

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

ERROR IN MEETING MENACE

Allied Governments Can Not Be Said to Have Combated the Bolshevik Movement in a Wise or Prudent Manner.

Article XXIX.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Two things have tended to spread and deepen the unrest of the world since the signing of the armistice—the attitude of the allies toward the soviet government, and the attitude of the conservative press and the employers of the world toward the working class.

President Wilson summed the situation up in a statement made in the office of M. Pichon at the Quai D'Orsay, Paris, on January 16, 1919. The conference was called for a preliminary discussion regarding the situation in Russia. The notes of the conversations of the conference participated in by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Pichon and Baron Sonnino give the substance of the president's position in the following words:

"He (the president) did not believe that there would be sympathy anywhere with the brutal aspect of bolshevism, if it were not for the fact of the domination of large vested interests in the political and economic world. While it might be true that this evil was in process of discussion and slow reform, it must be admitted that the general body of men has grown impatient at the failure to bring about the necessary reform. He stated that there were many men who represented large vested interests in the United States who saw the necessity for these reforms and desired something which should be worked out at the peace conference, namely, the establishment of some machinery to provide for the opportunity of individuals, greater than the world has ever known. Capital and labor in the United States are not friends. Still, they are not enemies in the sense that they are thinking of resorting to physical force to settle their differences. But they are distrustful, each of the other. Society cannot go on on that plane. On the one hand, there is a minority possessing capital and brains; on the other, a majority consisting of the great bodies of workers who are essential to the minority, but do not trust the minority, and feel that the minority will never render them their rights. A way must be found to put trust and co-operation between these two.

"President Wilson pointed out that the whole world was disturbed by this question before the bolsheviks came into power. Seeds need soil, and the bolshevik seeds found the soil already prepared for them."

Unrest and Its Causes.

There was unrest before the war. It was due to the fact that the few had more than they could use, while the many had less than they needed. The complaint against conditions was taking form. Unrest was tending toward action. There was a class consciousness. It was more than unfriendliness. It was growing into positive hate. The war depression crystallized it, and the war shock from which the world suffered quickened the eagerness for action. The desire for a change was more than agitation; it had grown into determination and resolution. Once the people had doubts about their ability to get free, decent lives through political action. After the war suspicion of the working class that the powerful interests would and could defeat them on the political field became positive conviction.

The great mass of toilers of the world coming out of the war in this frame of mind looked with sympathy upon the Russian experiment with bolshevism. It was the kind of sympathy one has for the under-dog in a fight, and Russia had been an under-dog in the struggle for life and liberty through all the ages.

Definite Policy Lacking.

Unfortunately for the world today the Allied Governments of the world have been without a definite policy toward the soviet government in Russia. Their attitude has been one of uncertainty—a purposeless antagonism of bolshevism. From the beginning the Allies have opposed the soviet program and the bolshevik methods, but their opposition has taken no constructive form; it has led to nothing; it has amounted to a disorderly scheme of interference, a general plan of annoyance. At first the people of the world were told that the Allies would intervene and save the Russians from the rule of violence imposed by the "Red" army under the command of Lenin and Trotzky. The Allies did not intervene; it was well that they did not, but they did what was worse, they intermeddled. Worst of all, the Allied governments failed to keep the public fully, freely and frankly advised as to what the bolshevik plan was, and the methods being used to govern the great Russian people. The world, in its ignorance of the real plan, the mean-

ing and purpose of the bolshevik government, not knowing that it was a government of a small minority rule, that it was built on force, that the rule of might prevailed, that violence was the law, that a dictator was the prophet, turned to the thought that the soviet government was the beginning of the "New Order" for which they themselves had been looking and working. They suspected that the allied governments were doing the bidding of the capitalist class, which they knew had far too important a voice in government affairs, and were trying to hinder and obstruct the soviet government, trying to prevent its succeeding, in the fear that its success would bring the "New Order" to the rest of the world and destroy the special privilege class. This thought gave them an interest in the success of the bolshevik experiment, a sympathy for soviet success.

Pretended saviors arose in Russia, Denikin, Kolchak, Petiura and Yudenich. These men were heralded to the world as patriots, leaders seeking to deliver the Russians from the yoke of violence and anarchy fastened on the people by Lenin and Trotzky. The allied governments did not officially favor these counter-revolutionary movements in Russia, but rumors were allowed to go unchallenged, suggesting that the allied governments were furnishing arms and money to these uprisings in Russia; not having openly intervened, the Russian problem belonged to the Russian people. The phrase "self-determination" had been driven into the minds of the world. Here was a violation of the fundamental meaning of national freedom, world liberty. The Allies gave their open sympathy—at least, when it was printed they did not officially deny it—to every uprising in Russia, regardless of the character of the leader and the purposes of the movement. Then came stories that some of these "white hopes" were brigands, adventurers, reactionaries. The people reasoned that the only ground for unofficial interference expressed in favoring these revolutionists with the moral support of the Allies was that they were against the bolsheviks. Being against the bolsheviks did not amount to a good and sufficient reason in the minds of the people. It must be remembered that the general public looked upon bolshevism as the "New Order" and its enemies as the social "standpatters" of the world.

Kolchak Called Reactionary.

Gradually the public was enlightened by the press, and Admiral Kolchak was pictured as a reactionary. It was pointed out that he was surrounded and supported by the favorites of the old regime; that his plan was to re-establish the rule of the nobility. Later reports showed that his leaders were the Cossack generals, Semenov, Kalminkoff and Rozonoff. The world knew something about these Cossack generals. They were said to have been part of the czar's paid terrorists; now that the czar was dead and they were no longer on his pay roll they had become lawless mercenaries, and had seized upon the movement of counter-revolution in Siberia to loot and pillage the people. From the best information I have been able to get, coming from American soldiers, part of our expeditionary forces in Siberia, I have learned that while the Russians in Siberia are opposed to bolshevik violence and soviet rule, they are more opposed to the coming into power of a government headed by these hated Cossack generals. The British government openly recognized and aided Kolchak; privately and secretly Lloyd George admitted that Kolchak was a reactionary. On January 16, 1919, at a conference of the allied leaders in Paris, the official minutes of the conversations held report Lloyd George as having said:

"Moreover, from information received it would appear that Kolchak had been collecting members of the old regime around him, and would seem to be at heart a monarchist. It appeared that the Czech-Slovaks were finding this out. The sympathies of the Czech-Slovaks are very democratic, and they are not at all prepared to fight for the restoration of the old conditions in Russia."

It was the duty of the allied governments to keep the people informed concerning affairs in Russia. The press of the world is civilized, human and patriotic, and would have responded to all reasonable requests made to give the truth to the people. The intelligence departments of the various allied governments had in their possession the truth; they allowed it to spoil, while misleading, disappointing reports were allowed to circulate unchallenged. It was the duty of the allied governments to give the people the true story of the bolshevik program and the methods used by the bolsheviks. When we needed money for bonds, we used the public schoolhouses and the press to get the need to the public, and the people responded. With this "Red" terror facing the world, schools, pulpits and the press should have been called upon, not for propaganda purposes, not to call the bolsheviks names, but to tell the people exactly what bolshevism meant. The sanity of the people of the democratic allied countries could have been trusted. The policy or absence of policy of the allied countries seems to have overlooked the irritated state of mind of the world, the mood of the people. As President Wilson put it: "Seeds need soil, and the bolshevik seeds found the soil already prepared for them."

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Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE DROUTH

THE Drouth is a long, dry spell followed by a series of sharp explosions in the wheat pit. It is also followed by the agonized accents of the rural speculator who invested somebody else's money and was promptly punctured while reading up on the baseball scores.

The Drouth is caused by a total absence of rain in places where a little would go a long way. One of the strange and inscrutable mysteries of this fleeting life below is why the rain should fall with such fervor and exuberance in the spring of the year, when everybody wants to plant corn or try out a new automobile, and then as soon as summer opens up withdraw from the immediate vicinity and allow everything to dry up but the political grand. In the spring it is harder to head off a soaking rain than it is to discourage a visiting collector who is accustomed to speak without notes or mercy, but just as soon as hot weather sets in and raises large, luminous blisters on the common people not enough rain will fall to properly water one perspiring citizen.

A Drouth which has not been advertised in advance is a big asset to successful gambling on the price of December corn, wheat and other breakfast foods. Many a man has

bought a few million bushels of No. 1 wheat long before it began to peep shyly from the ground, in the hope that a double-gear Drouth would cause it to wither from the ankles up, and has been gratified to such an extent that he could pay his barber bill for the first time since his marriage. Thousands of men who bet on the price of wheat, however, are now living in peaceful seclusion at the expense of an industrious father-in-law, the ratio of plungers who bent the game being about the same as that which holds good in bucking a slot machine.

The Drouth is a very uncomfortable article to live with, but it is easier to get along with than some people, for which let us give thanks.

(Copyright.)

Just Folks

By EDGAR A. GUEST

THE OLD DAYS.

Time was that life was partly play and man could rest a little while. Could find the time along the way to visit with his friends and smile. And he could go on fishing trips and never miss the coin he'd lose. But that was in the days before his wife were fifteen-dollar shoes.

Time was the evening brought repose unto the weary soul of man. He dropped his work at close of day, untroubled till the next morn. And he could play an hour or two; the books he loved he could peruse. But that was in the days before his wife were fifteen-dollar shoes.

Great riches were not needed then, in those glad days of long ago; A man could find contentment then with what was given him to know. And there were joys on every hand from which his soul could pick and choose; But that was in the days before his wife were fifteen-dollar shoes.

There is no rest for man today, he's forced to serve the gods of gold; He dare not linger by the way, as once he did in times of old. He must forego his fishing trip and shun all things that may amuse. Because the women folks today are wearing fifteen-dollar shoes.

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MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

by Nellie Maxwell

All silent she steals in among us—quiet, drea. August, following close on the footsteps of daisy-crowned July. The poppy blades in the sunshine, the grain-fields are 'peening into golden splendor, and the butterflies and humming-birds seem to have gathered the gorgeousness of Nature's loveliest hues and imprisoned them within their folded wings.

Food for the Family.

For those who cannot eat the fresh crisp cucumber they will enjoy them when cooked.

Cucumber Piquant.

Pare large but not over-ripe cucumbers and slice in half-inch slices. Salt and pepper them and dip in beaten egg which has been diluted with two tablespoonfuls of water, then roll in fine crumbs and fry in deep hot fat until tender and brown. Lay on a serving dish and pour over the following sauce at the last moment: To one cupful thick seasoned tomato sauce add a teaspoonful of prepared mustard, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a tablespoonful of grated onion.

Buttered Beets.

Cook beets until tender, remove the skins and chop. Reheat, adding a little butter, a teaspoonful of sugar and a dash of vinegar. Serve hot. Olive oil may be used in place of butter.

Summer Squash Soup.

Cut three or four squash into small pieces, mince two onions, add to the squash with two tablespoonfuls of fat, cook until the fat is absorbed. Add a tablespoonful of flour, two stalks of minced celery, two sprigs of parsley, two cloves, two strips of green pepper and enough water to cover. Simmer until all are tender, adding a teaspoonful of salt during the last cooking. Rub all through a sieve, add milk, depending upon the size of the squashes, thicken with two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour. Cook ten minutes, season highly, add cayenne, a

Trifles

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

IF YOU would make of your Character a tower of strength, if you would see your business grow steadily and surely, if you would know the really vital, almost priceless secret back of all success since the world began, all through the minutes, hours, days of your life—

Mind the trifles! There exists in New York City a store for men that, because of its appeal to particular tastes and styles, has built up a name for "Class" in its line. Recently, because of this reputation, a young man, new to the city, went into their establishment and ordered half a dozen of their shirts. The salesman represented the goods to be the best of their kind and "warranted" them to be as represented. One of the shirts proved defective. The young man sought an adjustment. He received for his trouble a bundle of cold excuses. The store sent away a dissatisfied customer—the worst advertisement in the world.

Mind the trifles! There exists in Chicago another kind of store that is known wherever merchandising is known. It is the greatest store of its kind in the world. Here is one of the reasons for its marvelous success. In this store a clerk is not allowed to dispute with a customer. If there is dissatisfaction, and it appears reasonable to the clerk, an immediate adjustment is made even though it may mean a loss to the concern. Trifles—yes, trifles—but the attention to them paves the way to wealth, influence and power.

Mind the trifles!

MASTER CROOK RUN TO EARTH

New York Crackman With Sensitive Fingers Is a Second "Jimmy Valentine."

TOOK LIBERTY BONDS

Gotham's Financial District Terrorized by Clever Thief Who Opened Safes and Vaults, Leaving No Clues.

New York.—The faded city of New York had a real sensation when it had a rejuvenation of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," in real life. The play had a great run a few years ago and was a leader in "crime" plays. It had to do with a young man who conquered the intricate mechanisms of safe protection and made away with valuable loot.

The modern Jimmy Valentine was Richard Armstrong, twenty-three years old, who has been sentenced to Sing Sing on charges of having committed a series of bank robberies which netted him a million dollars in currency and Liberty bonds. There was very little trial and superficial investigation because Armstrong confessed readily.

Confession Too Plausible. In fact, he was too eager to confess and the police are of the opinion that he faced a short term in prison by confessing and thus heading the police off from an extended investigation, in order that his loot might remain undisturbed and his methods, remain unrevealed. Nothing much was learned from him about the inner methods of his criminal career.

He told the police a plausible story to the effect that he was the head of a band of clever crooks who robbed safes through the use of one of their members' information of combinations, gained by "working" in offices to be robbed. He denied that he possessed sensitive finger tips by which he could open any safe without a combination.

Caught Liberty Bonds. Armstrong made a specialty of seeking Liberty bonds and it was in trying to dispose of a \$5,000 bond at a Bowery bank that he was caught. The bank cashier was pleasant enough when Armstrong demanded cash for a \$5,000 bond, but continued the parley until Armstrong found a detective at his elbow.



Found a Detective at His Elbow.

bow. He admitted the specific charge against him, that of looting a Broadway law office of \$143,000 worth of bonds and currency.

One member of the underworld craft told how Armstrong entered the art gallery of a millionaire collector, and was able, by running his fingers over the slight ridges, to pick out the paintings which were the most valuable, making the identification by a previous knowledge of the subjects to be found in the gallery. He said afterward that he could tell more about the excellencies of the pictures by feeling them than by seeing them.

MAN SIGNS AWAY HIS WIFE

And She Is the One, Court Rules, Must Answer to Charge of Bigamy.

London.—When in the old days the local correspondent told the tale of how the farm laborer in his district had sold his wife for a pot, i. e., quart, of beer and that the woman had willingly departed with the purchaser the report was almost invariably treated as fiction. That there possibly may have been some truth in these stories has now been demonstrated.

At Stourbridge police court a chain-maker named Arthur Sidaway was summoned by his wife for arrears of maintenance and during the evidence it was stated that the woman had married a man named Jacob Fraser years before and that before a year was out Fraser had signed the following document: "I, Jacob Fraser, is willing to turn over my wife, Sarah Fraser, to Mr. Richard Knowles on condition that he will treat her all right and that she will not trouble me again for no more money for maintenance."

Under the circumstances the judge refused an order and ordered the arrest of the woman for bigamy.

SCHOOL DAYS



The rainy day club.

Last Night's Dreams

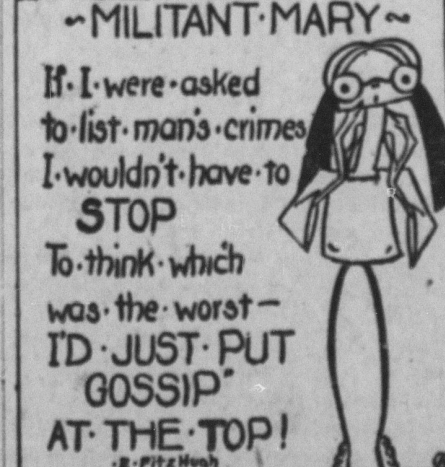
—What They Mean

HORSES

ACCORDING to the oracles of Delphi, Jupiter Amon and Dodona, to Simon Magus and the lesser magicians of modern times who unlock the future for a dollar a peep, to dream of a horse is good luck. Preferably a white horse should be dreamed of, for that announces to the dreamer unexpected riches. If your horse is black your good fortune will not be so great or so complete as it will be if he is white. The intermediate grades of color denote the amount of your good fortune.

To see yourself riding a horse—preferably a large, bony one—means success. If a woman dreams that she is riding on a large, showy horse it indicates that the fates have picked out for her—provided she is an unmarried woman of course—a rich husband who will make her happy. But for anyone to dream that he or she is riding a horse is a sign that he or she is about to rise a step higher in the world. But don't fall off. If you do some misfortune is in store for you. None, perhaps, that you will not be able to surmount, for the general beneficent effect of dream horses is so potent that even a fall from one will not be an irreparable misfortune. To dream that you are trading horses foretells that someone is going to get the best of you in a bargain—which would indicate that horse trades run true to form in the world of dreams as well as in the world of actualities. To dream that you are buying a horse is a sign that you will make money by some speculation or a real estate deal. But if you dream that you are selling a horse don't speculate—you will lose. If your dream horse is restive it means that you have much hard work to go through before you achieve the success which your dreaming of him foretells. The dream horse, it should be distinctly understood, is no relation to the nightmare whatever.

Goths Supplanted Finns. Prof. Paul C. Slinding, in his "History of Scandinavia," says: "On the entrance of the Goths into Scandinavia the land was inhabited by two reciprocally kindred nations, whose present names are the Laplanders and Finns. Both of them had come from the East, but the Laplanders were forced by the Finns up to the remotest parts of Norway and Sweden, where remains of them are yet to be found. The Finns themselves were, after a valiant resistance, forced back by the Goths, and their descendants at present live in Finland."



"MILITANT MARY"

If I were asked to list man's crimes I wouldn't have to STOP To think which was the worst— I'D JUST PUT GOSSIP AT THE TOP!

—B. FitzHugh