JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Husiness Manager lished daily at Puntic Labora Building 

NEWS BUREAUS:

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 31, 1921

THE RIGHT NOTE FROM ITALY

REPORTS from Italy agree that the work of reconstruction in that country is being conducted in a spirit strikingly free from the bitternesses and old animosities inherited elsewhere from the world strife. This commendable attitude of mind was

reflected yesterday in the words of Vittorio Rolando Ricci, the new Ambassador, in his address at Independence Hall. "Without enmity to our former enemies, without undue pretense and selfishness, both America and Italy." he declared, "are endeavoring to overcome the industrial and financial crisis resulting from the war." This is the language of true, forward

looking statesmanship manfully cognizant of the justice of the cause for which America and Italy were associated in defense of civil ization and at the same time regardful of future obligations.

Italo-American friendship contains elements of durability that are exceptional. Of all the major nations of Western Europe. Italy is the only one with which the United States has not, at some time in its history, been at war. The stabilizing fact is an excellent basis for executing such a program devoted to intelligent and humane progress as that for which Signor Ricci stands,

### NATURE ENRAGED

TOWEVER thoroughly investigation of the remains of the Curtiss-Eagle ambulance airplane may be conducted, it will be impossible to dissociate the most tragic disaster in the history of American aviafrom the uncontrollable forces of

Perhaps, as Captain De Lavergne, air attache of the French Embussy, maintains, the Eagle was badly balanced. Nevertheless. this defect, if it existed, did not prevent the machine from making a successful flight for nearly two hours, until the time, in fact, that the plane encountered an extraordinarily severe electrical storm.

There are many sea captains who aver the largest and most powerfully built vessel ever constructed is no match for the heart of a West India hurricane. Their contention is acknowledgment that in her most savage mood nature is unchallengeable.

Man is clever and able and ingenious and the engines which he has created are capable of combating natural forces which in times past have imperiled the race. But there are limits to the endurance of human handiwork on the land, on the sea, in the air. tenore this routh trite or to disdain its significance by excessive eulogy of the fruits of modern progress.

Some of the Army Air Service officials have declared that there is no record of an airplane ever having been hit by lightning In some instances, it may be noted, death has a way of obliterating records.

The fact is that the capacity of air machines to withstand the might of certain terrific celestial phenomena is largely un-

Recognition of this mystery need not imply that man is afraid of nature. He has revealed his courage on occasions innumerable since the unending struggle began.

It is not to be imagined that aviation will cease because a thunderstorm is vaguely held responsible for the loss of one airpiane and seven lives. Ability to repel natural onelaughts will, however, be enhanced by scientific study and chastened appreciation of their fury.

### JEFFERSON'S MONUMENT

WITHOUT disparaging in the least the W present eminence and the brilliant scholastic record of the University of Virginia, it may be said that the current observance of its centenary is in a significant sense a tribute to one man. Thomas Jeffer

The tomb on Monticello hillside bears this inscription after the name: "Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious liberty and father of the University of Virginia." The spirit of paternal pride expressed is unmistakable. It has been justified by history

Few statesmen of the past are honored with a nobler or more enduring monument than Virginia's chief institution of higher In its century of quiet, solid learning. growth it has spiritually evoked the Jeffeesonian mood and the Jeffersonian principles as consistently as its gracious architecture has preserved the charm of the original buildings designed by the founder.

The respect and admiration of sister universities throughout the land are the portion of this new neademic centenarian.

### WOMEN IN THE DAY'S NEWS

YOUNG girl's ideal future," says Congresswoman Robertson, 'is a Justiand and babies and a home of her

Which is justification for the "charm school" in Chicago's Y. W. C. A., one class at which has just completed a four months' course in "trousseau suggestions and home management.

And when all the girls have been taught to keep house and retain the love of their onebands, other schools may be established to teach husbands how to treat their wives bow, for instance, to show appreciation of dianers they have cooked and garments they

Not, of course, that a man doesn't like his meals: it is simply that he doesn't al-ways say so. Not that he does not show appreciation of feminine wear. On the con-

A skirt made of silken leaves worn over pink tights causes Paris to wonder what happen when the wind blows. As

though Paris didn't know! Rubber necks will get kinks. But what a man loves to look at is not sivays what he would admire on his wife.

Perhaps the young men who run the stu-ent publication at the University of Wis-onein have wives in mind. They have been attacking the costumes of co-eds. One ar-

"The dress or rather the lack of dress of the girls of today-

It is easy to guess what follows.

And, after all, things are probably not haif so bad as they seem. They seldem are. The world has been going to the dogs for centuries and it is still a pretty good old world. The women have been leading men to perdition all that time-and heaven is still ahead.

### INTERNATIONAL LOOT IS STILL WINKED AT

Until It is Universally Condemned There Will Continue to Be Trouble Over the Distribution of Coal and Other Necessities

COLONEL HOUSE'S explanation of the cause of much of the unrest in the world serves merely to call attention to the continuance of the struggle of the Havenots to take what they wish from the Haves.

Mr. Wilson's former confidential adviser says that the sore spots today are where there is dispute over coal and oil. The settlement of the Silesia question is complicated by the desire of the Germans to control the Silesian coal fields. The coal in the Saar valley, now mined under the direction of the French and diverted in large part to France, once belonged en-tirely to the Germans. They will not be content till they get it back again. They took Alsace and Lorraine in 1870 because they wished the coal and iron there. If there had been no mineral wealth France might have kept these provinces forever so far as the Germans would have cared. Now France has got the provinces back again, as a result of the war, but she has not forgiven Germany for destroying the mines in northeastern France. The hunger for coal is irritating those peoples who have not as much of it as they wish.

As oil is now coming into general use as a supplementary fuel, there is rivalry for the oil fields. This is why the Mesopotamian mandate to Great Britain is causing dissatisfaction, and it is why there is trouble in Mexico, and it is why the nations outside of Russia are rendy to do anything which will take from the Bolshevists contro of the Baku oil fields.

If the world were wholly civilized its material supplies would be open to all men on equal terms, the provocation for wars would cease, and disarmament would become more than the longing of men who dream of the establishment of equity by mutual consent. But from the time when the first hungry man smashed his neighbor on the head with a club and made his dinner on what the other had prepared, men have gone after what they have wanted, wherever it was, and have taken it. There have been times when they have misjudged the ability of the other men to defend their possessions and have had their labor for their pains. But one defeat has not prevented them from making a second attempt.

There came a time when it was found to be expedient for men living together to recognize the right of private property Community life was not possible otherwise One hunter said to another. "I will not steal your bow, or your club if you will not steal mine." Then they could leave their shelter with the certainty of finding their weapons there when they returned.

But nations do not yet recognize the property right of other nations. now, and has long been, regarded as a crime in the individual is still regarded as a virtue in a nation. Many of the great men of history have been the leaders of national marauding expeditions into the territory of other nations. Alexander and Caesar and Napoleon were men who planned to rob the rest of the world of what they thought their own nations could make use of. The great British admirals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were little better than pirates. They raided the commerce of the seas in order to enrich their own country.

the times when coal was not neede for manufacturing industries and for machine-driven vessels, the pursuit of gold led many wars of conquest. The political leaders sometimes sought to justify their raiding expeditions, but the justification was merely a pretext. Gilbert Murray, in commenting on the Greek story of Oedipus, has stated the case with his usual precision. "Unnatural affection, child-murder, father murder, incest, a great deal of hereditary cursing, a double fraticule, and a violation of the sanctity of dead bodies-when one reads." says Murray, "such a list of charges brought against any tribe or people, whether in aggient or in modern times, one can hardly help concluding that somebody wanted to annex their land.

No nation hungry for the recritory of another has ever lacked an excuse. They have all found reasons for doing what they wanted to do, and equally good reasons for refraining from doing what they did not want to do. The reasons in each case have usually been framed without any regard to the essential justice of the course pursued: We flatter ourselves that the United States is an exception. But when Napoleon stole Louisiana territory from Spain, and began o be fearful of his ability to keep it. found a willing purchaser of his loot to the person of Thomas Jefferson, acting for this country. And Jefferson had to abandon his own theory of his constitutional powers in order to make the purchase. Human nature remained the same even after men had rossed the great ocean to this new con-

tinent. It has been suggested that there should be an international understanding for regulating access to the fuel supply of the world. Such an understanding cannot be renched until there is a disposition to respect the property rights of nations that as compelling as the disposition to respect the property rights of individuals That will not come until it is agreed by the common opinion of mankind that looting by nations is an intolerable offense. When that time comes the matter will adjust itself. Until that time comes the Have-nots will take from the Haves whatever they wish, provided they are strong enough to get away with it.

### A FARMERS' TRUST

THE evident purpose of the organization I of farmers, which has just announced the chartering of a subsidiary corporation with \$100,000,000 capital, is to the marketing of grain and other foods in order to secure a better price for the producers.

If the members of the organization were manufacturers of hose, or automobiles, or clothing, or steel, or sugar, they would be amenable to the laws against conspiraces in restraint of trade. But the anti-trust laws explicitly exclude from their penalties all organizations of farmers and all organizations of workers. It is an offense for a group of manufacturing corporations to unite in order to increase the profits of the members, but the farmers and the workingmen are allowed to enter into any combina

tion which pleases them. The anti-trust laws were passed at the demand, largely, of the farmers. They objected to the manipulation of the prices of he things which they had to buy. They prevented the railroads from combining They made it a crime for the manufacturers of agricultural machinery to make agreements with one another. They are just

now demanding that the mest packers shall be put under the regulation of the govern-ment so that the cattle growers may get a better price for their cattle.

高岩 的复数法克朗姆 被好

No one objects to a fair price for what the farmers raise. If their combination is conducted in such a way as to equalize the distribution of food without raising the price to the consumer there will be little if any

popular objection to it.

It is admitted on all hands that there are certain advantages to be derived from combination. Already the anti-trust laws directed against manufacturing corporations have been relaxed so as to per-mit any group of manufacturers to combine for economies in the export trade. It is recognized that the United States cannot compete with foreign combinations unless we meet them by their own methods. The final effect of the farmers' combination may be to bring about a demand for a modification of the laws in such a way as to permit all producers to do what the farmers may now do whether those producers are engaged in the export trade or not. On the other hand, it may be that the farmers will be so greedy that there will be an irresistible demand that the anti-trust laws forbid all combinations by whomever entered into, that result in agreements to fix prices and restrain trade. It all depends on the way the experiment works.

### AMERICAN LETTERS, 1920

DRIZE awards are invariably provocative of criticism and dissent, and there will, of course, be voices raised to dispute the findings of Columbia University juries regarding the best native accomplishments of 1920 in various fields, including those of art, music, journalism, economics and iterature.

The last named is in particular a province oncerning which most persons of average education entertain fairly definite opinions. Individualism runs high. The ordinary reader of a novel is usually assured of his competence to pass upon its merits and the ordinary spectator of his fitness to appraise n play.

Of more than academic interest, therefore, is the announcement that prize honors from Columbia have gone to Edward W. Bok for intimate, stimulating and breezy autobiography. "The Americanization of Edward Bok"; to Edith Wharton for her novel, "The Age of Innocence"; to Zona Gale for her play, "Miss Lulu Bett." and to Admiral Sims for his contribution to world war history, "The Victory at Sea."

While it is inevitable that sins of omission will be promptly pointed out by numerous self-constituted judges, even these, if they are at all reasonable, can scarcely deny the absolute merits of this list.

Mr. Bok's performance, although imitative of Henry Adams in the adoption of the Caesarian style of speaking in the third person, is not otherwise a competitor with the now famous "Education" and its rarefied intellectuality. He has told a fascinating life story with much skill and easy charm.

Admiral Sims has not only displayed adnirable qualities as a chronicler, but he has lucidly revealed a page of history in which most Americans thus far are not deeply versed. Omnivorous novel readers, and even the

less exhaustive absorbers of current fiction. may wonder at the neglect of that bulky and much-discussed volume. "Main Street." Were it necessary for the Columbia prize jury to justify itself, however, its answers would probably be that while Sinclair Lewis' voluminous tale is photographic and in a sense elaborately true, it is a one-sided picture savoring of special insistence upon s special point.

'The Age of Innocence' is notably a balanced performance, vivid, clear and entertaining, without the least surrender to fashlonable gloom or tawdry sensationalism. Barring some anachronisms that are surprising, one of the most eminent of American writers has faithfully and with fine spiritual sincerity depicted the native manners and customs of the seventies and the reactions of these conditions upon her well-drawn characters.

If there is much less delicacy of art in Miss Gale's achievement, "Miss Lulu Bett." the little comedy adapted from the tale of the same title excels in emphasis of portraiture and in a truly remarkable grasp of American character values, informed by keen sense of humor and satire which is no less trenchant in being kept within the bounds of moderation.

Perhaps its most formidable rival upon the New York stage this season was "The First Year." Frank Craven's realistically farcies! presentation of marital moneers.

It is encouraging to observe that none o the four works selected for special laurely is so vainly pretentions that it lacks the vital spark of interest and that the tone of all, without the least trace of the saccharine. is wholesome and sane. The quartet is unquestionably a credit to American letters.

After having made acknowledgment Laying the the debt we owe t Ghosts those who their lives for us, said acknowledgment being accompanied by a glimmer of the fact tha we owe something to the young men still alive who sacrificed their health for may now proceed to forget them all for an ther year-Dempsey and Bergdoll will now resume position in the spotlight

The Knox resolution shows evidences f hard knocks

Our cemeteries provide a memory course n patriotism.

Aren't we all slackers while disabled soldiers suffer from want or neglect

And now we're all set for June brides

June bugs, June roses and June graduates.

The poppy having had its day. New decided to devote the Fourth of

fuly to hops.

The War Department novelist can't omplain of the amount of publicity his book is getting.

We note from the latest plan of the Ailies that Tom Tiddler has put in a claim for part of Upper Silesia.

There is something hishy about the trial of German war criminals; something red herring-y, as it were.

The tragedy at Burlington causes one to conder why it is necessary for an excursion train to run seventy or eighty miles an hour

If a Boston man, as is alleged, advanced the Einstein theory fifteen years ago. the town has suffered the unsuspected lack of a competent press agent.

Bouck White's aversion to fighting now alleged to be confined to cases where opponents: that where a may be swatted, the case is entirely different. Memorial Day speeches the country over

eem to indicate that Colonel Harvey didn' know what he was talking about when he said we got into the war because we were afraid not to fight. As the result of the coal strike, Lon-

doners are alleged to have made the ac-quaintance of the sun. Persistent optimists are now singing a revised version of an old Cheer up, though the strike's made you

groggy:
Smoke up, though the devil's to pay!
Tomorrow the day may be foggy.
Although the sun's shining today:

### A CHAPTER ON WASTE

Why Americans Are the Greatest Wasters in the World-Enormous Sums Lost Daily in Food and Tobacco-Changing Fashion's Decrees

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN ENGLISH millionaire manufacturer

A of mustard once remarked that he made his fortune out of the mustard that the people had not eaten.

A large part of this universal condiment of the home and the hotel, when permitted to stand after preparation, dries up, turns black in the container and is thrown away.

black in the container and is thrown away. It was the constant replenishing of the mustard thus wasted that built the fortune of the Englishman.

Many articles of daily use, particularly in food, are today making money for their manufacturers for the same reason.

The American people are the most prodigal wasters in the world.

Some food is carelessly prepared and thrown away as unfit for use. More of it is permitted to spoil or deteriorate. The great bulk of the loss finds its way to the garbage can as scraps and kitchen remgarbage can as scraps and kitchen rem-

Careful investigation by the Food Administration in Philadelphia during the war confirmed this fact.

It was pointed out at the time as a criminal destruction of food supplies.

The money value of all the foods spoiled or the way was to this country in one or thrown away in this country in one month would save the life of every starving soul in the famine districts in China and restore it to vigorous health

PENNSYLVANIA's bill for wasted to-This includes partly consumed cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco.

Few men, particularly business and pro-fessional men, burn a cigar to the end. This extravagance was utilized in unique fashion in this city some years ago. There were small reclamation shops where half-burned cigars or "stumps and butts" collected by old men and boys from the streets were bought at so much per pound.

They were trimmed of their blackened edges, treated to various baths and dope

and the wrappers shredded and re-made into a cheap grade of cigarettes. The "fill-ers" were minced, or dried and crumbled, and converted into a doubtful kind of filler The tobacco scavengers have about disappeared from the streets. Now and then a down-and-outer, or some hopeless and homeless vagrant, may be seen pouncing hawk-like on a half-consumed cigar lying

near the curb. TT IS estimated that the daily waste in half-burned cigarettes in this State amounts to \$16,000.

This largely represents the cigarette that is lighted for a moment, the smoke inhaled a couple of times, after which it is shot into the street with a snap of the finger. One-third of the 3,500,000 cip daily retailed in prosperous times in Penn-

sylvania are thus wasted.

The higher the ratio of non-employment the lower the ratio of this improvident destruction of tobacco.

The returned veteran from overseas is the most careful and conscientious cigarette smoker. He learned economy of 'fags' through his experience on the other side. The fellow with the saffron-stained fingers is the real economist though. He smokes

em till there is nothing left.

Hence the stained fingers, the sign manual of the goddess Nicotine CARM and garden products form the

T greatest item in our national bill of reckless improvidence. I know personally of bundreds of bushels of fruit that were permitted to rot on the ground last summer and autumn for lack f adequate transportation facilities and intelligent distribution.

It is not so much an over-supply of any one crop as it is of careless and unstudied placing of the product to avoid glutting of narkets and discouraging loss to the pro-Surgery, chemical research, aviation and

war armaments have made marvelous strides in the last decade in this country. The science of domestic economy as applied to the prevention of waste has about remained at a standstill.

TIERE is another slant to this question At a meeting of economists recently one the speakers claimed that the constantly changing fashions in the clothing of men and women entaited millions of useless ex

penditure. every year measureless quantities of perfectly good clothes were cast uside beause some quip of fashion ordained the use of a little more or a little less cloth or drapery, the change of a curve, the addition button, a flounce or a bit of lace. That particular economist evidently had

WHAT might be termed waste as a result of the whims of the goddess of fashion is not waste in the sense employed of food Clothes cast aside on the caprice of style

are not lost. They simply enter a new field of usefulness. They become a marketable commodity They pass from hand to hand for a price. Somebody is benefited in every transaction.

Somebody's vanity is tickled in the possession of good clothes but little the worse

for wear, obtained at a fraction of their original cost In the last analysis these victims of fash

ion's frown may do a world of good after running the gamut of the social scale. They may clothe the innocent victims of fire, flood, earthquake, famine or war in some distant land. As an expression of a charity that might

otherwise go unexpressed they may accomplish great good. I ONCE had a rare experience which car-

ried a never-to-be-forgotten lesson. I traveled for days in the company of one of the wealthiest men in this State. It was political campaign in which we were members of a State-wide campaigning

party As is usually the case, the members being congental souls, became chummy and A member of the coterie, now one of the

most distinguished jurists in the Commonwealth, appeared one night in a brand-new fashionable suit of clothes. He was the subject of good natured raillers.

He was assailed as a dude. By common

consent he was requested to explain what he meant by thus distinguishing himself from the common herd of campaigners. Why try to put on "lugs" among friends?

NEXT day in a country "carryall" en route to a district meeting the subject of clothing became uppermost.

Questions of how long one should wear a suit of clothes, how best to take care of them and how far a business man should go in yielding to prevailing fashion, were

Turning to me the gentleman in question. who despite his wealth and position was always quietly attired as to cut and color. inquired: 'How long have you been wearing that

As I recall, my answer was. About the months." Then he shot another question at me : 'How long do you suppose I have been

wearing this suit?" and he plucked at his

"Oh, about two or three months." Then he laughed gleefully. T've worn this suit now for four years Not every day, of course. I take good care of my clothes. I have them carefully pressed and hung, for I find that my clothes ast twice as long if they are kept in

shape. The gentleman's name is one of the most familiar to the people of Philadelphia.

An Anglo-Japanese alliance that would meet with general favor would be a simple agreement to join Uncle Sam in disarmament



"I REPEATS SOME MORE YET, SHERMAN SAID IT!"

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### JAMES J. SKELLY On Amateur Theatricals

AMATEUR theatricals as a means of culacquaintance with worth-while people are under-appreciated, believes James J. Skel-ly, one of Philadelphia's leading directors and coaches of benefit performances. Often they present the open sesame to a real career, he believes, and at least they serve to readjust some people's opinions of their

own tal 1s.

"Poise, Siness of diction, vocabulary, all come with taking part in such performances," declares Mr. Skelly. "Many a man and woman have I sent to the dictionary over a word which, while not out of the ordinary, was simply one which he or she arts is often reflected in the lines of a play, and through this secondary contact both young and old are frequently stimu-

both young and old are frequently stimu-lated to widen their horizons. There is nothing like a play with a punch to force us out of the rut; and if as actors, amateur or professional, we enter into the viewpoint of men or women of a different realm.

#### our mental processes. Careers Started Here

different realm, we are driven to a new per-

spective, compelled to

'Associations formed in amateur theatrihere in Philadelphia have proved very valuable in later life to many young me and women. They have met people of call ber who have been able to help them so cially and professionally. And careers have come to more than one. In connection with the Germantown Amateur Theatrical Society I recall May Cody, who as Maude Gilbert is making good on the stage; also Mary Kennevan, who, under the name of Mary Kennevan, who, under the name of Mary Carr, is making a success on the

'Development is incidental, always, to the appearance of real talent in amateur theatricals, providing interest is maintained in them from year to year. Six years ago Miss Madeleine Borthmaier had only to walk across the stage in a play being given by the Philopatrian players. coming production, the twenty-ninth annual affair, she has one of the principal parts. Thirteen years ago Florence Rittenhouse became and still is a leading lady, and for five or six years now has played leads in stock as the result of the logical develop-ment of her unmistakable talent. She was one of the most accurate, understanding

readers I ever saw. "The history of amateur theatricals as I have been identified with them began thirty-five years ago. The especial activities of various Roman Catholic societies then centered on church plays of a limited scope. About that time the Enterprise, which be came the established young men's society of later they produced The Chaperone, which called for seven scenes in one act: Daughter, 'Hazel Kirke,' 'Richellen' and the like, Professional Actors Aid

"Of course, although we have made of actors of real worth, such as J. B. Robrt. Frank Bangs, John Jack and Morr Hepner, in producing these plays, we have always had to adhere to lines less liberal than those of the public stage, to make

## Checking Up

THE poet loved at divers times Sundry fair maids and told them, He bared his soul in deathless rhymes And to the world he sold them.

He wed a lass. A poem paid The fee of squire who joined them. joys of marriage he arrayed In lilting songs-and coined them

He had a lot of girls and boys. He loved them, taught them, thrashed them. He chronicled their woes and joys In cheerful tays-and cashed them.

His virtues blue, his vices red-To all he made confession.

While money talks." the poet said,
"Why should I lack expression?"

The day has not vet

Sky · High arrived when air riding Romance has become common place, as the Indian Head disaster has demonstrated. It is not the danger of aviation that gives it thrills; danger airl death are themselves ordinary enough; it is the thing unknown that will continue to attract the adventurous; as for instance, the airbank that one may bump into without previously suspecting its presence or the pocket of nothingness into which one may drop. Tired souls will for some years to come prefer more prosaic cides at, say, four trips for a quarter.

sure that no unwholesome taint might creep into the presentation. Our plays, before being produced, are usually read by a nun. "But they have proved a powerful factor for maintaining interest among those actu-ally qualified for such work, and splendid

aid has been rendered to various charitable causes, such as the House of the Good Shepherd, which will receive its twenty-ninth benefit this year from the Philopatrian players.
"Thus the good ends will have been served: a more or less liberal training of real talent, giving it a chance to broaden and deepen, and a renewal of interest, as well as a direct financial benefit to worthy

## HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY MISS ALICE M. ROBERTSON, Congresswoman from Oklahoma, is ingratiating herself with her fellow members There is nothing flighty or frivolous about her. She is sturdy missionary stock; is plain, straightforward and given to common sense statement of the facts and a quizzical humor.

'He serves his party best who serves his country best,' is a germ of philosophy which she is fond of emphasizing. "He serves his

When party leaders came to her in Oklahoma and suggested that she run for Congress, she says, she took the matter un-der advisement. Then she went and coasulted three men about it-but no women she says, any good man had been as insistent that she marry him as these me were that she run for Congress, she would not have been there today.

"I owe my success to Napoleon," said Senator Bert M. Fernald, of Maine. "Napoleon had his own method of getting results and those methods have resounded down through the decades much to the benefit of succeeding generations.
"Napoleon offered a cash reward to the

man who would discover a substitute cane for making sugar, a substitute that could be grown in France. The sugar beet was the result. Napoleon offered a prize of \$2400 to any man who would discover a way of preserving food for his soldiers and man named Appert developed the process heating them and sealing them in cans "I was a poor boy on a farm in Maine, but, back in 1886, I borrowed \$1000 from

maiden aunt and began canning corn. The business prospered until now we put up half a million cans every fall. For twenty years I traveled during January and February and sold corn. The corn of the Maine farmer, thunks to Napoleon and my maiden nunt, is now eaten in every State in the Union. The steps of the State Department on the

White House side run up for a long flight, and while we stood there and gossiped in the sun a man came hurrying out of the base-ment entrance below and bustled along the roadway followed by the trucks that deliver supplies It was Secretary Hughes going over for i

conference with the President. We noted his dark business suit, some

what wrinkled from service; the soft hat inclined to slouch, the comfortable laced shoes. They looked like a business man's working clothes. We took in the stature of this man in middle life. Five feet ten we guessed him. A big man from the European standpoint. He was also a solid man about the shoulders, a man of bulk. He swung He swong of physical well-being. There was a great forward sweep in the very way of hi Looks to me like a real American, said my companion.

Senator Raiph Cameron says that things are changing down in Arizona where he comes from Despite the dry and arid reputation of that State they are actually herding cattle in motorboats down there now The Reclamation Service, you will re-member, put the Roosevelt Dam across a canyon and created a lake fifty miles long. It was right in the heart of the cattle country and the arms of it backed up into many canyons.

The ranch owners found it convenient to go from place to place in motor boats. They would carry the salt for their cattle around and in this way distribute it. cattle came to know that they were to get salt when the motorboat came, so now they listen for it and when they hear its stuttering put-put they turn their tails gracefully over their backs and gallop down the water's edge

D'Annunzio says he Spotlight has abandoned politics and will devote him-self entirely to his art. Necessary As the spectacular is vital to his existence we suspect that always will his art be true to pol.

# What Do You Know?

Who was Theodore O'Hara? 2. What was the moa?
3. What United States naval vessel disappeared without leaving a tradduring the World War?
4. What is a mob cap and why is it so

What was Pride's Purge? Who were the Moabites and where die they live? 7. Who wrote "The New Pilgrim's Prog-

s. Which word is in better standing, preventive or preventative? Who was Nestor? What is meant by God's acre?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Benjamin Tillman, long United States Senator from South Carolina, was nicknamed "Pitchfork Ben." pilaster is a rectangular column, espe-

cially one engaged in a wall. Daniel Webster died in 1852.
 Woodrow Wilson was Governor of New Jersey at the time of his election to the presidency.

5. John Sebastian Bach, a celebrated German composer, was one of the pioneer of modern music. His dates are 1655-

6. Sydney is the largest city of Australia.
with an estimated population in 1915 of 764,000.

Princess Matolka, or Matokka, was the title by which Pocahontas, the American Indian bride of John Rolfe, was known when she went to England is

1616 English novelist, wrote Tom Jone.

9. Neptune revolves in an orbit more distant

from the sun than any other plan in the solar system. olson gas was first used in the World War by the Germans in 1915.

As They Tell 'Em on the Pacific Coast From the Vancouver Province When it blows at Victoria it really blows. We are solemnly assured that a golfer at Colwood drove off in the teeth of the gale and the wind was so strong that it blew the ball back and it struck him on the He holed out in one. Golfers at Macaulay Point were unable to get beyond the second hole and some were unable to be

## After You, Alphonse

off at all.

From the Washington Star. It is upon decrease in the high cost of living that the possibility of painless wan reduction largely depends. And it is upon decrease of production price that the reduction of H. C. L. must be based. In the by game of economics the question of whom move it is figures importantly.

#### Helping the Housing Problem From the Hoston Globe.

Now that the exchange value of 20,000 Russian Soviet rubles is one American delar and trade with Russia is not forbidded by the State Department, why not imperent the state Department of the state Department of the state Department of the state of the and original paper for a room? A Pastime for Dr. Sawyer We suppose Brigadier General C. E. Sav-yer, of Marion, O., will have a pretty pos-time down there in Washington recalling the old days at West Point with the old regular army men who have desk-ross from the Ohio State Journal.

Wisdom from the Atchison Globe. Every man makes a fool of himself occa-lonally, but the wise ones are those was don't make mistakes as often as the others

#### Man's Dark Days From the Howard, Kan., Courant.

Every man has days when his suspender insist on getting twisted and his socks keep A Metropolitan Requisite From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Now that Seattle has its own

From the Atchison Globe.

### scandal it casts a glance of scornful de dain at New York. Kansas Home Brew

It also comes to our ears that one farms is blasting out stumps with the corn whist he made this spring.

### A HYMN OF HATE

HATE the sound of war, the hammer clang forging its weapons; te the blare of trumpets calling the legions to slaughter;
I hate the shout of triumph ringing over the

bodies of men:
1 hate the glory of "leaders" who see
others before them, reaping, as sowing: I hate the sight of the maimed, the blind an the helpless; hate the long desolation, the weeping

widows, the hunger of children.

And, more than all. I hate the folig of perpension of the ples who foster the madness.

Don C. Seitz, in the New York World.