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Philadelphia, Friday, September 23, 1921

THE WOMEN ARE LEARNING

GENUINE disappointment and a sense of battlement are reflected in the comments of women leaders on the results of the election.

Mrs. Altemus expresses disillusionment, but not despair. Mrs. John Wanamaker, 3d, newly confronted with revelations of trickery and the betrayal of the cause for which she labored, was even more eloquent. "I have lost faith in people," said she.

The mood out of which such utterances come is understandable, and it is and always has been an affliction to men in public life. It will pass. It will pass more quickly when Mrs. Altemus and Mrs. Wanamaker and their associates take time for a closer study of the election figures.

There is nothing seriously wrong with the people. The great trouble is with the leaders who befuddle, cheat, bewilder and betray them.

In this instance there is no justification for a surrender of faith in the people. They have at least a fair sort of alibi. Most of them stayed at home and refused to take the trouble to vote.

IN ANOTHER LIGHT

SIMMONS, chief of the Ku Kluxers, is said to have a secret militia armed with 1500 rifles in Norfolk, Va.

Simmons and his kleagles sought to mobilize all former military aviators into a great organization to be controlled, for heaven knows what purpose, from the Imperial Palace at Atlanta. They had a dream of a monopoly of all landing fields and they started a movement to get possession of hundreds of Government airplanes.

Let us suppose for a moment that Judge Gary, acting secretly for the United States Steel Corporation, sought to organize a secret army sworn to take orders from him alone and that he was caught trying to obtain exclusive control of the aviation system of the United States.

What would the country and Congress say about him? What would labor say?

Let us suppose for another moment that Samuel Gompers was shown to be organizing a secret army and putting his soldiers under a blood-oath to do the bidding of the high chiefs of the Federation of Labor? And suppose that Gompers was secretly planning to get all fliers into special Federation of Labor uniforms, to control landing fields and to monopolize the air for the service of his organization.

What would the country say about Gompers and what would Congress do to him?

NEW MEXICO AS AN INDEX

THE uneasiness which always accompanies the first test of a new National Administration has been emphatically dispelled by the substantial victory of Holm O. Bursum in the New Mexico senatorial contest.

The transfer of Albert B. Fall to a Cabinet post inevitably tempted optimists of the opposition to dwell affectionately upon alleged possibilities of the necessary special election in New Mexico. But the six months of Republican rule appear to have reacted with marked favor upon political sentiment in the extreme Southwest.

Although the returns are as yet incomplete, the Democratic candidate, Richard H. Hanna, is evidently defeated by a majority of at least 7000.

Senator-elect Bursum is warranted in interpreting his success not only as a personal tribute, but as a reassuring indication that, in his State at least, the consequences of the overwhelming Republican triumph last November were not merely ephemeral.

THE NEW CANAL RECORDS

THE increasing importance of all-water traffic between the Eastern and Western coasts of the United States is revealed by flourishing conditions at the Panama Canal, even during a period of world-wide trade depression.

So far as American tonnage is concerned, a new record was attained by the isthmian waterway. Out of the total of 2892 ships which passed through the canal during the last Government fiscal year, 1212 were American, as against 970 for Britain, the next highest nation. The bulk of the trade in American bottoms was destined for ports of the United States either on the Atlantic or Pacific.

Probably these figures will be used by Senator Borah to re-enforce his arguments on behalf of exempting vessels flying the American flag from tolls. On the other hand, it will be difficult for this determined opponent of the spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, as defined by Elihu Root and other acknowledged experts on this subject, to prove that native trade is being stifled under the present arrangement.

As a matter of fact, the canal is at last beginning to measure up to the commercial possibilities envisaged when it was originally planned. Opened to traffic at about the time of the World War, the expected large-scale change of ocean routes was naturally halted and the processes of recovery, now apparently well under way, were inevitably slow.

"WHOM THE GODS DESTROY—"

IT IS interesting to observe that in New York and in Chicago frenzied attacks have just been directed at great newspapers by powerful politicians temporarily in possession of public offices. New York and Chicago are gang-ridden.

Mayor Hylan, in one of the most astonishing proclamations ever issued by a public official in the United States, calls upon all "merchants, business men and shopkeepers" to visit reprisals on newspapers that have been criticizing his Administration.

The outburst seems to have been prompted by editorial criticism of police officials who sent mounted squads Cossack-fashion to ride down a crowd of unemployed.

In Chicago the Tribune was taken into court to fight a $10,000,000 libel suit for libel instituted by "the City of Chicago." The "City of Chicago" in this case is the political tong whose offenses the Tribune exposed.

Newspapers cannot make a bad politician good. But they can worry and keep him on edge.

Silence or censor them for a day and every loot-hungry political thug would feel that he had drifted by accident into Heaven.

GOOD WORK THAT SOLDIERS CAN DO IN TIMES OF PEACE

The Legion Can Provide an Example of Democratic Thought and Feeling for a Country That Needs It Badly

THE democratic principle of government and the fixed guarantees of justice and fair dealing between man and man which it implies are quite as indispensable now, quite as necessary to the peace and progress of the world as they were when all civilization was straining and bleeding to keep them from being wiped from the face of the earth.

Yet in many quarters the democratic ideal seems actually to be going out of fashion. More and more people seem unwilling to be guided by it in the routine of their daily thinking and their daily lives.

That is why the members of the Pennsylvania Department of the American Legion, now assembled at Pittsburgh, could do nothing better than see that their organization is maintained permanently as a good example of democratic feeling and democratic control.

The Legion ought not to submit itself to the rule of any boss, inside or out. It should not be dominated by a little group of general headquarters men. It ought to be kept out of factional politics. And it should not at any time be led to throw the weight of its official influence to any one of the classes or cliques that multiply rapidly nowadays in the heat of social and economic controversy.

The world is not yet safe for democracy. This country itself is not yet altogether safe for democracy. And if the men of the Legion can fight off the interests and the people who would exploit them, and can continue to think and feel as gallantly as they thought and felt in France, they can do a service to America almost as great as that which they did in the field. They can do a great deal to save and sustain democratic idealism at home.

When it was glibly asserted in news dispatches of recent months that "members of the American Legion" had broken up labor meetings or invaded public gatherings with ultimatums for this speaker or that, the menace with which the Legion itself was confronted became clearly apparent.

It was never the Legion's hope to boss the country or any group of its citizens. But propagandists willing to move heaven and earth to entice groups of ex-servicemen to wage their battles for them in the name of patriotism were numerous for a while.

That was the work of shrewd groups outside the Legion formed to capitalize the spirit of patriotism. It was a business in which some isolated groups of ex-soldiers were ill-advised and misled, and it was the real beginning of a movement that threatened for a time to split the Legion in two.

One of the big debates in the Pittsburgh convention will probably relate to the present method under which the affairs of the great organization are directed. If half a dozen top officers are in the habit of dictating the organization's policies it is because the average member has been too busy to give much serious thought to the affairs of the Legion.

Colonel Deeds, of this city, when he was commander of the national organization sought determinedly to keep it high and aloof from all the debasing squabbles into which self-interested and unprincipled men were willing to drag it.

The best men in the Legion share that purpose. But it is a purpose that can be served only by representative control of a sort in which the collective will of the whole membership is reflected.

The country needs the example which all ex-service men could provide, and do provide in many instances by brave and generous thought and action. The Legion is too great a force to be directed in the interest of any single set of men. It has done notable work already as a critic of Congress and in aid of the disabled and sick survivors of the A. E. F.

Ultimately as an agency of general criticism, as an obstacle in the way of tyrants and fools and political hypocrites, and utilizing always in an orderly way the accepted methods and mechanisms of government, the Legion might even shame a great many of the people who stayed at home into a state of mind that would make for better general citizenship and a happier life for everybody.

THREE NEW STATES

THE formal admission of Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania into the League of Nations is an instructive confirmation of the stability and authenticity of these new republics. All three have been carved from the former Czarist empire of Russia, and all exhibit racial and traditional distinctions warranting their national ambitions.

The inability of the Moscow regime to control the destinies of these Baltic States, as they may be called—as well as its failure to extend its sway in Finland, is not alone an index of the repudiation of Soviet principles in these regions.

The birth of these new nations may be attributed in part to the mighty artificial cast of the old imperial Russia, a congeries of diverse nationalities held together as a unit by force. It is not extravagant to foresee further disruptions in other parts of the vast territory that has never been ethnically united.

Not merely thousands of miles separate Odessa or the Crimea from Archangel, but also wider disparity of customs, industries, political experience, races and even to some extent religion.

If the destiny of Russia is eventually its division into separate nations, each firmly knit and homogeneous, its fate will be in a way far more logical than that under which markedly diverse peoples suffered under the tyranny of the Romanoffs.

MUSICAL INSPIRATION AHEAD

IT IS the good fortune of Philadelphia music lovers that their annual legate abroad is Leopold Stokowski, whose zeal in the quest of new scores is only matched by the breadth and sincerity of his critical taste.

The diligence and enthusiasm with which his pilgrimage was undertaken this year have harvested a diversified collection of orchestral novelties representing the latest trends in musical development.

Search for good music differs radically, not to say inspiringly, from the pursuit of most other products rated either as artistic or commercial. In response to conditions of public taste, even the most idealistic theatrical manager is unable to ignore the possibilities of popularity for his offerings.

Book publishers have been known to finance their productions in the higher intellectual fields with obvious "best sellers."

But music such as engages the attention of great symphony orchestras is in a category apart. Inexplicable as it is happy is the fact that coincidences of popular favor with intrinsic merit in orchestral scores are exceedingly close.

Mr. Stokowski, eagerly exploring France and Italy and resuming esthetic, if not physical, touch, with Germany, Russia and Spain, was therefore freed from all obligations save those referring directly to his own judgment. If a work was deemed worthy and it was procurable, it was purchased for presentation by the Philadelphia Orchestra this season.

Symphonic music speedily finds its own level, and in a cultivated community the circumstances in which meritorious scores are ultimately repudiated are comparatively rare. The more common occurrence is a tolerant bewilderment on the part of auditors, eventually succeeded by appreciation as the mystery is dissolved.

Mr. Stokowski's new offerings, which will be distributed throughout the concert season which begins next month, are varied in range and disparate in origin. Radicals like Schoenberg, Stravinski and Erik Satie will be represented as well as Richard Strauss and Vincent D'Indy, now—so fast does music march—almost "standardized." De Falla, a new Spanish composer, has been discovered.

The Italian, Casella, who may perhaps be described as a rationalized iconoclast, will be accorded particular favor, since not only are some of his most recent scores to be played, but the composer himself will appear as conductor and pianist.

Vincent D'Indy, on whom the mantle of Debussy has fallen, although the fit is not perfect, will be another visitor and guest conductor at several concerts.

These arrangements undoubtedly promise a stimulating season characteristic of the field of orchestral musical endeavor, in which neither the public nor the producers are apprehensive of the highest aims.

I Dare Not Waits Upon I Would

The League Assembly asked member nations to limit their military expenditures for the next two years to the amount of the current year's budget, and not a single member agreed unconditionally; not that they object to peace nor that they have militant intentions, but each fears its neighbor. 'Tis fear makes warlike nations of us.

Tomorrow Is Another Day

The Far Eastern Republic in Siberia seeks representation at the Washington Limitation of Armament Conference. Secretary Hughes has denied the request. He says the protection of legitimate Russian interests must devolve as a moral trusteeship upon the whole conference. Fear has been expressed that the reply commits us to future meddling with Far Eastern affairs. But it may rather be a diplomatic way of avoiding present meddling.

SHORT CUTS

Good-by, Summer.

Is the Fordney tariff on foreign books designed to protect an infant industry?

Reform was licked all right, but it is taking an awful long time to count it out.

Sometimes the stable is locked before the horse is gone. The South street bridge has been closed.

Fate as a caterer is a poor judge of fruit. Many a man who expects a plum gets a raspberry.

The opinion grows that the way to defeat the Fordney Tariff Bill is to make Congressmen study it.

What seems to have tied up New York's police department appears to have been not so much red tape as ticker tape.

There is so much common sense in the sales tax, remarked the Cynical Cuss, there is little likelihood that it will be adopted.

It is the country's fond expectation that the Federal conference on unemployment will result in something more than statistics.

To those that have much trouble more shall be given; which is probably why Austria is now afflicted with a railroad strike.

Not a Pennsylvanian was in the House when Congress convened. Well, anyhow it must be said for them that they made it unanimous.

Perhaps some of New York's homeless ones would be glad to avail themselves of the bedroom and bath privileges of some of its theatrical offerings.

It is, of course, understood that the New Jersey decision that the Dempsey-Carpentier mill was a plain ordinary prize fight is merely academic.

Hoover plans to send only a limited supply of food into Russia at the one time. It is as though the Soviet had prayed, "Lead us not into temptation."

The one virtue of the British trade agreement with Soviet Russia, and the later exposure of Soviet treachery, is that they demonstrate beyond peradventure that the present Moscow Government is not to be trusted.

The trouble with the income tax is that this year's hardship is required to pay toll on last year's prosperity, and this defect has not been remedied in the Tax Revision Bill presented to the Senate by Senator Penrose.

It is to be hoped that when Leopold Stokowski gives his promised concerts for children, at which he will tell them of the various instruments in the orchestra, illustrating his points with solos, he will permit in his audience at least a sprinkling of grown-ups willing to be instructed.

The general staff and Secretary Weeks, of the War Department, are considering plans to reduce the number of officers in the army to a point about 5000 less than the law authorizes, and thus reduce expenses. It is not without a pointed suggestion to the Limitation of Armament Conference.

Has it ever been seriously alleged that the meat of white eggs is any better than that of cream-colored or brown eggs? If not, why should people pay more for white eggs? And why should sympathy be wasted on them because the price of white eggs is pushed up arbitrarily, as it has been in New York? When people seek for frills they usually have to pay for them.

Probably the two biggest men in the world today, said Demosthenes McGinnis, soberly, are Hoover and Stinnes. They are alike in their grasp of economic conditions; alike in their method of administration; but unlike in their ultimate aims. Both are capable autocrats; the one difference being the amount of altruism with which the autocracy is diluted. The advice of either doctor would probably cure a sick world. One would put it on a diet and receive thanks; the other would perform a surgical operation and demand a big fee. A scared world may demand the operation at last and later grumble over the fee.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Minnesota, says trained nurses have formed the most autocratic closed shop in the country and that they charge altogether too much. He thinks two years long enough to make a girl proficient, and suggests the training of 100,000 sub-nurses, or nursing aids, who will be quite competent to handle most cases and whose charges will not be so exorbitant. And Mr. Common Citizen heartily applauds. Nowadays the very rich and the very poor get equal service. It is the unfortunate middle class that suffers. Because they do not ask charity, they have to pay much more than they can afford.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The "Mothering" of Little Children a Very Necessary Part of Institutional Training—Kids Should Be Cuddled

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THERE is in Philadelphia a curious inheritance of philanthropic positions. About two generations ago, perhaps more, it was the custom to organize charitable boards with a provision in the bylaws that there should be among the board of directors a limited number of members of Friends Meeting, of the Episcopal Church and of the Presbyterian body. The effort to attain sectarian representativeness did not apparently go beyond these three religious sects. To this original limitation there has been added yet another in the course of years—daughters or near of kin succeed their family chiefs as retirement from old age or death makes a vacancy.

I remember a genial head of a family who was, incidentally, also a directress on the Philadelphia Orphans' Board. I remember hearing her bewail the fact that her own daughter, having turned from Presbyterian to Episcopal, could not succeed her, as there would be only a Presbyterian vacancy at her death.

I was reminded of that incident one day when I drove out to Wallingford and was taken over the Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum by the enthusiastic director who had succeeded her.

It is a charming building. The architect was William Delano, and it was one of his first serious undertakings, I think, and a model in its way even still, not only for charm of appearance, but for convenience in taking care of a lot of children of the same age. The children looked well taken care of and very cheerful and robust and ready for life—life adjusted to a fixed plan and regimen of the school sort, where there are no relaxations of drill from summer vacations with absent-minded, unexpectedly indulgent, absurdly childish persons of the stuff of which fathers and mothers and grandmothers are made to be sure, but where there are good food, good teaching, good work and good play.

THESE children do go home to visit where that is possible, but they go to a mother or to a father who has "signed them away" to the kind and conscientious board of directors during their years of minority. Or, at least, if this is no longer required of the parent legally, as it was when I used to listen to an oppressed director make the final arrangements for the "signing away," with mothers in every stage of depression from sheer stupidity to sheer desperation, it is done practically. And, indeed, if an institution is to be responsible for a child during the years of adolescence, things are simplified if the parent, inadequate or callous or handicapped by poverty or by a new family, cannot interfere to the child's hurt; but the remedy at best is a makeshift.

Institutional children have lost the best thing that belongs to childhood—a home and parents of their very own.

I USED to be able to talk like an orphan asylum child and be hailed in to amuse my mother's guests by that mimicry of a recognized type. We had at one time imported into our nursery an orphan girl of sixteen to help our nursery tyrant with the chores incident in our dressing and our walks abroad. Her name was Callie and she was fresh from an orphanage. She knew more games than any young person I have ever met. We delighted in her at playtime and for the rest of life found her a broken reed in the matter of kindly offices. She did not take naturally to minding us "sweetly." We were ordered or we were fought or we were sent to Coventry.

MY MOTHER had had a like experience in her own childhood. Only in the case of the orphan nursemaid who "minded" her the climax had come when the duty of helping with the supper dishes interfered with a game of croquet.

The "orphan" sent indignantly for an aunt to come and take her away from the scene of such divided duty, and sent back this apt quotation by way of a bread-and-butter letter:

"I was not born a little slave
To labor in the sun."

Poor child! Probably the orphanages of her day and of "Callie's" were not so enlightened and kindly as the Wallingford one, where the atmosphere is that of a very good boarding school, with kindly traditions and with pleasant special observation.

But I was interested to see the last time I was in Baby's Nursing Home that the need of every growing child for a mother had been considered and met. Every baby of the thirty or so others had to be lifted up and held in the arms and—yes, cuddled—part of each twenty-four hours. It was as much the duty of a nurse as feeding or bathing it. Being held on a lap, being spoken lovingly to, being touched affectionately has been discovered to be a scientific way to awaken the mind and to control the imagination and to stimulate wholesomely the growing intelligence.

A child has actually to be taught to laugh and to look merry and to play happily and to respond lovingly. And some one who has it in her to be motherly has to do it for the sake of a child's health and reason if he is a well child, and how much more if he is that sad thing, an invalid child!

THE latest experiment in mothering institutional children that has reached my ken is what is being accomplished at the State Sanatorium for Tubercular Children at Mont Alto by the social service worker, Alice Campbell. Apart from the regimen of the cure, it was found that some one who could just go about looking after the "good spirits" of the invalids among the children, some one who could play quietly or talk tenderly or listen gently or come in and out and help weak little fingers divert bored little minds, would greatly expedite the cure. Some one, not a nurse nor a teacher, but just a grown-up playmate, who was yet somehow like one's mother, was what was needed.

I SAW one of the letters of this friend of the "little sick" yesterday, and asked permission to quote parts of it. If this represents State maternalism, I say three cheers for the State!

"My work has been arranged to fit in with the schedule of the children. It varies in this way: When the new children arrive at observation, I spend at least three half hours there (three times daily). If any camp girls are confined to their rooms or in the hospital I visit them every day, take work for them to do, leave a magazine, tell a story or anything I feel is needful to cheer and keep up morale. As different groups of girls are on the pavilion morning and afternoon, I see that they have games or an occupation while I go to the hospital or home.

"At 6 P. M. I always go to the pavilion for an hour and a half during 'cure' to entertain, or we take a walk, except Wednesday and Friday evenings, when I go to the home children who cannot go to the 'movies.' I tell stories and play quiet games. For two months I did the entertaining myself on the pavilion; now I am trying to help the girls to entertain themselves. They are arranged in groups of five, who plan the 'show,' as they term it, inviting any to help from the larger group. These 'shows' so far have been very crude, but it helps me to understand what is in their youthful minds—it is creating self-expression and making them more independent. Some are writing plays, and by directed reading and talking about real literature I hope to develop something really worth while.

"If there is ever a half hour to spare I read to the girls who are busy sewing in the studio. Sewing is hard for some of them, and yet they really want to learn, and this just makes a sewing party instead of a lesson.

"There have been help and co-operation in everything I have tried to do from doctors, nurses and patients."

When Lord Curzon registers surprise because Soviet actions of hostility to Great Britain follow Soviet words of friendship, it is, of course, understood that such surprise is diplomatic rather than sincere.

MOSTLY NOISE

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CLARENCE SAMUEL KING

On Advantages of Trade Organization

TRADE organization, especially during the period of war reconstruction, has proved to be of inestimable benefit to the business man, who is daily recognizing the value that close personal contact with other men in the same line brings, according to Clarence Samuel King, secretary of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association.

"It is important," said Mr. King, "that business men realize the necessity of keeping their trade organizations at the extreme peak of usefulness, both for the sake of economy and for general efficiency. During times of financial stress the alert business man, relying upon past experience, prepares his equipment and sharpens his points of contact for the inevitable reaction toward prosperity, and however hard pressed he may be for orders, the last thing which he allows to depreciate is his business organization, with its highly trained and sensitive mechanism and its distinctive and individual industrial morale.

Importance of Associations

"While he takes a justifiable pride in maintaining his individual plant at a high point of efficiency during periods of depression, he further recognizes the fact that associations of business men are the sensitive nerve centers of our industrial system, and as such are especially important when business conditions are unsettled.

"I cannot too strongly caution business leaders against permitting these advance posts of business efficiency to be weakened through an ill-advised spirit of retrenchment, leaving the industrial path unguarded against the progress of unsound and dubious experiment. The success of the progressive trade associations of today depends almost entirely upon the executive directing its affairs and upon the helpful co-operation of its members.

"Conditions have changed rapidly and decidedly in the last few years, and organizations that have assumed a vital power in the formation of national policies in their respective trades are those whose administrative affairs are in the hands of real executives, having plenary powers, who are responsible for the work and methods they pursue in advancing the interests of the industries they represent.

One Specific Instance

"Our own association, for example, began with a small group of shipbuilders whose plants were confined to the Delaware River district. Today its membership includes practically every big shipyard on the Atlantic Coast and along the Gulf of Mexico, together with a number of ship-repair plants. We also enjoy the close co-operation of other American shipbuilding plants of the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast, which cannot become members because of geographical location.

"Recognizing the claim of drydocks and marine repair plants that keeping ships in seaworthy condition is equal in importance to building them, we recently opened the way for an even greater organization, more or less national in scope, by making eligible for membership every shipbuilding and repair plant on the Atlantic Coast. In extending its field of usefulness to cover the entire shipbuilding industry we were actuated by a desire to establish closer business relations, secure united and co-operative action on the problems of the industry and standardize, as far as possible, the conditions under which marine work is done.

Furthering an American Marine

"Foremost among the objects of the association is the furthering of the American merchant marine and the establishing of shipbuilding as a permanent American industry. The larger and greater association that was made possible through the broadening of its field is continuing along the same conservative but constructive lines that made the association a powerful and influential stabilizing force during the war and an even greater factor for the industry in the transition from war to peace.

"The day is past when a single firm, corporation or individual can stand on its own feet and alone and apart from its competitors. No organization, no matter how greatly constructed or how large its scope, can live in itself and of itself alone. It is the unity of men and combination of men into one entity that makes for progress. Concentration of effort, recognition of just and ethical standards, square dealing in its fullest sense, mutual co-operation, a thorough regard for the opinion of others, a full consideration of the employe as well as of the employer, a considerate attitude with all with whom one comes into contact, an optimistic desire to be of service to the public—all these and quite a few other modern principles have long since been put into affirmative practice by the officers of our association.

Standardizing Wages

"From its inception the association has done all within its power to standardize the daily wage and piece-work rates of all of its members. It is believed that this work of standardization contributed much to the stabilizing of labor conditions during a chaotic period in the shipyards at the beginning of the war.

"With the close of the war and the gradual withdrawal of the support of the shipyards by Government agencies, one of the objects of the association became that of endeavoring to deal intelligently with and to improve the conditions of employment and production and to establish shipbuilding on a permanent business basis.

"As one development of this policy, it might be pointed out that this summer for the first time in the history of the industry three of the Delaware shipyards jointly perfected a reclassification of rates and craft which became effective August 1. The sincere commendation of shipbuilders who have examined this schedule is a splendid tribute to the spirit of loyal co-operation which exists among the members and which promises even greater constructive accomplishments of mutual benefit for the future.

Exchange of Information

"The meetings invariably result in the exchange of much valuable information, which is compiled and distributed in tabulated form. A satisfactory system has been worked out for the sending out of quick and dependable information respecting all developments of interest to the industry and little of importance transpires of which the office is not promptly apprised, with the result that all the members are kept constantly informed of such developments.

"For the purpose of securing concerted and uniform local action among the members the Atlantic and the Gulf Coasts are divided into divisions according to geographical districts, each of which has its own sectional organization and local officers. Such sections were established in the New England, New York, Delaware River, Baltimore and South Atlantic divisions, and some of these divisions will be further subdivided in the future.

Protecting the Members

"The association is in constant readiness to protect the interests of its members in conditions that continually arise in the shipbuilding industry with its many policies to be formed, and toward that end its functions and activities have developed such a wide range and are so diversified in character that now nearly every element that enters in this highly specialized industry is covered. Much of this work was delegated to committees, and is, therefore, well advanced. There are also many other plans which are certain to prove of the greatest value to the shipbuilding industry.

"Our experience has proved that co-operation of competitive plants in business is not only feasible but necessary, and this has been clearly demonstrated to all of the members of the association. We realize, as most of the leaders in other branches of industry do, that a solid front against breaches in the fortifications of association efficiency must be maintained or both industry and individuals will suffer."

Today's Anniversaries

1758—Moses Brown, who caused the introduction into the United States of the Arkwright cotton mill, born at Providence, R. I. Died there, September 6, 1836.

1779—The Ben Homme Richard, in command of Paul Jones, captured the British warship Serapis off Flamborough Head, England.

1803—In his first great battle Wellington defeated the Mahrattas at Assaye.

1846—The planet Neptune was discovered by Johann G. Galle.

1881—The train bearing the body of the late President Garfield left Washington for Cleveland.

1891—President Harrison appointed a commission to fix the true boundary between the United States and Mexico.

1908—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was received with sovereign honors at Budapest.

1919—The World's Cotton Conference opened at New York.

1920—Alexander Millerand was elected President of the French republic.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who wrote the satirical verses upon the late Kaiser of Germany entitled "Mein self und Gott"?
2. What famous river of England is known for part of its course as the Isis?
3. What is a jota?
4. Who is Gerhart Hauptmann?
5. What kind of an airplane is an ornithopter?
6. What is a hecatomb?
7. What are the Teutonic languages?
8. Who were the "Big-endians?"
9. What is the blaze of a horse?
10. What is the "City of the Violet Crown"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The present Congress is the Sixty-seventh.
2. Santa Fe is the capital of New Mexico.
3. The "piece de resistance" is the most substantial dish at a meal. The phrase is also used figuratively to describe something of extraordinary worth.
4. The praying mantis is an insect which holds its forelegs in position suggesting hands folded at prayer. The mantis is carnivorous and the female regularly devours the male.
5. A skean is a Gaelic dagger used in Ireland and Scotland.
6. The triple crown of the Pope is called a tiara.
7. Pennsylvania and Virginia contributed more signers than any other two States to the Declaration of Independence.
8. Two hundred and fifty-two gallons make a tun.
9. The offspring of American parents, though born in a foreign land, is eligible to the presidency of the United States.
10. The Battle of Buena Vista occurred in the Mexican War in 1847 and resulted in the victory of the Americans under General Taylor over the Mexicans under General Santa Ana. Buena Vista is a village in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, seven miles south of Saltillo.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

COLONEL WILLIAM B. HAYWARD, who used to be secretary of the Republican National Committee before he commanded the famous Negro regiment in the World War, and later United States attorney in New York, was commenting the other day upon how easily terms can be coined and put into the vernacular of the day. There is the term "steam roller," for instance, originated by John Eversman, formerly secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, with Colonel Hayward looking on.

It happened at Chicago in 1908 when Frank Hitchcock, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, had succeeded in lining up enough delegates to nominate William Howard Taft for President. A minority in the convention was represented by delegates for Charles E. Hughes, the late Charles W. Fairbanks, Uncle Joe Cannon, Senator Knox and Senator Cummins, known as the "Allies."

The situation was such that had the "Allies" seated their delegates from the South it would have jeopardized Mr. Taft's nomination. John Eversman was looking after the Southern delegates for the "Allies," and when the convention met, the National Committee, which passed upon the claims of the delegates, was overwhelmingly for Taft and seated all Taft delegates.

As John Eversman left the hall he spied a steam roller at work smoothing out asphalt.

"My Lord," he exclaimed, "How did Frank Hitchcock get that out here so soon?"

Then he had an inspiration. He went across the street to a painter's shop and had a large sign painted which he placed on the big machine. It read:

"HITCHCOCK'S STEAM ROLLER"

The newspaper men took up the phrase and it has been used ever since.

* * *

When Ted Sullivan, who took the Chicago White Stockings around the world, was a youngster he played ball with the Milwaukee Red Socks.

There was a team up in the little town of Burlington, which then had only 20,000 people, and it came down to Milwaukee and trimmed the Red Socks twice, which was a most remarkable thing for a small town team to do.

The captain of the Burlington team was one Henry Allen Cooper. I have just been talking with him. He has been in Congress for twenty-five years and is one of its most esteemed and thoughtful members.

But he still chuckles when he remembers how Ted Sullivan tried to steal second and how he, as catcher, got the ball to the bag in time.