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Philadelphia, Monday, October 3, 1921

BUSINESS MEN AND BUSINESS

BUSINESS men at the National Unemployment Conference formulated the report in which there was embodied a cutting indictment of "malignant groups" which have conspired to keep the prices of building and other essential materials up by restricting the supply. This practice has, of course, been largely responsible for slackening industry and unemployment.

Nothing more wholesome than the frank opposition of business men to unfair business practices can well be imagined. Too often employers fail to see that their interests are not so far apart after all from the interests of the workers.

A few groups with the rights of monopolists may profitably resort to methods of artificial price inflation. The process generally applied is quite as dangerous to the interests of the employer as to the interests of the employe.

It is time that a line of distinction were drawn between the monopolist and the vast majority of business men whose prosperity depends on the general prosperity of their communities. The aggressiveness of some of the labor unions has tended to drive all owners of businesses into a community of sympathy. Latterly the majority has been finding that in supporting without question the policies inaugurated by a few exclusive cliques it gave its sympathy to its enemies.

How dangerous these enemies may be to business as well as to labor was shown in the Lockwood inquiry recently made in New York—an inquiry which seems to have had a profound effect on the minds of many of the industrial leaders now assembled in Washington to consider the general problem of unemployment.

The Lockwood inquiry showed that a few groups had obtained almost complete control of all the supplies necessary to building and general construction, that prices of these commodities were maintained by gentlemen's agreements at a height which almost completely paralyzed the building trades.

Labor was not the only sufferer when building stopped throughout the country. In the list of victims might be listed all the industries that furnish homes furniture makers, wall paper makers, carpet makers, piano makers and the like.

Recently, since the exposure of the building material corner, prices of many essential commodities have dropped. Some are dropping. Others are still immoderately high. But the monopolist of essentials will have to be eliminated altogether before trade and industry can be restored to normal.

The cheering thing is to find that business men not only realize this, but express their opinions determinedly in a document written for the guidance of the general public.

TELEPHONE MANNERS

ONE of these fine days when Governor Sproul has a little leisure we should have a proclamation aimed at the man who fears to impair his dignity by making a telephone call in the easy manner of the crowd. Such a personage may think nothing of spending two hours and a half at lunch or quitting his desk at 2:30. But his time is too valuable to be burned up in putting through a telephone call.

Your bell rings in consequence, and an airy feminine voice asks whether it is addressing Mr. Jinks. Being assured that that is the case, it briskly asks Mr. Jinks to wait a minute. Mr. Jinks waits. He may have been in the midst of a conference or in the deeps of a hard problem. He may have been hard on the tail of an idea which he sees disappearing into the dark places where ideas go when they escape their pursuers. Patiently he waits. Two or three minutes pass while the Presence at the other end of the wire emerges from his affairs to say whatever he has to say. It isn't a nice arrangement. And it is at its worst when, after a long conference of some sort between the Presence and the airy voice, Mr. Jinks is given an unimportant message of some sort second-hand.

An Organization for the Prevention of Cruelty to Tired Business Men would inflict harsh punishment on such a man.

FIGHTING DEPRESSION

THE fact that over production is one cause of unemployment is recognized in an elaborate experiment in business stimulation to be undertaken by leading wholesale grocers in Philadelphia.

No especial pretensions of altruism are made in this program, which is frankly designed to benefit those commercial interests in which it has originated. At the same time, the comprehensive scheme to inaugurate closer co-operation between the manufacturers of food products, the wholesalers, the retailers and the consumers marks an effort to overcome the ravages of what is called psychological depression, which is held partly responsible for "buyers' strikes," timidity of producers, unemployment and the whole vicious circle of apathy.

In the selling campaign, in which the interest of housewives is to be prompted by coupon-redemption methods involving awards of a total of $50,000 in prizes, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are called upon to fuse their activities. Instead of lamentations over business stagnation, an enterprise of self-help is to be instituted.

Its results will to some extent demonstrate whether deliberately artificial impetuses are all that are needed to restore normal conditions of employment and trade, or whether the general stringency is a war burden not to be immediately lifted by specifically organized methods.

The Philadelphia campaigners argue, and with some validity, that while prices are largely regulated by economic laws and are, indeed, displaying a downward trend, the present blight of unemployment is not representative of the essential resources and strength of the Nation.

If, in other words, the buying predilections of the public are increased, manufactories will start running again and prosperity and general confidence will be recovered.

The test of these deductions should be worth watching. A food exposition on an extensive scale will signalize the opening of the campaign. Housekeepers are expected to be zealous co-operators, first by the allurement of worth while prizes for purchase totals.

The undertaking is one instance of an attempt of business to alleviate its distress, independent of possible remedial legislation. Its consequences may furnish an argument for similar methods elsewhere and in other lines.

FALLING COSTS OF SLAUGHTER A COMFORT TO NEEDY JINGOES

Mr. Harding's Proclamation, the Unknown Soldier and the International Craze for Armaments

IN EUROPE the ceremonials attending the burial of unknown soldiers of the great war at various national shrines have been carried off, oddly enough, in the intoxicating atmosphere peculiar to military bodies.

Always there have been forests of glittering bayonets, miles of troops, the blaze of uniforms, gestures of might, trappings of empire, pageants of the very forces which some millions of unknown soldiers died to defeat. We shall probably have something of all this in Washington on November 11. President Harding's proclamation appealing as it does for an interlude of meditation and suggestive of other feelings and purposes, was needed.

What is there in mere flourishes of trumpets, in wheeling regiments, in the glorification of war's symbols expressive of the hope that led the plain men of civilization homesickly to death on the world's battlefields? Gabriele D'Annunzio has just refused to write a hymn for the formal burial of Italy's unknown soldier.

"My thoughts of the unknown soldier," he said, "are so great I would like all Italians who died that which said 'Fatherland, come to me.'"

D'Annunzio may be strong headed in his notions of statesmanship. But he must be still a genius he was able to put more solemn meaning in a sentence than many men could put in an ode.

The unknown soldiers of all nations, when they did not go to the front and the whip of military tyranny without a right to reason or to hope, went with a deliberate intention to end war. The best way to honor their memory is to remember always what they tried to do and to go on from the place at which they fell.

But the world isn't doing anything of the sort. It is very much in danger of going off its head again at any moment.

Only a little while ago it seemed that diplomatists would have to get more worn out with the business of the mounting burden of its cost. Great battleships fitted to hold their own in a modern scrimmage cost about $40,000,000 apiece. Each of these sixteen inch rifles costs about a quarter of a million dollars. Such a gun can be fired about a hundred times. Each star costs as much as a well-equipped country house.

"It can't go on," everybody said. "If nothing else can stop war the taxes will."

That sort of reasoning has become outdated. The costs of slaughter have fallen miserably, while new implements of devastation are being rendered more efficient and more terrible.

Battleships and great guns may not figure importantly in the next great war. For about $100,000 you can build and equip an airplane capable of destroying not only a fort or a ship or a regiment, but an entire city. For $10,000 you can manufacture enough poison gas to wipe out a city's population. Governments recently chastened by the hardships of war are beginning to feel that they may be able to take another gamble at the game.

Any one who reads the newspapers with a discerning eye for such news as is obviously "inspired" by partisan official and unofficial groups cannot fail to be impressed by the frequency with which the public is reminded of the astonishing efficiency of new weapons that cost relatively little.

Gas is cheap. Airplanes are relatively cheap. Tanks are cheap and submarines are cheap. No one seems to reckon the value of the human life which these devices are guaranteed to destroy with a thoroughness hitherto unknown. Life, too, is reckoned cheap in the conventional apparatus of the modern jingoes and military experts. Talk of limited armaments continues to be more or less vague and speculative.

It is the talk of new armaments that is positive and realistic. There are men who talk almost lovingly of poison gas.

The Conference for the Limitation of Armaments will not get very far toward the goal set for it if debate and action are limited to the question of naval vessels and the dimensions of armies.

General Mitchell, as well as the naval airmen, has shown how old-fashioned and unimportant the accepted methods of land and sea warfare may seem within a few years.

Some of the ablest minds in the world—minds that, properly directed, might work miracles of scientific progress to improve life and make it happier—are bent now to the task of making war's menace more horrible.

So apparently it will be until the people themselves force their Governments and their ruling men to a better way of thinking.

But what can be expected from people who will not take the trouble to go to the polls and vote?

A CHANCE TO MAKE HISTORY

PERHAPS the pernicious regard for definitions displayed by both Eamon de Valera and Lloyd George was worth while, after all. The meeting of Irish and British delegates which is to take place on October 11 will, in consequence of its elaborate preliminaries, be enabled to concentrate upon intensely practical questions.

As such it differs from any conference in the history of Anglo-Irish affairs. The sensibilities of both sides have been recognized and the problem has now narrowed down to one of governmental administration.

This is the stage that has always preceded definitive settlement in negotiations between Britain and the self-governing states of the empire.

It is not extravagant to maintain that hopes of adjusting a veritable maze of cross-purposes are now entertained both in London and Dublin. The termination of a thousand years of misunderstandings would go far to restore the self-confidence of modern civilization.

Honorable peace, spiritually and realistically, between Great Britain and Ireland is now a conception no more fantastic than the hypothesis of such a parley as is now scheduled would have been only a brief year ago.

COURTESY FROM NETHERLANDS

THE Netherlands Government is entitled to a vote of thanks from Philadelphians. Its plans for participation in the proposed World's Fair of 1926 have been brought to this country by Edward Bok, who will disclose them to Mayor Moore today.

The revelation should prove interesting. If the Netherlands Government is to erect a characteristic building and stock it with typical progress of a fascinating country and its opulent colonial empire it may be worth while to wonder just where that structure is to rise. In the way of acknowledging the enthusiasm of The Hague, it may occur to somebody that facts concerning the location of the exposition might be appropriate.

Who knows but pledges of buildings and exhibits may lend impetus to the choice of a site? To be sure, the selection of ground usually precedes the formulation of plans for whatever is to occupy the property. But there are phases of the exposition program that have been original from the outset.

It is gracious, indeed, of the Netherlands to accept a specific location of the fair on faith. Such confidence can be best honored by reciprocity at home.

NATIONAL UNITS IN THE PARLEY

THE unit system of voting in the Disarmament Conference relieves the United States from the necessity of revising the number of its delegates.

It was originally hinted from Washington that four was the preferred total of envoys from any nation. Had this suggestion been made right, however, the position of Great Britain must have proved embarrassing through the obligation to include representatives of the self-governing dominions. Although the personnel of the imperial commission has not yet been officially announced, it is expected that six delegates will be sent. Japan has appointed only three. France may find it convenient to make another exception.

In view of the existing flexibility, it is evident that the cost of the parley is disinclined to declare prospects of progress with vexatious technalities. Equality of standing will be assured by each nation's voting as a unit, regardless of the number of its representatives, as in the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The arrangement has worked well in that body and has disposed of some of the burdens under which large deliberative organizations, as for instance, Congress, usually labor.

Cheer Up Ladies At the Eugenics Congress last week the colored woman's tendency to avoid marriage was held due (1) to the unfortunate effect of marriage to personal culture ideals, or to (2) due to close association of unmarried women to the exclusion of men, and (3) to the higher qualifications they demanded of a mate. Which seems to prove the old saying that a little learning is a dangerous thing. Personal culture is not incompatible with motherhood. And even so early happy wives have managed to survive the knowledge of the fact that they are wiser than their husbands.

Imposing Flubdub Chairman Fordney, of the House Ways and Means Committee, says we are importing $500,000,000 worth of merchandise a month, which means we are spending money for foreign goods that we have bought the imported goods by making at home. This might be an new argument for the Fordney Tariff Bill if it were not for the fact that American goods exported exceed by twice the amount of foreign goods imported. And that one can't sell things you don't buy is simple primer stuff. Mr. Fordney is not thought to be mild to be of any importance at the disarmament conference.

SHORT CUTS

Where are the Octobers, since the Thirsty One? It is not October ale.

The Chicago jury is for not selling the wooden shoes for $2.100, despite agreement of the Shipping Board of a weight of popular discount.

Chased October Nov. A butterfly in Washington Square on Saturday gave pleasant exercise to a [illegible] in a number of camera [illegible].

The circus [illegible] which the peace treaty was placed in the Reforesting night indicate that [illegible] have to Germans than to the [illegible].

Concerning the [illegible] who hugged and kissed Fatty Arbuckle on his release on bail, one might [illegible] as said of the old woman.

What [illegible] rights to be hatched [illegible] that [illegible] are legal, [illegible] being barred from the United States [illegible] important [illegible].

"Take it as a [illegible]," said Demosthenes McGibbeny, [illegible] insolent insults on his [illegible] the respect due [illegible] the [illegible] of Lincoln. Too many who claim to be a right discreet find it [illegible] right to obtrude to the fore.

We [illegible] to [illegible] the assertion that "Not Any [illegible] are crowded because of the [illegible] declaration that the [illegible] are jell-filled footrest. The lobster palace [illegible] what they used to be.

We learn from the Cook Reports that higher prices are expected in hosiery. Little hole reserves will therefore [illegible] as dealers fatten their accounts. "Time [illegible] roll their own might well cry, "Why I like to own their roll?"

The Boston scientist expert who was a bootlegger on the side, we believed when the police investigated, [illegible] which read, "The place to get an engine." His misfortune appears to be due to an overdeveloped sense of [illegible].

William Green Anthony, [illegible] of Zion, during despondency that the world is flat, proceeds to prove that there [illegible] such thing as a law of gravitation. Although it is now expected of him to continue evidence that the moon is made of green cheese.

Congressman Herrick wants a law passed providing a penalty of from ten to twenty years' imprisonment for anybody who impersonates a king or queen in a pageant, carnival or play. The gentleman from Oklahoma evidently wants it distinctly understood that that man is foolish who imagines that he has plumbed the depths of his foolishness.

When her three boys and three girls with children of their own wanted her to live with them and take things easy as an old woman of sixty-seven should, Mrs. Caroline Coggins, of Oklahoma, now visiting her daughter in Germantown, announced that she was going to be a school teacher. So she studied and proceeded to pass twenty-two teacher tests in the University of California and now has a teacher's license. Which is precisely why, instead of being an old woman of sixty-seven, she is a young woman of sixty-seven.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Temptation of Tuberculosis and Cancer Sufferers to Hide the Fact From Themselves Responsible for Increase of Mortality

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I ASKED the secretary of the national committee for the care and cure of tubercular patients (that is not its title, but that is its function) what to his mind was the chief accomplishment of the organization. He very promptly answered:

"It's proving to people that if taken in time there is real hope of a cure."

I asked him how people were about the publicity. Did they mind its being known that they had consumption?

He said those who wanted to go to summer hotels or rent cottages in summer resorts and who preferred to be invited about by their friends under the guise of having a bronchial cold listed the publicity, and incidentally if they persisted in lating it, died of the dangerous thing they were vainly attempting to hide. But for the ones who "took the fence," nasty as it looked from the near side, there was no further embarrassment. They went to a place where ill persons were getting well, just as they would have gone to a hospital for an operation, and they bent their minds to getting well; and when they were well they had no feeling at all about it, any more than a man thinks of his appendix after he is out of the hospital and quite recovered from having it out of him.

HE WENT on to reminisce about his younger days when "tuberculosis" was an unknown term and one either had consumption or was "going into a decline" and, therefore, doomed to be a set apart invalid, even though one had the spirit of a Stevenson.

No wonder they ran from it and refused to be examined for fear of learning they had it, he said. As long as they could hoping against fear they could postpone the certainty of hopelessness.

"Now the sooner they know it, the better. They have much to hope for if the cure is begun at once," was his triumphant summing up.

I HAVE always believed that coming straight out with a thing is its own best cure. A smoldering fire under ground is the hardest to extinguish. A hidden grievance has a way of depleting the very powers of resistance, and a physical malady that is ignored has a growing power to eat into the very citadel of life.

I was thinking about this in regard to cancer after I had had that talk on tuberculosis. I wondered if people did the fact of cancer and postponed the certainty that they were suffering from it even from themselves because of the popularly supposed element of hopelessness in that disease.

And then I thought of the persons whom I knew who have had that disease and have had its progress arrested, or been apparently cured after an operation. Compared with the people who had died of it, these are perhaps not many; but certainly hope is an element that can be taken into account.

Curiously enough at that point in my wondering about the matter I had a very interesting conversation with a friend of mine whose sister had died of cancer after a year of terrible suffering. My friend was convinced that it had been a case of going to the doctor too late.

I asked her whether her sister had recognized the seriousness of the symptoms and had procrastinated, or whether she had been unaware of what they meant and had failed to have treatment for very ignorance. She said her mother had died of cancer, but her sister had been very young and so, perhaps, quite ignorant of the gravity of certain signs that had been apparent in her mother and were manifested in her own case. She added that probably, too, her sister had been afraid.

"The awful thing about it is, she probably could have been cured if she had found it out in time," she said.

SHE wrote me later on a paper published by a society in which she has become deeply interested by reason of her own recent experience.

I have been reading it tonight, and it seems to me to mark an epoch in making a campaign against cancer as the other campaign has been against tuberculosis.

"The paper is called Campaign Notes of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

"The headquarters of this campaign are in New York, 25 West Forty-fifth street.

"The general rule will be:

"First. Early (say thousand people die yearly from this disease in the United States).

"Second. The majority of cases could be cured if taken early.

"Third. In early recognition lies the hope of cure.

THIS last is what the society aims to bring about, viz., early recognition as a means to the cure.

"It is proposed to have [illegible] bulletins in Cancer Week.

"That sounds simple, and yet might prove a life saving.

"I can only outline the program for the organization here and there. It seems advisable worked out for local centers.

1. **Organization.**

"As it is desired to reach all parts of the country and as many as possible of its population with the high civic message of cancer control, it is of course necessary to effect a complete organization before anything can be done. It is therefore recommended that the State chairmen be instructed to see that a chairman of a local committee be appointed in every county or municipality of 2500 population or more in the State. The chairman of these local committees should then select their sub-committees for the purpose of carrying out the following program.

2. **Activities to Be Undertaken.**

"The aim in this campaign is to constantly advise entire enlightment and discussion of cancer among people as possible. Wherever [illegible] activities to be pursued may be left to municipal judgment as follows:

(1) **Lectures.**

"A lecture bureau should be established and the authors methods. Lectures should be given by society's speakers on these subjects, and be presented. Lectures should include lectures arranged for public local groups, as medical societies, nursing organizations, and those for the general public.

(2) **Literature.**

"The society will prepare a moderate quantity of literature to be distributed at meetings. A major A similar suggestion has been made in this connection by Dr. Dennis F. Rathfon, of Denver, national director of the Rocky Mountain States, namely, that each State chairman expect to the presidents of the various medical societies in the State that this cancer hearing conference, as possible, to the following program:

"(a) Presenting conventions as to the cause of cancer.

"(b) Recent progress in the study of [illegible] and Present methods of dealing [illegible] cancer.

"(c) What can be accomplished [illegible] to be accomplished in the future.

"(d) What progress is being made in shortening the interval between [illegible] to the physician and radical treatment.

"2. Hold at least one meeting for the public under the auspices of the medical society during this week.

"3. The editors of the journal of the State medical societies and the [illegible] groups should be requested to devote the subject of cancer control in their [illegible] number of these publications.

"A special effort should be made through the dean or head of the department of pathology or of public health education in the three medical schools, where they [illegible] to take part in the campaign by:

"1. Devoting at least one lecture to the subject of the prevention and control of cancer.

"2. By carrying appropriate cancer announcements and cancer control information in any bulletins or circulars which may be sent out at that time.

"The superintendents of hospitals should be asked to devote at least three lectures on this subject to nurses during this campaign.

"TH' HOG!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CAPTAIN D. H. TRIBOU, U. S. N.

On the Spirit of the Navy

THE real escape of the United States Navy that is, its spirit and its outcome resulting Americanism, became endangered during the flight of the years, according to Captain David H. Tribou, of the Naval Home. Captain Tribou is about completing fifty years of service to his country, and the Navy Department has decided to continue him in his place at the Naval Home.

"Naturally I am proud of my record," he said in a service of fifty years," said Captain Tribou. "But one thing does not change, and that is the splendid spirit and devotion of the officers and the men of the United States Navy to their country and to the great traditions of their craft. They go as fine a lot of men as sail under any flag or put to sea any line of endeavor.

What Makes a Navy

"A navy may be said to consist of three general elements: ships, officers, men. In the first category the change [illegible] seen in the last quarter of a century. [illegible] When I first went to sea and [illegible] which I sailed [illegible] in 1893 [illegible] still sailing vessels with masts and sails [illegible] I was ordered first to the Colorado, a military steam frigate of 7500 tons. Her speed was more than [illegible] knots.

"Next I sailed on the Oregon, a great [illegible] which was built during the Civil War. We went to Europe in her, and [illegible] on board because we ate goodly [illegible] holes in the wooden [illegible]. Rear Admiral Charles Eaton, afterward [illegible] Admiral, was the executive officer on the Congress. In spite of the poor condition of the ship we made the voyage without accidents.

On Farragut's Former Flagship

"The next ship to which I was ordered was the Hartford, Farragut's famous flagship. Admiral Farragut [illegible] Sherman. It is the father of the modern training cruiser, which has proved so high a standard of seamanship in sailor men. The officers and the company were [illegible] John Wilkins, E. LeRoy, the Chesterfield of the Alabama Navy.

"Although the Hartford had auxiliary steam, Cuba had to be protected, and I went to make the rounds of the West Indian islands and back with [illegible] days, and to the [illegible] of Martinique. Before [illegible] service, we had visited Newport, Hampton Roads awaiting the decision of Congress as to who had been elected President of the United States. These were the days of the sailing ships.

"After this I made a cruise on the old ship Lancaster, which was an second rate, and then spent three years on the Lancaster. This service we have a office the city of [illegible] Christiana. She was said during the administration of President Buchanan and was named in honor of the President's home county, which is Lancaster.

"My next assignment was to the Wabash, a wooden ship, as I recall, built in 1855. When I returned a modern ship was in [illegible] when I was ordered to the original navy yard, New York, subsequently known as the Saratoga and still later as the Reina Mercedes. She had just been put into commission and was under the command of Captain Jack Philip, the Greatest of the American Navy. Captain Philip and I were warm personal friends. Subsequently I served on the battleships Wisconsin and Iowa, in the [illegible] service of the Navy, and [illegible] spread more than [illegible] and [illegible] those which had [illegible] in all corners of the [illegible] of the world.

"I therefore [illegible] one of the most interesting [illegible] in the history of the sea, for I sailed with my own eyes the transition from the fully rigged vessel to the remarkable engines of efficiency which today uphold the mastery of the United States on the high seas.

Improvements in Armament

"In the great [illegible] the Navy of today carried eighteen pounders; that is, guns which fired a solid shot weighing eighteen pounds. For this projectile five pounds of powder were required. These guns were about nine feet in length, with a bore of five and a quarter inches, a little less than twenty-eighty. Their efficient range was 600 yards, or about one third of a mile.

"The guns on the Colorado and the Congress were mostly nine-inch smoothbores. These guns weighed about 9000 pounds, used from eleven to fifteen pounds of powder and fired a solid projectile weighing ninety pounds. They had a muzzle velocity of 1320 feet per second and a muzzle energy of 1117 foot tons. By muzzle energy is meant the energy required to lift one ton one foot in one minute, and this is the standard of gun measurement.

"The extreme range of these guns was 3500 yards. There were also eleven inch Dahlgren guns mounted fore and aft, which throw solid shot weighing 166 pounds with a muzzle energy of 1150 foot tons.

"On the Wisconsin there were twelve-inch guns which had a range of seven and a half miles, with a muzzle energy of 51,614 foot tons. One of these projectiles would travel 12,000 yards in twenty seconds. Of course, the latest vessels are equipped with fourteen and sixteen inch guns, which are still more effective. I have never served on a vessel carrying a gun of that tremendous size.

The Men of the Navy

"When I reported for duty on the Colorado my first impression of the men who manned that vessel was so marked that I said, 'How old these men are!' In my crew likely that more than one half of her crew had served during the Civil War and a number of them had been in Farragut's battles. Twenty years later, when I reported for duty on the New York, my first impression was so marked that I said, 'How young these men are!' Some were age of a general rendezvous in the North River the average age of the men was less than twenty-three years.

"The old-time sailor was much more tethered in a personal way than is his successor. The young men who man the great battleships today are not so deft with their ringbone stitch or elaborate needlework as many of the men on the old sailing ships. This is no disparagement to the men, but is due to the fact that the modern man-of-war bears little relation to the old-time sailing ship. There are one hundred and one things which the modern sailorman must be able to do of which the old-time sailor had no knowledge whatever.

"Thus the men have kept pace with the ships, and while to the heart of every one there is a warm spot for the old 'Sailor of 1812' yet the young men of the navy today are just as efficient and dependable. They lack only the amenities which come with the sailing ships.

"Not being given to needlework as were their predecessors, they are apt to get into scrapes in port, but they do just as good work as their predecessors every bit. The United States Navy, with all its glorious traditions, may safely entrust these traditions to the keeping of the young men of today."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is the middle name of Charlie Chaplin?
2. What is a pedicure?
3. Who was Beowulf?
4. What part of a ship is the forecastle and why is it so called?
5. What pictures are the Nixon discoveries of Egypt expected to have been?
6. What is the official seat of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa or Quebec?
7. What is a gimlet?
8. What is a fortalice?
9. Who [illegible] the Sargasso Sea?
10. What is "Sam Hill" in [illegible] for [illegible]?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. The [illegible] is a conception of [illegible] which is believed to be the [illegible] the Spanish "Indian," a [illegible].
2. Who [illegible] to lead the French [illegible] at the Disarmament Conference?
3. Wolfgang Mozart was a celebrated Dutch painter and revolutionist, one of the [illegible] famous in history for their [illegible] and [illegible] of Italy. He died in 1787.
4. Where is Shakespeare the scene of [illegible] laid? Republics are [illegible] to the Roman republic, the Mexican [illegible], the Swiss republic and Switzerland. In a Venetian republic and Venice. The Doges [illegible] ruled over the Venetian [illegible].
5. A [illegible] is a wind or [illegible].
6. A [illegible] is a [illegible] of fear, hatred and cruelty. The [illegible] were made from [illegible] and consisted in [illegible] times by the inhabitants of the Land of Leinster. The first was the murder of all men and male children on the island by the women and the other was the murder by the men of all the children born in the island of Wight.
7. Bette is the [illegible] of Missouri.
8. Purple symbolizes justice and loyalty.
9. Sapphires symbolize hope.
10. A whip in a legislative assembly is the person employed to whip up members on either side.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

I HAVE two friends, one a newspaper reporter and the other a captain of industry, who have just done a rather fine thing and the papers are all talking about them.

They have written six volumes of history entitled, "How America Came Into the War," which have been imposingly published by the Yale Press because it is regarded as having great permanent value in that it crystallizes the story of that great undertaking before time has obliterated the original sources.

Robert Forrest Wilson is the reporter—a fact-hunting, typewriter-pounding, vision-seeing newspaperman, whose instinctive religion is to make information so interesting that folks will have to read it.

Benedict Crowell, of Cleveland, engineer, manufacturer, steel magnate, Assistant Secretary of War in charge of production while the big game was on, practical man of affairs, is the captain of industry.

Since the armistice was signed these two have virtually forgotten the passing of months, so immersed have they been in developing the picture of the big job.

The other day they came up for air, looked about puzzled like and began to feel around for the frayed ends of their workaday lives.

* * *

"If Mount Katmai, the Alaskan volcano, were on Long Island," Dr. Robert F. Griggs, its explorer, says, "its eruptions could be heard in Albany. They would be followed by the settling of an inch of ashes over Washington. Clothes hanging on the line in Denver would be affected by sulphur fumes from it."

* * *

F. R. Angevine is the energetic young assistant solicitor of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who prosecutes criminally those among us who violate the income tax law by failing to loosen on the cash-due Uncle Sam.

Once in a while, he admits, the Government, big and powerful as it is, gets licked. There was the case of the young and beautiful stenographer who worked for $1400 a year, who had no dependents, but who refused to pay on the $900 over her exemption of $1000. She walked right down to headquarters in a $2000 fur coat and told them she wouldn't pay.

She explained that she had paid various luxury taxes during the year and called attention to the fact that these payments, under the law, entitled her to exemptions on the $900.

"How much luxury tax have you paid?" she was asked.

"Well," she said, "there is 10 per cent on about $10,000 worth of furs for one thing."

"But where did you get the money to buy the furs?" the internal revenue man wanted to know.

"It was given to me," she replied, "and gifts are not taxable."

She was right under the law. She didn't have to pay.

* * *

James Hay, Jr., the author, in the earlier days of his career used to write jokes for a living. They didn't bring very much per joke, so he hired a stenographer to augment his product. She was appreciative of his peculiar vein in humor, which was very gratifying, but she laughed so hard at his dictation that she couldn't make pothooks. So he had to let her go and get a dumb creature with no sense of humor.

* * *

Did you ever hear about William C. Redfield's tree?

Mr. Redfield, as you will remember, was Secretary of Commerce under the Wilson Administration, and used to be in Congress, had red side whiskers, lives in Brooklyn and all that sort of thing.

Every summer he used to drive up to Maine for his vacation. On one of these trips there emerged out of the landscape a tree—an elm of such magnificent and graceful proportions that it gripped and held and thrilled this statesman-business man. He stopped his car and gazed upon it in rapt admiration.

When he returned that fall he went the same way that he might again see this tree. He formed the habit of coming by and visiting with it once or twice a year; became quite devoted to it.

Then it came to pass that the land on which it stood was sold and was to be logged. The timber was all to be cut down. His affinity elm was to be laid low.

So Mr. Redfield went to a lot of trouble in hunting up the owner, in negotiating the purchase of just enough land to preserve the tree, in getting it transferred to him with all the ceremonies with which lawyers have surrounded such transactions.

And now it is standing out there on the coast of Maine, where it will remain indefinitely rearing its proud head to remind the world that "only God can make a tree."