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This Week

THE CONFERENCE ON ARMAMENTS ENDS

By William Ahl

SOME FALLACIES OF FINANCE REVIVED

By Edward N. Dingley

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THE NEAR FUTURE

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON NUMBER of The National Republican, replete with interesting stories and pictures bearing upon the career of the first President, will appear next week.

THE GRANT CENTENNIAL NUMBER, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant, is in the making, and the pictorial features of it will be of particular interest.

To The Rescue!

The Way I Feel About It

By Wilbur E. Sutton

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT

When things get so bad you believe they couldn't become worse, you're often surprised to discover that they can.

WILBUR E. SUTTON

Any hard-working man has a suspicion that nearly everybody else loafs when the boss isn't looking.

Home is a place in which modern sons and daughters sleep when everything else is closed.

When a man refers to a girl as "a good scout," the girl shouldn't feel complimented. He merely means she is all right to play with.

After a certain age any man is more attracted by good cooks than good looks.

After you have lived long enough to discover that others won't do or think as you say, you ought to begin to have sense enough to allow them to do and think as they please.

Flattery turns heads; advice turns noses.

But the fool who is wise in his own conceit probably is happier than one who isn't wise at all.

Be sure you're right, if you can be, but anyway be sure you think you're right.

If you don't care what people say about you, pretty soon they won't care to say anything.

Even when a man admits that he is a sinner it isn't safe to agree with him.

"Doing" them "right" is the opposite of doing right.

Criminals usually are not polite but they often beg a pardon.

The reason vaudeville performers make so many jokes about prohibition is because prohibition isn't any joke to them.

A woman's intuition tells her a lot of things, but never that she is getting old or fat.

A woman doesn't "make a fool of a man" unless he already has made one of himself.

For some reason, neither a woman nor a child can tell a lie more convincingly than they can tell the truth.

A "swelled" head contains a shrunken brain.

By the time a man gets old enough to know better, he's generally too old for it to make any difference.

No mother is prouder of her first-born that a man is proud of himself who for the first time sees his picture in a newspaper.

Probably nobody ever bought an automobile who in the first three months afterword did not wish he had bought some other kind.

When a woman is offered the choice between a fur coat and a new automobile, she takes them both.

"Safety all the time" would be a better slogan than "Safety first."

If you are a man of "vision" you'll be careful not to see what doesn't concern you.

Speaking of automobile wrecks, how about the boy who has been so wrecked by automobiles that he isn't good for anything except to drive one of them?

Anybody can fool the man who fools himself.

Women are great gossips but did you ever listen to a party of men in a smoking car?

When a man asks for your "frank opinion" about himself, what he wants and if you are a diplomat, what he gets is your favorable opinion.

If you have a weak will you can't have a strong won't.

Hate grows faster by cultivation than friendship.

If you are tired of movie comedies and the vaudeville jokes about prohibition and still want to laugh, hunt up an old photograph album of thirty years ago.

Hard luck is often due to desire for a soft snap.

Many a man thinks he knows what's what whose name doesn't appear in "Who's Who."

No matter how proud he may be of his first-born a man never wants him to be a howling success.

Girls paint their faces and some of the young dudes of the village are varnishing their hair.

Seats in the rogues' gallery are the most expensive in the house.

A man may have the degree of master of arts without having mastered the art of making a living.

To bury your future, kill time.

If a man had no tongue and was unable to write, he would never get into trouble.

"Clothes make the man"; the scarcity of them the woman.

If you want nothing, that's what you will get.

WHO REMEMBERS

When a child of 3 or 4 who couldn't "speak a piece" before company was considered "dumb"?

Serio-Frivolous Opinions

By Albert H. Laidlaw

THE PESSIMIST

Don't tell me life is rosy pink,
Or any other joyous hue;
It matters not what others think,
I know that all is grim and blue.

The winter's snow is much too high
And thick and cold for me; I wot
When summer comes, if e'er, that I
Will find it tortuously hot.

These times are hard, but not, by far,
As hard as they will be this year,
And Nineteen-Twenty-Three will jar
The world to full collapse, I fear.

The World War, it was bad, perforce,
But peace is even worse than war;
And I predict that, in due course,
We'll wonder what we're living for.

They say this armament confab,
Now ended, was a great success;
But I think it was mostly gab,
And doomed to failure, is my guess.

These treaties may look good, perhaps,
To some, but not to me; I doubt,
If they are more than paper scraps,
To be torn up and fought about.

Don't tell me life is rosy red,
Or any other happy shade;
I'd really wish that I were dead,
But for the grim hell-bent parade.

DUST OF DREAMS

From the Kansas City Star

Dust of dreams! Gray, drifting dust,
I gather from the years;
My fingers touch the hidden rust
And wake to life the tears
I hear the echo of a song,
Blue eyes smile up at me;
Long, long ago, when we were young,
Slaves to Love's witchery.

When one is old and almost blind
The memories seem more keen;
'Tis then the shadows are so kind,
Where I can sit and dream!

—Clara S. McCulley.

Poems Worth Remembering

THAT HEATHEN CHINEE

Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways which are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name;
And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What the name might imply,
But his smile it was pensive and childlike,
As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third;
And quite soft was the skies:
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon William
And me in a way I despise.

Which we had a small game,
And Ah Sin took a hand:
It was euchre. The same
He did not understand:
But he smiled as he sat by the table;
With the smile that was childlike and bland.

Yet the cards they were stacked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of Nye's sleeve:
Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers,
And the same with intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made
Were quite frightful to see—
Till at last he put down a right bower,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye,
And he gazed upon me;
And he rose with a sigh
And said, "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labour"—
And he went for that heathen Chinee.

In the scene that ensued
I did not take a hand,
But the floor it was strewed
Like the leaves on the strand
With the cards that Ah Sin had been hiding,
In the game "he did not understand."

In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four jacks—
Which was coming it strong,
Yet I state but the facts:
And we found on his nails, which were taper,
What is frequent in tapers—that's wax.

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar—
Which the same I am free to maintain.

—Bret Harte.

WHO HAS THESE POEMS?

Herman F. Lang, of South Bend, Indiana, askes for the poem "St. Peter at the Golden Gate," by E. Bert Smiley, about twenty-five years ago. Albin H. McGee, of Salem, Va., asks for the poem "The Bay and the Grey," by an Australian poet; also the poem "The Boy that Stumps His Toe." J. W. Brown, of Lodibur, Ky., asks for the poem "Over the Hill to the Poor House."

A Remarkable Drawing

"The drawing of Abraham Lincoln by Albert T. Reid on the cover page of the Lincoln number of The National Republican was, indeed, a most remarkable piece of work."

This is the praise of Mr. Reid's drawing which has been sent to The National Republican by Mrs. John A. Logan, wife of the famous General Logan. Mrs. Logan, who lives in Washington, maintaining the old establishment of the Logans with its historic settings, was, of course, a prominent Washington figure in Lincoln's time. She knew Lincoln and has a clear recollection of how he looked during his Presidency. There could be no better judge of the accuracy of Mr. Reid's art than Mrs. John A. Logan.

"I've got a fellow who owns a swell car. Do you love any one who owns a car?" "Any one."—Washington Sun Dodger.

Coaxing You to Smile

By Shears Wielder

SHE HAD PLANS

At a certain girl's school they do not allow the pupils to drive out with men unless there is a near relationship between them, or unless there is an engagement in prospect.

A girl asked permission to take a drive with a young man.

"Is he your father, brother or cousin?"

"No, ma'am."

"Are you engaged to him?"

"No, ma'am, but I expect to be before we get back." — Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

HER SOFT ANSWER

They had had their usual altercation over the breakfast table, and hubby exclaimed:

"What would you do if I were one of those husbands who get cross in the morning, bang the things about, and kick because the coffee is cold?"

"Why," replied his wife, "I should make it hot for you."—London Weekly Telegraph.

DRAWING THE LINE

"What is Bibbles' reputation for truth and veracity?"

"Fairly good."

"What do you mean by 'fairly good'?"

"I'll believe anything he says except when he starts talking about the superior qualities of his home brew."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

EQUIPMENT

"Rastus, I's gwine get rich. I's done bought me some stock in a nut factory."

"A which kind of factory?"

"A nut factory, which sells de already cracked an' picked out. already cracked an'picked out. This heah company gwine save money with a new labo'-savin' device which de promotah done tole me about. De nuts am gwine be cracked by trained squirrels which don't charge no wages."

"Is dis heah company already licensed, established an' ready fo' bizness?"

"Yeah, praktikally—all 'cept trainin' de squirrels." Life.

AN ADMITTED EXCEPTION

"Sometimes, John," said Brashkin's wife, "I do get a little discouraged, and think you are hard to please."

"You don't say so," was the astonished rejoinder.

"Yes, but I must admit there is one thing you never found fault with—the way I look when I wear my last year's clothes."—Detroit Free Press.

NORTH DAKOTA LOSS IS PUT AT $1,500,000

State Projects of Non-Partisan League Found to Have Lost Money in Every Case

Reviewing North Dakota's experience in state industrialism, as put into effect when the state was controlled by Non-Partisan League officials, the industrial commission, now controlled by anti-leaguers, says there is "not one oasis in the dreary desert of failure." The commission fixes losses now at $641,041, and says they will be much heavier.

In the balance sheet, Secretary L. F. Crawford of the commission, who signs the report, says further losses must be recognized as having already been sustained. Their total he says is not now computable, but he anticipates actual losses in excess of $1,500,000.

The Bank of North Dakota, a state-owned institution having control of public moneys, has lost $225,088.14, says the report, with heavy additional losses also sustained by reason of the fact that nearly $1,000,000 has been re-deposited by the state bank in privately owned banks that are now in the hands of receivers.

The flour mill and grain elevator being constructed at Grand Forks, into which $1,000,000 already has been poured, will cost another $1,500,000 and be worth less than $2,000,000 when complete, says the report. This is occasioned by the fact that contracts were awarded when prices were at the peak.

Losses in the mill at Drake, N. D., have totalled $74,379.12, says the report, the losses exceeding an average of $100 a day for the entire time the mill has been in operation, the loss being in excess of $1.50 a barrel for every barrel of flour produced. Discontinuance of the plant is advised.

The North Dakota Home Builders' Association, created for the purpose of construction of residences to be sold on the installment plan, has lost $113,256, says the report, and heavy additional losses must be absorbed by the state in that venture, for the reason that only one of the fifty-six houses constructed has been sold at the price that it cost the state.

In other instances, the report adds, the price demanded by the state is far in excess of the estimated cost given to operative buyers. The houses cannot be sold for the money they cost the state.

Flagrant violations of the law also are cited in the report covering this feature of the industrial activity of the state.

U. S. Resources Are Inexhaustible—Fall

"I don't grow very pessimistic when I think of all our natural resources," Secretary of the Interior Fall told members of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation the other day in New York. "No other country in the world has such inexhaustible resources."

Secretary Fall was on the program of the first of a series of lectures on government. There is a total of $150,000,000,000 left in the resources of the United States. "We have in Alaska alone," said the Secretary, "undeveloped wealth sufficient to pay the war debt of $24,000,000,000.

"Recently an oil spring 900 feet in width and running into the Arctic Ocean was discovered in Alaska. And who do you think discovered it? Predatory interests? No. It was discovered by a man who has spent twenty-five years mushing along in the snow and ice. But it is 600 miles from these oil fields to Fairbanks and it would cost $40,000,000 to build a pipe line to get the oil to where it could be of use.

"There are hundreds of millions of dollars in it but we (the government) have no authority to build that pipe line. The government is not in that business and should not be in it. Oil fields in Southern Alaska have been located and these should provide a supply for the Orient and relieve California and the Southern states.

"There are in Alaska t80,000 reindeer belonging to the Indians, and these reindeer are in charge of country school teachers who are employed by the Department of Education at salaries that would hardly justify them in living in Alaska. This is one of the things that we expect to adjust soon."

Secretary Fall said that no one in the Department of the Interior, which he described as a dumping ground for everything that they didn't know what to do with, was receiving any more money or any bigger salary than he or she got ten or fifteen years ago. "They are all working for exactly the same as they got before the war, except the stenographers and clerks getting less than $25 a week, who were allowed a bonus," he said. "The salary of an expert is $3,000, but we have to give these men furloughs in which to earn enough to support their families, and some of them earn $25,000 to $50,000 in that time."

MONROE'S HOME FOR PUBLIC

The old brick house at 63 Prince street, New York, where James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, died, is to be cleaned and preserved for its historical interest. The American Scenic and Historic society has announced that negotiations for its purchase were nearing completion. The building is now a storage warehouse.

In Monroe's time the dwelling, of two stories, basement and attic, was in a neighborhood of good homes. Its walls are now overshadowed by garages and jobbing houses. Rag pickers use the parlor as a warehouse for trash. The doors sag from their hinges, the plaster has fallen from the walls and in the front, where Monroe's carriage and pair were often seen, wheelbarrows come and go with rags and bones and bottles.

Desk—Do you believe in writing anonymously? Quill—Well, I've often wished that one of my productions had been anonymous. Desk—What was it? Quill—A letter proposing to Mrs. Quill.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1922

THE ARMAMENT CONFERENCE ENDS

Limited In Program and Conducted Along Practical Lines, Rather than Upon Hopes that the Millennium Would Be Accomplished, the Conference Attained a Success Beyond All Expectations

By WILLIAM AHL

THE Washington conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments and for the settlement of questions inquirted in affairs of the Far East has come to an end. The final plenary session of the conference was held last Monday, and when the treaties which the conference gives to the world had been signed, the conference was declared adjourned sine die.

The conference had already, on December 13, 1921, adopted the four-power Pacific treaty which was signed on that date by the plenipotentiaries of the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States, and provides for the maintenance of the status quo in Pacific fortifications within prescribed areas outside of homelands. The Chinese-Japanese settlement of the Shantung controversy had taken place outside of, but in view of, the conference, and the Japanese-United States settlement of the Yap problem, also outside the conference, had been reached. So that, when the final conference session took place, all that remained was the business of signing the five remaining treaties.

These are:

A treaty by the British Empire, France, Japan, Italy and the United States, limiting the size of their navies and declaring a naval holiday suspending the race of naval armaments.

A treaty by these same powers forbidding the use of poison gas in warfare and declaring it illegal under international law for submarines to attack merchant ships.

A treaty by the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States supplemental to the Pacific treaty, excluding the principal Japanese islands from the scope of the part.

A treaty by the British Empire, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, The Netherlands, Japan, China and the United States, providing an "open door" policy in China.

A treaty by these same powers covering Chinese tariffs and providing for ultimate Chinese autonomy in tariff matters.

THE ONE-FAILURE

The one failure of the conference, in the light of the program set forth in the invitation which the United States sent to the powers represented, is found in the absence of any treaty reducing or limiting land armaments, the government of France having early scuppered this hope. But there were successful accomplishments aside from the treaties drafted and signed, for there were a number of significant understandings and pledges put upon record through resolutions and pledges made by the attending delegations in open conference session.

Simply by not trying to do too much, the Washington conference has, in reality, done a very great deal—much more, in fact, than even the most hopeful of the supporters of the American program had expected when the program was laid out. The secret of the success of the conference, as Senator Lodge of the American delegation views it, lay in the fact that "it was limited in subject," and there was at no time any pretense at accomplishing the millennium.

"The conference was confined by the President's invitation." In the words of the Republican Senate leaflet, "to the limitation of armaments and questions relating to the Far East, and the Far East meant China. We had three principal objectives: The limitation of armaments, the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and aid to China, which would help her to secure a real independence. All three objectives have been attained, if not with completeness, which, of course, was impossible in the case of China, yet in a very large measure.

LIMITING TONNAGE CHIEF POINT

"As France, owing to her situation, was unable to reduce her land forces, the efforts of the conference were directed to naval armament. * * * The reduction involving abandonment or destruction of many capital ships was one of the most important features of the limitation.

"The great achievements to my mind were the limitations on the tonnage of ships and the caliber of guns, for this means an end to competition in armaments, and naval competition was the real danger. Supplementing this with the naval holiday, by which no building can be undertaken before 1927, except for replacements under certain limited conditions, we may truly say that the conference has succeeded in not only a reduction, but a permanent reduction in naval armaments, putting an end to competition both in guns and tonnage, and this limitation of guns and tonnage extends beyond capital ships and includes all auxiliary vessels as well.

"The second achievement was what is popularly known as the four-power treaty by which the four nations holding insular possessions or coaling stations in the Pacific terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance—an alliance which carried in it the seeds of future troubles in the Pacific region. This was the one all important point in the four power treaty. * * * The treaty contains no possibility of any alliance and no obligation whatever beyond the obligation to consult in case of a controversy, and no nation is bound by the results of the consultation.

"In regard to China the outstanding and most important result was, of course, the return of the province of Shantung by Japan.

CHINA GREATLY BENEFITED

"Apart from the Shantung settlement, other things were done by the conference of the highest value to China. First was the general treaty * * * which provides for China neutrality, for the 'open door' and many other points of very great moment. Then there are a number of declarations made by the conference and unanimously agreed to which relieve China in the matter of foreign postoffices, foreign troops, extraterritorial jurisdiction and other points of the same kind.

"I cannot but believe that the work of the conference not only will help to relieve in a large measure the nations of the earth from the burden of naval expenditures, but I also believe that the work of the conference has done much to promote and maintain the future peace of the world over a great area of the world's surface. The Far East is a region where international disputes and wars between nations are easily bred, and a great deal has been done to remove that danger from the coming years."

The conference was ended with an address by President Harding, who said that the conference had written "the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers in the conspicuousness of peace of war's utter futility."

Praising the work of the conference and the spirit displayed by the delegates, the President said:

"It may be that the naval holiday here contracted will expire with the treaties, but I do not believe it. Those of us who live another decade are more likely to witness a growth of public opinion, strengthened by the new experience, which will make nations more concerned with living to the fulfillment of God's high intent than with agencies of warfare and destruction."

Then he continued:

"Since this conference of nations has pointed with unanimity to the way of peace today, the conferences in the future, under appropriate conditions and with aims both well conceived and definite, may illuminate the highways and byways of human activity."

The full text of the President's address is to be found on Page 11 of this issue of The National Republican.

AS VIEWED BY HUGHES

"We did not content ourselves with expressions of pious hope," said Secretary of State Hughes, head of the American delegation, "but were determined to realize the hope that the world for a generation has been struggling to attain."

Referring to the conference rule requiring unanimous action, Secretary Hughes said "that rule of course has carried with it the consequence that when any proposal was resisted, it was impossible to carry the proposal forward."

Mr. Hughes expressed satisfaction that there had been no controversies over rules of procedure, and declared that no parliamentary obstacles had been imposed. "It was not expected that any nation would renounce a well defined national interest," said Mr. Hughes. "What we have sought is an appreciation of highest national interest in the effort for peace, and removal of causes of controversy."

Views expressed by Arthur James Balfour, of Britain, M. Albert Sarraut, of France, Senator Schanzer, of Italy, and others were of emphatic approval.

JAPAN AND CHINA

The proposal of the United States for convening the conference was "a stroke of genius" which has resulted in a service to the world which "will live in history as long as history lives," Baron Kato, head of the Japanese delegation, said in summarizing on the meeting. The agreements signed here, he added, contain nothing that is calculated to impair the security of any nation but, on the contrary, "have given each renounce as few but visionary divinances had contemplated up to three months ago."

"With America's wealth and resources," Baron Kato said, "she could have dominated the seas. She chose, however, the wise course, the way of truer greatness, which has commanded the admiration, respect and love of the whole world. At the same time, every nation represented here has benefited immensely as a result of the frank discussion and the notable series of understandings that have been reached.

"In Japan we realized that a new spirit of moral consciousness had come over the world, but we could not bring ourselves truly to believe that it had struck so deeply into the souls of men, until we came to Washington. We came and we have learned, and in turn we have."I think, given our

(Concluded on page 11)

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THE FINAL SESSION AND SIGNING OF THE TREATIES

The Birthday of the Immortal Lincoln

The Second of Two Articles Dealing With the Life and Tragic Death of Lincoln

LINCOLN, THE RAILSPLITTER

By H. O. Bishop

IN 1828, when Abraham Lincoln was 19 he made a trip of 1800 miles to New Orleans on a flatboat loaded with bacon and other produce. The boat and cargo belonged to Mr. Gentry, of Gentryville. It was Lincoln's first big adventure beyond the home country. He was accompanied by a son of Mr. Gentry. They slept on the bottom of the boat every night of the long trip with no other shelter save their blankets. Terrific storms often beat down upon them for hours at a time. One night while tied up some distance below Baton Rouge, Louisiana, they were awakened by voices on the boat. They soon learned that slaves from a nearby plantation were determined to help themselves to some of the bacon and other appetizing things. A terrific fight ensued in which clubs were first used and then discarded for the more effective work of bare fists. Both sides were considerably battered up. Lincoln hurled one negro overboard and the others fled down the gangplank. Abe and Gentry were so furious that they chased the culprits half a mile. Returning to the boat they decided it would be the better part of valor to drop down stream some distance for the remainder of the night. The scar above Lincoln's right eye, carried to the day of his death, was the result of this scrap.

The trip was finished without further mishap and the boys returned home on a steamer. Abe was paid at the rate of eight dollars per month for this dangerous work.

While working around at odd jobs on his return from New Orleans, Abe met a man who had a copy of the statutes of Indiana. He devoted all his spare time to the reading of this law book. It doubtless was the beginning of his desire to become a lawyer. When the owner of the book was using it himself, Abe would switch his attention to "Sinbad the Sailor" and "Scott's Lessons," belonging to the same man. The statutes so aroused his interest in legal affairs that he walked 15 miles to Boonville where court was in session. It was the first time he had been inside of a courthouse. The excitement and speeches captivated him so completely that he walked there many times.

WHEN LINCOLN WAS 21

Lincoln had just celebrated his twenty first birthday in 1830 when his father got the idea in his head that there was a fairer and more desirable land over in Illinois. He sold his farm to Mr. Gentry, and his corn and hogs to David Turnham. He received 10 cents a bushel for his corn, while the hogs brought little more than the proverbial "song." Loading the household goods on an oxcart, and taking one horse and some stock cattle, the Lincolns set out on a 200 mile pilgrimage to the land of promise. They built another log house on the north side of the Sangamon river, about 10 miles west of Decatur. The trip from Indiana to Illinois required several weeks of slow plodding hardships. Mile after mile they trudged through mud a foot deep. A little more than half way upon the journey they came to the Kaskaskia river which had spread out over the bottoms to a width of three miles. Here Abe displayed his courage by insisting upon going ahead through the water instead of waiting for the flood to recede. With the cold water up to his waist he walked by the side of the oxen urging them along until the far bank was safely reached.

It is true that the new farm was more fertile than the one in Indiana, but the climatic conditions were less favorable. In the autumn the Lincoln family, including Abe, was stricken with fever and ague. For this reason they subsequently moved to Coles county, where the father died in 1851.

The flattering offer of 50 cents a day and a bonus of $60 to be divided between them at the end of the trip, caused Lincoln and two cronies to accept the offer of Denton Offutt to take a flatboat to New Orleans in 1831, three years after his first trip. It was the highest wages Lincoln had received up to that time. Offutt accompanied the boys down the river in order to do some trading at New Orleans.

Before embarking on the trip Abe and his friends were obliged to cut down trees and build the boat. Abe was the cook for the outfit while this work was going on.

OFFUTT'S FRIENDSHIP

Years afterward in speaking of their experiences in New Orleans, one of Lincoln's companions said: "There it was we saw negroes chained, maltreated, whipped and scourged. Lincoln saw it, and his heart bled. It made him sad, he looked bad, felt bad, was thoughtful and abstracted. I can say, knowing it, that it was on this trip that he formed his opinions of slavery. It ran its iron into him then and there—May, 1831. I have heard him say so, often and often."

The capable way in which Lincoln managed affairs on the New Orleans trip won the life-long friendship of Offutt. During the return trip he hired Abe to take charge of his store at New Salem, Illinois. Subsequently the management of a grist mill was also turned over to him. This was unusually rapid promotion for a country boy. The Offutt store was general—in the broadest acceptation of that term. They sold everything from cups and saucers to gunpowder and molasses, and from tobacco and whiskey to boots and bacon. Lincoln made a big and instant hit with the owner of the store and with the people of the town. "Abe knows more than any man in the United States." "Abe will be President of the United States some time," were samples of the praise accorded Lincoln by the enthusiastic Offutt.

Among the many nice things said about the new clerk by the people of the town might be mentioned the following:

"Everybody says that he gives Scriptur' weight and measure."

"He is none of your high-fly gentry."

"He's drawing customers that haven't traded there before, just because he does the thing that is right. Everybody knows that he won't lie nor cheat; and they believe just what he says, and they like to trade with him on that account."

"He seems to attend to the business just as closely as if it was his own."

"That store is now just about the best place to go to that there is anywhere about. Abe is the greatest fellow on stories that I ever heard, and many of them are real facts of history. You ought to hear him tell about Washington, Franklin and Clay. He knows a heap more about such things than anybody about here."

A SIX CENTS OVERCHARGE

On one occasion he sold a bill of goods to Mrs. Duncan amounting to $2.06. In going over his accounts that night he found he had overcharged her six cents. He locked up the store and walked two miles to return the six cents to the lady.

At another time he accidentally gave a lady a quarter of a pound less tea than she paid for. The moment the error was discovered he carried that amount of tea to the astonished housewife.

Minter Graham, the village schoolmaster, became a warm friend of Lincoln's. One day when he was in the store Abraham said: "I want to study English grammar; I never did."

"You've not much time for it, I judge," replied Graham. "Between store and mill, your time is pretty well occupied."

"Well, I have some leisure moments on some days, and can always find time at night when folks are in bed."

"You propose to turn night into day?" responded Graham, inquiringly. "Too much of such business, Abe, will wear you out."

"I'll risk it if I can get a grammar around here," smiled Abe. "The trouble is to find a grammar."

"I know where there is one," said Graham.

"Where?"

"Six miles from here, at Vaner's is a copy of Kirkham's grammar."

Abe walked the six miles, borrowed the grammar and studied it day and night all the while he was employed in the Offutt store. Lights being an expensive luxury, the village cooper kindly permitted him to sit in his shop, where he burnt the shavings, thus affording a blazing fire to study by after the village had gone to bed. The study of grammar was diversified by the reading of books borrowed from friends. Other diversions consisted of threshing neighborhood bullies or booze-hounds who got too fresh around the store.

"HONEST ABE"

It was in New Salem that Lincoln won the soubriquet of "Honest Abe," which he carried through life. The public confidence in his fairmindedness and uprightness was such that he was invariably selected for umpire in all games and trials in which two sides participated.

His standing in New Salem has been summed up in these expressive terms:

"Everyone trusted him. He was judge, arbitrator, referee, umpire, authority in all disputes, games and matches of man-flesh and horse-flesh; a participator in all quarrels; everybody's friend; the best natured, the most sensible, the best informed, the most modest and unassuming, the kindest, gentlest, roughest, strongest, best young fellow in all New Salem and the region round about."

Bad investments at other places caused Offutt to become financially ruined, necessitating the closing of his store and mill at New Salem, and throwing Lincoln out of a job.

His idleness was of short duration. A company was formed at New Salem in response to the governor's call for the raising of four regiments of volunteers for thirty days to participate in the Black Hawk war.

"I shall enlist for the war, whether it is thirty days or thirty months," quietly announced Lincoln.

Two candidates for captain of the New Salem company were put up—Fitzpatrick, owner of a sawmill, and Lincoln.

The method of electing a captain was rather peculiar. The two candidates were required to take positions opposite each other, at a suitable distance. At a given signal, each volunteer walked to the one whom he desired for his captain. Three-fourths of the whole number at once took their stand with Lincoln. When those who first went to Fitzpatrick saw the overwhelming majority for Abe, they left one by one and joined the men surrounding the latter. Fram then on it was "Captain Lincaln."

At the end of 30 days the company was mustered out. Lincoln, however, re-enlisted twice as a private, remaining until the war was over.

LINCOLN'S HUMOR

One who knew him said of his Black Hawk soldiering: "During the campaign Lincoln was always ready for an emergency. He endured hardships like a good soldier. He never complained nor did he fear danger. When fighting was expected, or danger apprehended, Lincoln was the first to say 'Let's go.' He had the confidence of every man of his company, and they obeyed his orders at a word. His company was mostly young men and full of sport."

While in Congress Lincoln made a humorous speech concerning the Black Hawk war. Certain Democratic members of that body, of the eagle-screaming variety, were endeavoring to popularize General Cass, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, by loudly orating about his services in the Black Hawk war. Lincoln smilingly arose in his seat, and said, among other things: "By the way, Mr. Speaker, do you know that I am a military hero? Yes sir, in the days of the Black Hawk war I fought, bled and came away. Speaking of General Cass's career reminds me of my own. I was not at Stillman's defeat, but I was about as near it as Cass to Hull's surrender; and like him I saw the place soon afterward. It is quite certain that I did not break my sword, for I had none to break, but I bent my musket pretty badly on one occasian. If General Cass went in advance of me in picking whortleberries, I guess I surpassed him in charges upon the wild onions. If he saw any live, fighting Indians, it was more than I did, but I had a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes; and, although I never fainted from loss of blood, I can truly say I was often hungry. If I should ever turn Democrat and be taken up as a candidate for the Presidency by the Democratic party, I hope they will not make fun of me by attempting to make me out a military hero."

WHEN JOBS WERE SCARCE

Jobs of any kind at New Salem were scarce when Abe returned from the war. He had about made up his mind to learn the trade of blacksmithing when his friends, much to his surprise, insisted upon him running for the state legislature. With great reluctance he yielded to their importunities. His first speech in this campaign, made at Pappsville, 11 miles west of Springfield, was very short, consisting of 69 words, as follows. "Gentlemen and fellow citizens: I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the legislature. My politics are short and sweet; I am in favor of a national bank; I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

His opponents made fun of his appearance wherever he spoke. He is described as wearing a mixed jeans coat, claw-hammer style, short in the sleeves and bobtail. It was so short in the tail that he could not sit on it. His pants were made of flax and tow linen. A straw hat covered his bushy head. His unusually large feet were enclosed in pot-metal boots. He was not elected, but the vote he received at New Salem filled his heart with joy. That little town gave him 277 votes out of the 284 that were cast—only seven votes against him.

Lincoln's affairs were at a low ebb for some time after this political venture. He still thought some of being a blacksmith, but his friends urged him to become a lawyer. For a brief period he embarked in the mercantile business with a fellow named Berry, under the firm name of Lincoln & Berry. Berry turned out to be a bad egg, cheating Lincoln and ruining the business. Despite this bitter experience Lincoln stuck to his reading habits, devouring such books as Rollin's Ancient History, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and the works of Burns and Shakespeare. He

(Continued on page 5)

THE BIRTHDAY OF LINCOLN

(Continued from page 4)

read all the newspapers that came to New Salem, including the Missouri Republican, Sangamon Journal, Louisville Journal and Cincinnati Gazette.

LINCOLN, SURVEYOR

Learning to be a surveyor in six weeks was the next remarkable feat accomplished by Lincoln. This was done at the instigation of John Calhoun, surveyor for Sangamon county. This is the same Calhoun who subsequently became notorious as President of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention and his efforts to force slavery upon Kansas. Lincoln was a decided success as a surveyor, making considerable money and giving universal satisfaction.

In 1833 President Jackson appointed him postmaster of New Salem, on the ground that he was the best qualified man for the place. The office was in Mr. Hill's store, and that gentleman would run the postoffice while Abe was busy with a job of surveying. When Lincoln was in the office he displayed his kindness by reading letters for persons who could not read. Frequently he would read the newspapers aloud to a gathering in front of the store. It might be said of Lincoln that he was the first letter carrier in the United States. He would often put all the letters and papers in his hat and walk around the town delivering them to those who were sick or too busy to go to the postoffice.

In 1834, at the age of 25, Lincoln again became the Whig candidate for the legislature and was elected by a larger majority than any one on the ticket. He borrowed $200 from a friend in order to buy clothes suitable for his appearance at the capitol. Two years later he was re-elected.

During his first term as a legislator Lincoln frequently met John T. Stuart, an eminent lawyer. Stuart took a great fancy to Lincoln and realized that he was a man capable of big things. He urged him to study law, declaring he could easily be admitted to the bar in three years time. He also offered to loan him all necessary books. Some time after returning to New Salem Lincoln decided that he would begin reading law, continuing his surveying in the meantime as a means of providing board and clothes. Springfield was 22 miles from New Salem, nevertheless Lincoln walked there and back in one day to borrow the first batch of books from Lawyer Stuart, which consisted of Blackstone's Commentaries. He read 40 pages of the first volume as he trudged along the homeward road. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and moved to Springfield where he was admitted to partnership with the man who urged him to study law—John T. Stuart.

MARRIAGE OF LINCOLN

In 1838 Lincoln, for the third time, was elected to the legislature by a greater majority than before. He was the candidate for Speaker, but the Democrats having a majority of the votes elected their man. Two years later Lincoln was elected for the fourth and last time.

His partnership with Stuart terminated in 1840. Soon thereafter he became associated with Judge S. T. Logan. This partnership was terminated in 1845 and Lincoln then associated himself with William H. Herndon.

In 1842, at the age of 33, he married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky. They had four sons, Robert, Edwards, William and Thomas: Edwards died in infancy: William died at the age of 12 in the White House: Thomas died in Illinois at the age of 20. Robert T. Lincoln is still living. He resides in that section of Washington, D. C., known as Georgetown. He is now an old man of 79 and has retired from all social and business activities. Aside from an occasional visit to the Library of Congress he is seldom seen anywhere in Washington.

As a lawyer, Lincoln would never defend a client if he thought they were guilty. He would never take a civil case unless convinced his client had justice on his side. One day a stranger called to secure his services. "State your case," said Lincoln. The fellow stated it in detail, when Lincoln amazed him by saying: "I cannot take your case, for you are wrong and the other party is right."

"That is none of your business, if I hire you and pay you for taking the case," retorted the man.

"Not my business!" exclaimed Lincoln. "My business is never to defend wrong if I am a lawyer. I never take a case that is manifestly wrong."

"Well, you can make trouble for the fellow," added the applicant.

NOT FOR ANY SUM

"Yes," replied Lincoln, "there is no reasonable doubt but that I can gain the case for you. I can set a whole neighborhead at loggerheads: I can distress a widowed mother and her six children, and thereby get for you $600, which rightfully belongs as much to the woman and her children as it does to you. But I won't do it."

"Not for any amount of pay?" inquired the nickel-skinning cuss.

"Not for all you are worth," sharply retorted Lincoln. "You must remember that some things which are legally right are not morally right. I shall not take your case."

In 1846, at the age of 37, Lincoln was elected to Congress, being the only Whig member from Illinois. Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, became a Senator from Illinois at the same time. Lincoln was the youngest and longest member of the House, while Douglas was the youngest and shortest member of the Senate.

Lincoln declined reelection in 1848, and again in 1850, stating that he preferred to be at home with his family in Illinois and practice law.

His congressional experience, and his two years residence in Washington, convinced him of the necessity of giving more attention to intelectual improvement. He shrewdly appraised the mental gulf between himself and many of his leading congressional associates. He resolved to lessen it. He never felt that he was too old to learn. He entered upon a course of improvement by devoting his spare hours to a study of English and American literature with the same ambitions eagerness that characterized his early plodding. He studied language and style by reading the best authors.

Until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1851, and the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas, Lincoln lived in comparative political retirement, devoting his time to law and family. He made some speeches for General Taylor, presidential candidate in 1848, and for General Scott, Whig candidate in 1852. In the latter year he delivered a eulogy on Henry Clay in the State Capitol. In 1854 he joined the Sons of Temperance, believing the order was accomplishing much good in the West as well as in the East. He did not hesitate to lend both example and voice against the drinking customs of that period.

THE CABIN IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN

In 1856 the Republican party of Illinois was organized at Bloomington. The foremost man in its organization was Abraham Lincoln. He made one of the greatest speeches of his life on that occasion. "Never," says one authority, "was an audience more completely electrified by human eloquence. Again and again during the progress of its delivery, they sprang to their feet and upon the benches, and testified by long continued shouts and the waving of hats, how deeply the speaker had wrought upon their minds and hearts."

LEADER OF REPUBLICANS

From the organization of the Republican party Lincoln was not only the leading Republican in Illinois, but also in all the Western states. A month later at the Republican national convention Lincoln received 110 votes for the nomination for Vice-President. This too, despite the fact that he was not even present at the convention. It was considered one of the finest compliments ever paid Lincoln. He was attending court when this news reached him, and for a time he thought the vote must have been given to the Lincoln from Massachusetts.

The ensuing Senatorial campaign between Lincoln and Douglas was one of the greatest political events in the annals of American political history. Lincoln set the state ablaze with his famous speech: "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

In this good year of 1922 the people of America still frequently refer to the Lincoln-Douglas debates of that great campaign.

In one of these debates Lincoln paid one of the most eloquent tributes to the Declaration of Independence ever uttered by any man before or since. He closed with these words: "You may do anything with me you choose, if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—The Declaration of American Independence."

The national Republican convention of 1860 was held in Chicago on June 16th. The candidates for President were William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Bates, Judge McLean, William L. Dayton, Simon Cameron, Benjamin F. Wade and Abraham Lincoln. It was the general impression that Seward would secure the nomination. However, to the surprise of many, Lincoln won out on the third ballot.

Lincoln and a few of his neighbors were at the office of the Springfield Journal when the news of his nomination came over the wire. Taking the telegram, Lincoln remarked: "Well, gentlemen, there is a little woman at our house who is probably more interested in this dispatch than I am, and if you will excuse me, I will take it up and let her see it."

EXCITEMENT AND BITTERNESS

His nomination created excitement and bitterness in the slave states. Threats of secession were frequently made. His election in November aroused still more antagonism in the Southland. Even before he was inaugurated seven states had seceded and formed a Southern Confederacy. War seemed inevitable. Beaten by the ballot, the champions of slavery decided to resort to the bullet.

Before leaving for Washington Lincoln visited his old step-mother, then living with her daughter, Mrs. Moore, at Farmington. The meeting was most affectionate and tender. She fondled him as her own "Abe," and he as his own mother. Their parting was very touching. She embraced him with deep emotion, expressing the belief that she would never see him again. She felt that his enemies would assassinate him.

From the platform of the train Lincoln bade his Springfield neighbors goodbye in these beautiful words: "My friends—no one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is greater, perhaps, than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you an affectionate farewell."

ISSUE OF WAR

On the fourth of March, 1861, Mr. Lincoln closed his inaugural address with these touching words to the people of the South: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government; while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may be strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

On the morning of the inauguration Mrs. Lincoln says the President read his address to his family and then requested to be left alone. The door was partly open and he could be heard in prayer, commending him-

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A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE DURING LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION

Yesterdays In Washington

By Mary S. Lockwood

VI--The Inauguration of Jefferson

JEFFERSON was the first candidate nominated by a congressional caucus. The bitterness of the strife of the previous election and the dangers which such a condition might lead to, brought a change in the system of each elector voting for two—the highest to be President and the next highest Vice President. An amendment was offered to the Constitution requiring the electors to ballot separately for President and Vice President.

The caucus convened in Philadelphia and nominated Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, for President, and Aaron Burr, of New York, for Vice President. Adams and Pinckney were not nominated, but ran as national leaders of their party, the same as Washington and Adams had before them.

It was this contest that broke the Federal party, and from this date John Adams, who had heretofore been a power in the bulwark of the nation, ceased to take part in American politics.

After the counting of the electoral votes in the presence of both houses of Congress and it was found that there was no election, the House of Representatives returned to its chamber and, according to the rule laid down by the Constitution, proceeded to elect a President.

Thomas Jefferson was elected on the 36th ballot, receiving the votes of ten states; Aaron Burr receiving four, and two voted blank.

Aaron Burr, receiving the second highest number of votes, according to the then existing law, was chosen Vice President.

The Senate assembled in conformity to a call from President Adams, March 4, 1801, at 10 o'clock A. M. Aaron Burr, Vice President-elect, was in the chair. The senators from sixteen states responded to the roll call. Senator Hillhouse administered the oath of office to Aaron Burr.

JEFFERSON'S INAUGURAL

At high noon the President-elect, Thomas Jefferson, accompanied by the heads of the departments, the marshal of the District of Columbia, and a long procession of military officers and men in civil authority, came into the Senate chamber. Jefferson's was the first inaugural ceremony held in the new capitol.

We have read much and heard more of Jeffersonian simplicity, and especially concerning the traditional simplicity of Mr. Jefferson's inauguration, and also regarding the manner in which he was escorted to the Capitol. The facts seem to be left in darkness. One authority says he walked, and another that he rode on horseback, tying his own horse, without escort, guard or servant, and another that his dress was "blue coat, brass buttons, blue pantaloons and coarse shoes, tied with leather shoestrings." We are quite unable to decide; yet there is some evidence that is quite to the contrary, and we have no doubt that Jefferson, with his friends might have shared in the disappointment that his son-in-law, Jack Epps, who had been sent into Virginia to purchase a four-in-hand, for which he paid $1,200, did not reach the capital in time for the ceremony, and there was a great dilemma how Mr. Jefferson was to get to the Capitol; for slush was king and mud monarch in Pennsylvania avenue. We also have different pictures of Mr. Jefferson in knee breeches, buckled, low-cut shoes, ruffled wristbands, etc. Did he throw these aside to make an impression? We have it from good authority—a descendant of Jefferson's, son-in-law of Nicholas Trist—that Mr. Jefferson was most punctilious regarding his personal appearance, and exacting of those around him.

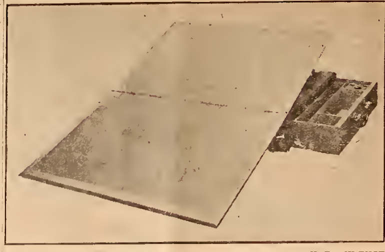
Mr. Adams did not remain at the federal Capitol until his successor had been installed. Various reasons have been given: one was that he was called from the city by sickness in his family; another, that he was irritated by the treachery in his own party that caused his defeat. Whatever the cause, he did not rise above human weakness. It would have been much more manly for him to have remained and shown the same courtesy to Jefferson that Washington had shown to him.

A CAPITOL DEDICATION

If there were any ceremonies after the new President had taken the oath, administered by Chief Justice Marshal, and delivered his inaugural address, the newspaper reporters failed to get their story. No mention is made of any ceremonials, yet it is believed there were demonstrations in honor of the occasion. The inauguration of President Jefferson was the formal dedication of the nation's Capitol.

From this time—1801—a change came in the policy of the government. Jefferson's policy had a tendency to weaken the general powers of the Union, and to hold authority to narrow limits. He profited by Adams' mistakes, or the mistakes of Adams' advisers. His superb organizing ability was given the strongest test. He gave a new turn to American affairs. He began retrenching and making reforms. He reduced the army and navy; he proposed the remission of taxes; he abolished the internal or excise duties. These were always unpopular, as taxes in general are with the people, and as they were no longer necessary, Jefferson profited by their abolishment, and so offices and expenses were reduced. This drew accessions to the party, and for sixty years, with some intervals, it held the power.

The paying off of the national debt was a popular thing; yet readers of history must admit that it was the financial policy of Hamilton that carried the country through its darkest days and put it on a sound financial basis. The revenues for the payment of the national debt had been accumulating since Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury through the revenue tax. Jefferson recommended the establishing of a sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt, and $7,300,000 were annually set aside. But the most important transaction of Jefferson's administration was the purchase from Napoleon of the great Louisiana territory.



DESK UPON WHICH JEFFERSON WROTE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

In 1802 this government found out by chance that Spain had made a secret treaty and had actually ceded Louisiana to France. She had broken her treaty with the United States, and cargoes could not be deposited at New Orleans. Kentucky and Ohio suffered most, and wanted to take Louisiana by force; but a better course prevailed. Napoleon was long-sighted enough to see that he could not maintain a French colony in America, and he also thought if the United States were strengthened it would weaken England, and so he proposed the sale of Louisiana to the United States.

The bargain was made April 30, 1803, and for $15,000,000, the Americans came into possession of an immense fertile region, controlling one of the finest rivers in the world, and which has become a magnificent seat of commerce. This sale conveyed sovereign rights over the population, savage and civilized, of that immense territory, and they were not asked to agree to the transfer. "The consent of the governed" bore no part in the transaction; in fact, five times have the United States acquired title to land and sovereignty over people by purchase.

In 1804 the candidates of both parties were nominated by congressional caucuses. Jefferson and George Clinton, of New York, were the Republican nominees; Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King, of New York, were the nominees of the Federalists. The Republican candidates were elected by large majorities. The democratic policy of Jefferson pleased the people and won their support. In many ways he showed a wise statesmanship that worked for the well being of the young nation. One phase of Jefferson's character was regarded with distrust—his seeming opposition to all church "establishments." And yet he apparently favored religious liberty, although it has been asserted that the great issue from 1796 to 1808 was one between Jefferson, who was an avowed freethinker, and the New England ministers. Hosts of his admirers wished the coming generation to bear his name, and so the children, many of them, carried the name of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Bryce tells a good story that was related to him. A New England clergyman, when being about ready to baptize a child, asked the child's name, and the father replied, "Thomas Jefferson." He answered in a loud voice, "No such un-Christian name. 'John Adams,' I baptize thee," with the other sacramental words of the rite.

JEFFERSON DINNERS THE RAGE

Jefferson dinners became the rage, and high-flown speeches on his birthday, until it became quite a rival to February 22, Washington's birthday. There is no question but Jefferson's first administration was singularly successful. He had reduced the public debt $12,000,000, had relieved the people of taxes, and nearly doubled the area of the United States, and was recompensed by a larger popular vote the second term. This term began March 4, 1805. He soon found lions in the way, and his second term was beset with difficulties. The unpopular embargo act was passed, under the inspiration of the Republican party.

The commercial relations between America, England and France became more troublesome month by month. Jefferson had cut down the small fleet, and the people were beginning to see the evil effects of mistaken economy. It was in December, 1805, the Republicans, assembled in Congress, dropped their name and became "Democrats."

It was admitted that neither Jefferson nor Madison conducted foreign affairs with any success. The small fissures of disintegration began to show themselves. The allegation of "mob-rule," or too much freedom, from the opposite party, led them to the rejection of the old name of Jefferson's selection and the adoption of "Democrat."

Three days before Jefferson retired from office the Embargo act, one of the most unpopular of his administration, was repealed. The second inaugural of President Jefferson must have been devoid of any special incident; the journals of Congress contain no record of the proceedings.

On March 2, 1805, Vice President Burr took leave of the Senate in a long address and one which drew tears to the eyes of many of his listeners. The Senate chose a President pro tempore in Hon. Joseph Anderson. March 4, George Clinton was administered the oath of office by Chief Justice Marshall, after the President had been installed and the wheels of government were again in running order.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Jefferson had spent so much time with Mr. and Mrs. Adams during their term in the executive mansion, both in Philadelphia and the White House, that he had little to learn in point of etiquet or domestic administration when called to take Mr. Adams' place in the White House. He had made a political hobby, or his friends had for him, of aversion for the "Republican court," and the ceremonies attending matters of state and social intercourse. As soon as Mr. Jefferson took possession of the White House he announced that "Levees are done away with." He opened the house freely to every one. His two daughters, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Eppes, alternated in the honors of presiding. Each had a large family, and it was with much difficulty that they could attend upon the duties of the White House.

FIRST WHITE HOUSE BABY

During one of the visits of Mrs. Randolph, her son was born, James Madison Randolph, the first child born in the White House. She was a woman of rare accomplishments. Mr. Madison was Mr. Jefferson's Secretary of State. Mr. Jefferson found a ready helper in all matters of etiquette and entertainment in Mrs. Madison. It was rather of a paradoxical situation for Mr. Jefferson to be placed in. He was supposed to slight questions of ceremony, and yet he could not ignore official etiquet, and we actually find him the author of a cannon of etiquet, which is handed down to this day. There were many changes also in the furnishing of the White House. Mr. Jefferson's long years in France not only impregnated him with a French bias for affairs political, but his life in Paris in the profligate days of Napoleon familiarized him with all the elegancies of the French court, and he gradually became educated to a love of the aesthetic taste that governed Parisian society, and before he left Washington his surroundings were much more pretentious than when he entered the White House.

During Mr. Jefferson's second term the affairs of state did not run as smoothly as the first. Partisan feeling ran very high. The relations between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson had become very strained, both politically and personally. Aaron Burr had killed the great Hamilton in a duel, and indignation was universal. A warm friendship had existed between Mrs. Adams and Mr. Jefferson until what she regarded as unfriendly conduct on the part of Mr. Jefferson toward her husband during the latter part of his administration had operated in closing all communication between them; and yet, without doubt, there were few people connected with the early life of the nation that had so much to draw them into close fellowship—a relationship which never should have been ruptured.

MRS. ADAMS' LETTER

The following letter, written by Mrs. Adams on the news of the death of Marie Jefferson (Mrs. Eppes), will tell its own story:

"Quincy, May 20th, 1804.

"Had you been not other than the private inhabitant of Monticello I should ere this time have addressed you in that sympathy which a recent event has awakened in my bosom; but reasons of various kinds withheld my pen until the powerful feeling of my heart burst through the restraint, and called upon me to shed the tear of sorrow over the departed remains of your beloved and deserving daughter, an event which I sincerely mourn.

"The attachment which I formed for her when you committed her to my care upon her arrival in a foreign land under circumstances peculiarly interesting, has remained with me to this day; and the account of her death which I read in a late paper recalled to my recollection the tender scene of her separation from me, when, with the strongest sensibility, she clung round my neck and wet my bosom with her tears, saying, 'Oh, now I have learned to love you, why will they take me away from you?'

"It has been some time since I conceived that any event would in this life call for feelings of natural sympathy. But I know how closely entwined around a parent's heart are those cords which bind the paternal to the filial bosom, and when snapped asunder how agonizing the pangs. I have tasted of the bitter cup, and bow with reverence and submission before the great Dispenser of it, without whose permission and overruling providence not a sparrow falls to the ground.

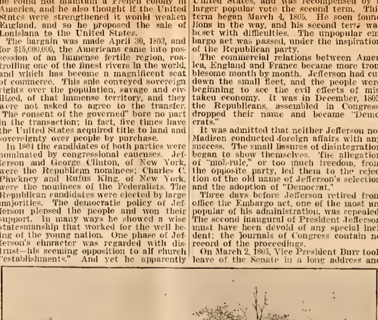
"That you may derive comfort and consolation in this day of your sorrow and affliction from that only source calculated to heal the wounded heart, and a firm belief in the being, perfection and attributes of God, is the sincere wish of her who once took pleasure in subscribing herself

"Your friend,

"ABIGAIL ADAMS."

The letter awakened the old friendship in Mr. Jefferson's heart, which had too long been suppressed, and tender was his letter

(Continued on page 19.)



MONTICELLO, THE VIRGINIA HOME OF JEFFERSON

Women as Factors in American History

There is one
Face that duly as the sun
Rose up for me since life begun.
One royal heart that never failed me yet.
To Mother,
as a birthday gift, on January 3, 1889, the eighty-fifth anniversary of her undaunted life, I dedicate her eldest daughter's self-told story.

The Cause of Prohibition, Like that of Abolition, Triumphed Finally, and While the Question of Who Were Its Wisest Supporters Remains Debatable, the Niche of Frances E. Willard Is Secure

XXXVIII—FRANCES E. WILLARD

DEDICATIONS have a charm often known only to a few, but many can partly enter into this one written by Frances E. Willard. She was born on September 28, 1839, in Churchville, Monroe county, New York, not far from Rochester. Both of her parents held what may be called Puritan sentiments but in the mother's case the views were tempered with a tact and kindliness that won childish hearts. When, however, the family moved out to "Forest Home"; a farm in Wisconsin, the father became a marvel in the eyes of his children. His knowledge of birds, beasts and insects seemed boundless: he taught the children to revel in the long grasses and the wild flowers; to use a spy glass and a pocket thermometer.

After a few years of this western life the Willard children sincerely pitied all who did not live on their estate. When a young visitor spoke of the lonesome location Frances consulted with her brother and her sisters and decided on having an imaginary town without saloons, without billiard halls and without a jail. The road in front of the house was to be Broadway, the barn was "Warehouse of J. F. Willard," the hen house was "Mrs. Willard's Family Supply Store," and the pig pen "City Stockyards." Local ordinances were prepared and the Fort City Tribune developed youthful intellect. We need not look on all this as mere nonsense. Philanthropists from Plato to Sir Thomas More and from More to Bellamy have called forth imaginary countries and cities. This was good schooling for a girl who was to take part in a reform that has written itself into the Constitution of the republic.

VERSES AND A NOVEL

In 1856 relatives from the East visited the Forest Home abode. Uncle Zophar was a Whig and a Congregationalist and argued with Mr. Willard, who was a Democrat and a Methodist, the arguments dissolving into sentiment when they got to old times in Vermont. Frances, by this time quite ambitious, wrote verses and began a novel, besides starting "The Artists," and "The Rustics," two clubs with self-interpreting titles. Miss Burdick, only eighteen, but a genuine teacher, proved "a whole picture gallery and musical performance in herself to us untutored prairie girls"; and she was glad to assist young pupils whose father was observing natural phenomena for the Smithsonian Institution. Later came other schooling and a valuable training at the Milwaukee Female College, followed by memorable experiences at the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Illinois.

In 1861 she learned from a lecturer that there were in Chicago fifteen hundred shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors, exclusive of those selling for medical and mechanical purposes: and that yearly expenditures of Illinois for intoxicants was twenty million dollars, "more than the cost of all the schools from universities to district schools." A little later the young teacher, for she had some experience, was a Methodist probationer, and, whether she knew it or not, on her way to a reformer's career.

Miss Willard taught the district school near Forest Home, at Evanston, in various seminaries and colleges—altogether giving sixteen years to educational work, and having, in the aggregate, two thousand pupils. One extract from her diary is so good a picture of old time enthusiasm that it would be a pity not to reproduce it.

"November 7, 1860. Lincoln is elected President of the United States. Hurrah! Under the present system I was not allowed to vote for him, but I am as glad on account of this Republican triumph as any man who has exercised the elective franchise can be. It is amusing to observe the interest children take in politics. This morning Professor W. read the returns aloud, and all my little girls, some of them but six years old, crowded around and listened attentively, clapping their hands at the announcement of an unusual majority in any state. It was a curious and suggestive side-picture: a tall gentleman reading in triumphant tones; twenty young men around him listening eagerly; a group of smaller boys in the rear; several young ladies paying careful attention: and 'the other teachers' looking with expectant eyes toward the newspaper, and surrounded by a dozen little girls, holding by the hand the rosebud who dances up and down exclaiming 'Aren't you glad, Miss Willard, that Lincoln is elected?' A picture representing this scene would not inaptly indicate the genius of a Republican government, an organization in which every member, male and female, large or small, feels a keen personal interest."

A TEACHER'S TITLE

We have less than curiosity would like to have about the "preceptress of the natural sciences," for such was Miss Willard's title at the Northwestern Female College. She had zoology, geology, physiology and mineralogy one afternoon and then sat down "as one who would prefer to rise no more." But we can imagine her throwing some of Hugh Miller's enthusiasm into the testimony of the rocks and growing zealous over bird life as if she had been Audubon's twin sister.

Late in the sixties came a European trip. On the Alps she saw the trail of Napoleon's passage, then thought of the Wisconsin schoolhouse in which she had first read it. Her glimpses of the Nile are tempting, so is the glance at Syria, so is her journey to Damascus, but quotations may be as enticing as potations.

The women's crusade of 1873 stirred her and she decided that it would be helpful to her pupils to write on John B. Gough and Neal Dow rather than on Alexander the Great and Plato, the philosopher. She was soon well known as a speaker, and was chosen president of the Chicago Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Within a short time Miss Willard was a believer in woman suffrage. She wrote as well as spoke, she had numberless editorial duties, she was consulted about new publications, she went from place to place on her errands, she had financial difficulties to meet, she got up and presented petitions, and in 1879 was chosen president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. In this position she worked, and with a large measure of success, to have text books pointing out the malign influence of intoxicants placed in the public schools. It amused her to meet old gentlemen who said "We studied your United States history when we were little boys," and she startled them by her reply: "Madam Emma Willard was the second cousin by marriage of my great grandfather."

FRANCES E. WILLARD

BEGGING CORRESPONDENTS

Her impressions of the celebrities of her time give added interest to the autobiography. She met Abby Kelly Foster, who as an abolitionist lecturer, had been denounced in a sermon from the text "That woman Jezebel which calleth herself a prophetess"; she admired Anna Dickinson; she knew more or less about all the women of her day who wrote books and made speeches. A list of those who knew, or at least thought they knew, her powers and influence would be amusing. A merchant begged her by mail to prevent his wife from securing a divorce. A young pastor begged her to find him a life partner. Extraordinary was the letter of a miner in Idaho, who was thoroughly contrite, who gave excellent references, and who implored Miss Willard to choose for him a woman from a reformatory institution, candidly avowing that he did not deserve any partner of unblemished fame. A male inventor offered her half the proceeds of his carpet sweeper, provided she would finance the project. A woman, less generous, hoped that Miss Willard could secure a patent for her rolling pin. If Miss Willard could get the local post office for the husband of another correspondent twenty-five dollars would be gladly paid. From Colorado came a plea to send a desirable housemaid. Even though the schoolmaster had long been supposed to be abroad, somebody wrote "Yan wod doe us a grate favor if you Could Send us a mishlaenry to this Place."

These epistles, however, will not surprise one who has looked on Macaulay's diary as given by his nephew, or who has read Mrs. Sigourney's notes on her correspondence, or who knows Bret Harte's poem, or who has read the strangely forgotten paper of Charles Dickens on "The Begging Letter Writer." All prominent characters in public life or in the world of letters receive such missives. John Bigelow's extracts from the Leap Year correspondence of Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 gives one a new view of the astute old lawyer chuckling over the absurdities that poured in upon him.

JOSIAH FLYNT

"Glimpses of Fifty Years" is a good title. Miss Willard does not confine herself to her educational work, to her family history, and to the temperance cause. She had many interests. Never would she allow herself to be a woman of one idea. For instance, zealous as she was in her attack on the drink habit, she steadfastly urged women to guard men against intemperance by starting every day with a good breakfast. She kept on referring to this domestic duty as earnestly as if she had been going about the country as an organizer of cooking schools.

Strange it is that a kinsman of Miss Willard's, Josiah Flynt Willard, should have started on so wayward a life, yet in his autobiography there is a curious tendency toward giving good advice that irresistibly reminds one of the earnest woman who never forgot her mission. The deliberate wish of the boy to choose the wrong path is not more remarkable than his later conviction that theft did not pay, his abandonment of dishonest practices, his useful labors for law and justice. It is a contrast to read her lofty ideals, and then of his almost mathematical reasoning that to get pleasantly through life one must keep his hands off the property of others. Should any one who has known weak or foolish boys to be drawn into dishonesty, to be involved in trouble and social disgrace open this candid narrative he will find in it much of interest.

Frances E. Willard in her early years saw three types of anti-slavery men and women. There were some who refused to vote because the Constitution recognized slavery. There were those who organized political movements on behalf of their principles Birney got enough votes to defeat

(Concluded on page 19)

Abraham Lincoln's Historic Schooling

By ROLAND RINGWALT

ALL successful merchants have the faculty of raising the capital they need, or of accomplishing more with less money than the average man can effect. There are persons who surprise us by their wide experience, and others who intuitively recognize what in most cases is only learned by years of contact with the world. It is quite as certain though perhaps less generally recognized that there is a scholarship learned only in a library and a something we cannot call scholarship but an excellent substitute for it which can be won by those to whom schools do not unroll the ample page of knowledge.

Should any of us meet an American, an Englishman or a German well versed in Greek history we feel certain that he has read the master Greeks, either in the original or in translations. But travelers in Greece have met boatmen and shepherds who knew a great deal of ancient Greece because they had talked with their elders. Some years ago a Greek peasant told an American some of the Homeric legends with such eloquence and such delight in the past that the hearer made a remark about commentators on Homer, and the Greek looked amazed. He had never heard that any of the songs or stories of his nation had been printed in books, or that foreigners had heard any of them, but the legends and lays gave new cheer to his holidays and consoled him on the lonely nights. Without knowing Homer as an Oxford prize winner might, he knew him as a Greek of two thousand years ago might have known him.

There are shepherds in the Alps who love the rocks and the vegetation that defies the winters—these men have not studied geology and botany on the lines of a school course—they have made observations from childhood, and compared their researches with those of others. It may be that there are students of chasms and precipices who never heard of Lyell, but whom Lyell would gladly have consulted. It may be that there are gardeners who never heard of Asa Gray who could have told Gray many facts of plant life. What stores of knowledge of Egypt must have lain in the heads of camel drivers who could not read a letter, and of monks who could barely gather the sense of a liturgy.

No medical course can teach what physicians and nurses learn in the epidemic or in the bombarded hospital. They learn by living through an era, or as the old Greek said "the pilot is made in the storm." With that view accepted we may say that Lincoln was one of the best informed men of his time on the history of his own country. Of his own country—he had no classical training—there were scores of school teachers who knew more of English history than he did, he never studied French chronicles as Parkman did, he never searched the Spanish archives as Prescott did, but he knew what only a man of the frontier could know.

It takes less than a half page of a school history to tell us that France sold the vast Louisiana territory, and some emerge from school content with that isolated fact, unnoting what accompanied it. Others, probably nineteen out of twenty, who finish a grammar school course, know that there were protests in New England against the constitutionality of the purchase of the new lands, and the high price (so it then seemed) paid for them. But how few born east of the Alleghenies or even east of the Mississippi, dream of the bitter feeling of the French and Spaniards who were, without their consent, placed under a new government. Jefferson, for a time, exercised the power of the old Spanish kings. In Lincoln's infancy there was a French sentiment so hostile to the new republic that Andrew Jackson barely suppressed it by military force. An old world of priests and planters, of hunters and hidalgos, averse to the incoming order of things, struggled in an incoherent and hopeless manner. This is forgotten. All present day school children know of it is that French and Spanish names remain on the map. We have lawyers who know nothing of it, save that Louisiana clings to her French code. But a man born before Louisiana was admitted to statehood, who could remember the acquisition of Florida and the admission of Missouri, who had floated down to New Orleans, and who heard of what Cass was doing in Michigan, studied this history.

Hundreds who have referred to Virginia's close approach to emancipation have never remarked that Indiana came within a hair's breadth of adopting slavery. Lincoln was born in a border state, he understood the feeling of those whose social prestige and commercial importance would rise if slavery was established, he also understood the feeling of the settler who would not build a cabin near a slaveholder's grounds. Before he could vote he knew the intense pride of the planter and the bitterness of the backwoodsman. He grew up knowing that the issue came to every home, seeing how the free West grew and how the slave states of the South failed to keep up the pace.

While steamboats had startled the country our first great internal improvement was the Erie canal, and that led to a series of projects. In the Illinois legislature Lincoln talked of such plans and lived in an atmosphere of contracts and companies. Surveyor, postmaster, legislator, editorial writer and railroad attorney, he knew the development of the West as well as any of his contemporaries. His desire to be commissioner of the land office, unsatisfied as it was, shows that he longed to see further growth and that he believed himself to be a true pioneer.

Daniel Webster's father had known Indian warfare, but Daniel Webster had not. To New England, to the Middle states, to a good slice of the South all that was past, but Lincoln had reached his majority before Black Hawk went on the war path. Captain Lincoln was an actor in what was only tradition to Washington Irving and little more to Fenimore Cooper. He lived among those who had seen Indians on the war path, and his father had told him of the day the lurking red men had shot his grandfather.

When we consider that Cincinnati in 1844 was amazed that John Quincy Adams should travel so far West we may as well admit that Eastern statesmen had little personal knowledge of the new lands. The gaunt congressman of 1846, the man who debated with Douglas, the candidate who had split rails and kept a country postoffice, knew what even George Bancroft could not have learned from archives, what even Caleb Cushing's industry could not have dug from judicial decisions.

Some Fallacies of Finance Revived

What Is Fiat Money? Does Congress Create Money? What Is the Federal Reserve System? These Are a Few of the Questions Answered In this Article, Which Is the Third of a Series

By EDWARD N. DINGLEY

WHENEVER in the world's history, there has been business depression and decline in prices, somebody has raised the cry of "money monopoly," "scarcity of money," and immediately demanded "cheaper money" as a remedy. This has occurred not infrequently, and the remedy of "cheap money" when applied, has resulted in further disaster.

There is no public question so often misunderstood and so often abused, as the money question. Too often it is forgotten that monetary laws are the result of long experience, and are as certain and exacting in their operation as the laws of gravity and velocity. Nevertheless, there are not a few, unwisely lead or obsessed with false reasoning, who appear to be flying in the face of human experience and attempting to restore prosperity and business activity by some sort of magic more wonderful than Aladdin's lamp.

As usual the first point of attack is the gold standard. That was pretty well threshed out in 1896, but now come the proponents of a short cut to prosperity and business activity, urging a surrender of monetary standard (under which at least one of the proponents of "financial reform" has become fabulously rich) and the adoption of a new system based entirely on the "faith and credit of the nation," the taxable land, the crops, the factories and the future energy of the people.

It is admitted that this is "fiat money," but the claim is made that "all money is fiat money." Is it? What is meant by "fiat money"? If it is true that the government can, by its fiat, declare anything money, and thus bring wealth and riches to all, it is surprising that somebody has not thought of this long ago, and thus avoided the struggle of the American people from generation to generation, to create wealth by toil and privation. If a piece of paper worth perhaps one-half of a cent, can be declared to be money by an act of Congress, a fiat, and the government stamp can make it money, why not start the printing presses tomorrow and pay off all private and public debts by having Congress declare these pieces of paper money which the people must accept in exchange for real wealth, automobiles for instance? Everybody could then have a Ford, and Mr. Ford would be compelled to take a bundle of this product of the printing press for every automobile he built.

NOT FIAT MONEY

If you have a piece of gold in your pocket (and it is easy to get a gold dollar at any bank) weighing 25.8 grains and 9-10ths fine (that is 9 parts pure gold and one part alloy), you know you have one dollar, or its equivalent, with or without the stamp of the government. It is real money, a real dollar, not because it has the stamp of the government, but because that amount of gold is declared by the government to be the dollar unit of measure, just as 12 inches are declared by the government to be a foot, and three feet a yard. This is not a fiat money since the value or the purchasing power does not depend upon the act of government.

"Fiat money" is paper money and subsidiary or token coins, intrinsically worth less than the stamp of the government thereon, indicates, and issued in unlimited quantities, and not redeemable in the standard unit of measure, which in the United States is a gold dollar of 25.8 grains. As long as the government which issues these forms of currency agrees to redeem them on demand in standard dollars, they are not "fiat money." The silver dollars and other coins, and the various forms of paper money, are not "fiat money."

The "fiat" of the government does not make the silver dollar exchangeable for 100 cents or as good as a standard gold dollar; it is the pledge of the government to receive that silver dollar at a par with gold. The "fiat" of the government does not change a piece of paper into $1,000; it is the pledge of the government to receive that piece of paper for $1,000 to settle public or private dues, and to exchange it for $1,000 in gold standard dollars.

MUST BE SOME BASIS

Some one says: "If our fiction of a gold standard were challenged, and every holder of good United States money should demand that his money be turned into gold, we should find that the gold basis proved too narrow years ago." If a "land or crop or automobile factory or human energy currency" were challenged, and the holders of United States money based on and redeemable in those commodities backed by the "faith and credit of the people of the United States," demanded at once what their currency called for, such currency would soon be found too insecure and altogether unstable. Either the government or the holders of the pieces of paper would be bankrupt. Obviously there must be some basis for a paper currency. The present plan employs gold; the proposed plan would employ land, crops, manufacturing (perhaps automobile) plants and human energy. Which would be the safer for the ordinary citizen? In neither case could there be a complete and immediate redemption, but the public would have more faith in the currency based on a fair amount of gold reserve. It is simply a matter of faith and confidence; and the greatest faith and confidence exists where the unit of measure is a commodity having the least possible variation in value.

Somebody says that a "broad gauge industrial system is held up by a narrow gauge money system." This is only another way of stating the old complaint that money is scarce and the remedy is more money. Just now the remedy suggested is the exercise by government of the power to issue money direct, loan it to the people. It is suggested that "the government issue Treasury notes of full legal tender, in exchange for non-taxable interest-bearing bonds, limited in amount to the stated proportion of the taxable land values." Under such a plan, the government would be a vast loaning organization, issuing paper money in large quantities to anybody, the amount limited only and secured only by bonds of corporations or individuals. These bonds would be secured by the land, or the factory, making the notes issued by the government practically secured by land, crops, factories and human energy. However viewed, the proposed plan is nothing but a variation of the "fiat money" or unlimited paper currency plan, tried many times without success, and now being tried in Russia and Germany with disastrous results.

BASED ON FALLACIES

The entire plan is based on the fallacies (1) that money is only a medium of exchange; (2) that government can make anything a medium of exchange and a unit of value; (3) that government has the constitutional right to go into the banking and loaning business and make money by simply printing it. Money is a standard value, and the government cannot (except as a war measure) constitutionally issue paper money not redeemable in that unit of measure. Furthermore, the government is a politico-business organization with limited and prescribed powers. Its business is confined to the raising of sufficient funds to carry on its limited operations. The banking and loaning business is not one of the powers granted by the Federal Constitution. If it can enter the banking and loaning business permanently, it can enter into any line of business permanently. It is not difficult to see the end of the road under such conditions. The country has had quite enough of government in business; it wants less of it. The direct loaning of government money to all sorts of enterprises and business corporations as well as individuals, as a permanent policy, would change the character of the government entirely, and multiply the difficulties of government already great. The Constitution says the federal government can "coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins." That is all, except that states can not "issue bills of credit or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." The Constitution does not say that government can start the printing presses and loan so-called money to anybody and everybody, even with local bonds as security.

It is said that "wealth must slow down to pass through the slower gates of money, because there is more wealth than there is money to move it." This is a varied statement of that old fallacy that more money will cure business depression and slow times. It is a confusion of "scarcity" with "activity." The effect is mistaken for the cause. The trouble in times of depression is not a scarcity of money, but inactivity of money. There is money enough, but retarded activity. More money, more paper notes issued by the government and loaned promiscuously by the government directly to the people, will cause financial disaster worse than the evil sought to be remedied. The trouble today is lack of confidence, a fear for the future precipitated by war, public and private extravagance and currency inflation—the very thing the "currency reformers" are now urging!

MONEY NEVER WON WAR

It is very amusing to hear one refer to and commend the paper money of the Continental Congress of 1775, "guaranteed by the faith and credit of the colonies." This was the sort of money of which Washington said that "it takes a wagon-load to buy a sack of meal." It is still more amusing to hear one say: "The Revolutionary war was won with paper money." If that was all the early patriots had, they would never have won. The paper money of that period was almost worthless. The grit and courage of the Continental army, the faith of Washington and his aids, together with the hope that victory would make the money worth something, won the war. Money alone, either coin or paper, never won a war.

The true story of the change from the bimetallic to the gold standard in the United States has been told over and over again, and as many times distorted and misinterpreted by the enemies of the gold standard, and the promoters of "cheap money." Here are the high spots: The relative metal or bullion value of gold and silver in the markets of the world has varied in different centuries. In the early day it was 11 to 1. In 1792, when Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, made his famous report and recommendations, he found that the ratio was 15 to 1. The first American coins were minted in the United States at the ratio of 15 to 1. Gold was undervalued, and silver was the actual standard between 1793 and 1833, notwithstanding both gold and silver were admitted to free coinage. In 1831 the ratio was changed to 16 to 1, because it was thought that that was the market ratio. Silver was undervalued slightly; and being worth more as bullion than as coin, it disappeared from coinage, notwithstanding both gold and silver were admitted to free coinage. Gold became the actual standard of measure 33 years before the so-called "crime of 1873," notwithstanding the legal "free coinage of both gold and silver." The act of 1873 simply recorded in law what had actually existed for more than 30 years.

IN CIVIL WAR TIME

During the Civil war the government borrowed money in two ways—by issuing interest-bearing bonds, and by issuing non-interest-bearing notes or promises to pay. The people had their choice. In 1879 the notes were made good as the bonds—payable in gold. These notes circulated as money, and were fiat money until 1879, when the government pledged itself to redeem every dollar in standard unit dollars of gold. As fiat money they depreciated rapidly, as all fiat money depreciates. As real money, limited in amount, they became as good as gold. When the fiat feature was removed, this paper money was as good as any other kind of money, as good as gold.

It is said: "And that is what makes American money good—the United States with its forests, its farms, its waterfalls and its factories." This is true in the sense that it measures the wealth of the United Sates; but the problem under discussion is—what shall be the unit of monetary measure—25.8 grains of gold, or a piece of land, or forest, a farm, a waterfall or a factory? It is useless to talk of issuing money at all unless some unit of measure is legally provided. A mere name "dollar" with nothing tangible attached to it, would be impracticable. A mere abstract idea will not do. Common practice and experience have selected gold because it is the least variable, is compact and acceptable. It is the best known unit of measure. Some day, perhaps, a better one may be discovered; but it will not be land, or farms, or produce, or automobiles.

The Federal Reserve system was devised to take the place of the old National Bank system of circulation, although that has not been discarded altogether, notwithstanding its inelasticity. While the Federal Reserve system is an improvement over the old, it is not perfect. Its greatest peril is its tendency to inflation, thus bringing about high prices measured in these paper dollars. This is what took place between 1915 and 1919. The country is suffering from it now.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

The twelve Federal Reserve banks are not owned by the United States government, as some seem to think. They are owned by the stockholding member banks. The government of the United States never contributed a dollar to their capital. They pay $60,000,000 in taxes to the government every year. They do not loan, cannot loan to private individuals or corporations; they can loan only to a member bank or to the United States. The Federal Reserve Board is supervisory, and does not loan. A Federal Reserve bank cannot issue a dollar of currency to any member bank except upon specific application. It cannot withdraw or cancel one dollar of Federal Reserve bank notes with a view to contracting the currency or for any other purpose. The various regional banks have retired their Federal Reserve notes, for which they made application, now that there is wide-spread business depression. The deflation is the result of declining activity in business. There is money enough, but not activity enough. It is openly charged that the Federal Reserve Board decided on "an arbitrary retirement of notes issued, and it is due to this that there is a money shortage now." According to official authority, this is not true. Every dollar of credit denied was witheld by the local or regional bank, not by the Federal Reserve Board. Each local loan or request for credit is passed upon and decided by the local member.

It is charged that these restrictions of credits were greater when prices were falling in 1920-21, and when credits were needed. Official figures show that between January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1921, when prices of farm products declined heavily, rediscounted paper held by the Federal Reserve banks increased from $2,215,000,000 to $2,687,000,000; and Federal Reserve notes increased from $3,008,000,000 to $3,386,000,000. Federal Reserve accommodations increased and Federal Reserve bank notes increased. There was no scarcity of money. Money was inactive because of business depression and lack of confidence in the future. Not more money, rather more business is needed.

NON-ACTIVITY OF MONEY

A study of prices between 1840 and 1900 shows that prices dropped more heavily during the period when gold and silver were admitted to free coinage. The decline was less after 1873. This is further evidence that a cure for declining prices is not "more money" but "more activity of money." That means more business. During the years 1920 and 1921 the heaviest decline in prices was when Federal Reserve notes in circulation were increasing and rediscounted paper was on the increase. Today the trouble is not scarcity of money, but scarcity of activity of money.

The truth is that "more money," or inflation, from 1914 to 1917, together with public and private extravagance, caused the high cost of living. This state of affairs cannot be corrected under a system of governmental paper money issued by the government, and loaned in quantities to the people direct, with land, and crops and automobiles as security. Already the government is engaged in currency inflation and the loaning business indirectly, too much for its own safety.

Paper currency inflation is the curse of the leading countries of the world. England, with a population of 45,500,000, has a paper note circulation of $6,315,000,000. France, with a population of 41,000,000, has a paper note circulation of $8,200,000,000. Italy, with a population of 36,000,000, has a paper not circulation of $3,000,000,000. Belgium, with a population of 7,577,000, has a paper note circulation of $1,200,000,000. Germany, with a population now of about 60,000,000, has a paper note circulation of over $19,000,000,000.

The world is "fed up" with paper money; and unless the United States desires to drop to the level of the irredeemable countries of Europe, it should avoid any new-fangled get-rich-quick scheme of governmental paper money based on farms, cattle, sheep, dairy products, factories and automobile institutions. The gold standard as a unit of measure is the safest and most desirable unit of measure, at least for the present and until a better one is found.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many. Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places. A feeble man can see the farms that are fenced and tilled, the houses that are built. The strong man sees the possible houses and farms. His eye makes estates as fast as the sun breeds clouds. Emerson.

Readings From American Literature

XXV—TO P. MAZZEI, UPON THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

By Thomas Jefferson

THE aspect of our politics has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried us triumphantly through the war, an Anglican monarchial aristocratical party has sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done the forms, of the British government. The main body of our citizens, however, remain true to their republican principles; the whole landed interest is republican, and so is a great mass of talents. Against us are the executive, the judiciary, two out of three branches of the legislature, all the officers of the government, all who want to be officers, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty, British merchants and Americans trading on British capitals, speculators and holders in the banks and public funds, a contrivance invented for the purposes of corruption, and for assimilating us in all things to the rotten as well as the sound parts of the British model. It would give you a fever were I to name to you the apostates who have gone over to these heresies, men who were Samsons in the field and Solomons in the council, but who have had their heads shorn by England. In short, we are likely to preserve the liberty we have obtained only by unremitting labors and perils. But we shall preserve it; and our mass of weight and wealth on the good side is so great, as to leave no danger that force will ever be attempted against us. We have only to awake and snap the Liliputian cords with which they have been entangling us during the first sleep which succeeded our labors.

Socialism and Freedom of the Press

Every Psychologist Knows that Many Human Impulses, Not Altogether Innocuous, Are Rendered Comparatively Harmless When Expression of Them, Vocally or In Print, Is Not Stifled

By SOKOWRY SABEN

SOCIALISTS in America are expected to be freedomists at present whenever the subject of free speech and a free press is mentioned. They are never wary of proclaiming their devotion to the cause of freedom of expression. If they were wholly sincere in so doing, there are many non-socialists who would welcome them as allies in this struggle to make the world safer for democracy, and thus at a time like which at times seems almost hopeless, but the success of socialism in Russia is thingary taught us that they are not sincere. What socialists desire is not freedom of the press for all but freedom for socialists only. In this respect they are like the Puritans of the seventeenth century. Puritans made a great ado over their lack of freedom to express their peculiar theological views in a country where Anglicanism was intrenched in power, but no sooner were the Puritans in power than they prohibited freedom of speech on the part of their opponents. The Anglicans, the quakers and the Baptist felt the brunt of their displeasure, being sent to jail, the whipping-post and the gallows.

In the age of the Puritans there was only one man of any prominence who advocated anything even approximating absolute freedom of expression, and that man was John Milton. In his "Areopagitica" Milton advocated ideas of freedom which not even modern England or America has attained. Some persons have affected to believe from this that Puritanism was not so much for the freedom of expression as has been believed, but their belief has been based on the erroneous supposition that Milton was a Puritan. Milton was not a Puritan. He was a republican who disbelieved in the divine right of kings and he rebelled against King Charles, not because of the King's Anglicanism, but because he disbelieved in kings and hated tyrany. He hated Puritanism as much as he hated Anglicanism, and in his lifetime he never entered a church of any kind. He attended Quaker meetings but he perceived the limitations of Cromwell's men.

LIKE CROMWELL'S MEN

The socialists are devotees to the cause of freedom of speech but nothing of Milton's quality in it. The socialist is of the same type as Cromwell's men. He wishes to make the world safe for socialism, and he hopes to make it safe for all who are not in agreement with his own economic and political creed. In Russia socialism may not be seen in action or a play or an essay that presents a point of view contrary to the point of view of Lenine and Trotsky. Even a Socialist in Russia must take care that his socialism harmonizes with the tenets of Karl Marx, or he will be ruthlessly surprised. Lenine and Trotsky are determined that socialism in Russia shall be Marxian socialism, not Fabian socialism, or Guild socialism or Wellesian socialism, or any one of the fifty-seven varieties. Emma Goldman has discovered that there is no room for her and her anarchism in this Russia, and all the English socialists with one or two exceptions, who have visited Russia have discovered that in that country there is no room for them. George Lansbury returned with a rather favorable report, but it is now a matter of common knowledge that the Bolshevik played cruel jests with the good man, telling him a great many things which were not true, and laughing at him as soon as his back was turned. Lansbury has great respect for religion, and Lenin and Trotsky thought him very simple.

It is quite impossible to speak or write against socialism, even in America, without receiving insolent letters from individual socialists, mostly of the illiterate kind, who assume that because you oppose socialism, you must oppose every other things near or vital relation to socialism as well. I have received one or two letters which take it for granted that, if I oppose socialism, I must also be an enemy to the freedom of the press. The average socialist is so prone to jump to conclusions which have no foundation. He has little regard for truth and he rushes in where an angel would fear to tread. What right, indeed, has any socialist to assume that I am opposed to a free press? As a matter of fact, I have written I know not how many articles protesting against the suppression of books in America. I have been protesting for more than twenty years. There is no suppressed book which I have not defended, not necessarily as a work of art or science, but on the ground that every person in this world has a right to a hearing. I have protested against the suppression of "Jurgen," the suppression of Theodore Dreiser's "The Genius," the suppression of Hamar Revelly's. And I have protested against the attitude of those who seek to suppress books I have protested against the refusal of various libraries in America to permit on their shelves Mark Twain's masterpiece, "Huckleberry Finn," and I should protest with equal vigor if Mary Baker Eddy in America sought to adulat the writings of Karl Marx, or even Michel Bakunin's "God and the State." Every person is a challenge to our understanding, and every censoring of a person's book is an insult to my intelligence and to the intelligence of all other men.

A CRIME AND A MENACE

The fear of the human mind which so many manifest in our time is a fear that I do not share. It is not the activity of the mind that the world needs to fear, but the lack of mental activity. America will never be destroyed by its thinkers, not even by its wrong-thinkers. If America should some day go to the wall, it will be because Americans have ceased to think, and the God's truth is that the minds of a tremendous number of them are now lying fallow. Some years since the head of one of the largest publishing houses in the country wrote to the Atlantic Monthly, that twenty-five or thirty years ago his firm brought out similar works which sold to the extent of a hundred thousand or more copies, but that works of the same class sold now to the extent of only a few hundred copies. Among the books which he mentioned was Prince Kropotkin's "Social Revolution," which had a sale of one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies in America. It is not much over a year ago that the American publishers of Herbert Spencer's works announced that, owing to the high cost of publication and the small contemporary demand for them, they felt compelled to discontinue their publication. Everywhere complaint is heard that Americans no longer buy the great works of philosophy, science and economics, or the masterpieces of literature with the same avidity that their fathers bought them, and there are, it is said, fewer bookstores in America than there were fifty years ago. Only a few weeks back one of the ablest American men of letters said to me: "The people of New York no longer care for serious writing. They take nothing seriously. I should say that such a frame of mind as that is more dangerous than any book that could possibly be written.

The danger to America from socialism does not lie in the fact that socialists are making speeches and writing books to be read of their enemies, it lies in the fact that so many Americans believe in substituting the policeman and the jail for argument. Socialism is a challenge to our understanding, and if we refuse to take the challenge of time and unnecessary to the understanding him, our mental faculties will become atrophied. Too many Americans believe in doing to the socialist just what the socialist will do to us, if he ever gets in power. The only way to deal with socialists from coming into power is to meet them with arguments which they can answer only with stammering tongues.

IS A BOYISH THEORY

My personal belief is that socialism is the rottenest political and economic theory that has ever been advanced in five or six thousand years of human history. It seems to me rotten when it emanates from the brain of a Marx, or the brain of a Robert Owen or the brain of a Karl Marx, or the brain of a Bernard Shaw. But I do not wish to harm a hair of a socialist's head, and I do not wish to see him put in jail for his opinions, or his books burned. Granted that socialists are not so generous in their attitude toward their opponents, what of it? Shall we become as rotten in our attitude as the socialists are in theirs? I hope not. Bernard Shaw was asked the other day what live men of the world he would cave, if he were in power and a Noah's flood were imminent. He replied that he would drown them all, that man had become a hopeless creature not worth saving. Such a reply from a socialist ought to teach us that what socialism will do to the man who is logical when he reasons from wrong premises, and Bernard Shaw is a logician of that sort. And the proper thing for the non-socialist to do is not to demand the suppression of Shaw, as some are now doing in England, but to hold him up to the public as one of the horrible examples of what socialism can do to a man. It is indeed a sad spectacle when a man of Shaw's genius and Shaw is the possessor of genius—is carried on by the flood of socialism into which he plunged in youth, until he reaches the jumping-off place of the universe.

Socialism seldom makes a person joyful; it finds a person sad and leaves him even sicker. "As sad as Plato" they used to say in the ancient world, and "As sad as Bernard Shaw," we of the modern world may say with equal truth. The spirit of socialism gets into his system, the less of happiness he will find in the future. Socialism is not the sun of York with power to turn into glorious manner the winter of our discontent. Socialism can only turn the summer of contentment into the winter of discontent. Only a few socialists have been able to appreciate the beauties of nature or of poetry. I am not exaggerating. A young man known to me who came from the South some years ago to study at the Hand School of Socialism, the fever of socialism raging wildly in his blood, eventually left the school and socialism behind at the same time. He found very you of your predilection for socialism and poetry. "Truly love for poetry," was his reply. He had discovered that poetry and socialism were incompatible, and he chose the better part. For it is true, as any person can discover for himself, that the average socialist is incapable of enjoy a sunrise or a sunset, a mountain view, a lake, a flower, a meadow, a birds matins and vespers, or a poet's sonnet. It is true also that the socialist, because he has convinced himself that there can be nothing beautiful in the world until it has received the immolation of the socialist stream of thought. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, but the rule applies to the average socialist. The socialist who can be a lover of beauty and a fanatic, admitting that he was opposed to the teaching of such "bad stuff" as poetry and history is rather typical.

AS "HORRIBLE EXAMPLES"

And yet I repeat that we should not suppress the socialist, even if I had the power. I would do with him what the Spartans did with the Helots. The Helots were drunk and rude and the Spartans were a temperate people and of a dignified manliness. They he desired to teach a lesson in temperance and in dignity. The Spartans would take him the Helots on some occasion when they were thoroughly soused, quite assured that the Helots would never disgrace the Helots. The intemperate arguments of socialists would serve the same purpose in America, if we vently had the sense of humor which prefers to laugh at nonsense.

Socialism is a state of mind, and it is a most ugly state of mind. But no jail ever will be able to prevent its ugly spread. If a man filled I am quite convinced that nine-tenths of all the socialists in the world are intellectually in origin, and ought to be thus regarded. A normal man enjoys the world as it is, he likes to be alive, he enjoys life, but a socialist is not normal enough for that. He is a man who is dissatisfied because about the injustice that he professes to find here and there. He is dissatisfied with the world, because he does not make as much as a Carnegie or a Rockefeller or the superintendent of his factory. He is dissatisfied, he believe that every man who gets more out of life than he does "gratter" his jealousy in elegant phraseology. My ears were once assailed in a conversation between two young socialists, who were circulating a petition in New York's Cooper Union, where the late Grey Thomas Sheer was addressing a meeting. "Who is this Sheer?" one of the young men asked the other. "Oh, he's a gratter," was the reply. Listening a moment longer—for I have always been a very good listener—I learned that the two young socialists were agreed that any clergyman must, in the nature of things, be a gratter, he is a gratter, he is a gratter. Of course, in their opinion, he did no honest work, since he did not labor with his hands, but just spouted beautiful nothings to please the rich who sat in the pews. I have found many socialists who declare that a man is a "gratter" who does not labor with his hands.

THE WORLD'S COMEDY

The socialist, like the philistine in general, is not physically a very pretty variety of the human animal, but if we are wise, we shall let him go on making food writing his nonsense without hindrance. He is a part of the comedy of the world, and we should be sufficiently relieved from the spirit of socialism to appreciate him as a comedian. True, he does not, as a rule, make us laugh, but he is not a Gargiek or a Kean or an irving, but he is nevertheless what Aristotle used to call an "amusing in ones." Americans used to enjoy the vagaries of Herr Most, the anarchist, so much that newspaper reporters ceased to report the speeches took to writing sonnets or ditties in which they pulsed off on their editors as Herr Most's when the anarchist came to town for a lecture, and the reporters' efforts used to out-Most Most himself. Our ancestors used to boil water to boiling Most up occasionally, heating him up very veritably into a state of ebullition, and there is a certain amount of sympathy for the old man among those who learned how pitiable Herr Most was in his Bohemian Bohemia. Most was a very good man, but he was not enough from his nonsensical lectures to meet his modest requirements. Drink was the solution to make him savage, and after he had drunk a little more wine. The saloon was the place where he could call his sunerkraut and drink his beer in peace, the devil in him may be quieted for

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George B. Lockwood
Editor

PEACE AND JUSTICE WITHOUT SACRIFICE OF AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY

It cost the United States a hundred hillion dollars and an immeasurable outpouring of human life, thought and energy to make the Atlantic ocean safe for America and Americans.

A few weeks of deliberation by the representatives of great powers assembled at Washington under the call of President Harding, without the loss of a life or the waste of a dollar, has guaranteed American peace and safety in the Pacific, over which the one war cloud has hung upon the American horizon.

The World war was described as a war to end wars, but until the Washington conference was held, it seemed probable that it was only the forerunner and in part the cause of more wars. There was in prospect up to the time that President Harding called the nations into council, and Secretary Hughes outlined the American program of a naval holiday, another race for supremacy in naval armament, with America leading the race, but at fearful cost in burdens of taxation laid upon the shoulders of millions already groaning under the weight of war costs.

The acceptance of the Hughes-Harding program for progressive disarmament, for settlement by conference, rather than war, of problems affecting nations having insular possessions in the Pacific, and for a large and increasing measure of justice to the republic of China with full recognition, by all the powers participating, of China's political sovereignty and territorial integrity; these are the longest steps toward world peace that have been taken at any given time in human history.

All this has been accomplished without foreign entanglements for the United States out of harmony with the history and traditions of this republic. Complete control by the American people over the foreign relationships of their republic is retained. The rights, ideals and interests of America are saved from the slightest sacrifice. No obligations inconsistent with complete American independence of action are assumed. No super-sovereignty is erected; no agreement to accept the decisions of the constituted conferences is imposed; no promise of American action in international affairs without the express consent of the American people is made or implied.

This is not only the clear meaning of the language of the treaties, but the interpretation placed upon them publicly by American representatives in the conference in the presence and hearing of the conferees representing the other nations made parties to the agreements. There is no room for reasonable doubt on this subject, but in the opinion of The National Republican a reservation expressly stipulating that this nation cannot be committed to any use of force under the treaties except by act of Congress, could not be objectionable and might he desirable as a means of allaying the apprehensions of those who might be misled hy a contrary contention.

For China all has been gained through the conference that could be secured for her by the United States without the use of force, in view of Japan's attitude. It is unfortunate that Japan did not act in the conference with the same willingness to make sacrifices for world peace that has characterized some other nations, notably the United States. Japan is still suffering from the obsession of imperialism which brought about the downfall of Germany. The best terms possible in behalf of the republic of China were obtained, and far more important than the immediate results achieved is the declaration before the world of the purpose of Japan and other powers to refrain from further aggression against China. A pledge made under such circumstances is a guarantee of immeasurable value. Unless Japan carries out in good faith not only the letter but the spirit of this agreement, both Russia and China will be for her to reckon with under conditions not favorable to Japanese success. The treaty renders highly improbable, if not impossible, participation of the United States in such a war. Whatever else may be said of this result of the peace conference, it will keep the American people out of an Asiatic war.

If the pathetic faith of China in the ability of the United States to save her from the results of agreements made with Japan under duress has been shattered, it must be remembered that there was never ground for the hope that America would go to war to save China, deep though American sympathy with China is. And it must also be remembered that a nation which has failed in putting adequate force behind its national rights, ideals and interests, cannot escape the fate which has overcome pacifists in a warring world since the beginning of history.

The Washington conference has made clear what sincerity, directness and common sense can accomplish where idealistic but impractical programs, pompous phrases unrelated to the facts of human life and institutions, and high pretensions unaccompanied by inflexible purposes, have failed, as they failed so miserably in the Versailles conference. World peace, which was further away than ever after the peace of Versailles had been signed, has in a few momentous weeks been hrought closer than even the most optimistic thought possible a year ago.

The theory of President Harding, out of which this historic conference grew, was that the cure for war and the causes of war was a conference of the representatives of the nations of the world assembled for the specific purpose of attaining peaceful international relationships based upon faith and friendship, there face to face to discuss their problems as neighhors meet in any American community to compose their difference without resort to law or force. This was a theory so simple and sincere that the professional diplomats of the world had never thought of it. But it has actually worked, and today the world faces the future with higher hope and greater courage and more determination to build a better civilization than it has ever had before.

It is to be hoped that with the least possible delay, this group of treaties, effectuated through the leadership of America and representing the Americanization of international relationships, with all that they promise to the peoples of the earth now suffering war's devastating effects and bearing war's heavy burdens, will be ratified, with whatever changes consistent with their meaning the Senate may deem wise. Then the American government and the American people may turn to the exclusive consideration of the grave domestic problems which confront them and which for nearly eight years have been subordinated to world problems.

The heroic pioneers who settled this continent came to the wilderness over the perilous pathway of the ocean that they might found here a civilization freed from the errors and oppressions of the Old World order.

That we might cease to be parties to Old World quarrels and fight wars the outgrowth of Old World feuds and rivalries, our Revolutionary forefathers waged and won our war for independence.

That we might he kept a nation maintaining the ideals of the founders rather than become a cock-pit of contending petty states fashioned upon the European model, Lincoln saved the Union.

Now, after less than a century and a half of national life, having crossed the Atlantic at the crucial moment in the world's greatest war to end the struggle and save civilization from suicide, it has become the destiny of the American republic, in a conference held beside the river on whose shores Lincoln died and Washington sleeps, to point the world to the pathway of enduring, righteous peace.

America has not been Europeanized; the world has been Americanized, using that term in no selfish sense of nationality, but as representative of the ideals this republic represents.

A new and glorious chapter in American history, in world history, has been written, and the hand which has traced it is that of an American President, behind whom stand a hundred million citizens of a government grown the mightiest of earth, whose giant strength has heen employed, not for the domination, but for the liberation of mankind.

ONE THING THAT HAS NOT BEEN MADE OVER

Supreme Justice Clark, in a recent address, advanced the often repeated theory that since the World war we live in a new era, with all things so completely changed that the experiences of the past are worth little or nothing to humankind.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the revolutionary is a contempt for the teachings of human experience. The lessons of history seem to him to be of far less importance than his own original, even if not always logical, ideas.

Such a doctrine in any field of scientific research would be laughed out of business. The cubist with his grotesque scrawlings is representative of this school of thought in art. Darius Green, who fashioned a flying machine without familiarizing himself with what science had discovered in aeronautics, had the same contempt for human experience and encountered the finish that usually comes to the adventurer who believes that all worth-while knowledge began with himself.

But in economics, sociology and politics the contempt for human experience runs riot. We are told now, as we have been told before, that the war made the world over, and what happened a hundred or even a dozen years ago is of no significance. The fact overlooked by these philosophers is that while external circumstances have been to some extent revolutionized, one thing has not been made over, and that is human nature. No man need look further than himself to know that.

The statesman or economist who despises the past is comparable to the mariner who throws away his compass and sails by the weathervane. The craft he commands is headed for shipwreck.

In the latter years of the eighteenth century we had two notable departures in government. One was that launched by the founders of the American republic under the Constitution of 1787. The men who fashioned the American Constitution were students of every governmental experiment from the beginning of civilization, and the appeal of the great men who debated that document was almost invariably to the lessons of experience. A few years after that Constitution was framed the monarchy was overturned in France and the revolutionists set about to create a form of government. Their efforts were based almost entirely upon theoretical considerations. They established their institutions not upon humanity as it was but as theorists thought it ought to be. The result of their labors was only an orgy of murder and theft ending in chaos and succeeded by despotism. Russia has been passing through the same experience, and today the leaders of the Russian oligarchy are admitting that when they concluded that humanity had undergone a new birth by reason of political changes, and that it was ready for a complete change in institutions, they went far astray from the truth.

"I know of no light by which to guide my feet but the lamp of experience," said Patrick Henry. The politician who turns off the light shed by history upon the pathway of mankind and thinks he can illuminate the world with the phosphorus of his own intellect, is not a safe leader, for he is sure to pitch over a precipice. The aberrations and vagaries of most of the leaders who have misled mankind have been due to a contempt for the admonitions of history and the lessons of human experience.

THE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED

Senator Pat Harrison said at the Jackson Day dinner of the Ohio Democracy at Dayton: "The record of the Republican administration during the last 10 months is enough to arouse the ire and cause not only a blush of shame but of resentment to those progressive and independent." Overlooking one's curiosity as to how the Mississippi senator knows anything about the sentiment of those progressive and independent, it may fairly be inquired whether the country's stock of ire, shame and resentment wasn't pretty well used up during the period prior to March 4th last when Senator Harrison's party was messing and muddling national affairs.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD KEEP AND COMPLETE MUSCLE SHOALS

The modified proposal of Henry Ford for his acquisition of the Muscle Shoals project provides, in general:

For the sale to Ford, for five million dollars, payable in five annual installments, of nitrate plants No. 1 and 2, the Waco quarry and equipment, the Gorgas steam power plant, with all its property and equipment and the transmission line from Gorgas to Muscle Shoals, the government being required to secure titles for right of way and site and other property now in private hands,—an undertaking of indefinite cost. The property thus to be sold is actually worth several times the purchase price. Nothing in the contract deters Ford from selling it at any time. Ford agrees that nitrate plant No. 2 shall be operated in the production of nitrogen and ammonium nitrates, used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer, and to conduct experiments with a view to knowing if he can cheapen fertilizer costs; this plant is to be kept in its present state of readiness for the manufacture of war materials.

Ford agrees to form a corporation to complete Dam No. 2 at the expense of the government, and then to lease the property for 97 years at a rental of four per cent on the additional investment. The same terms are proposed for the lease of Dam No. 3. Ford will pay to the government stated annual amounts estimated to be sufficient to cover the repair, maintenance and operation of these dams and locks, and will directly pay the cost of repair, maintenance and renewal of the power houses and the nitrate plants.

Ford's scheme for remunerating the government for the existing investment at Muscle Shoals is unique. He proposes to make an annual payment which, compounded at four per cent will in ninety-seven years grow to a sum sufficient to pay for the present cost of the whole project. On the same principle a Ford touring car could, it is estimated, be bought for seventy-five cents payable in three years and another seventy-five cents every year for ninety-seven years. The little matter overlooked is that the cost of the plants at four per cent compounded for ninety-seven years would build up a mountain of interest many hundred times as high as Mr. Ford's annual payments.

The only reason Mr. Ford's proposal has any backing not stimulated by the Ford interests, is that the government has a huge investment at Muscle Shoals that in some way ought to be realized upon and the bid made by Mr. Ford, unfavorable as it is, seems to be about the only tangible thing before the house.

The alternative of completing the plant and then determining what shall be done with it, has not had sufficient consideration. The Ford proposal contemplates the completion of the plant by the government at government expense. The cost will probably be about forty million dollars. Manifestly the plant will be worth far more as a completed project than as a half finished and semi-abandoned enterprise.

Congress should authorize the completion of the water power projects. When this has been done the government will have something tangible in hand. It will be in position to make terms with those who wish to purchase or lease the plant, rather than have to accept any terms that may be offered. If an adequate price is not offered for the plants, it can sell the power for several times the revenue annually offered by Mr. Ford and other bidders at this time. At the end of three years industrial conditions will doubtless be far more favorable to disposition of the property without heavy loss.

The Muscle Shoals project involves control over the most valuable group of natural resources, potentially, on the continent. Their value within a century may be sufficient to pay the present war debt of the United States. To attempt to fix the lease value of such a project as that at Muscle Shoals for a century is manifestly an impossible undertaking. Gifford Pinchot is right in objecting to the sacrifice of present and possible value of government property and natural resources in the interests of a man already rich beyond computation, however much his press agents and lobbyists may seek to make it appear that Mr. Ford is appearing in this emergency as a philanthropist.

Let the government keep and complete the Muscle Shoals project, and sell it when it can get something like the value of the property, and not sooner.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal Gazette complains that there are on the Rhine 14,000 American soldiers and 500 officers, says this is costing the taxpayers one million dollars a month, and that there is no warrant for the retention of American troops in Germany. American troops are in Germany under the terms of the Versailles treaty. The cost of maintenance is paid by Germany, not the United States, and as they are a part of the regular army establishment, whatever the cost is, represents a saving of about that much to the United States treasury. When these troops are withdrawn their places will be taken by French troops and the people of the Coblenz area much prefer the presence of American soldiers, whose free spending has made that part of Germany prosperous, and whose treatment of civilians has been more considerate than that accorded by troops of other nationalities. The withdrawal of the American force in Germany has been ordered and is now in process of being accomplished. So much for this partisan outcry against the American army of occupation in Germany.

A New Morning of Promise to the World

Such Is the View President Harding Has of the Accomplishments of the Armament Conference, as Expressed In This, His Address of Farewell to the Delegates In Their Final Session

By WARREN G. HARDING

NEARLY three months ago it was my privilege to utter to you sincerest words of welcome to the Capital of our republic, to suggest the spirit in which you were invited, and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer. In a very general way, perhaps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations led us.

Today it is my greater privilege, and an even greater pleasure, to come to make acknowledgement. It is one of the supreme compensations of life to contemplate o worth-while occomplishment.

It cannot be other than seemly for me, as the only chief of government so circumstanced as to be able to address the conference, to speak congratulations, and to offer the thanks of our nation, our people; perhaps I dare volunteer to utter them for the world. My own gratification is beyond my capacity to express.

This conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say, with every confidence, that the faith plighted here today, kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.

NEW HOPE FOR THE WORLD

Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril. In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of integrity, without impaired nationality or affronted national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and today's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for new assurance it may feast at the banquet which the conference has spread.

I am sure the people of the United States are supremely gratified, and yet there is scant appreciation how marvelously you have wrought. When the days were dragging and agreements were deloyed, when there were obstacles within and hindrances without, few stopped to realize that here was a conference of sovereign powers where only unanimous agreement could be made the rule. Majorities could not decide without impinging national rights. There were no victors to command, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion.

OVERCOME ALL DIFFICULTIES

And you have agreed in spite of all difficulties, and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honor have been sought, but the indictments of national dishonor have been drawn, and the world is ready to proclaim the odiousness of perfidy or infamy.

It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitations of armament are new conceits, or that either in settlement of war or in writing of conscience or international relationship. Indeed, it is not new to have met in the realization of wor's supreme penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the one, the conference of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles are outstanding instonces of the other.

The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong power whose indisposition to cooperate and sustain led it to one of the supreme tragedies which have come to national eminence. Vienna and Berlin sought peace founded on the injustices of war and sowed the seeds of future conflict, and hatred was armed where confidence was stifled.

It is fair to say that human progress, the grown intimacy of international relationship, developed communication and transportation, attended by o directing world opinion, have set the stage more favorably here. You have met in that calm deliberation and that determined resolution which have made a just peace, in righteous relationship, its own best guaronty.

NO DECISIONS TO UNDO

It has been the fortune of this conference to sit in o day far enough removed from war's bitterness, yet near enough to war's horrors, to gain the benefit of both the hatred of war and the yearning for peace. Too often, heretofore, the decades following such gatherings have been marked by the difficult undoing of their decisions. But your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown; no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

It little matters what we appraise as the outstanding accomplishment. Any one of them alone would have justified the conference. But the whole achievement has so cleared the atmosphere that it will seem like breathing the refreshing air of a new morn of promise.

You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction. You have halted folly and lifted burdens, and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from the sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a world war is to end the strife in preparation for more of it, and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace.

Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example, to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization.

BETTER THAN PREPAREDNESS

I once believed in ormed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms.

How simple it all has been. When you met here twelve weeks ago there was not a commitment, not an obligation except that which each delegation owes to the government commissioning it. But human service was calling, world conscience was impelling and world opinion directing.

No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relationships among governments and peoples, new securities for peace, and new opportunities for achievement and attending happiness.

Here have been established the contacts of reason, here has come the inevitable understandings of face-to-face exchanges when passion does not inflame.

The very atmosphere shamed national selfishness into retreat. Viewpoints were exchanged, differences composed, and you came to understand how common, after all, are human aspirations; how alike, indeed, and how easily reconcilable, are our national aspirations; how sane and simple and satisfying to seek the relationships of peace and security.

REJOICING IN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

When you first met I told you of our America's thought to seek less of armament and none of war; that we sought nothing which is another's, and we were unafraid, but that we wished to join you in doing that finer and nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We rejoice in the accomplishment.

It may be that the naval holiday here contracted will expire with the treaties, but I do not believe it. Those of us who live another decade are more likely to witness a growth of public opinion, strengthened by the new experience, which will make nations more concerned with living to the fulfillment of God's high intent than with agencies of warfare and destruction.

Since this conference of nations has pointed with unanimity to the way of peace today, like conferences in the future, under appropriate conditions and with aims both well conceived and definite, may illumine the highways and byways of human activity. The torches of understanding have been lighted, and they ought to glow and encircle the globe.

Again gentlemen of the conference, congratulations and the gratitude of the United States! To Belgium, to the British empire, to China, to France, to Italy, to Japan, to the Netherlands, and to Portugal—I can wish no more than the same feeling, which we experience, of honorable and honored contribution to happy human advancement, and a new sense of security in the righteous pursuits of peace and all attending good fortune.

From our own delegates I have known from time to time of your activities, and of the spirit of conciliation and adjustment, and the cheering readiness of all of you to strive for that unanimity so essential to accomplishment. Without it there would have been failure; with it you have heartened the world.

REASSURES WORLD OF SORROW

And I know our guests will pardon me while I make grateful acknowledgement to the American delegation to you, Mr. Secretary Hughes; to you, Senator Lodge; to you, Senator Underwood; to you, Mr. Root; to all of you for your able and splendid and highly purposed and untiring endeavors in behalf of our government and our people; and to our excellent advisory committee which gave to you so dependable a reflex of that American public opinion which charts the course of this republic.

It is all so fine, so gratifying, so reassuring, so full of promise, that above the murmurings of a world sorrow not yet silenced, above the groans which come of excessive burdens not yet lifted but now to be lightened, above the discouragements of a world yet struggling to find itself after surpassing upheaval, there is the note of rejoicing which is not alone ours or yours, or of all of us, but comes from the hearts of men of all the world.

The Conference Ends

(Continued from page 3)

dence, such as no man can mistake, that Japan is ready for the new order of thought—the spirit of international friendship and cooperation for the greater good of humanity, which the conference has brought about."

The ideals behind the principles enunciated at the conference "transcends the impressiveness of the form in which they are embodied," the Chinese delegation declared in a statement. Chino will always be indebted to President Harding, Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour, it added, for the settlement of the Shantung question, which "removes o grave couse of friction between China and Japan."

"Human hearts have long hoped to see the termination of the race in competition of naval armament," the statement said, "but it has been left to the leadership of America to achieve it by conference agreement.

"The words of praise spoken by the delegates of all the powers gathered at the plenary session on Saturday, while eloquent and sincere, only faintly echoed the profound sentiment of appreciation which all thoughtful students of international questions and ardent lovers of world peace must have of the loftiness of conception and the boldness in execution of the American scheme of promoting peace between nations.

"With the settlement of the several acute international questions relating to the Pacific and the Far East the clouds which were hovering on the horizon in these regions have lifted, and a more assuring outlook of peace and good understanding now greets the eye of the observer.

"The principles which have been adopted to guide the powers in their intercourse with China, while not entirely new, have been revivified. Their formal adoption by the Washington conference satisfies the people of China because they feel confident that in the steady application of these principles will bo found a solution for many of the problems which now embarrass their relations with foreign powers.

"It may be yet too early to appraise the work of the conference, but the magnitude of its results is unmistakable in the perspective of past history and will no doubt become more marked in the light of future development."

WORK FOR COMMISSIONS

When the conference adjourned it left a dozen commissions and other international bodies which will again bring representatives of the powers together to discuss world problems.

Besides many general agreements to "consult" among themselves when troublesome questions arise, the governments represented here authorized specifically a five-power conference eight years hence to again discuss naval armament, a five-power commission to revise the rules of warfare, a "special conference" and o separate "revision commission" to regulate the Chinese tariff, a "board of reference" to consider economic and railway questions in the Far East and an international commission to inquire into extra-territorial rights in China.

The provision for another armament conference is embodied in the five-power naval treaty. It sets forth that "in view of possible technical and scientific developments the United States * * * shall arrange for a conference of all tho contracting powers which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present treoty to consider what changes, if any, may be necessary to meet such developments."

In addition, it is provided that in case one of the five signatories becomes involved in war, the others shall "consult" and all five shall "meet in conference" again when the war is over.

A conference is also to be held if any development seems to materially affect the "requirements of national security" of any power in a manner to involve treaty provisions. If any signatory desires to terminate the treaty after its initial fifteen-year tenure "all the contracting powers shall meet in conference."

The rules of warfare commission, authorized under a separate resolution, is to be composed of two representatives of each of the five major powers.

Authorization for the machinery to revise the Chinese tariff is contained in the tariff treaty, which provides that the revision commission shall meet at Shanghai at the "earliest practicable date" and proceed at once to an initial rearrangement of customs rates.

Creation of the board of reference to consider cases arising under the open-door agreement of the powers and under the pledge against discriminatory railway practices in China is authorized in a supplementary resolution attached to the general Far Eastern treaty.

On the commission to investigate extra territorial rights in China all the nine nations represented here except China are to hold membership. The authorizing resolution provides that the commission shall be constituted within three months and shall report its findings to the eight governments wihitn a year thereafter.

Another special commission, composed of three Japanese and three Chinese, is set up by the Shantung treaty to work out details of the transfer of Kiao-Chau to Chinese control, and under other agreements reached here the diplomats stationed at Peking are to confer with Chinese officials "whenever China shall so request" regarding withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese soil, and the managers of foreign wireless stations in China are to confer with the Chinese communications minister to work out details of radio regulations.

Back of these specific provisions stand numerous engagements, scattered through the treaties and resolutions of the conference, stipulating in a general way that common counsel shall be taken in future by the nations whenever international questions arise. Thus, under the four-power Pacific treaty the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France are to meet in "joint conference" if a question arises over the Pacific possessions, under the general Far Eastern treaty there is to be "full and frank communication" on every doubtful subject relating to the treaty's provisions, and under the naval limitation treaty are to take place numerous and frequent exchanges of naval information.

IMPORTS INCREASING AT ALARMING RATE UNDER THE EXISTING DEMOCRATIC TARIFF

The Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Department of Commerce, in its report of imports and exports for the month of December last, as compared with December, 1920, shows some very interesting facts. For example: Our imports of farina and farina substances in December, 1920, were only a little in excess of 1,000,000 pounds, but in December, 1921, were in excess of 13,000,000 pounds. The imports of manufactured goods made of cotton, such as thread, yarn, bleached and unbleached printed cloth, jumped from 5,000,000 square yards in December, 1920, to over 17,000,000 square yards in 1921. Our imports of embroideries and lace goods in December, 1920, were a little over 684,000 yards. In December, 1921, they were over 4,000,000 yards. Our imports of lace articles of all kinds in December, 1920, were 7,000,000 yards. In December, 1921, they were 43,000,000 yards. Our imports of calfskins in December, 1920, were 1,300,000 pounds. In December, 1921, they were 4,000,000 pounds. For the corresponding months our imports of sheepskins almost doubled. Our total imports of all kinds of hides and skins jumped 8,000,000 pounds. Our imports of cheese for the corresponding months jumped from 1,700,000 pounds to 4,000,000 pounds. Our imports of carpets increased from 1,750,000 pounds to 8,580,000 pounds. The imports of manufactures of wool, such as worsteds and other woolen goods for December, 1921, were 250 per cent greater than for December, 1920.

Numerous other illustrations could be given showing that under tho present Underwood tariff, with Europe rapidly getting on its feet industrially, paying its labor a cheap wage in a debased currency, this country is being flooded with all kinds of products at a price which it is impossible for American manufacturers to meet. If this flood continues the army of unemployed which now exists will not only become permanently unemployed, but their ranks will be augmented by millions more.

THE LYNCHING FALLACY

Into debate upon the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which is now before the House of Representatives, certain Southern Democratic members have injected the question of lynching as a preventive of "the usual crime," namely, assaults by colored men upon white women.

Statistics of lynchings since 1889 show that of the 3,436 victims of lynching mobs, from 1889 to Jan. 1, 1922, only 16.6 per cent had even been accused of assault. Five out of every six persons publicly murdered were, therefore, not even accused of "the usual crime." Furthermore, since 1889 sixty-four women were publicly lynched.

These figures are sufficient commentary on the now antiquated talk about "the usual crime" as a cause of lynching. Most American citizens, white and colored, are aware of the facts, but the revival of the old falsehoods on the floor of the House impels us to make these facts available to our readers.

The other obstacle to the passage of the bill relates to its constitutionality. This question ought to be left to the Supreme Court. Attorney General Daugherty is on record as holding the Dyer anti-lynching bill constitutional, and the House Committee on the Judiciary has also so declared.—Boston Herald.

NEBRASKA GETTING ON ITS FEET

The investment of about ten millions of dollars in farm paper by the War Finance Corporation helps to explain much of the financial ease that begins to be noticeable over the state. The farmers are enjoying good prices for livestock too, and wheat and corn have stiffened in an encouraging way. Money is becoming more plentiful all around and frozen credits are thawing out fast enough to ease the bank strain. The outlook is more encouraging, in short, than it has been at any time during the past year.—Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

What the Administration Is Doing

CONGRESS NOT SLACK IN ITS EFFORTS TO REDUCE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

The sentiment expressed in some quarters that the Congress is not concerned about reducing governmental expenses is wholly unfounded, as the action of the House of Representatives upon estimates submitted to it by the Budget bureau shows. Acting in accordance with the budget law, estimates for the executive departments were submitted to the Congress in 12 different bills. Four of these bills have been acted upon by the House of Representatives, and the appropriations asked reduced by $53,000,000.

Twelve million dollars was cut from the budget presented by the Treasury Department, $25,000,000 from the Postoffice budget, $10,000,000 from the budget covering all the independent governmental agencies, such as the Shipping Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Civil Service Commission, etc., and $6,000,000 from the budget for the District of Columbia. Eight more estimates remain for the consideration of the House, and it is said by those who are in a position to know that the reductions on some budgets yet to be considered will be greater than upon any of the four already acted upon.

This action of the House is consistent with its record during the special session, at which time it made reductions in estimates submitted by various executive departments in an aggregate of about $300,000,000. This Republican Congress has shown itself to be in earnest about economy. One of the best evidences of it is the fact that it promptly enacted the budget law, under which all methods of economy inaugurated by the executive departments is made possible. It has cooperated with the executives in every particular in an effort to reduce the operating expenses of the government to the lowest possible figure.

Examples of extravagance and waste are constantly coming before the Budget bureau and before the Congressional appropriation committees. One of the most recent examples came to light during a consideration of the budget for the District of Columbia, in which it was disclosed that public officials were using public automobiles for private purposes. In one case one official had incurred a repair account of $1,000 on a machine that originally cost less than half that amount. As a result of this a bill was immediately introduced making it a misdemeanor for government officials to make private use of public automobiles. Not only was such a bill introduced, but Congressman Martin B. Madden, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, issued a formal statement saying:

"I have served notice directly on certain government officials and am serving notice generally on all government officials as they come before my committee that all illegal use of government funds must stop. They must not exceed their appropriations without authority in law and then come asking for deficiency appropriations. They must not use money given them for one purpose for some other purpose. There has been a terrible misuse, especially of automobiles, by officials in certain departments. I told one official particularly that if this was not stopped I myself would take legal action to have it stopped."

Speaking of the reductions in public expenditures Congressman Madden says:

"The Republican party has made a good start. It came into control of the Congress in 1919. The expenses of the government in that year were over $19,000,000. The succeeding year the expenses were $7,500,000,000; in 1921 $6,500,000,000; for the current fiscal year 1922, which ends June 30, next, the estimated expenditures are $4,034,000,000. That indicates a reduction in cost, doesn't it?

"We have $975,000,000 interest charges, $381,000,000 sinking fund charge, and $489,000,000 of expenses connected with allotments, allowances, compensation, vocational training, hospitalization, insurance and payments to the dependents of dead or wounded soldiers who fought in the late war, amounting in all to $1,845,000,000, no part of which existed before the war."

DECEPTIVE CAMPAIGN IS WAGED BY FREE TRADERS

Free traders and importing interests have been engaging in a campaign of deception regarding the amount of imports during the past year. Their method is to cite the valuation of imports in recent months as compared with the valuation of the same imports of a year ago, or two years ago, and argue that this comparison shows the increase in imports has either been insignificant or, in many instances, there has been a decrease in imports.

This campaign of misrepresentation is possible because of two facts: First, value of all goods has materially decreased during the past year, so that comparison of values of 1921 with those of previous years is, under the most favorable circumstances, misleading. The second factor is the tremendous decrease in the value of foreign exchange. According to present practices, imports are valued in terms of the currency of the country from which they are imported. If that currency is greatly depreciated it follows the valuation is correspondingly low. The net result of this is that quantity of imports may easily increase, while the valuation will increase but very little, or, in some instances, actually decrease.

Examples of how this works are found in the last report of the Department of Commerce, giving both quantity and valuation of merchandise imported in 1919, 1920, and 1921.

Take the items of thread and yarn. In 1919 the valuation of imports of these articles was over $7,000,000. In 1921 it was $3,750,000,—a decrease of one-half. But in pounds the 1921 imports were equal to those of 1919. The valuation of all sorts of cloth, bleached, unbleached, dyed, printed, etc., imported in 1919, exceeded $17,660,000. In 1921 it was $29,426,000. But expressed in terms of square yards, the imports of all kinds of cloth in 1919 were 49,000,000, while those of 1921 were over 106,000,000. Embroideries, etc., show an even greater discrepancy between valuation and quantity. In 1920 the value of such imports was $2,500,000. In 1921 the valuation had decreased to $1,500,000, which showed apparently that we were importing less of such goods than in previous years. But, the number of yards imported in 1920 was 24,899,000, which in 1921 increased to 29,885,000. In other words, while the valuation of these imports showed a decrease of $1,000,000, actually there was an increase of 5,000,000 yards in imports. All articles of lace show the same discrepancy. The valuation of 1921's imports as compared with those of 1920 shows a decrease from $13,000,000 to $9,500,000, while the number of yards imported increased from 220,000,000 to 325,000,000.

Taking the item of cotton gloves: For the years 1920 and 1921 we have an increase in valuation from $1,300,000 to $3,200,000, an increase of 150 per cent. But in quantity the imports of cotton gloves increased from 386,000 dozen pairs to 1,345,000 dozen pairs, nearly 300 per cent. In 1920 the valuation of imported calfskins was $19,250,000. In 1921 the valuation was $10,350,000, or a decrease of $8,900,000, from which the free trader and importer argue the farmer is not being injured by any increase in imports and, therefore, a protective tariff is not needed by him. But in quantity the number of pounds of calfskins imported increased from 35,000,000 in 1920 to 48,000,000 in 1921, an increase of 13,000,000 pounds.

Imports of fresh meats of 1921 were valued over $1,000,000 less than those for 1919, whereas the imports of fresh meats in 1921 were 10,000,000 pounds greater than in 1919.

Take the item of woven fabrics, which includes bolting cloth, beltings, etc. Their imports in 1921 were valued $1,000,000 less than in 1920, but the number of yards imported in 1921 was over 1,000,000 greater than in 1920. The valuation of carpets, carpeting rugs, etc., imported in 1921 was $4,000,000 less than in 1920, but in quantity the number of square yards was the same. The imports of woolen and worsted goods in 1921 were valued $3,000,000 less than in 1920, but in quantity the number of square yards was 300,000 greater than in 1920.

This could be continued indefinitely, but the above is sufficient to show the trickery that is being resorted to by importers and free traders in an attempt to convince the American people there is no increase in imports and, therefore, there is no need of a protective tariff and American valuation.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY

In its economy efforts, the Harding administration is keeping faith with the people. There was no promise of immediate restoration of pre-war conditions, nor, in fact, was there a promise that we would ever get back to a pre-war scale of expenditures. The United States is a growing nation, and its expenditures must grow accordingly. But the administration is cutting out much needless expenses and will continue to do so. The Democrats will find it difficult to point out a practicable economy that the Republicans have not adopted.—Winston-Salem (N. C.) Union-Republican.

MAKING MONEY BY REAMS

If what Henry Ford urges were once started, we might have Congress pouring out paper dollars by the billions on every conceivable pretext, and with every conceivable form of security, until the monetary feats of the soviet government itself were surpassed, and the stablest financial system on earth was plunged into a chaos of depreciation.—Charles City (Iowa) Press.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION BOARD

Secretary of Labor Davis has appointed a Board of Review to assist him in handling the thousands of appeals of aliens seeking admission into the United States. Left to right: Edward J. Shaughnessy, Robe Carl White, chairman; Albert E. Reitzel, Terence V. Powderly, George W. Bope, secretary. (Photo copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

ADMINISTRATION TO STOP USURIOUS INTEREST RATES

The full force of the administration is being exerted to stop the pernicious practice of some banks loaning money to agricultural and livestock interests at usurious rates. For some time criticisms of the War Finance Corporation and the federal reserve banks have been reaching the ears of the authorities at Washington. This criticism has been to the effect that the rates of interest on money advanced by the War Finance Corporation and money borrowed from federal reserve banks was so high that it was preventing the agricultural sections of the country from obtaining money badly needed to tide them over the crisis. Criticisms were also received to the effect that there was so much red tape and delay in connection with the financing of agricultural interests that it rendered such financing useless.

The authorities at Washington know that these criticisms were unjust and not founded on fact. It has been suspected for some time that the source of these misleading reports were those banks which wished to profiteer at the expense of the agricultural interests. The matter came to a focus when Secretary Fall of the Department of the Interior returned from an extensive trip through the West and Southwest and brought information of a concrete character that livestock interests have been compelled to pay exorbitant rates for loans out of funds which had been advanced to banks by the War Finance Corporation and, in addition, had been compelled to pay commissions in order to obtain the loans.

The information which Secretary Fall placed in the hands of the administration, plus the information which had been obtained by investigating criticisms above mentioned, determined the administratoin to take decisive action to stop such practices. It is known that these practices are not general among banks, for, on the whole, the banking institutions of the country have cooperated to the fullest extent with the War Finance Corporaion, the Federal Reserve system, Farm Loan banks and other federal agencies in an effort to tide over the agricultural crisis. The banking interests, as a whole, are as severe in their denunciation of the practices of some of their number as are the government officials.

The financial agencies of the administration want it made plain to the farmers and livestock interests that the administration is in no way responsible for the usurious rates of interest which have been charged and that steps have been taken to stop the practices. It is set forth that exorbitant rates for funds derived from the Federal Reserve bank system, the War Finance Corporation or the Farm Loan banks are contrary to law. Under the law creating the War Finance Corporation it may loan government money to banks at a rate not exceeding 5½ per cent. The law further states that the banks receiving these advances may reloan the money to agricultural and livestock interests at a rate not in excess of 2 per cent more than they obtained it from the War Finance Corporation, which would not be in excess of 7½ per cent. The law does not make any provision for banks charging a commission for their services. Where banks are charging more than 7½ per cent for farm and livestock loans they are doing so in violation of the law.

EXTREMISTS NEVER SATISFIED

Because it did not fulfill all of their expectations two classes, the super-optimists and the hyper-pessimists, will be disappointed in the Washington conference. The rest of the country, however, is likely to be pretty well satisfied.—Detroit Free Press.

NO PREVIOUS CONGRESS HAS EQUALLED RECORD OF ONE NOW IN SESSION

With the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill the House of Representatives, under Republican leadership, practically cleaned up the entire legislative program which President Harding asked at the opening of the special session of Congress ten months ago. At that time the President requested that Congress pass a resolution declaring a state of peace between the United States and Germany; that it enact a budget system; an emergency tariff for the benefit of the farmers; a revised revenue law lessening the burden of taxation upon the people; a law providing federal aid in the building of public highways; the passage of appropriation bills, but with every reduction possible consistent with efficient administration; the coordination of the several federal agencies engaged in welfare work for ex-service men; a law providing for aid to states in maternity and child problems; the encouragement of cable, radio and aviation service; an act abolishing lynching and upholding the orderly procedure of the courts in their administration of justice; the passage of a permanent tariff law; the introduction of strict economy in public expenses, and the creation of a Department of Public Welfare.

The above was the legislative program President Harding urged upon the Republican Congress when it convened April 11, 1921. With one exception the House of Representatives has accomplished this program. That exception is the creation of a Department of Public Welfare. The House has not taken action upon this matter pending a decision by the President and his advisers upon a system of coordinating and simplifying the administrative agencies of the government. All of the other above suggestions made by the President, however, have been acted upon favorably by the House of Representatives in less than ten months from the time they were made.

In addition to carrying out the above program the Congress has enacted very many laws of vital import to the welfare of the country. Among them might be mentioned the act providing a billion dollar revolving fund to be used by the War Finance Corporation for financing agricultural and livestock interests; the Curtis-Nelson act, whereby $25,000,000 extra funds are available for farm loans; an act to regulate grain exchanges and speculating in futures; an act, providing for federal regulation of meat packing establishments, stockyards and other industries engaged in handling livestock; an immigration restriction act; reorganization of the Philippine financial system; reorganization of the Indian bureau; the so-called anti-beer act, strengthening the enforcement of the federal prohibition amendment.

In his address to the opening regular session of Congress last December President Harding recommended additional legislation. Some of this has already been enacted by both branches of the Congress, as, for instance, the act for refunding of foreign loans and the resolution providing relief to the starving millions in Russia. In his last message the President suggested that there be an amendment to the Constitution whereby tax-exempt securities should be hereafter taxed. Congress is at work upon this proposition. He suggested additional legislation in behalf of the agricultural interests. Bills have been introduced that are now well on their way putting these recommendations into effect.

The sum and substance of all this is that instead of the Congress refusing to carry out the President's program, as has been and is being repeatedly and falsely asserted in many quarters, Congress has given the President 100 per cent of his legislative program and has enacted many other laws with which he was in sympathy, and which the country badly needed, by way of good measure. By April 11th, when Congress will have completed a year of activity, it is safe to say that it will have made a record that, for constructive legislation and economy in public affairs, has never been equalled by any public legislative body in the world.

GIGANTIC TASK OF KEEPING WAR BONDS GOOD INVESTMENT

The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced refunding of the Victory loan bonds, which are due next year.

This is to be accomplished by exchanging the bonds for short-term obligations in the form of treasury notes. The latest issue of notes is in the sum of $400,000,000 and runs for three years. The Secretary of the Treasury announces Victory Loan bonds will be accepted in payment of these notes. There were $4,500,000,000 Victory loan bonds sold. Part of them mature in May, 1923, but, inasmuch as it will be impossible for the government to pay them off, the refunding process has been inaugurated. It is not generally known that $756,400,000 of the Victory and Liberty Loan bonds were paid off in 1921 by the use of short-term obligations and sinking fund. The total amount of Liberty and Victory bonds outstanding January 1, 1922, was $18,755,678,900. Owing to sound financing and businesslike methods of this administration, the value of this enormous quantity of bonds increased on an average of 10 per cent between March 4, 1921, and January 1, 1922. The biggest task the United States government has,—a task which devolves upon the Secretary of the Treasury,—is paying off or refunding this enormous amount without increasing taxes.

ROOTED TO THE SPOT

"Our faith in the official pronouncements of 1920 is unaffected by the result of the election of that year. We stand in our very tracks, just where we were when the votes were counted."—James M. Cox's speech at Dayton.

Yes, looking backward like Lot's wife, and in danger of being petrified in that position, as she was.—Portland, Oregonian.

We, the People, in Congress Assembled

The Minutes of the Senate

Wednesday, Feb. 1st

In executive session, the Senate finance committee again listened to experts discuss various tariff valuation plans, but reached no conclusions. President Edgerton, of the National Association of Manufacturers, submitted the resolutions adopted by the convention held in Washington urging enactment of the American valuation plan as contained in the House bill. Before the interstate commerce committee William G. McAdoo, former director general of railroads, declared that measures taken during federal control "call for no apologies" and submitted statements by seven "of the ablest railroad men in the United States" in support of his declaration. The House bill proposing monthly payments of pensions instead of quarterly, as at present, was ordered favorably reported by the pensions committee. The committee investigating charges that American soldiers in France had been hanged without trial heard nearly a dozen witnesses, but most of the testimony either was a repetition of previous statements or had no direct bearing on the inquiry.

* * *

Thursday, Feb. 2nd

In the Senate, the farmers' cooperative marketing bill was under consideration throughout the day, but was not disposed of. The Newberry case again became a subject of debate. Senator Spencer, of Missouri, replied to the recent attack of Senator Reed, and called forth another attack from Mr. Reed by way of rejoinder. Construction of the St. Lawrence river deep-waterway project as a remedy for "the growing inadequacy" of the transcontinental freight carriers was urged in a speech by Senator McKinley, of Illinois. In introducing a bill providing for authorization not exceeding $17,000,000 for rivers and harbors improvements, Chairman Jones, of the commerce committee, said his committee contemplated a revision of all legislation authorizing expenditures for such improvements and for their maintenance. A resolution was introduced by Senator Jones, of Washington, expressing the regret and "great concern" of the United States because Iceland, which recently voted for prohibition, is threatened with discrimination with respect to her fish exports by France and Spain on the alleged ground that wines of those countries are denied admission to Iceland.

Under the terms of a resolution introduced by Senator King, of Utah, if the American government participates in the Genoa conference "it shall demand there that massacres of thousands of Greeks and Armenians in Asia Minor shall cease. "The Vice President designated Senator Poindexter, of Washington, to read Washington's farewell address February 22 in accordance with the custom of the Senate. Nominations included the following: William J. Donovan to be United States attorney for the Western district of New York; Stephen S. Jewett, of Laconia, N. H., to be naval officer of customs at Boston. Confirmations included the following: Andrew Miller to be United States judge for the district of North Dakota; Charles B. Kennamer to be United States attorney for the Northern district of Alabama; John H. Cook, to be United States marshal for the Northern district of Mississippi.

Former Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo told the Senate investigating committee that instead of the government "ruining" the lines during federal control it had saved them, giving the public improved service and "saved millions of dollars in transportation costs." Further conflicting testimony concerning the number of soldiers hanged at Is-sur-Tille was given to the committee investigating charges that American soldiers were hanged in France without trial. Dispensing temporarily at least with the services of experts, majority members of the finance committee resumed consideration of the various tariff valuation plans which have been proposed, but reached no agreement.

Friday, Feb. 3rd

The Senate continued consideration of the farmers' cooperative marketing bill without reaching a final vote, and adopted a resolution by Senator La Follette designed to prevent modification of the federal court decree requiring the "big five" meat packers to relinquish their unrelated lines of business. Senator Wadsworth introduced a bill transmitted by General Pershing, chief of staff, designed to reduce the number of army officers to 12,000, as compared with 17,000 now authorized. In a letter General Pershing said: "The constant aim had been to effect immediate economy and at the same time maintain the morale of the army." The bill provides for a board of five officers whose duty it would be to reduce the commissioned personnel to the requirements of the legislation within five months after passage of the act.

Senator Calder, of New York, introduced a bill providing for the examination and registration of architects to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia. Confirmations included Rippon W. Ward, to be United States marshal for the Eastern district of North Carolina; Rex B. Goodcel, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth California district. Unable to reach on agreement on the valuation plan for assessing duties, the finance committee returned to the consideration of specific rates and conversion of ad valorem rates wherever possible into specific rates.

* * *

Monday, Feb. 6th

The Senate continued consideration of the cooperative farm marketing bill, Senator Walsh, of Montana, addressing the Senate in support of the committee amendment, which provides that nothing in the proposed law shall authorize the creation of or an attempt to create a monopoly or exempt any association from any proceedings under the act creating the Federal Trade Commission. Under the terms of a bill introduced by Senator McNary, of Oregon, all aliens convicted of violating narcotic laws would be deported, the author of the measure announcing that it is aimed primarily at "dope" peddlers who have consistently refrained from taking out citizenship papers. Senator Frelinghuysen laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the assembly of New Jersey praising President Harding for calling the armament conference and his "achievement in promoting world peace."

Secretary Weeks transmitted to the Senate a copy of the offer of Henry Ford for the lease of the Muscle Shoals project. Senator Harris, of Georgia, sought to have it referred to the Agriculture committee, but upon objection action went over. The Appropriations committee reported the supply bill for the executive and independent government offices, carrying a total of $509,687,084, which is an increase of $15,386,066 over the amount appropriated by the House. The Judiciary committee ordered a favorable report on a bill to increase by thirteen United States district judges as a means of relieving congestion in the federal courts. Majority members of the Finance committee continued consideration of specific rates in the tariff bill, and will not again take up the valuation question until all specific rates have been disposed of. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, announced that he was leaving at once for Europe to make a study of economic conditions, especially in connection with foreign branches of the federal reserve system in conformity with legislation he has proposed.

Under the terms of a resolution offered by Senator King, of Utah, the Secretary of State is asked by what authority a loan of $34,000,000 is being negotiated in the United States in behalf of Haiti and calls for all details. He also introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a detailed report on the cost of the naval occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

* * *

Tuesday, Feb. 7th

In the Senate, the cooperative marketing bill was again under consideration throughout the day, with advocates of the measure occupying most of the time. Nominations included the following: Alanson B. Houghton, of New York, to be ambassador to Germany; Fred Morris Dearing, of Missouri, now Assistant Secretary of State, minister to Portugal; Roy T. Davis, of Missouri, minister to Costa Rica; Albert Henry Washburn, of Massachusetts, minister to Austria; Theodore Brentano, of Illinois, minister to Hungary; the Rev. Joseph M. Denning, of Marion, Ohio, consul general at Tangier, Morocco. Confirmations included the following: To be United States attorneys, Aubrek Boyles, southern Alabama district; Randolph Bryant, eastern Texas district; William J. Donovan, western New York district, and Walter G. Winne, district of New Jersey; Thomas N. Hazelip, United States marshal, western district of Kentucky, and William R. Rodman, marshal, district of Rhode Island.

A resolution designed to "save Austria from economic collapse" by extending for 25 years the payment of Austria's debt to the United States Grain Corporation, contingent upon other creditor nations making a like extension, was introduced by Senator Lodge. After brief but at times heated discussion all papers connected with the offer of Henry Ford for the lease of the Muscle Shoals project were referred to the Agriculture committee. Senator Fletcher, of Florida, introduced a joint resolution approving the offer of Ford for the Muscle Shoals project. A loan to the farmers of $100,000,000 and revival of the United States Grain Corporation were urged upon the Agriculture committee by Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council.

The special committee investigating conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo arising out of American occupation resumed its hearings, with Dr. Pierre Hudicourt protesting against the preliminary report of the committee recommending retention of the marines for the time being. Thirty-seven former service men and officers before the committee investigating charges that soldiers were hanged in France without trial testified they had never heard of a specific case, although stationed where the offenses were alleged to have been committed, nor had any of them heard of a single unauthorized execution in France.

Fights Reapportionment

A. M. Hyde, governor of Missouri, was photographed at the White House last week after a call on the President. Governor Hyde is fighting the reapportionment bill which would cut the number of representatives in Congress from Missouri. (Photo copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

What Would Lincoln Do?

Cheesman A. Herrick, in North American Review

Lincoln's political ideas were indigenous. In speaking at the state house in Philadelphia, in 1861, he said that he had never had a political sentiment which had not taken its rise from that building. Of all the great Americans, he was least influenced by the Old World. He had never crossed the sea; he knew next to nothing of foreign languages, and little of foreign civilizations. His Americanism was uncolored by the Old World inheritances. Other great Americans were Europeans living under New World conditions; Lincoln was a product of the New World environment.

In recent years men have asked over and over, what would Lincoln have done in this or that emergency? Of one thing we may rest assured: his political ideas would have grown with the nation's need and the world's need. Above all the men of his time he saw the hand of God in the affairs of this world. He yielded to the Divine leadership, and under God gave his nation a new birth of freedom so that "government of the people, by the people, for the people" should not perish from the earth. In the times of new national peril, men may well draw from him fresh lessons of faith in the overruling power of Almighty God, and patience in dealing with the trying problems with which they are confronted.

LINCOLN DAY BANQUET

The 57th annual banquet of the Lincoln Association at Jersey City, N. J., will be heard at the Carteret Club on the evening of February 13th at 7 P. M. Among the expected guests are Hon. James M. Beck, solicitor general of the United States, and President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams college. This organization is the one association in the entire country that has never failed to celebrate Lincoln's birthday annually since his death.

WHAT'S HOME WITHOUT A RADIO PHONE?

Mrs. Gilbert, an enterprising housewife of Washington, does all her house work, sweeps, mends, cooks and takes care of the family, yet is up-to-date for all of that. You see her preparing dinner with a radio phone to her ear listening in to the information sent out by the Postoffice department concerning prices of foodstuffs. Later on she listens in for the correct time sent out by the Navy department and to endless concerts, etc., that float through the air in the evening. (Photo copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

The Journal of the House

Wednesday, Feb. 1st

In the House, Representative Mapes, of Michigan, a member of the commerce committee, to whom Speaker Gillett recently referred the report of the International joint commission on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, introduced a bill proposing that Congress accept the report. Mr. Mapes' bill provided for adoption by Congress of the recommendations set forth in the report, subject to further diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Canada and such other legislative action as would be necessary by the Canadian parliament and the American Congress. Representative John Philip Hill, of Maryland, before the ways and means committee urged payment of the soldier bonus by a tax on beer and light wines. Representative Brennan, Michigan, also urged legislation that would legalize the sale of beer and light wines, declaring that a beer tax of 20 cents a gallon would yield sufficient revenue to pay the soldier bonus in four years. The House passed a bill increasing from $12 to $20 a month pensions of widows and dependent children of men who served in the army or navy during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection or the China relief expedition.

* * *

Thursday, Feb. 2nd

The House sent back to conference the report on the report on the Treasury Department appropriation bill after refusing to accede to Senate amendments providing $500,000 for purchase of a site in Washington for a new archives building and providing $1,000,000 for a new vault in the Treasury building. Secretary Mellon told the ways and means committee that money to provide the soldiers' bonus should be raised by special taxes, such as increased first and second class postage and additional tobacco taxes. In response to a question by Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, Mr. Mellon said the basis of the estimate that the bonus would cost the government $850,000,000 during the first two years was the assumption that half of the former service men would take cash. The Secretary of the Treasury declared that with the present "high tension of the prohibition question" it would not be practicable to provide bonus revenue with taxes on light wines and beer.

Administration objection to some of the provisions of the allied debt-refunding bill as passed by the Senate caused Chairman Fordney, after an executive session of the ways and means committee, at which Secretary Mellon was present, to announce that action would be deferred until he could again confer with President Harding. Speaker Gillett received from Secretary of War Weeks Henry Ford's proposal for lease and purchase of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate and water power projects and referred the document without delay to the military affairs committee. Members of the interstate commerce committee indicated they might seek a change of reference to their committee. Protesting against any attempt to control the size and nature of the American army and navy by treaty, Representative Bourke Cockran, of New York, introduced a resolution declaring that privilege rested solely in Congress, with the House sharing responsibility equal with the Senate. Restriction in some measure of the contract system of convict labor which still prevails in the penal institutions of a few states is the aim of a measure introduced by Representative John I. Nolan, of California.

* * *

Friday, Feb. 3rd

The House continued consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and adopted Senate amendments to the allied debt-refunding bill. After White House conferences between the President, Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, it was announced that administration objections to the Senate require

(Concluded on page 18)

Events of the Week in Washington

Petitioner for Her Son

Mrs. Margaret Anderson, snapped just as she arrived at the White House to petition President Harding to pardon her soldier son, who is now in Fort Leavenworth. She walked a great part of the distance from South Dakota to the District of Columbia.

Capital Brevities

PRESIDENT HARDING BY proclamation has established the Lehman caves national monument in Nevada, the eleventh national monument located within a national forest. The Lehman caves included in the 593 acres reserved by the President lie 6 miles west of Baker, Nevada, and are honeycombed by tunnels and galleries of stalactite formations that have unusual scientific interest and importance. Under the terms of the presidential proclamation the caves and area surrounding them will be preserved in their present condition under the jurisdiction of the forest service.

SECRETARY WALLACE, USING a wireless telephone in his residence the other night, addressed a meeting of farmers and men interested in allied industries at St. Paul, Minn. He told them the Department of Agriculture was preparing to give the farmers more help in the marketing of their crops and more information on prices and adjustment of production to demand.

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS is in a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., for a "physical recovery," as he termed it today. The Secretary is there on one of his annual visits for consultation with specialists and to rest at the sanitarium about a week.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC DEBT decreased by approximately $50,000,000 in January, the Treasury Department announced. The debt on Jan. 31 was $23,388,514,236 as compared with $23,438,984,351 on Dec. 31. Decreases in both expenditures and receipts as compared with December were reported. During January the total ordinary expenditures were $231,000,000 as compared with $ 70,000,000 during December, while ordinary receipts were $191,000,000 as against $740,000,000 in December, when about $540,000,000 of income and excess profits taxes were collected. Public debt expenditures for January were $60,000,000 as compared with $801,000,00 in December, while public debt receipts were $9,000,000 as against $621,000,000.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF the last tax law, Secretary Mellon has instructed internal revenue collectors to accept Victory notes in payment of income and profits taxes due March 15. Notes of either the 4¾ per cent or 3¾ per cent series will be taken by the collectors.

VALUATION OF RAILROAD property upon which rates are now based probably are higher than justified, according to accounting testimony put into the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of transportation charges by state railroad commissions. Fred Pettijohn, formerly chief cost accountant for the United States railroad administration, estimated that the value of all railroad property, as found by the Interstate Commerce Commission valuation report would not exceed $16,000,000,000, whereas present railroad rates are designed to secure a 6 per cent return to the railroads on a property estimated at $18,900,000,000.

MORE THAN 5,000,000 STARS, to be exact, 5,016,832, of which 129,-479 will be of gold and the others blue, will stud the dome of the gigantic assembly hall in the national Victory Memorial Building in process of erection here and which is expected to be completed in time for the inaugural ceremonies in 1925. This dome really will be an American service flag bespangled with stars in geographical groups; a gold star for every one who died in the country's service during the recent war and a blue one for each other member of the army, navy and marine corps who served.

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS has been apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture among 27 states, Alaska and Porto Rico for the construction of national forest roads and trails. Of this sum, $9,500,000, known as the "national forest highway fund," is set aside for roads of primary importance to states, counties and national forest communities and $5,500,000, constituting the "national forest development fund," will be used for the construction of roads and trails needed for the administration and utilization of the forests themselves. These appropriations, forestry officials state, will give a new impetus to the work of opening up vast tracts of valuable timber and areas of scenic beauty for the use and enjoyment of the American people.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE has issued a temporary order forbidding amateur radio sending stations from broadcasting addresses and music until some system is worked out which will eliminate interference which has been causing no end of trouble since the boom in this form of wireless communication started about three months ago. Professionals who hold commercial licenses are not affected by this order, but have been advised that they should work out some program among themselves if action by the government is to be withheld indefinitely. It is estimated that there are more than 14,000 amateur radio sending stations scattered about the country. The law provides that all sending stations must take out licenses.

EARLY ACTION ON LEGISLATION authorizing the extension for five years of the use of the naval radio for transmission of press dispatches may be expected, Senator Poindexter, of Washington, said at the White House, after a conference with President Harding. The President, the Senator said, has given the measure his hearty approval.

THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS has invented a new type of airplane compass that eliminates a great danger in flying both in war and peace. Dr. Paul R. Heyl and Lyman J. Briggs, of the bureau, collaborated in this invention. The instrument is said to have proved satisfactory in every respect. The new compass depends for its action upon a revolving coiled wire rather than upon a magnetic needle, as have nearly all produced in the past. This use of a coiled wire is not new, but the Bureau of Standards has made it practical

D. A. R. to Preserve Pen Hughes Used

The flagstaff penholder used by Secretary Hughes Monday in signing the five treaties will be preserved to posterity in the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution, probably in Memorial Continental Hall, where the treaties were signed.

The penholder, made of native woods from 28 states and Territories was decorated with miniature flags of 28 nations, including the nine represented at the conference and several of the allied powers in the world war. The woods were collected and fashioned into a penholder about fourteen inches long by David Fairbanks, of Chicago, Ill., who brought it to Washington, and in company with Samuel Gompers, presented it to the Secretary of State on December 21, 1921.

Two of the small pieces of wood used in its manufacture were of especial historic interest. The section of cottonwood from the state of Michigan was taken from a tree standing on the grounds where the old Indian chief Pontiac fought his last battle with the British in 1763, and the piece of red cedar from South Carolina same from a tree planted by the statesman John C Calhoun and was presented to the maker by the faculty of Clemson college, of South Carolina.

Inflation Under the Federal Reserve Act

By HON. CHARLES N. FOWLER,

Of New Jersey, Former Chairman of the Committee on Banking, House of Representatives

THE Federal Reserve act, which was approved when passed by one of the leading bankers of this country, was denounced by him the other day in my presence as "the most gigantic machine for inflation that had ever been organized under the forms of law."

Now let us examine this act from that point of view.

Most of you will remember that in 1896 William J. Bryan went before the country upon the 16 to 1 silver issue. That is, we were confronted with a fifty-cent silver dollar and the American people, after the most heated, most bitter campaign, since slavery days, repudiated the heresy of cheap money and voted to maintain the gold standard.

That battle of the standards was fought out upon the principle that the cheaper money will always drive out the dearer money, and consequently that a fifty-cent silver dollar would drive all of our gold out of circulation.

"The Frogs"

That principle is known in banking economics as Gresham's law and was laid down by him in the Seventeenth century. But the laws of banking economics are as eternal as the laws of gravitation, and the poet Aristophanes gave expression to the same economic law 405 years before Christ in his play "The Frogs" in these words:

"Oftentimes we have reflected on
a similar abuse
In the choice of men for office,
and of coins for common use;
For old and standard pieces, valued and approved and tried
Here among the Grecian nations,
and in all the world beside,
Recognized in every realm for
trusty stamp and pure assay
Are rejected and abandoned for
the trash of yesterday;
For a vile, adulterate issue, drossy,
counterfeit and base
Which the traffic of the city passes
current in their place."

By one of those strange freaks of fortune William J. Bryan while Secretary of State, through his control of the majorities in the House and the Senate accomplished in 1913, seventeen years after his silver crusade, through the passage of the federal reserve act, precisely what he had attempted to do in 1896. For while the silver dollar was worth fifty cents by forcing Congress to make the federal reserve notes primarily United States notes, and the importation into this country as a part of the federal reserve act, the reserve system of the Imperial Bank of Germany of a forty per cent gold reserve, we have a forty-cent dollar with sixty per cent of credit. Practically every state in the Union has passed laws providing that the state banks may hold federal reserve notes as reserve; and, as a consequence, we have over 20,000 state banks holding these forty-cent dollars as reserves.

No Cause for Wonder

Let me illustrate by an example to what an inflation this practice has and must necessarily lead. A state bank may take $100,000 of its customers' paper or promissory notes and exchange them for $100,000 of federal reserve notes, which represent only forty thousand dollars of gold and having exhausted them as reserves take some of the new customers' paper and get another $100,000 of these federal reserve notes and so on ad infinitum.

Now do you wonder why our expansion—our inflation rather—went sky high to 172 per cent above the price level of 1913?

Some months ago an editor of one of the leading banking and economic journals said to me: "This federal reserve board has never taken into account the matter of prices. They never raised the rate of interest until they were busted, and could go no further; until they had reached the limit, and become frightened at their own folly." He was right and every student of banking economics knows it. Can you wonder that the sky was the limit in our inflation when Mr. Strong, manager of the New York Reserve Bank, and Mr. Harding, president of the Federal Reserve board, both recently testified before a Senate committee that they had neither of them considered the question of prices when fixing the rates of interest? You see the editor was right in his opinion of the Federal Reserve board.

Would to God they had considered prices from the start and had never lost sight of them. Then our calamity would have been comparatively slight. Remember that the question of prices is fundamental. Prices are the whole thing. If prices had been kept upon the price level of 1913 the farming industry of this country would not now be in such a deplorable condition today, but on the other hand, would be prosperous and happy.

"The Morning After"

We had ample gold to have carried on the war upon the gold standard. Professor Sprague, of Harvard, said it could have, should have been done. Other banking economists have said the same thing. More than one hundred year ago Napoleon carried on all his wars upon the gold standard. We had over three billions of gold. Can any one doubt that we could have done the same thing?

When prices are going up we feel like the man does when the whiskey is going down, and an over excess in either leaves the subject in the same condition. Both have the same feeling the morning after.

In January, 1920, speaking before the Algonquin Club, of Boston, at the close of my remarks I used these words, and asked my hearers to remember them: "If the Federal Reserve board manages the federal reserve banks in 1920 as they have managed them in 1919 we are going over Niagara Falls, and into the whirlpool below."

I think that you will admit that you have seen the falls and have been through the whirlpool below. The man who invited me to speak at the Algonquin Club told me a day or two afterwards that he had been bitterly criticized because of my speech.

What U. S. Must Do

In the following September upon being introduced to a vice president of one of the leading banks of Boston, he remarked: "I have seen you before. I heard you at the Algonquin Club last winter. I did not then believe a word you said. But I have been studying the question ever since and I have found that you were ninety-three per cent right." I said: "What is wrong with the other seven per cent?" He replied: "Well, I have not gotten through studying the question."

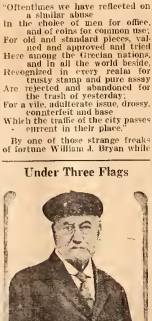
Let me say in conclusion again, that if the United States hopes to become the banker of the world, it must plant itself upon the fundamental, the eternal principles of banking economics, or our trouble has only just begun; for in time with these forty-cent dollars working out their true destiny in accordance with Gresham's law, we will sooner or later have a gold panic in this country that will shake the world; or, we will have to make these forty-cent dollars legal tender just as Germany made the Imperial Bank notes of Germany legal tender in 1911,—a thing I prophesied she must do just ten years before, or in 1901.

I will let this intelligent audience imagine what will happen when the United States makes three or four or five or six billion of federal reserve notes legal tender.

I assert that the super-facilities for inflation in the federal reserve act has already cost this government upwards of twenty billion dollars. Willford I. King has stated that these marvellous facilities for inflation have cost the American people directly more than sixty billions of dollars.

We are simply living in a fool's paradise; and just at present it is not very much of a paradise either.

Under Three Flags



Matias Wenger, who has served under the flags of the United States, Great Britain and France, and is the holder of seven honorable discharges, four of them from the United States government, has arrived at the Soldiers' Home in Washington to spend the rest of his days in peace. He is eighty-four years of age, and for the last forty years has worked in a shop in Meriden, Conn.

Makes President's Hats

Hat blocking and cleaning is not looked upon as a very impressive or promising occupation but I. Kuhn, of Milwaukee, Wis., considers it most fascinating, especially as he has been making and reblocking hats for United States Presidents for many years. He is here seen polishing a silk top-piece for President Harding.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: As a means of introducing the paoer to new readers, The National Republican will be sent for six weeks for TEN CENTS to your address or to each of one or more friends to whom you may wish to send the paper in the hooe of interesting them in it. Remittances can be made in stamps or currency at our risk. Six weeks introductory subscriptions sent immediately will include the Washington and Grant centenary numbers. Mention this offer with your remittance and write names and full addresses plainly.

Fact and Theory From Many Sources

BEAR CUBS BORN IN CAPTIVITY

They look rather like n pair of bull pups as they sprawl weakly on the table in front of their owner, but they are that very rare thing, bear cubs born in captivity. And, also, they nre hybrid bears, their mother having been a Siberian and their father an American bear. Their birth, in Paris, was a complete surprise to everyone but Mrs. Bear, and her owner, a Swiss named Adde Paron, named them "Soudaine" (All of n Sudden) and "Imprevu" (Unexpected).

Opinions
Reprinted

LONDON (ENG.) OBSERVER: "The great undertaking of the Washington conference has come splendidly through. Not all the promises were performed and not all proposals agreed upon, but what has been done is sound and solid, therein being the whole difference between Washington and Versailles. The work of Versailles must be undone and the work of Washington developed, if civilization is to he safe again."

THE LONDON TIMES SAYS America is to be congratulated upon the success of the conference. The threat of war, says the Times, hetween Japan and Ameriea had been banished, indeed made physically impossible without Great Britain's assistance, in view of the agreement not to fortify further the islands of the Pacific.

LONDON (ENG.) DAILY Chronicle in an editorial on the Washington conference says: "The prime eredit for the conferenee's success rests, of eourse, with President Harding, who summoned it and with Secretary Hughes, who conducted it on the American side with great skill as well as firmness. The United States went into the negotiations with some big diplomatic advantages—an unassailable strategic situation and immense visible resources of population and wealth. But these advantages would never have procured the results which we see if they had been flourished aggressively in the faces of the other negotiations. America has succeeded because she preferred instead to rely on an honest public appeal to moral considerations, believing—as the event shows correctly—that they would carry more genuine weight in 1921-2 than it was ever possible for them to carry before 1914 in the dealings of the world at large."

CORRIERE DELLA SERA, OF Rome, Italy: "The realization, as far as big ships are concerned, of the audacious American plans saved billions, improved the economic situation throughout the world and is of incalculable moral value. It represents one of the greatest successes in the history of conferences."

TOKIO NICHI NICHI SHIM-bun regards the Shantung setlement as a matter for congratulation, not only for the sake of relations between Japan and China, but for the peace of the Far East. The newspaper, however, regrets the lack of unqualified satisfaction on the part of the Chinese, "who apparently feel that the result was due alone to Anglo-American intervention—a sentiment which will not help in the promotion of friendly relations."

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH: "Even the most sanguine hardly dared to expect, at the opening of the Washington conference, that so much progress might be achieved in the prying of China from the foreign tentacles that were threatening her independence. Of course, many remain for the moment as tightly gripped as ever, hut it may be a question whether the new international attitude toward the exploitation of the Chinese, politically and territorially, may not eventually loosen them. Appraisal of the actual concessions made by Japan, for example, may await the actual demonstration, but taken at face value they appear notable. The settlement of Shantung was an outstanding accomplishment of the first importance. The modification of the 21 demands may have been assisted by the requirements of the international consortium, by the pressure of world opinion for the open door in Manchuria and Mongolia and by the realization at Tokio that the group five demands for Japanese interference in the affairs of the central Chinese government could not stand the light of day and the changed international attitude toward China."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: "IF nothing succeeds like success it is equally true that nothing fails like failure, and the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota made a thorough job of failing. The present industrial commission of the unlucky state has surveyed the wreck. Its report is gloomy. The state-owned Bank of North Dakota, having control of public moneys, has lost $225,000, besides the sums it has redeposited in privately owned banks now in receivers' hands. The flour mill and grain elevator at Grand Forks when completed will he worth $500,000 less than the building cost. The mill at Drake has lost $1.50 a barrel for every barrel of flour produced. The North Dakota Home Builders' Association has lost $113,000. Only one house has been sold at the price it cost the state. Tho net result of the experiment in state industrialism is loss, loss, loss. North Dakota has a bad headache. She is not likely soon to go on another spree. Nor is her experience one to induce other states to drink state industrial wood alcohol."

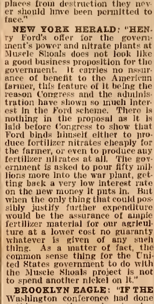
ST. LOUIS TIMES: "THE AMER-ican Scenic and Historic Society waited over-long to decide to rescue the former home of President James Monroe from disrepute and ruin. Not until the property had been all but wrecked did the society move to do the "something" which the public had been helplessly suggesting for years should be attempted in saving the one-time residence of an early American President. It was much the same with respect to the Roosevelt birthplace. Until 1918 nobody seemed interested in its preservation. It could much more readily have been made a permanent possession of state or nation years before. The historical societies of the country had to give long consideration to the matter, however, ere deciding to 'do something.' There should be determination on the part of these organizations to rescue really valuable historic scenes from the vandal influence of trade or carelessness. It would be a worthy work for any society dedicated to serving the cause of American history. The time for such efforts to be put forth is in the generation to which the life being memorialized belongs. Restoration of the place to the condition it knew in the important period of its existence will then be easy. There is too much waiting by Americans to save historic places from destruction they never should have been permitted to face."

NEW YORK HERALD: "HEN-ry Ford's offer for the government's power and nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals does not look like a good business proposition for the government. It carries no assurance of benefit to the American farmer, this feature of it being the reason Congress and the administration have shown so much interest in the Ford scheme. There is nothing in the proposal as it is laid before Congress to show that Ford binds himself either to produce fertilizer nitrates cheaply for the farmer, or even to produce any fertilizer nitrates at all. The government is asked to pour fifty millions more into the war plant, getting back a very low interest rate on the new money it puts in. But when the only thing that could possibly justify further expenditure would be the assurance of ample fertilizer material for our agriculture at a lower cost no guaranty whatever is given of any such thing. As a matter of fact, the common sense thing for the United States government to do with the Muscle Shoals project is not to spend another nickel on it."

BROOKLYN EAGLE: "IF THE Washington conference had done nothing more than arrive at a plan for the reduction of naval armaments, it might be considered to have justified itself. But in addi-

(Concluded on page 18)

Vase Sold for $5,200



Chinese Lang-Yan vase which Roland M. Moore, of New York, paid $5,200 for at the sale of the collection of A. W. Bahr, noted student of Oriental art and former resident of Shanghai. The vase, of the early K'ang Hsi period, is globular in shape with a tall, cylindrical neck, and measures 14½ inches in height. It is covered with a thick, sang-de-boeuf glaze, showing much clotting and rich tone depths. Its base, of celadon glaze and brownish crackle, is typical of this famous class of early pottery.

OLDEST LIVING TWINS IN AMERICA

Mrs. Mae Peake and Mrs. Bell Billings are reputed to be the oldest living twins in the country. They are eighty-three years old and expect to live to be 100. Their husbands fought on opposite sides during the Civil war; both died about 18 years ago and the twin widows are now living on a fruit farm near El Paso, Tex.

Opinions
Worth Noting

LESLIE M. SHAW, FORMER Secretary of the Treasury and now in his seventy-fourth year of life, in a recent talk before the Marquette Club in the Hotel Plaza, New York, said: "This seems to be a generation of 'get-mores.' The question that seems uppermost in young people's minds nowadays is, how can I get more money, how can I find a short cut to wealth? If more than the legitimate fee for a service or profit from an undertaking is to be obtained, they are all for it. What we need to teach the younger generation is how to put more into life, not how to get more out of it. Yet the idea of thrift seems furthest from their minds. The whole sentiment among young people is not to accumulate savings, and thrift is considered stinginess. There is only one infallible rule for success, and that is—can a man live within his income? A man who spends all of his income for living expenses is never going to succeed."

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, of England: "Let us not despise anything that has been done by this conference in Washington. The conference has been a great success. It has demonstrated the great value of international conferences of this kind. But obviously, there are some things that such a conference can not accomplish. There are many difficulties. It is almost impossible for nine powers meeting as we have met to communicate adequately with their home governments. But I believe that this meeting will lead to many others."

M. SARRAUT, OF FRENCH delegation: "We cannot write our own appreciations of our work, for it lacks the necessary perspective. But in our common endeavor we can recognize the good will that has been shown on every side. The people of the nations which have been engaged here are studying our thoughts. They will see whether they are good or not. While waiting for the final verdict from each country, every one can ask whether he has rightfully served the cause."

REP. SIMEON D. FESS, OF Ohio, says the only way for Europe to rehabilitate is to organize and capitalize the productive forces of their countries. Production must be stimulated and waste in useless standing armies must be cut off, he says, and advised that the United States make this clear, if it participates in the Genoa conference. The United States has made an enviable record in its diplomatic negotiations, says Congressman Fess, hut adds that economically the United States has not been so successful in its foreign relations, principally because of unsettled Europe. He advises against further extension of government credit to Europe or cancellation of loans that have been made. The burden of the domestic problem is outlined by Mr. Fess as follows: High cost of government due to the war, a burdensome system of taxation, a too high level of cost of production, withdrawal of capital from productive industry, inevitable unemployment and general dislocation of agencies of production.

Willie—Paw, what is a barnacle?
Paw—A barnacle is a hobo who sleeps in barns, my son. Now do your night work, and don't bother me. I'm busy.
—Searchlight.

THE WATCHER
From the Spectator

Where the black woods grow sparse
Where the black woods grow, sparse and die,
A giant broods against the sky.
The storm his chlamys, and his head
Bent to the spirits of the dead.

The windhover, floating like a leaf,
Passes him safely, clear of grief;
The auburn doves within the wood
Have pondered him and understood.

The wandering breaths of cattle come
Toward his fastness, and the hum
From paper homes of wasps, and cries
Of bees in their refectories.

The evening smoke ascends again
Out of the sapphire circled plain,
And to the oatfield, pale as wax,
A black swift hurtles like an ax.

There shadow, with her gentle fingers,
Soothes all the dappled land; she lingers
On little croft and ample field,
With their benign and wistful yield.

The Watcher on the summit stands
With a blue goblet in his hands;
He slowly drinks the glimmering years,
The sparkling laughter and the tears.

He is not angered nor forgiving;
He does not sever dead from living,
But sees them all as long gone by,
Returning in futurity.

And still he counts, with stooping head,
The spirits of the living dead—
Soul or two in every field,
And in the furrowed, crimson weald;

And some in every orchard close,
Who pruned the cherry and the rose,
And waited for the damson sweet,
And plodded through the brittle wheat.

—Mary Webb.

Of News and Views in Foreign Lands

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT of justice, meeting in private session at the Hague, elected as president of the court Dr. B. T. C. Loder, a former member of the Dutch supreme court. The election was virtually unanimous. He will hold the office for three years.

FRANCE'S NEW ARMY BILL which was drawn up last year and discussion of which is due to commence in the chamber of deputies in a few days, has been arousing considerable debate, since the finance commission's report on the measure became known. This report seems to show that the military expenses of 1922 would exceed the appropriations voted in the 1922 budget by half billion francs. The chamber lobbies grew excited and the socialist radicals and the socialists declared that the bill would have to be withdrawn. Premier Poincare, however, has given assurance that the government will introduce the bill soon as the expense budget has been voted.

A TREASURY WHITE PAPER issued by Great Britain, shows the national dead weight debt for the current financial year totals £7,58?,409,690, or a decrease of £264,334,619 as compared with the previous year. Great Britain's aggregate gross liabilities, according to the paper, are £7,634,148,332, a decrease of £214,458,834 for the year. For the year prior to the war gross liabilities totaled £707,654,110.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT, answering the invitation of Premier Bonomi, of Italy, to send representatives to the Genoa conference, declares its willingness to participate in the conference, "in principle." The reply, however, asks for a fuller explanation of the aims of the conference and the details of its program, with a view to facilitating work preliminary to attendance.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE of allied foreign ministers which was to have been held at Paris, has been postponed, the French foreign office announced. France is issuing a memorandum regarding the Near East settlement, which Britain and Italy desire time to study.

THE TRADE BALANCE BEtween Spain and the United States in December favored Spain for the first time in many years, says a Madrid dispatch. The chief cause of this change was the increased demand in the United States for Spanish olives, olive oil, nuts, fruits, essences and herbs, while Spaniards were unable to import much from the United States up to the end of last year in consequence of the high value of the dollar. This, however, has since depreciated, with the result that Spanish demand for American agricultural, textile and other machinery is improving rapidly.

FIVE HUNDRED-RUBLE NOTES are no longer legal tender in Moscow. A recent decree of the Moscow soviet announces that hereafter the street railways and other government institutions will accept nothing less than 1,000-ruble notes. A 1,000-ruble note is worth half an American cent at the present rate of exchange.

SEVEN PLENIPOTENTIARIES, headed by Nicolai Lenin and endowed with full treaty making powers, will be sent to the economic conference at Genoa by the Soviet government, says a Moscow dispatch.

S. B. CONGER CABLES FROM Berlin to the Philadelphia Public Ledger: The achievements of the Washington conference and the failure to draw knives and plunge each other during the deliberations as predicted have worked an undoubted change in the attitude of the German press and public toward the conference. German writers, though they love us little more than at the outset of the conference, grudgingly admit the congress accomplished sweeping and unexpected results for world peace. They even cite its methods and accomplishments as an example which the Genoa delegates, including their own, should strive to emulate.

THE BODY OF SIR ERNEST Shackleton, which is now at Montevideo, Uruguay, will be taken back to South Georgia Island to be buried there, according to the London Daily Mail. This decision the Mail attributes to Lady Shackleton. Shackleton left no instructions respecting his burial, but relatives and friends the Mail says, feel that it would accord with his desire to be laid to rest at the gate to the Antarctic. Shackleton's grave therefore will probably be beside the English church at Grytviken.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE ABsence of the German delegates prevented from coming to Paris by the railroad strike in Germany, the International Socialist congress, which opened in Paris the other day, has decided to adjourn tomorrow. The sessions will be continued at a later date, probably at Frankfort. Representatives of the five countries affected most by the Treaty of Versailles were invited to the congress, but only the Belgian, French, and British delegates were present when it opened. The Italians remained away on account of the ministerial crisis in their country.

PRESIDENT EBERT, OF GERmany, on his fifty-first birthday, was again thrown out of the saddlemakers' union. A general meeting of the union at Cologne voted 200 to 8 in favor of his expulsion, on the ground that his actions had been damaging to organized labor.

FRANCE'S DEPOPULATION problem is shown to exist in its most serious form, according to figures published by the Ministry of Hygiene. During the last year only 43,000 marriages took place, as against 53,000 the previous year, while the number of births dropped from 55,800 to less than 53,000. During the same period statistics show, there was an increase of a thousand divorces over the record of 4,400, established in 1920.

DETAILS AS TO THE ZEPPELIN which the council of ambassadors voted to permit Germany to build for the United States are now becoming known. This airship will fly to America and probably will be built within a year. The voyage, at the risk of the German government, is a condition required by the American Navy Department, as it will be a dirigible of 70,000 cubic meters capacity. The final details of the contract are still unsettled. Director Colemann, of the Zeppelin company, at Friederichshaven, will come to Berlin in a few days to confer with the foreign minister.

ALL PRINCES OF THE GERman side of the royal family of Netherlands are barred from right of succession to the Holland throne by an amendment to the Dutch constitution which has been agreed upon in parliament. Hitherto all members of the house of Orange having as their ancestor William the Silent possessed the right to succession. The bill, however, has not yet been adopted, although its form has generally been agreed upon after a long debate. The measure stipulates that only the progeny of the present Queen Wilhelmina shall ascend the throne.

THE REASSEMBLING OF THE dail eireann, which had been set for February 14, has been postponed until February 28. The change of date is in consequence of the postponement of the Ard-theis, or annual convention of the Gaelic league of Ireland, from February 7, owing to the threatened railway strike. The Ard-theis will open February 21, with the possibility of a somewhat earlier date being fixed if the railway situation improves.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has accepted a plan for forming a special cemetery for the bodies of the aviators of the Lafayette Escadrille who fell for France. It has promised to give a site which has been chosen south of Rheims, opposite the Farnsworth Memorial Cemetery established in honor of Henry Farnsworth, of Boston, for members of the Foreign Legion killed during the war. The number of American aviators killed totals sixty-three.

THE MOST IMPORTANT POLITical step since the Soviet's decision to adopt a new economic policy based on the necessity of a capitalistic system is the abolition of the all-Russian extraordinary commission. This commission, known as the Cheka, was the notorious revolutionary committee which had the supreme power of life and death.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT is not willing to ask for the extradition of Ignatius Tribich Lincoln, international spy, in connection with the Kapp revolt in 1920, inasmuch as he is not a German citizen. Lincoln was arrested in New York some days ago charged with having illegally entered the United States. The German government now announces that it is not officially interested in him.

"FRANCE IS ANXIOUS FOR AN early settlement of the debt question," the ministry of finance declares, "but the question must be discussed at a conference of all the allies. France herself cannot face payment at an early date as long as Germany does not pay."

THE FINAL FUNERAL SERVice for Benedict XV. was celebrated in the Sistine Chapel with the most solemn ceremonies. Afterward the chapel was hastily prepared to serve as a voting room for the secret conclave to elect a new Pope.

JAMES LARKIN, WHO REcently was released from an American prison, has been elected a member of the Moscow Soviet by Tailor Shop No. 36, according to the Rosta, the official Soviet news agency. It was stated that 840 communists, ninety-eight non-partisans and one Menshevik were elected.

CARDINAL ACHILLE RATTI, archbishop of Milan, has been chosen supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic church to succeed the late Benedict XV. His coronation as Pius XI will take place February 12.

THE BRITISH INDIA OFFICE has issued an official communication indicating that it was the intention of the government to adopt stern measures to suppress the campaign of civil disobedience in India. It adds that no government could discuss the demands contained in the recent manifesto of Mahatma K. Gandhi, the Indian nationalist leader.

PORTUGAL'S EIGHTH GOVERNment since February 24, 1921, assumed authority at Lisbon this week. It was led by Antonio Maria Silva, who headed a ministry for a brief period in 1920, and was minister of finance in the Machado government, which resigned May 21 last. Barbosa de Magalhaes, who was minister of justice in 1914 and 1915, was given the portfolio of foreign minister. Rodriguez Gaspard was named minister for the colonies and Senor Durac minister of finance.

FRENCH IDEA OF LUSITANIA MEMORIAL

A unique monument, the creation of the French sculptor, Georges Du Bois, to be erected in mid-ocean on the site of the sinking of the Lusitania, is France's suggestion for a permanent memorial to commemorate the most inglorious act of the World war. The proposed monument, depicting a pleading mother and her child adrift on a raft, is to be placed over the exact spot where the great passenger vessel was torpedoed and sunk by the Germans. The sea at this point off the Irish coast is 120 feet deep and it is planned to support the monument on a raft secured by cables to the bottom. Wires connected with the shore would enable its illumination at night, making it a beacon for mariners.

NATURAL ROCK FORTIFICATION IN PERSIA

Situated on a vast sandy plain near Datjil, Persia, is this extraordinary circular rock formation a natural fortification. By the natives living in the vicinity it is looked upon with much veneration and is as carefully protected from vandalism as a sacred shrine. According to tradition, it has been used as a fort at various times in Persian history.

IN THE ORIENT

MARSHAL JOFFRE, WHO HAS been a guest of the Japanese government for several days, is on his way to Korea and China. He expects to sail from Shanghai for Victoria, B. C., on March 12. After attending the dedication of the Pacific highway he will tour the United States and Canada. Premier Takahashi and other officials went to the station at Tokio to say good-bye to him.

VISCOUNT KEIGO KIYOURA, vice president of the Japanese privy council, has been named to succeed the late Prince Yamagata as president of the council. Viscount Kiyoura was one of the trusted lieutenants of Prince Yamagata.

IN LATIN AMERICA

THE CHILEAN CABINET, headed by Ismael Tocornal, resigned last week. The cabinet crisis, which has been impending for several weeks, reached the acute stage when Minister of Finance Francisco Cana resigned following a vote of censure by the radical party deputies, accusing the ministry of hostility toward certain political factions. The other members of the cabinet resigned in a body.

THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNment conferred official posthumous honors upon Sir Ernest Shackleton, noted explorer whose body was taken to Montevideo following his death on January 5 off South Georgia Island.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN SANtiago, Chile that Luis Izquierdo and Carlos Aldunale Solar had accepted appointment as Chilean representatives to the conference at Washington regarding the differences with Peru over the unfulfilled clauses of the treaty of Ancon, involving the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

PLANS TO FORM A FEDERAtion of Central American republics have collapsed, according to word received by the State Department from American Minister Morales, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The minister advised the department that the provisional federal council sitting at Tegucigalpa, in whose hands was the work of forming the proposed republic of Central America, has suspended its activities. The dispatch stated that under a decree issued by the council January 29, the decree by which it had assumed control of the federal district at Tegucigalpa, was declared void. Minister Morales also reported that Honduras was taking steps to resume its sovereignty as an independent state.

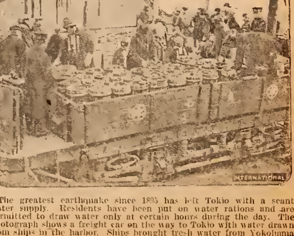
A PETITION HAS BEEN PREsented to the Nicaraguan congress asking the government to negotiate with the United States for the withdrawal of the American marines stationed at Campo Marte, near Managua.

INDICATIONS OF BETTER BUSiness conditions generally in the principal South American countries were reported to the Commerce Department by its representatives in that part of the world. In Mexico, however, the economic situation was said to be unchanged.

First Pedestrian (colliding with pillar box)—Oh! I beg pardon. Second Ditto (running into same pillar box)—Not at all—my fault!—London Opinion.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: As a means of introducing the paper to new readers, The National Republican will be sent for six weeks for TEN CENTS to your address or to each of one or more friends to whom you may wish to send the paper in the hope of interesting them in it. Remittances can be made in stamps or currency at our risk. Six weeks introductory subscriptions sent immediately will include the Washington and Grant centenary numbers. Mention this offer with your remittance and write names and full addresses plainly.

TOKIO GETS ITS WATER FROM SHIPS



The greatest earthquake since 1895 has left Tokio with a scant water supply. Residents have been put on water rations and are permitted to draw water only at certain hours during the day. The photograph shows a freight car on the way to Tokio with water drawn from ships in the harbor. Ships brought fresh water from Yokohama to prevent a total drought.

A Glance at Affairs of Home Concern

MATTERS IN GENERAL

ALTHOUGH ENDS OF STEEL on the Alaska government railway will be brought together by the completion of the Riley creek bridge February 10, according to estimates of engineers, the ceremony of driving the "golden spike" will be deferred until some time during the proposed Alaska trip of President Harding next summer.

CHARGES THAT THE COMPARATIVE Value Reports bureau of the customs service at the port of New York has been exercising powers given by law to appraisers is under investigation by a special committee appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, it was announced this week.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION AND unemployment during the last year are not reflected in the savings of New York City's vast army of wage earners, according to the report of the Savings Banks association of the state of New York. Local savings institutions on January 1 owed their depositors $1,984,437,851, an increase of $42,730,339 over July 1, 1921.

Commerce and Labor

INDICATIONS OF BETTER business conditions generally in the principal South American countries were reported to the Commerce Department by its representatives in that part of the world. In Mexico, however, the economic situation was said to be unchanged.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASED sharply in the United States during January, the Department of Labor reported, and 40 out of 65 cities in industrial centers had 4.2 per cent more workers on pay rolls January 31 than they had on December 31. The calculation was made from the actual reports of 1,428 concerns normally employing more than 500 people each.

ALEXANDER HOWAT AND AUGUST Dorchy, deposed president and vice president, respectively, of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, were released from the Cherokee county jail at Columbus, Kan., this week. The $2,000 peace bond in which they agree not to call strikes in the Kansas coal fields was signed and was approved by District Judge Frank Boss. They had served the fifth month of a six-month sentence for violating the criminal provisions of the Industrial Court law.

DENIES ANY NEGLECT OF EX-SERVICE MEN

Col. Forbes Declares Malice and Misstatements Mark Charges Against Vocational School

Colonel Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veterans' bureau, in an address at the national conference of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War accepted full responsibility for the government's care and hospital treatment of ex-service men and admitted that present facilities are inadequate.

This organization has been carrying on a campaign against alleged abuses in the care of mentally disabled and tubercular veterans at the Veterans' bureau vocational training school at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Colonel Forbes defended his bureau, pointing out that every day it paid $1,000,000 in cash to former service men, and declared that marked progress had been made during the year in increasing hospital facilities.

"I have no patience," declared Colonel Forbes, "with the statement that is made that the government has done nothing for the care of the disabled ex-service men and that the government has been entirely and completely derelict in the performance of its duty.

"For your information allow me to call your attention to the following facts:

"1. Paying out $1,000,000 cash every day, including Sunday, directly into the hands of the ex-service man or his dependents.

"2 Providing without cost, hospital care and treatment to 30 000 veterans. This care includes board and lodging and represents an expenditure by the government of $60,000,000 per annum.

"3. Giving vocational training, without cost, to over 100,000 disabled ex-service men at an expenditure for tuition and supervision of $30,000,000 per annum.

"4. Mailing out 650,000 checks every month, representing $42,000,000.

"5. Conducting an insurance business for over 600,000 ex-service men, without any cost of administration to them, at premium rates below that of private companies for like policies. Insurance in force, $3,500,000,000.

"6. Conducting over 50,000 medical examinations every month.

"7. Giving outside treatment in cases where hospitalization is not required to 20,000 ex-service men every month.

"8. Receiving 1,000 new claims every day, in addition to the 1,200,000 already on file; employing 4,000 ex-service men and women in carrying out the work.

"9. Requiring for 1922 expenditures in behalf of the disabled ex-service men — $510,000,000 — more than the entire expenditure of the whole United States in any year prior to 1897.

"10. The United States of America is already doing more for its disabled veterans than any country in the world, despite the fact that their losses were far heavier than ours.

"In view of these figures, statements that the government is not taking care of its disabled men will not hold water. In addition, the bureau has allowed 305,000 compensation claims, $300,141,000 has been paid out in compensation benefits, and 148,000 insurance claims have been allowed with a commuted value of the claims totalling $1,310,000,000. Would this indicate that nothing has been done?"

We can conceive of no more pathetic figure than Marshal Foch trying to explain to the folks at home the meaning of those various college degrees that have been thrust upon him.—Buffalo Express.

LINCOLN

By William R. Harr

Behold one cast in nature's rudest mould;
Angular, loose-limbed, cavernous of face.
Yet through that mask, and setting it aglow
With warmth and sweetness, and a noble grace,
Shines the great soul that steered our Ship of State,
Midst rocks and tempests, safely into port.

Of common birth,—if birth can e'er be common;
Reared 'mong the rough and rugged things of life;
Yet bearing forth a nature full of grace!
So life its wondrous marvels still performs:
As from the dark drear soil the lilies grow,
Or from the threat'ning clouds the rainbow breaks.

Can any good come out of Nazareth!
Doth the rude stall the Prince of Peace enshrine!
Thus men deceive themselves, and blindly seek
The royal soul in palace halls alone;
Forgetting man's are not the ways of God.

* * * * * * * *

Thus came the Christ—nor would men first believe,
So Lincoln rose America's noblest son.

WAS ONCE A LEGISLATIVE HALL

This white pine structure, erected in 1836, once housed the legislature of the old Wisconsin territory, now the states of Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is located at Belmond, Wis., and is being preserved by a special act of the present Wisconsin legislature.

A TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By ELMON ARMSTRONG

February 12th brings to the lovers of liberty a mental musing upon the legacy Abraham Lincoln left to a longing world. The strange, sad, and sweet story of Lincoln's life, has been the continuous theme of writer and speaker since he became an active force in a most important event of our country's history. It is known now since the light of knowledge has come and has driven away the shadow of misunderstanding, that Lincoln, the Southerner, was the best friend the Southland ever had.

He was the "great Commoner" of his day; a gentle leader of humankind, and the master logician in mighty councils of this country's great thinkers. He was the friend of right, and the foe of wrong. Personally, he was a lovable character, genial, generous and just. As President, he was plain and devoid of pomp. As a statesman, he was safe, sane and sure. As a man, he was modest and mighty.

The use of power is the test of greatness. Let it be said of Lincoln that having almost absolute power, he never abused it, except perhaps, on the side of mercy. He longed to exercise the pardoning power. He never raised his hands to strike, but often raised them in benediction. When victory came to the forces of the Northern army, and the people of the Southland were vanquished, it is said some of Lincoln's advisers, in their exultant fanaticism, asked him if he desired to hang the Southerners. Quickly came this reply of wisdom on the wings of his wit: "Hang them? No, sir! We'll hang on to them forever."

He was the staunch friend of the people, and the greatest conserver of the Constitution that ever presided over the destinies of our nation. He said: "The people are the rightful masters of both Congress and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

Lincoln was human and had his imperfections, but we have not seen his like in this time. The simple truth must stand. Words are weak, and the voice of praise is vain. By the richness of his life, his words and his deeds, he won the plaudits of the poor, and the praise of an unwilling press. His wise and truthful words have been the prop of the patriot for over half a century; and the sentiments he gave forth will inspire high endeavor among the peoples of the earth, until languages are lost and lips are dust. He combined greatness and goodness, with an ease that won the hearts of human kind, and confused the discerning self-server.

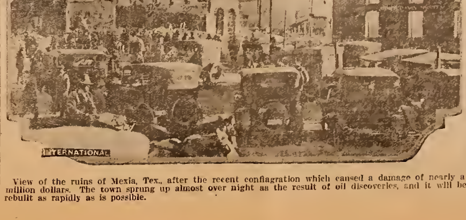
He was the master of the story teller's art, and a believer that right makes might. He was:

"A blend of mirth and sadness, smiles and tears;
A quaint knight errant of the pioneers;
A homely hero, born of star and sod;
A peasant prince; a masterpiece of God."

This great man believed in equal rights for all and special privileges for none. He abhorred slavery and tyranny, and he loved liberty and justice. With a big heart and a broad mental vision, he realized and saw through the mists, a golden dawning of a grander day.

Every true American in this hour of our country's trials, in this period of the world's foment and frenzy, in this day of anxiety, breathes a fervent prayer in silent and patriotic spirit that might be voiced in these words: "Oh, God! Give us another Abraham Lincoln."

TEXAS OIL TOWN IS DESTROYED BY FLAMES



View of the ruins of Mexia, Tex., after the recent conflagration which caused a damage of nearly a million dollars. The town sprung up almost over night as the result of oil discoveries, and it will be rebuilt as rapidly as is possible.

STATE LEGISLATURES

OFFICERS OF THE VIRGINIA Bankers' association announced at Richmond that a bill will be introduced in the state legislature at their request defining bank burglary and fixing the maximum punishment at death, in the discretion of the trial jury.

A BILL IS BEING PREPARED for introduction in the Senate and Assembly of New York providing for the gift to the state of the headquarters of General Knox of Revolutionary fame. The gift consists of about fifty acres in the town of New Windsor, Orange County, upon which stands the mansion occupied during the Revolutionary war by Major Generals Nathaniel Green, Henry Knox and Horatio Gates.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE Philippines passed the second of a program of legislative measures recommended by Governor General Wood for rehabilitation of Philippine finances. It authorizes an issue of $22,500,000 of bonds in the United States.

THE REPUBLICAN JOINT CONFERENCE committee of the New Jersey legislature has rejected the prohibition enforcement bills drawn by the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, to take the place of the Van Ness act, set aside last week by the court of errors and appeals as unconstitutional. Assemblyman Hobart, of Essex county, who aided in the preparation of the rejected measures, was instructed by the conference to draft legislation which in essentials will duplicate the Volstead act. Stringent search and seizure measures, together with bills for injunction and abatement, brought about the downfall of the measures submitted.

THE KENTUCKY SENATE COMMITTEE has voted unanimously to report unfavorably the Rush bill to prohibit the teaching of evolution in the public schools. This was the first real blow for the supporters of a plan to prevent the Darwinian theory being taught.

DRIFT OF POLITICS

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL Committee has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for the Organization of Republican Clubs, Including Outline of Constitution and By Laws." This pamphlet will be of interest to any group of Republicans contemplating the formation of a permanent Republican club. Copies may be had free by applying to Hon. John T. Adams, Chairman Republican National Committee, Munsey Building, Washington D C

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM A. Rodenberg, Republican, who has represented the Twenty-second Illinois district for twenty years, has announced he would retire at the end of his present term next year. Together with this announcement came a statement from Edward E. Miller, state treasurer, that he would be a candidate to succeed Mr. Rodenberg.

Yesterdays in Washington

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD

Now appearing serially in The National Republican is available in book form. It is an historical book by an historical woman, the only surviving founder of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Lockwood, alert to all that is going on in the world, though more than ninety years of age, is now living quietly in Washington where the most of her life has been spent on intimate terms with national officialdom. No woman has been longer associated with Washington affairs, and none has been closer to events in the nation's capital.

"Yesterdays In Washington" is in two volumes, printed on good quality paper, excellently bound in cloth, and extensively illustrated. It may be had at $3 per set, postage prepaid,

Or will be sent free, postage prepaid, to any subscriber of The National Republican sending in five new yearly subscriptions at $1.50 each.

The National Republican,
425 Tenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE HOUSE

(Continued from page 13)

ments that the refunded obligations mature not later than January 15, 1941, and that the minimum rate of interest be 4½ per cent were withdrawn. Although neither the administration nor House Republican leaders approved the Smoot amendments, they swerved them rather than delay enactment of the measure.

After a conference with President Harding, Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee, announced that whatever bonus bill finally is reported will carry a provision for raising the necessary revenue to finance it. Mr. Fordney said it remained to be determined whether the money would be obtained by internal taxes or the use of the proceeds from the refunded foreign debt. Before the ways and means committee, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-saloon league, opposed a tax on 2.75 beer, advocated by Henry Ford, a Washington attorney. Mr. Wheeler says he was illegally under the prohibition enforcement. R. C. Dale McKenzie, representing the American Brewers and Federation, proposed a general sales tax, manufacturers' tax or any form of consumption tax.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, introduced a resolution proposing appointment of an American mandate to the Irish Free State, and in a floor speech declared such an appointment would promote mutually helpful relations between the United States and Ireland. A resolution denying that it was the sense of the Congress that the United States should participate in the tortuous conflict Genoa economic conference was introduced by Representative London, of New York. A resolution which would pledge the United States to grant the Philippines freedom and complete independence within one year was introduced by Representative Martin, of Mississippi. The President would be requested to consider the advisability of maintaining a treaty with other powers which would guarantee the territorial integrity of the islands as a republic. The appropriations committee reported the bunch tax supply bill for the support of Congress, including public buildings, Congressional Library, Botanic Garden and Architect of the Capitol, carrying a total of $12,380,000. This is $758,250 less than appropriations for the current year and $63,195 less than the total of estimates.

* * *

The House was not in session, but a number of committees were active. The Saturday, Military Affairs committee, Feb. 4th tee, which has before it Henry Ford's offer to take over the Muscle Shoals (Ala.) nitrate and power plants, as transmitted to Congress by Secretary Weeks, decided to begin hearings on the subject with Mr. Weeks and army engineers among the first witnesses. It is also planned the Senate will hold hearings. Witnesses before the Ways and Means committee, which is building hearings preparatory to drafting a sales tax, have stated suggestions that the necessary revenue be raised by a tax on 2.75 beer, increased inheritance taxes and sale of the refunded British bonds.

The House refused to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing an appropriation of $100,000 for the Feb. 6th purchase of food, clothing and medicine for destitute Indians. Investigation by the Foreign Affairs committee of the activities of individuals, organizations, publications and employees directed which is a view to influencing the executive and legislative policies of the United States and of the Mexican government in Mexico is proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Benham, of Indiana. A bill asking the use of the Fort Peck wall mutual park on the island of Hawaii 9,000 acres of desert land covered by lava, by a national and land flow and which it is now proposed to set aside finally adopted was passed.

The Ways and Means committee, considering soldier bonus legislation, was told by Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, that farmers of the country will not stand for any more taxes while profiteers go unscathed as they did during the war. "Opposing a sales tax or any other levy on consumption, Mr. Marsh urged restoration of the excess profits taxes (Representative King, of Illinois, introduced a bill calling for establishment of a tariff risk insurance bureau, which would insure farming crops of non-preventable product against loss or damage resulting from adverse weather conditions.

* * *

The House, without a record vote, passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying subsidies Feb. 7th tiny $20,000 for the upkeep of the local government during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next. Upon the opposition of 50 per cent of the men who served with the army and 25 per cent of those who served in the navy would take cash, financial officers of the army, navy and marine corps estimated to the Ways and Means committee that the soldiers bonus would cost the federal government approximately $2,200,000,000. At the White House it was stated that President Harding is strongly opposed to use of the bonds or foreign debtor nations for the payment of a soldiers' bonus. Confidence was expressed that bonus legislation would not include such use of the foreign debt.

Provisions of the immigration law which recently have proved inconvenience to operative stars seeking entrance to the United States under the quota of their national origin had been passed would be eliminated in amendments to the law offered by Representative Ferris, of Pennsylvania. Chairman Mudd denounced that preparation of a deficiency appropriation bill will be begun shortly. Estimates for finishing $100,704,287 have been transmitted by the President, accompanied with a letter from Director of the Budget Dawes, giving in detail the needs of seventeen departments and bureaus requesting additional funds.

OPINIONS REPRINTED

(Continued from page 15)

tion to that line achievement its direct products include the four-power treaty for the adjustment of disputes in regard to rights in the Pacific, the abolition of poison gas in warfare, a modification of rules on the use of submarines, the abrogation of the Lansing-Ishii notes in China and other agreements affecting that country and international relations in the Far East. Its indirect products are the reopening of Siberian territory, the sphere of controversy and the tendency to turn our attention and putting upon terms agreeable to China. The conference has been a clearing house for issues with which the Paris peace conference was unable to deal and with which the league of nations deprived of American support, could not cope. It has not settled all of those issues, but it has settled so many of them that it has gone far toward stabilizing world conditions demanded by the war. Responsibility for further progress is divided between the President and the United States and the executive branch of our government."

WASHINGTON POST: "THE Washington conference ended appropriately with an address by President Harding, whose address at the beginning of the sessions was so felicitous and prophetic. His summing-up of the result is equally appropriate. Every word of his address should be studied by every citizen of this, by every government and people in the world. There is a volume of both warning and hope in these few words, for example: 'I will say, with profound conviction that the faith plighted here today, kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.' This is an utterance by the head of the United States government, deliberately placing an enormous upon the work of the conference. In this sentence it is assumed that the treaties will be kept in national honor, and upon that assumption the President foresees the beginning of a new and better epoch. This is therefore a development that affects all humanity, not merely Americans. It constitutes a turning-point in economy and national policies. Men will date the beginning of the new epoch from this hour. Why is it that a conference could be held in Washington in 1921-22 and accomplish than which mankind has never before been able to accomplish by any method? It is worth while to study the secret. The answer is contained in President Harding's address."

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER: "The Christmas, the Prophet of Evil and the Chosen Pacifier had a rotten day Saturday. He has been having a succession, a parade and a pageant of bad days. The arms conference has disappointed him beyond all telling. He sneered when Secretary Hughes proposed to limit the navies of the world and he groaned when the five great naval powers accepted. He chortled when it was proposed to make the Pacific ocean as peaceful as its name and felt hurt and aggrieved when the four-power treaty was sealed and signed. He was cynical and gloomy when China and the Far East were mentioned; and now that the conference is ended, the Christmas, Prophet of Evil is muttering, muttering and pulling his hair in despair. The conference has been a sorrow and a disappointment to the President Harding, the pacifist.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: "ALthough the Senate has before it a number of important treaties and pressing problems of legislation, a Senate committee has been giving valuable time for some weeks to investigate the charges of Senator Watson, of Georgia. Neither the Senate nor the committee is to blame for the waste of time and effort in this matter, for when a member of the Senate, representing one of the great American states, makes such charges as Watson did attention must be given them out of respect to public opinion and in justice to the victims of accusation. As the inquiry has proceeded, these charges have steadily dwindled in importance of the worst were supported by inmates of insane asylums, although the first contradicted under oath by men of sanity and character. At the present stage the inquiry has got down to charges of burning alive executed for crimes without receiving the cap and rope or their burial alongside other soldiers. Asking a witness if white men and colored were buried in the same part of the cemetery, Watson was told they were—that all were soldiers. This is the sort of rot Watson is compelling some of the ablest Senators to take up their time with, listening by the hour to blather, shite accusations and demagogic "stuff" which would hardly be tolerated in a dive barroom.

HARRISBURG (PA.) TELEGRAPH: "President Harding takes a very proper view of the disarmament situation in the United States, when he declines to agree to further reduction in the size of our army until the nations with representatives at the conference show some disposition to do likewise. He takes the stand that this country has at its own initiative cut the standing army to 150,000, while France and Japan, in particular, maintain armies many times that size and display no desire to meet us halfway. Nobody can question the good intentions of America. We have taken nothing out of the way in our repairs. We have led the way in the limitation of naval armaments and for the elimination of submarines and poisoned gas. We voluntarily have brought our army back to a peace basis. It is up to Europe and Japan to think in terms of fewer land forces."

HIS PROOF

The referee in bankruptcy—"Where you arrangement that credit you said you and your partner had a hundred thousand dollars between you? Was that statement true?"

The bankrupt—Sure, it was true. I lived on one side of the Local and Mount Savoy. That credit lived on the other.—Boston Globe.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XLIII—Wyoming

It is to Wyoming that falls the honor of being the first state to grant equal political rights to women. In fact, when Congress, in 1868, created the Territory of Wyoming from parts of Dakota, Utah, and Idaho, it specifically made adopted which gave women the right to vote.

There were rumors of early Spanish explorations in Wyoming but they seem unfounded by fact. Probably the first white men to visit this part of the country were Sieur de la Verendrye, and his son, who passed through this region in 1743 in search of locations for trading posts. In 1801 the Yellowstone was visited by hunters, although the fame of its scenic beauty was not given public credence until 1870 and it was set aside as a federal reserve in 1872.

The first permanent fort in Wyoming was erected in 1834 where the Laramie River empties into the Platte. Later when the stream of immigrants passed through this region on their way to the California gold fields a string of forts were erected along the Oregon Trail to protect the travelers from attacks by the hostile Sioux Indians.

Through Wyoming went not only the Oregon Trail, which was opened up by Lieutenant Fremont and his guide, Kit Carson, in 1842, but also the Salt Lake Trail, the Mormon emigration route, expressed Wyoming, but few stopped and settled there as the country was the most wild of all our states. The discovery of gold in 1867 led to the founding of Atlantic City and in the same year Cheyenne was laid out by the Union Pacific Railroad company.

Wyoming became the thirty-fourth state in the Union in 1890 and is eighth in size with an area of 97,914 square miles.

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CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET IS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

The Republican National Committee has issued, as the first campaign document of 1922, a pamphlet of four pages: "The First Year of the Harding Administration," by Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, in which the record of Congress and the executive department is briefly reviewed. This document constitutes a convincing answer to those who say that the administration, and especially Congress, has done nothing.

Copies of this pamphlet may be had, free, by application to John F. Adams, chairman Republican National Committee, Munsey building, Washington, D. C. Requests for more copies than you can personally place in the hands of those interested, with a request to read carefully.

If you receive a sample copy of The National Republican, it is an invitation to subscribe, which you can do by sending $1.50 for one year, $1 for eight months, or fifty cents for four months to the Washington office, as per the blank below.

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SCOUTS STATIONED IN ALL SECTIONS OF GLOBE NEEDED BY FARMERS

One of the recommendations of the recent national farm conference was the employment by the United States Department of Agriculture of trained agricultural attaches in principal countries of continental Europe in competition with the United States, and in principal countries of defined possession from which we hope to market for the surplus farm products of the United States. The recommendation suggests that these attaches "obtain essential information relating to agriculture and trade in agricultural products in foreign countries, including prices, and material changes in crop and market conditions."

This recommendation of the farm conference is in line with the recommendation made to Congress in the report of the joint congressional commission on agricultural inquiry, which adjourned. "President should be made by Congress for agricultural attaches in the principal foreign countries producing and consuming agricultural products."

The public is very familiar with the fact that the United States has military and naval attaches connected with its embassies in practically every civilized country. This is for every other leading power of the world. These attaches not only make it a point to secure valuable information relative to the military and naval forces of the countries to which they are assigned, but they are entrusted with the work of ascertaining data regarding developments and inventions in the science of warfare and report the same to their home government.

Many of the leading nations also have commercial attaches attached to their foreign delegations. These attaches spend their time ascertaining the possibilities of markets, needs of the people where they are located, the new fields of natural resources, such as oil fields, mines, timber wealth, etc.

The agricultural attache, however, is a comparatively new feature. The larger European nations, being commercial and industrial, rather than agricultural, have not had agricultural attaches with their foreign delegations. Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Russia maintained trained agricultural agents in foreign countries for some time.

The American farmer is realizing more each year that he is in competition with the world. "Therefore he is entitled to the most accurate information regarding the world." This can be obtained only by trained agricultural experts obtained only by trained agricultural experts. It would be their duty to collect information regarding crop and livestock conditions, prices of agricultural products on hand in warehouses, the cost of production, the markets, the kind of the need of imports, if any, and what kind of imports are desirable; the developments and prospects of new kinds of grain and forage; the existence of any sort of plant and animal pests which might seriously affect agricultural conditions in the United States were it brought into this country in any manner; methods of farming, marketing and cooperation. The subject is especially valuable at the present time, and the Scandinavian countries are much more advanced in the art of cooperative marketing than the other nations of the world. The work of the agricultural attache would serve as the personal representative of the American farmer in foreign countries and keep him advised as to both favorable and unfavorable economic conditions, shortage or surplus of crops that would seriously affect prices one way or the other.

In view of the fact that our agricultural exports comprise approximately 40 per cent of all of the exports of the United States, and in view of the further fact that in international commerce agricultural products constitute one-fifth of the world's trade and reaches the staggeringly sum of $6,000,000,000, it is only our reason that this tremendous industry be given this assistance.

THE BIRTHDAY OF LINCOLN

(Continued from page 8)

self, his country and his family to the concern and protection of God.

Lincoln's marvelous success in raising the Union army of more than two million soldiers; controlling the dangerous factions; reuniting the country; obtaining and holding the confidence of patriotic men and women; cooperating with his generals in such manner as to bring victory on hundreds of battlefields; building up a powerful navy; raising immense funds for prosecuting the war; restoring the public credit, and emancipating four million slaves, are marvelous achievements that are known to the entire world.

It was these great achievements by Lincoln that caused M. Labouliaye at the College of France, in the presence of a distinguished audience, to say of the American President, "Mr. Lincoln is a greater man than Caesar."

A GREAT ANNIVERSARY

The 14th of April, 1865, was a holiday for the followers of the North. It was the fourth anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Sumpter. This day had been designated for the restoration of the Stars and Stripes to its proper position over the fort. The ceremonies at Charleston, S. C. consisted of speeches, firing of cannon and salutes in honor of this event, a special program for the morning of that day was arranged at Ford's theatre, in Washington, which is located on Tenth street, in the next block north of the present editorial offices of The National Republican. Laura Keene was starring in the popular play, "Our American Cousin." President Lincoln and other dignitaries were invited. It was twenty minutes to nine when the President, accompanied by his wife, Miss Harris and Major Rathbone, entered their box. The audience rose and gave a noisy welcome. An hour later a pistol shot was heard. Many supposed for a moment that it was a part of the performance. Mr. Lincoln, sitting back and the member leaped from the box to the stage, cried out, "Sic Semper Tyrannis (thus let it ever be with tyrants)." Then waving a dagger he added, "The South is avenged."

"It John Wilkes Booth! Shouts soon rang in the audience.

"Shoot him!" "Kill him!" "Hang him!" Confusion reigned for a time. Lincoln had left the tragedy had been enacted. The scene was beyond description. Women fainted; some were loudly crying, some were trying to reach the exhibit, while others were calmly weeping. The confusion and commotion reigned throughout the little playhouse, and the entire city was plunged into unutterable sadness.

The unconscious form of Abraham Lincoln was hurriedly carried across the street to the home of Mr. Peterson where the best medical skill was at his disposal immediately. It was soon realized that he was beyond all healthy assistance. The bullet entered the left side of the head behind the ear, passed through the brain, and lodged just behind the right eye.

The great President died the next morning at twenty minutes after seven.

DEATH OF LINCOLN

Never was there such sorrow in this republic. Both old and young were grieved as for a father, brother, husband, sister or wife.

On Tuesday morning the White House was opened to the tens of thousands who were desirous of having a last look at the beloved President dead and far into the night a steady stream of visitors of all classes and conditions of life passed through the East Room of the Capitol left Washington en route to Springfield, Illinois, where his body was to rest. A small casket stood by the side of the one bearing the late President. It contained the remains of Willie, the little son who had died four years before. United in death with his father he was to be laid to rest.

At every town between Washington and Springfield the people assembled and with bowed heads bared to the funeral train pass by.

The funeral sermon at Springfield was delivered by Bishop Simpson. It was a wonderful sermon, which fitting the occasion, was a tender farewell. The nation mourns thee. Mothers shall teach thy name to their children. Youths of our land and shall emulate thy virtues. Statesmen shall study thy wisdom. Thy fame belongs to the world. Mute though thy lips be, yet they still speak. Hushed be thy voice, yet it still speaks. Hushed be thy voice, yet it still speaks. Thou art rising through the world, and the sons of bondage listen with joy. Thousands of miles from home, thy body art marching abroad, and chains and manacles are bursting in the South. Thou art not in thy grave. The assassin had no hate for thee. Our hearts were aimed at and thou hast received the blow. Thou art as martyr—and humanity, thy country, thy kindred, mourn thee. Hero, martyr, friend, farewell!"

A tribute, even greater than that of Bishop Simpson, was paid Lincoln by his aged step-mother after his untimely death. "His dear mother said: "Abe was a good boy, and I can say what scarcely one woman—a mother—can say, I never had a word to say, or even reason to complain, I never refused, in fact or appearance to do my duty. Oh! I miss my boy. I never gave him a cross word in all my life. His mind and my mind were one. We lived almost as one together. He was here after he was elected President, and I thought he loved me truly. I think he loved me truly. I had a son, John, who was raised with Abe. Both were good boys; but I think Abe's both being now dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw, or expect to see. I miss Abe. I miss him when my husband died. I did not want Abe to run for President. Did not want him to be President. I was afraid somehow—felt it in my heart. When he came down to see me, I could not be as cheerful to me as that something would befall him, and that I should see him no more."

WHAT SENATOR LODGE DID

Having taken the oath of office beneath the auspicious or voter under which he was buried, Senator M. Cos. Lodge is entitled to attribute all the woes of the world to "the spleen of Senator Borah." Lodge is quite right when that the only way in which these woes could have been avoided was by adopting the league covenant just as President Wilson brought it home.

Senator Lodge has been chosen as the past master of the art of evasion, of dodging, of weasel-wiggling. He is held guilty as the chief opponent of the league. He is the Senate Republican Senators in March, 1919, in proposing an amendment to the covenant, which was a matter conference to form a league. When Mr. Lodge and his associates had finally, they had labored for months in the endeavor so to modify the covenant as to make it acceptable to two-thirds of the Senate.

Mr. Lodge knew that the arms conference is sufficient to clear him from the aspersions of Democrats who received that, if the world would not be saved in the Wilson way, it should not be saved at all. That action found three great nations building navies against one another, and the world was so disturbed and so scrap many ships. It found a dark war-cloud hanging over the Pacific Ocean; that cloud has vanished. Mr. Lodge's offense in Democratic eyes is that he has succeeded where Wilson failed by using methods that Wilson rejected.—Portland Oregonian.

SHOULD BEGIN ANEW

The powers rights on the Pacific could be more easily adjusted if they did not go back to an when a power's when to step building and tional.

WOMEN'S HISTORY

(Continued from page 7)

Clay, but this did not prevent the submission of Texas. Other anti-slavery men, like Seward, Giddings, Hale, and Chase among the Democrats, sought to work by way through existing parties. Elsewhere, in the field of anti-slavery propaganda, it was said that the third course was the wisest.

In 1844 no fall upon the Prohibitionists of 1831 polled enough votes to defeat Henry Clay, the general necessary, defeated the Republican party of New Jersey. In many municipal contests they gave the victory to the Democrats. Yet in these cases there were those who did not see that great good gain followed. Prohibition, like abolition, triumphed, but who were the wise-acres supposed to be matter of debate.

There is no question, however, that in all parts of the Union those who were the wise children and sons of their generation make the map all white were proud of the Prohibition party which helped to defeat her standard until on February 18, 1920, in New York, she left all earthly toils behind her.

By and of Miss Willard

We need to shoot at a mark with arrows, and become very good at hitting, so much so that, at my request, Mary, whose trust in me was so great, stood up by a tree, and with an angrier look in it and let me fire three times at her, because her open blue eye was just beside it, that this was wrong, and when we rushed in to tell mother, we didn't stop to consider, as we were, or no, never to do such a thing again.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

EARLY SIGNAL SERVICE

Father Gaston Sanchez, who is one of the first gatherers for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which was sent to take meteorological data, the country instructions for studying the weather. They were to notice three things at the directions of the wind, the indications of thermometer, the regular and irregular shape of the clouds, etc. and once a month till out a blank report.

Father Sanchez, the town or at the institute for the Blind, that these observations were made in New York, Washington, "Signal Service" that has its bulletin in every morning paper and postoffice nowadays. Father Sanchez was great a help to the public in many ways, was built upon the formula for the help these observers. **FRANCES E. WILLARD.**

THE AGE QUESTION

I have never felt reluctant to tell my age. I think that nothing can prove less dignified than to make a secret of one's personal chronology. Shakespeare, at the age of one-and-twenty, depend upon freshness, and if a girl has no broader view of her relations to the world than the relation she may hold to some man who will prize her more if she is ignorant of her age, does well to hide her age. But if she is a dignified human being, who has started out, "heart and hand," on her quest, upon an endless voyage wherein she sails by the stars rather than by the sleek, she only proves herself either to know or to announce just where she is on that long voyage, which many days she is out from childhood. **FRANCES E. WILLARD.**

FROM A SCHOOL DIARY

I have my Father's Analogy lessons submitted to me. Mary's letter begins "Brother (whenever mathematics present themselves) I wish you to be considerably mortified by my stupidity. **FRANCES E. WILLARD.**

A HOMELIKE WORLD

If I were asked what was the true mission of the world, I should say, "It is to make the whole world homelike." **FRANCES E. WILLARD.**

AS THE BARN BURNED

In the issue of Monday, September 28, 1891, the fifty-second birthday, Miss Willard stood with her mother at the window of the "Eyrie" in Evanston, and watched the burning of the barn built by her father a quarter of a century before. At the end of the event, she thus philosophizes: "What ever burns, let it burn. When your barn or house is on fire, have still yourself, and should your house go still you have yourself, and when you have yourself, you have everything." Unfolding, warning, vitalizing love.—Life of Frances E. Willard by **ANNA A. GORDON.**

A STIRRING TRIBUTE

The world's better because Frances E. Willard lived. She devoted her life mostly to the cause of humanity. Her thoughts were for others, the homes of untold thousands; and at her death she left an organization that has been, and will continue to be, a potent factor for good in the world.

Mr. Plumbell, the state of Illinois, in presenting the statue to the United States to be placed in Statuary Hall among the heroes of the greatest men that have lived in the United States, has honored itself, has justly honored a great woman, and has paid a tribute to all American womanhood.

SHELLY M. CULLOM.

IMPORTS BEFORE WAR GREATLY EXCEEDED UNDER EXISTING LOW TARIFF

President Harding's recent appeal that, in order that the unemployed may have work during the severer winter months, all federal departments and agencies which contemplate any construction work should do it during the next year should do it at once, emboldens the fact that the army of men employed in this country is still very large. This is in face of the fact that as a result of the Harding-Mellon tax reduction bill the latter part of 1921, hundreds of corporations in 48 different states, and in 48 states and states, and cities and municipalities are doing which contemplate work they can do during the winter months.

It should not be lost sight of that all of this unemployment is merely temporary, as, furthermore, few, if any, of the new lines contemplated are engaged in their regular trades and occupations. In so far as permanent work is concerned the sums of money which the 48 United States still remember 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men.

The reason of this is not hard to ascertain. It is due almost wholly to the depression which exists throughout the country. The industrial depression, in turn, is due to the vast flood of imports. Those who believed, received imports of already manufactured goods are largely a matter of imagination, or perhaps, more correctly, a fond contentment for the purpose of assuring the public, are living in a fool's paradise. Figures issued by the United States Department of Commerce show that the total imports from foreign countries amounted to the value of $667,000,000, as against $1,963,000,000 in the year 1919. We imported from China, Japan, the Dutch East Indies, Canada, Mexico, and Europe in 1921 goods to the value of $457,000,000, as against only $1,000,000 in 1919.

With the exception of the last few months of 1921 we have imported from Europe so many and consequently our commercial relations with Europe have been practically only through intermediaries. None of the terrible conditions existing in the Russian Soviet Empire, none of the Italian states and none of the Balkan states are in a position to engage in international commerce. Yet, despite the fact that we have imported goods which formerly paid an immense amount of duty, the Treasury, instead, not adding an appreciable business with this country in 1921, received from customs duties in the year 1921, $606,000,000, which was only $35,000,000 less than imported in 1913, when Congress was passed.

The overwhelming volume of the unprecedented imports of manufactured goods is proof of the increase of increasing imports. In a recent issue of New York paper, under different concerns, mostly large department stores, there appeared advertisements of imported goods at very low prices. Still another item of business appeared, not dealing with foreign concerns buying stores upon imported goods which were offered for sale at low prices. These goods covered a wide range. It is very evident that conditions are upset America's industrial situation and full of uncertainty for the future that American factories practically are not operating, and that goods are imported by large concerns and which were formerly made in American factories which have closed down because of lack of orders. Unless we can stop the flood of imports, the industries and idleness to millions of American working men.

YESTERDAYS IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 6)

in response. He assured the house among the eager inquiries made by Marle after a separation were "whether I had heard lately from you, and Mary, and Jane."

It might have been this letter that made Washington, in his resolution of the present relations between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, the subject of a letter to Jay interrupted by partisan upbraids. There came a time in the years following when a stranger he was drawing the Americans together. They were becoming among the last of the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson touchingly alludes in his letter to his letter to Adams. There is something strikingly touching in the fact that after years of devotion and love one friend, Jefferson, lay dying, surrounding the nation, walking hand in hand with the Angel Delight, and separating from home and friends, and in foreign lands standing for the honor of the new republic and the glory of the United States of their beloved country. Adams and Jefferson, the giants of our nation, will forever divide the honors and glories of the superb statesmanship of the Revolution.

(To Be Continued)

(Copyright by Mary E. Lockwood)

Say, if you come to that, best of all
Is God; then why not have
God, love behalf Myself?
—Robert Browning.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as if it stands.
—Cowper.

Stories of Great Scouts

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

XVIII—Old Jim Bridger

YES, Sir, up thar in the Yellowstone I seed petrified trees a-growing with peetrified birds on 'em singin petrified songs, once declared old Jim Bridger, scout, trapper and liar trader. He was one of the first white men to visit the natural wonders of what is now Yellowstone National Park.

After his return he gave an account of what he had seen to an Eastern magazine writer. But the writer's articles were published. Then the editor refused to print any more, saying that his readers would not believe such Baron Munchausen tales. Everything the old trapper had told the magazine writer was true, and when Bridger found that his stories were no longer believed, he began telling other yarns that did not always stick so closely to the truth.

One day in the Yellowstone, he said he came upon an elk grazing within easy gun range. He fired, but the elk neither dropped nor seemed alarmed by the shot. The scout reloaded and fired again with the same result. Then he became angry. Picking up a rock, he threw it at the animal. The rock struck some invisible barrier and dropped to the ground. When Bridger reached the place where it lay he found that he had been shooting at the elk through a mountain of perfectly transparent crystal!

Bridger was the first white man to see the Great Salt Lake in 1824. This was in 1824, and he told some wonderful stories about the lake. One of them was about the great snowfall in the winter of 1830, which piled up the whole Salt Lake valley to a depth of 70 feet. All of the buffalo perished.

"Thar's spring enough, all I had to do was to tumble 'em into the lake," he said, "and enough pickled buffalo for myself an' the whole Ute nation for years," Bridger declared.

Bridger was known as "Old Gabe," "Old Jim" and "Old the Mountain" by his fellow trappers. And the Utes nicknamed him the "Cheapy the Blanket Chief."

Among what you don't see no liars, thinks they're sartin to be thicked," he once told tion. Henry Vertagton, and the general rule is it good advice. When the engineers sent to survey the Union Pacific railroad were uncertain about the easiest route through the Rocky Mountains, they went to Old Jim. He took a piece of old brown paper and with a piece of charcoal marked the route which they were to follow. Later they found that he had not made a single mistake in mapping the route. Bridger died at Kansas City in 1881 and is buried in Kansas City.

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An Amateur Mechanic Who Built His Own Home

By CHARLES E. WELLER,

of Laporte, Ind.

THE housing problem has reached an acute stage, which demands serious attention, when thousands of industrious heads of families struggling for subsistence in a large city are compelled to pay an enormous rental three or four times in excess of former years, in order to maintain a roof over their heads. The profiteering landlord comes in for his share of blame for this distressing state of affairs, and is undoubtedly the chief offender of the grinding ones who are engaged in holding up the unfortunate victims, but the landlord's viewpoint is a very simple one: "Everybody is doing it, why not I?" And so it goes on, down to "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," who are not so easily disposed of as the little manly boys would have it.

The day has long since passed when the hardy pioneer grappled with the housing problem and solved it by cutting down the forest trees in the wilderness into which he had penetrated, and erecting his own simple house with the aid of his honest neighbors who were always glad to lend a helping hand at the raising. All this belongs to the annals of the past, but it serve the place of sturdy manhood, when men with clear heads combined with a good stock of brawn and muscle fought their way through the dense forest, struggling over the foothills and arid plains of the West, meeting and overcoming every obstacle in their path, with a full realization that Uncle Sam was looking for them to do but to put their shoulders to the wheel and work out their own salvation.

Thoreau's Suggestion

Fifty years ago Thoreau, the naturalist, who came nearer to nature's heart than any man of his time, referred to the housing problem to its simplest elements when he suggested to a young man who was compelled to eat until his living expenses to the extreme limit, that he could enjoy a very comfortable nights rest during the summer season by pitching himself with a large drygoods box with a hinged lid in place of a door, which rolls to wind the ancient legend of Diogenes and his tub. But Thoreau did demonstrate his theory of simple and economical living by building quite a comfortable little shack on the banks of Walden pond, and raising a little patch of corn and potatoes sufficient to supply his wants, keeping an accurate account of his living expenses in this house, all of which amounted to a little more than $30 for the entire year.

It is still within the memory of the writer that the housing problem was supplemented by the family shop, when the little carpenter shop was an important adjunct to every town, and the cheerful ring of the jack plane was heard from early morn till dewy eve, mingled with the cheerful ring of the roaring bellows and the heavy stroke of the blacksmith's sledge on the nearby anvil. The little carpenter was quite an important personage in the little community, as he plied his trade, without undue haste, from early morning hour days and impending strikes for higher wage. Out of his stock of dry seasoned lumber he quietly fashioned his door and window frames, and the door and window latched blinds, the latter of which in the early day, when each did needed to be carefully planned and fitted into the sides of the frame, the hinges were fastened on the center with with its little wire fastener, which enabled it to swing clear, and enabled the careful housewife to keep the door, the front best parlor, into which the sunlight was rarely permitted to enter, in a state of perfect order. All of this is old-fashioned stuff and of no more value than to serve to not forget that those were the real days of the pioneer democracy, when the spirit of true independence inspired every man, and each one was as good as anybody else, so long as he behaved himself. Then each was the master of his own house of the whole and was held in equal esteem by his neighbors, as he cheerfully helped to bear the and burden of the day, earning his bread in sweat and like his neighbor, the smithy, "looked the whole world in the face, for he owed no any man."

Building Investigations

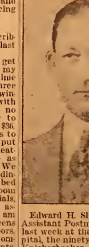
Our legislative committees have been industriously delving into the cause of the present shortage of dwellings, and their research has resulted in exposing to the public the most revolting and disgusting chapter of avarice, and the ways in which graft and extortion has thrived, extending through many branches of the building trade, the details of which are calculated to stagger the most credulous, except for the sworn testimony of reliable witnesses. How far these investigations may result in eliminating the evil, time will bring to light, remains to be determined, but for my immediate selected them, and handed them or took them up the ladder for the stone masons. We have now the coolest little place imaginable, with electric light, city water, bathroom, heat, both from pipeless furnace and fireplace, and the best part of it is that I don't owe a nickel on the place, and my taxes are a little more than one cent about six. I have a commutation ticket for 50 rides which cost me $8.95, I have just passed my 63rd birthday, and until this I used to lean down on the building I have gained 15 pounds and increased my health very materially. The neighbors where I learned the building business, but I tell them a newspaper reporter needs to know something about all kinds of business, and seem to get away with it, but any man can do a thing if he only knows how to do it, and in these enlightened days it is easy to go to a library and read up on the latest literature on any subject, and that is what I did when I learned to drive a nail when I was a boy, and since then I have acquired the habit of sawn like a piece of wood so as to split the mark, and I can shove a jack plane about as well as any carpenter. Mixing concrete is merely a matter of following a formula, but the getting for the material is the hardest part of it."

Food for Thought

The house was completed on December 1st, six months after the builder began operations.

The experience of this correspondent furnishes some food for thought, and is a hint as to what may be accomplished by a man of less pretentious scale by an active and energetic young married man who is disposed to utilize his spare time in the pleasant and healthful occupation of building a modest little home in a quiet suburban town within easy reach of his place of business in the city.

The small savings which a young couple are tempted to invest in a "tin Lizzie" in order to keep up appearances with a more fortunate neighbor would purchase a lot of suitable size for building a little bungalow, and upon which the money maker would be able to loan sufficient funds for building a modest home, and at the same time providing a foundation for a prosperous career, which naturally follows the acquisition of real property, in place of leading a precarious existence in a large city with its many temptations to spend what little has been saved outside of the necessary cost of living, with the additional burden of an enormous rental which a profiteering landlord is disposed to impose upon his unfortunate tenant.



Shaughnessy Dies

Edward H. Shaughnessy, Second Assistant Postmaster General, died yesterday at the Walter Reed hospital, the ninety sixth victim of the influenza epidemic to succumb to death. After lying between life and death for five days, Mr. Shaughnessy succumbed to a rupture of the pelvis and internal injuries.

Funeral services for Mr. Shaughnessy will be held at his home, 1 northwest, Saturday afternoon. Interment was in Arlington, with full military honors. The Postoffice department was closed Saturday afternoon out of respect for the memory of the official.

Mr. Shaughnessy served during the war as a lieutenant colonel in the transportation corps, and was awarded the distinguished service medal and the French medal of the Legion of Honor for his courage and efficiency in operating the troop ships. He transported over troops and supplies in the advanced sector of the front.

Don't Wear a Truss

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the wonderful new invention, supersedes trusses, is a new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Holds as easily as a man's hand. Gives the broken parts a chance to come together as nature intends. Is Sanitary, Inexpensive, Not Durable cheap, but as good as you can get. Never on sale. It sent on trial to prove its merits. Write today for illustrated booklet with full market signature of C. E. Brooks, Inventor, 1151 Brooks Building, Marshall, Mich., and see what he claims for his invention. Do not delay but write today as you may never see this offer again.

C. E. BROOKS, Inventor

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 1151 Brooks Building, Marshall, Mich.

WHAT OUR READERS SAY ABOUT US

MATT E. VERESTRIC, MECAHA, MONT.: "Enclosed you will find a check for renewal. I am a Lincoln Republican, the best newspaper I have ever read. Your Lincoln Day issue was well worth a good American citizen and my hat is off to you."

J. J. P. POUTS, LAKE CHARLES, LA.: "I am sending you a few patriotic missionary words for The National Republican, which I read with pleasure. I have enclosed a dollar for the paper though the town council of Lake Charles, a Republican municipality, has passed a good done by The National Republican in conducting sound progressive government in healthy contrast to the perverted ideas of Democrat Ring rule."

INGENIOUS LIFE-SAVING DEVICE: An ingenious device for a life-saving jacket has just been made successful by a Mr. Lockwood, a resident of the British board of trade. Made of the usual thin lining, the jacket is worn in the normal use as a bolster when not needed for use. It is then easily inflated by pillow in a sleeping berth, and ready for instant use in case of emergency. The cost of an ordinary bolster and also the expense of the jacket is usual, yet the storing life jacket. Several of the British steamship lines are now using the jacket, and it is in the way to be used by the Australian lady.

Approximately 8,000,000 persons will pay income taxes in 1922.

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WHY DID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE REJECT WILSON INTERNATIONALISM AND THE WILSON LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

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Just as soon as a desperate effort is made to rally the forces of internationalism, and undo the work accomplished by the American people at the polls, when Democrats and Republican internationalism in November last by a startling and unprecedented in American history.

The last battle for American independence, which has been fought. The struggle is still on. There is danger that those who defeated internationalism in 1920 may rest on their arms, be caught off their guard and be defeated by the forces which work secretly and insidiously in behalf of internationalism as against American nationalism.

In this book by Mr. Lockwood the facts and arguments against the internationalism of the fundamentals of Americanism are recorded. It is a book that should be in the hands of every American who desires to remain on the firing line against the forces which would sacrifice the interests and rights of all our country in behalf of a European system the two big battled this nation left the Old World to escape.

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