

## THE MUNCIE POST-DEMOCRAT

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Administration A Failure--

John Moles Named Captain---

Muncie Star Throws A Fit

The naming of John Moles as night captain on the new police force has led the Star to say many unkind things about the new administration. One would think, after reading the perfidious editorials in the Star, that Muncie was a total loss with no insurance, all because of the appointment of a police captain that did not suit that newspaper.

It seems that in the dim and musty past John Moles conducted a saloon and, like most saloon keepers, violated the law occasionally. The records of the city court show that Captain Moles, during the time he conducted a saloon was arrested and convicted on three charges.

The Star in the course of its investigations also found that a part of one of the fines assessed against the police officer, has never been paid. The Star is therefore highly aggrieved and demands the instant dismissal of Captain John Moles.

The Star gives as its reference, the name of Court Bailiff William Everson, who was let out in the recent shake up. Mr. Everson was naturally incensed at being, as he felt, unjustly treated by the new board. Mr. Everson, by the way, has a splendid record as an officer, and the editor of the Post-Democrat was grieved to see him lose his place in the department.

We were personally in favor of his retention and we believe that the board of safety would make no mistake in reinstating him on the department in the near future.

As to Captain Moles, we believe that the criticisms against him should

not count at this time. He has been out of the saloon business for many years and is now as much opposed to the liquor traffic and its accompanying devilment, as he was once devoted to it.

He was regarded as a good officer during the two years he served on the force. If he fails to make good in his present position, it will be very easy for Chief Benbow to remove him.

Let's keep our temper and see if everything doesn't come out right, if everything doesn't come out right.

## MOTOR STEALING TRICKS

New York—A clever criminal is stealing many motorcycles here. One of his tricks is to answer an advertisement and take the machine for a trial, never to return. Another is to operate the machine while the owner accompanies him, knock the owner's hat off and ride on while the hat is being recovered.

## VERDICT CURBS REBELS

Allahabad, India—The verdict of guilty returned against Mahant Narain Das and others accused of massacring 200 loyal Sikhs at the Nankana Shrine had had a quieting effect upon rebel leaders. Many agitators have left the district.

Teheran—The editor of the Star of Persia, a Bolshevik organ, was given 200 blows with the bastinado for ridiculing the Persian government. The newspaper was also suspended by order of the Minister of War.

## "Passed!" Without a Savory Record!

By Charles N. Mitchell

We were confronted last Sunday morning by the "Normacy" advocate sheet of "Early Dawn" notoriety, the "Star," of Hope for the G. O. P. in Eastern Indiana, the "Independent" all-wool Republican daily, under the nom-de-plume, "Independent," for business effect, with a corrupt like-ness of the most recently denied Republican Senator, that of the much noted Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania.

It is not unnatural that a senator is dead, for all must die. It is not unnatural that Boies Penrose was called as all are to be called, in due time, or like every creature upon the mundane sphere must do, simply answered the call. Hence he is gone, and who was he, and what was it that made him "great"?

To become a member of either congress does not constitute greatness for we see scores of members of congress come and go unnoticed by the public eye. Only the few become "great." Many become very much in evidence, but that is not greatness. James Buchanan and Rutherford B. Hayes were national characters, as also Chester A. Arthur, Shelby Cullom, Jeff Davis, Alexander Stevens, Robert E. Lee and others too numerous to mention but they never became great.

The United States Senate has been the mecca of "would-to-God-we-were-great" men, since its inception as an American element, but, looking over the "great" list, very, very few were ever great. Mainly they were the result of political "necessity," or the "most available man," at the time,

Business needing a mouth-piece in congress or a split in parties, or a political interest to be considered, like oil, iron, coal, glass, etc., etc., has more often developed the "favorite son," than any real, necessary, conscious interest on behalf of the whole people, with a smothered feeling. "To hell with the masses," after election.

If Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Lincoln, McKinley, Garfield, Roosevelt, Wilson, and the valiant heroes of war or were, merely "great" then why call such as Penrose, Buchanan, Newberry, et al great? Call a halt on this "great" stuff and let he who is great, be great still, and he who is great for littleness, let him be LITTLE still. Let white be white, and black be black. Being a member of the American congress DOES NOT constitute greatness, for we see and read of too many of them that are "great" for their inferior smallness and political reputability.

## THE HAND OF GOD

One by one the implacable and bitter foes of Woodrow Wilson—the men who vilified, and abused that great American and hounded him to the brink of the grave, are passing into the great beyond, where God Almighty, will judge their actions.

Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, who has been an evil influence in politics for over a quarter of a century, died on the last day of December, just an hour before the dawn of the new year. Henry Watterson died a few days ago and Senator Philander Knox, also of Pennsylvania, passed away some weeks before. These men all tried to send Wilson to his grave by their contemptible nagging, abuse and vilification.

The disease with which the late Senator Penrose was afflicted was named in the press dispatches as "thombosis." We do not know what thombosis is, but whatever it is, strong hopes are expressed that there is enough of it left for Jim Reed and Newberry. Thombosis may yet be the salvation of the nation.

All that can be said of the late Penrose is that he was an able politician. He was a graduate of the late Matt Quay, one of the old guard who put Pennsylvania on the map as the most corrupt state, politically, in the union. Penrose is gone, and it is good thing for the nation that this is so. As a man and a friend he was all right, we suppose, but in public life he was always wrong.

The Post-Democrat held Watterson, Knox and Penrose in contempt when they were alive, and there is no reason why we should speak well of them now. Unfortunately their works still live, and will continue to live, to the detriment of millions of American citizens, long after their names are forgotten and their flesh turned to dust.

## STAR BEGINS TO FIND FAULT

The Star has been bitter in its strictures against the new city administration because of what the Star is pleased to term the dismissal of efficient police officers for "political" reasons.

It is very evident that in making police appointments the new chief Van Benbow, and the new safety board, Philip McAbee, Jack Collins and Charles Fisher, made the fatal blunder in not consulting the Star before making any changes.

It is true that all the ranking officers, with one exception, were removed by the new board of safety, and it is equally true that Chief Carey, Captain Lafferty, Captain Felix and Sergeants Jones and Timmins, whose resignations were called for and accepted, were first class officers.

Nobody in the world can say a word against the personal honesty and ability, as an officer, of John E. Carey, who was deposed as chief. The Star told the entire story, though, when it declared that Mr. Carey was prevented from performing as he should, because of "Higher ups" who would not let him do as he desired to do.

Mr. Carey served for nearly two years under a police board which was not dominated by former Mayor Rollin Bunch, and during that two years Muncie was as clean a city, morally, as any of its size in the United States.

Then came the change in the police board, right in the midst of the city campaign last summer, and Dr. Bunch was fortunate enough, or unfortunate enough, just as one wishes to view it, to obtain absolute control of the police department, through a board of safety who looked to him for guidance.

John Carey, the real head of the police department, was not permitted to dictate the policies of the force. Subordinates, acting under the orders of Dr. Bunch, took it into their hands to do things which Chief Carey himself would not countenance for a moment.

On the very day that Dr. Bunch, by a successful coup, regained control of the board of safety, organized gambling and bootlegging resumed sway in Muncie and graft collectors began the rounds of the redlight and the gambling districts.

A bunch of thugs connected with the organized gambling crowd, swaggered around the streets of Muncie, apparently safe from arrest, threatening to assault, and even murder, those who ventured to oppose the candidate who had made it possible for them to put on the big show.

It will be recalled the Post-Democrat, in almost every issue during the campaign, sounded a note of warning to those officials who allowed their official actions to be dominated by a candidate whose inner circle of political advisers were composed almost wholly of violators of the law. The Post-Democrat plead in vain for the removal of those members of the board of safety who took orders from Dr. Bunch and urged Chief Carey to ignore the orders of those who were usurping the functions of the chief of police.

It is not politics which actuated the board of safety to remove these men, whose records were good in every respect, excepting as they were tarnished during the past four or five months by permitting outsiders to dominate the department.

It speaks ill for the Star, a newspaper which should be above petty spite and jealousy, to begin to heave stones and brickbats at the police department within twenty-four hours after it had begun to function, merely because one or two appointments did not suit that fastidious sheet.

Muncie has been sick for some time and it will take her some time to convalesce. She will suffer a number of relapses, no doubt, during the period of convalescence. It is not likely that the new chief of police and board of safety did everything exactly right, but for Heaven's sake give them time to get their bearings!

The people of Muncie voted for a clean-up of the rank conditions prevailing and they are going to get what they voted for. The Star will not get very far trying to pick flaws. We believe that Mayor Quick will see to it that every official in his administration will either carry out the policies advocated by him or get out.

The objections of the Star to the police department and of Councilman Roy Friedly to a few things about the organization of the council which did not suit him, should not be taken seriously by the people of Muncie.

The new city administration will either make good or a failure. It cannot stand still. It must either go forward or backward, but it is now in its swaddling clothes. It is facing problems of great moment. This is a poor time to rock the boat, but the boat rockers are at work, anyway.

The responsibility for the actions of the police force rest wholly upon Chief Benbow. It is presumed that he has been advised as to the policies of the new mayor. If the policemen chosen by the new chief do not do their duty, he should promptly fire them. If the chief permits his subordinates to run his office for him, the mayor should, and would, no doubt, fire him.

This is a good time for the people to sit steady and wait for results. If the newly organized police department proves to be a failure, after being given a reasonable trial, then it will be time to criticize, and the Post-Democrat will do its share of the kicking.

In the meantime we are going to be fair and wait for results. There are now two or three men on the police force who should not be there, but that does not necessarily mean that the police department is a failure.

## PRESIDENT COMPLIMENTS JUDGE JOHN BARTON PAYNE, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

"One of the ablest, most far-seeing, and whole-souled Americans in public or private life."

To have that said about you by the President of the United States is a somewhat unusual tribute. The man President Harding was talking about is Judge John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

President Harding, by virtue of his office, is ex-officer President of the Red Cross. Judge Payne, the man who directs its affairs, is Chairman of the Central Committee.

The President had finished presiding at the recent annual Red Cross meeting when, just before laying down the gavel, he said: "I cannot leave without just one word. You are aware that it became the duty of the President to name the Chairman of your Central Committee. I want to make acknowledgment before you of my gratitude to the distinguished gentleman who has taken that responsibility. I refer to our good friend, Judge Payne. We do not agree in politics and he shows me no more respect on the golf course than a superior player ever shows to the duffer. But I look upon him as one of the ablest, most far-seeing, and whole-souled Americans in public or private life. When I asked him to accept this responsibility of unselfishness and this commitment to noble work, he was good enough to comply. And I want to take this occasion to tell him how grateful I am that he came to the aid of the Executive, in making it possible to bring one of the first Americans to that noble service."

Judge Payne's long record of service to which the President referred, began in West Virginia, where he began the practice of law. Later, he practiced in Chicago, where he became judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. With the outbreak of the war he was called in to administer several



John Barton Payne

Important posts at Washington—  
General Counsel to the United States Shipping Board, then Director of Railroads, then Chairman of the Shipping Board, and later Secretary of the Interior, under President Wilson.

Judge Payne is a native of Virginia. It is understood he is serving the Red Cross without salary.

## U-BOAT ATTACKS ON MERCHANT CRAFT TO BE DEEMED PIRACY

Arms Parley Envoys So Agree When French Defeat Limitation

further remarks on the controversy between Great Britain and France.

Summarized, the developments in the two sessions of the conference committee were:

(1) Acceptance by France of an allowance of 175,000 tons of capital ships contingent upon agreement as to the length of the naval holiday and upon liberty of beginning replacements in 1927 instead of 1931.

## Limit Size of Guns

(2) Agreement to limit the caliber of capital ships' guns to sixteen inches.

(3) Failure to agree on limitation of submarine and auxiliary tonnage.

(4) Proposal made to limit the size of any war craft, except capital ships and airplane carriers, hereafter built to a displacement of 10,000 tons with guns not exceeding eight inches in caliber.

(5) Proposal made to allow Great Britain and the United States 80,000 tons each of airplane carriers, Japan 8,000 tons and France and Italy 28,000 tons each.

## Mutual Search Ships

The signatory powers desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, declare that among those rules the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:

## Balfour Talks War

Mr. Balfour reported with the assertion that, in the event of war between Great Britain and France, England, having no large army, could not strike at the heart of France, but France, employing a great navy of submarines against commerce, could destroy the "very existence" of Britain.

In only slightly veiled language Mr. Balfour accused Mr. Hughes of militaristic designs, made manifest by her naval building program and the refusal of the French delegation to discuss land armament.

The collision between the envoys of the two governments in the conference committee accentuated the discord between London and Paris that has been developing for some time and bred predictions in some quarters that England and France soon will be found building navies against each other as were England and Germany before the great war.

## Hughes Wins Point

Mr. Hughes reminded the French delegation that expansion of armament was not under consideration and announced with regret that an agreement on the reduction and limitation of submarine and auxiliary tonnage appeared impossible.

At a subsequent meeting of the conference committee Mr. Hughes countered forcefully with a proposal that the employment of submarines against merchant ships should be absolutely prohibited and violations of this rule treated as piracy. The delegates gave unanimous assent to this proposal informally subject to further consideration of the phraseology.

A plenary session of the conference on the naval limitation plan is close at hand, a session which Mr. Balfour has promised to enliven with

## BREAK UP JEWEL GANG

Marseilles—M. Malvy, declared by the police to be one of the most dangerous criminals in the world, has been arrested here as leader of a gang of jewel thieves who have been preying on American, French and British tourists in the Riviera hotels.

## "BILL" HAYWOOD PLOTTED PARIS BOMBING, IS BELIEVED

Paris—Detectives assigned to Communist investigations believe that "Big Bill" Haywood, now in Russia as friend and helper of Lenin and Trotsky, planned the recent bomb outrage against the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick. They assert that Haywood has for years hoped and planned for a campaign of international terrorism.

## Letting In Pauper Immigrants

Editor Post-Democrat:

Sir: I am submitting for publication the following item by the International News Service:

"Washington, Dec. 31—Secretary of Labor Davis's latest fad is that he favors an act of congress whereby the status of the immigrant to the United States can be determined before he sails for this country. The tragedies of families separated and hopes of a new-found freedom disappointed, are daily cast up as flotsam and jetsam in the weltering tide of humanity that flows through the immigration station. For the sake of humanity the standing of the immigrant ought to be determined before he leaves his own country," said Secretary Davis. "I sincerely hope that some system for selection on the other side may be worked out, and a law for putting it in effect placed upon the statute book at an early date."

The work of the immigration officials has been complicated by the new immigration law, which provides that not more than a certain quota of immigrants from any one country shall be admitted within the year.

It is not for Mr. Davis to say what kind of an immigration law the government of the United States shall have upon its statute books. That belongs to congress, and not to Davis. Secretary Davis is of Welsh parentage, was born under the flag of Great Britain and is a foreigner himself by birth.

I again repeat that part of Washington's farewell address to the American people: "See that you place none on the outposts but native born." Since the fourth of last March Mr. Davis has let down the immigration bars and has let into the United States over 500,000 foreigners, over 200,000 of them Italians. The steel corporation has its agents in Italy and pays their fare to this country.

Daniel Knight, American.

## THE MUNCIE POST-DEMOCRAT

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1922.

## LIVELY TIMES AHEAD

Councilman Roy Friedly, republican lined up with the four democratic councilmen, tried to put Fred Fromholtz over for president of council Monday night, but failed, the vote standing seven to six in favor of Elliott. Failing to put over his candidate Mr. Friedly then began the fireworks, making the accusation that the four democrats had not been treated right in committee assignments, and that the Southside had been woefully neglected in the matter of appointments.

It was apparent from the way things started off Monday night that two well defined factions will battle for supremacy in the council—one favoring the acts and policies of the city administration and the other posing as critics of the crowd in control. If the vote taken Monday night means anything one is inclined to believe that flaw pickers are slightly in the minority.

Councilman Friedly, who is the acknowledged leader of the Beveridge faction in Muncie and Delaware County, is evidently playing some kind of politics in stepping out as an insurgent at the initial council meeting.

The democrats themselves were not kicking because of their omission from certain committees, but Councilman Friedly seems to have taken up the cudgel for them.

His strictures against Mayor Quick, because of his alleged failure to recognize the Southside were somewhat out of order. Two laboring men, Jack Collins and Charley Fisher, were appointed members of the board of safety, Collins being a resident of the Southside.

Of course Mayor Quick should recognize the Southside in his appointments and in the following out of his policies, and we believe that he will do so.

We have just got through with a campaign in which one candidate for mayor shed tears by the bucketful over the woes of the despairing Southsiders. Is Councilman Friedly to step into the shoes left vacant when Roll Bunch heard the little birds singing and the referee counting ten?

William McCombs, late chairman of the Democratic national committee died, just after writing a book devoted to the vilification of ex-President Woodrow Wilson. We do not remember what the ailment was that caused the removal of McCombs from this mundane sphere, but it may have been thrombosis. Cursing Wilson seems to have been, in the light of mortality records of those who cursed him, a sort of a hazardous undertaking. We advise Senator Lodge to become vaccinated for thrombosis at once. God in His infinite wisdom and understanding seems to have taken His own plan of exterminating those who tried to drive to His grave a sick man whose bodily strength gave way after striving under the greatest load of responsibility ever carried by a living human since the world began.

Hooray! The Grand Old Party has redeemed its pledge to the people. Normalcy is now here. Rejoice and be glad. The factories are still down and the farmers are all busted, but the war tax has been removed from chewing gum and coco cola.

Charlie Murray, the great comedian and moving picture star spent several days in his home town, Muncie, this week. Muncie was honored by his presence. Charlie has made millions laugh and his name is a household word wherever movies are shown.

## A BIG SAVING

The annual report of Chief Forester Greely shows the national forests are bringing in about \$5,000,000 a year from fees from grazing and the sale of timber and at the same time the supply of feed and lumber is not reduced. It is said in 50 years these national forests, which are so splendidly managed, will be worth ten times what they are now in direct returns. There was a time when nearly the entire United States was covered with valuable timber, but havoc was wrought through forest fires and ruthless cutting. The forestry association has long worked hard to insure the safety of the forests, the great need of preserving the forests left, and the importance of nationalization of forest ranges. The saving announced speaks for itself and surely the fight was worth winning.

## NEW TAX LAW EFFECTIVE

Some of the changes in the federal taxes voted by Congress recently became effective at the opening of the new year were welcomed, for many reasons, by the average man and woman. The pennies collected in change and also required to meet the vexatious stamp tax are no longer necessary at the drug store, when a supply of tooth paste, patent medicine, toilet preparations, or similar commodities are needed and one wonders how that busy individual who has been announcing how much yearly women spend for luxuries will get his figures. For all the money required in the so-called luxury class, including also shoes and shirts and other clothing costing over certain prices has been eliminated. And this is not all the tax required for traveling by train, or boat, in sending freight, have been cut out, the income tax exemption increased at the same time—all of which are welcome. However there are still taxes.

New taxes of five per cent of the amount when the sale price exceeds given sums are placed on carpets and rugs, traveling articles, motor cars and wagons, smoking supplies, photographic articles, radio and cable messages, firearms, jewelry made of precious metals and slot vending machines.

Some special taxes retained are those on brokers, pawnbrokers, proprietors of public amusements, renters of public conveyances, and employers of child labor.

Stamp taxes still in force are those on stocks and bonds, and their sale, customhouse affairs, foreign insurance policies, powers of attorney, and playing cards.

## WILL LEAVE BELGIUM

Ohio is getting to welcome home another of its distinguished citizens. Brand Whitlock, statesman and writer, is soon to leave Belgium, where he has represented this country as ambassador. Mr. Whitlock has become a prominent figure among the men of world's affairs and has not only won for himself a place high in the esteem of the people of his own country, but in Belgium, his official home, as well. Whitlock, who was in Belgium in those trying days of the World War, never hesitated in telling German military men how the world looked upon their military tactics and his writing of "Belgium under the German Heel" has been read by hundreds everywhere. The story of Belgium suffering was sent to America by Whitlock in such a manner which brought help promptly from this country through the Hoover commission. His work in Belgium, it is unofficially stated, is about completed. His leaving will be regretted by people of that country, but at the same time he will be cordially welcomed home. It is believed he will return to his literary work and the world come still closer in touch with this gifted man through his pen. Ohio has good reason to welcome its distinguished son.

OLD FASHIONED BREAD AND MILK BEST  
FOOD FOR BABIES, IS EXPERT OPINION

By DR. H. E. BARNARD,  
Director, American Institute of  
Baking.

French Children Enjoying Plain bread Dr. H. E. Barnard

the milk and supplies the necessary starchy food and a very desirable form of protein for muscle building. The yeast used in making the bread is the richest of all known foods in the water soluble vitamins.

If in addition to the bread and milk diet, green vegetables are eaten, either in the form of salads or cooked, other important food elements are quite as important in nutrition as fat, carbohydrates or protein.

spinach, carrots and turnips have a high vitamin content and they are also rich in essential minerals which the growing child needs.

The popularity of the common fresh yeast cake, as a source of vitamins is in itself strong evidence that these little understood food accessories are quite as important in nutrition as fat, carbohydrates or protein.

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## WEEKLY LETTER

CLAUDIUS GALENUS

"Foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the son of man hath not where to lay his head."—Matt. 8:20.

How came the foxes to have holes? Simply, because they dug them. The son of man during the good days of prosperity, took no thought of the morrow, and his gross turbulence made him wretched with no place to lay his head.

During 1921, the year of re-construction, we experienced "hard times". The merchant had his "dollar sales", the laborer accepted a job at any wage, and the farmer, the good friend to all, "flew the coop" with the birds of the air.

The year Nineteen Hundred Twenty Two holds much good in promise. We all hope to be "settin' pretty" before long, but at the same time a great deal of re-adjustment must be brought about. Prices and wages must be equalized and the unpleasant economic pressures must be adjusted for the good of all. Diplomatic and financial affairs with foreign countries must be settled soon.

Secretary of Labor, Davis, in his new year urges all to "pull through and have faith". We assure the Secretary that we shall do our utmost to "pull through" if our "faith holds out".

The year 1922 promises to be an unusual one in the history of American politics.

As a rule, this year, a congressional one, is considered an "off year" in national politics. This coming November an entire new House of Representatives, 32 members of the Senate, governors, and other State officials of 34 of the 48 states are to be elected.

The Democrats have gotten on their "war paint" and are "plum full of fight". In the past they have always failed to "get up an' at 'em" soon enough or in other words about the time they would get the "yawn" out of their system and the "stiffness" out of their joints the Republicans would be "on high" with the "bacon".

At the present time the Democrats are organizing, "collectin' the jacks", and "whoopin' em up"—wonder if they are going to have a "slush fund"?—Oh Boy—imagine old Democracy with plenty of money—wouldn't the fur fly?

The Democrats don't expect the G. P. to repeat the overwhelming success of 1920. Even if the Democrats re-gain their "old stamping grounds" they should be satisfied. The Republicans already "concede" some Democratic strongholds and at the same time don't know "how in the dicken" to get squared around among themselves.

W. W. Durbin, State Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, has dared Harry L. Davis to run for re-nomination. If he would give Simon D. Fess a "dare" to run for the United States Senatorship against Alice Pomerene wouldn't there be some fun? Go after 'em "Bill"—every "dad-burned Democrat is "rarin' to go"!

When Woodrow Wilson went to Paris as one of America's representatives to sit at the Peace Table for the purpose of making a treaty and formulating the League of Nations he was criticized by a great many of his fellow countrymen; he was criticized because he went himself; he was criticized because he did not take one or more members of the Senate as members of the delegation. From the time he started the tremendous job of cleaning up the "ugly mess" he was ridiculed, mistreated and "knocked about politically".

Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States was the only man who had the constitutional right to negotiate the treaty "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate". He did not take a representative of the Senate with him but he did council their advice and assistance throughout the session. He did not ignore the Senate's constitutional rights nor usurp their powers. He knew he was directly responsible to the American people in safe-guarding their rights. He was determined to see that no "scraps of paper" nor "rotten diplomacy" existed around the peace table. He knew that some one had to be "on he did" the job well. When he re-toe-toe. This was his mission and turned home he knew everything that had transpired at the conference. He knew what he was negotiating and he was at all times prepared to answer any question pertaining to the document.

The "infamous propaganda" and the "Round Robin politicians" succeeded in making the average citizen believe that Woodrow Wilson was not "playing square".

Now we are stumbling along to "hatch-up" something to take the place of the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations. All of the "big talk" is done behind closed doors. This conference has been so secretive that Mr. Harding during last week had the wrong comprehension of the Treaty.

The treaty misunderstanding has brought to light some of the proceedings of the secret conference. Senator Lodge has stated that the Treaty was composed of "simple terms" and "trouble lurking in the back ground".

No doubt the President was misled on account of Senator Lodge being the "supposed" author of the Treaty but he was not one of the "Big Three" who framed the document, therefore, something went wrong and it was necessary for President Harding to make the humiliating announcement that he had been laboring under the wrong impression and in fact the Treaty meant something entirely different from his interpretation five hours and forty five minutes earlier in the day which was prior to the time he had seen Senator Lodge and Underwood.

We hope the President will take advantage of his constitutional rights and know for sure what the Treaty really is when he submits it to the Senate for ratification.

Chas. E. Morris, Washington, D. C., special editorial correspondent for the Dayton Daily News, sums up briefly the situation:

"Following the declaration of opinion by President Harding that he has had and now has full faith and belief

in the American delegates, the Washington opinion is emphasized that Henry Cabot Lodge, in presenting the four-power treaty, was either lost in the grandeur of his own egotism so that he did not know its meaning, or that he deliberately made himself part of a conspiracy to create humiliation for President Harding.

In the view, not only of responsible Americans in Washington, but also of authoritative spokesmen of other nations, the difference of opinion as to interpretation of the four-power treaty is of less material significance on the point involved than it is emphatic in meaning that the administration is "without sin". The president's humiliation is America's. No explanation, no apology, can eliminate that, either Lodge or Hughes is responsible.

Presidential explanations are like those of the head waiter when his minnows have made a mistake."

Do you remember when you were a kid in school and the teacher gave you a good "hogging" for something bad you had done; how you disliked her and the next day when the real "American Boy" spirit came to the surface, you said good mornin', gave her a big red apple and told her that you loved her? Well, it seems after we become men and women we are, at times, guilty of some of these boyhood tricks.

Today instead of hearing the bitter and prejudiced remarks about ex-president Wilson we hear a good word for almost every hateful one uttered a year ago. Today many of us see where he was right, where he was justified in his acts, and realize what a great man he is.

It is surprising to read now from the pen of some of his enemies during the Presidential campaign of 1920. We shall not recall the utterances and part taken in this campaign by any particular one but it might be well to quote Mark Sullivan, former editor of Collier's Weekly and Chautauqua Lecturer. The following is his idea as to what extent the Democrats may be justified in upholding the ideals of ex-president Wilson:

"The points the Democrats make don't go to the soul of the treaty. Most of them in their hearts feel that the treaty is mostly good and ought to be ratified. The thing they talk about with complete faith in their righteousness is the comparison between the forbearance which they are asked to practice now and the other hand, the ruthless malevolence with which the Republicans took the most unfair and vituperative advantage of every possible slip that Wilson made in connection with the League of Nations:

Within this field the Democrats are wholly in the right." If Wilson were today in Harding's shoes, if he were in the situation embarrassing us worse in which Harding and Lodge now are, and if the whole situation were today correspondingly reversed as it was two years ago, the Republicans would be making the heavens ring with words about duplicity, deceit and all the vocabulary that malevolence can call to its service.

The Democrats remember, and are justified in remembering, how Lodge and the other Republicans cross-examined Wilson like a man under suspicion of treason; how they abused him like a furtive thief of the nation's interests; how they took utterly unfair advantage of every occasion, just like the present one, when something came out by accident that Wilson had failed to tell.

Sympathizing With Wilson

If the Democrats could see some clear way of making the most of their opportunity to bedevil Lodge and Harding, without at the same time imperiling the treaty, they would go to it with all the heartiness of embittered men presented by fate with a wonderful opportunity for a unique revenge. The Democrats in the Senate, with the exception of a very few like Reed, have a devoted affection for Wilson, and a righteous and wrathful sense of the cruelties practiced upon him. That affection is increased every day by the manner in which Wilson now controls himself, and by the appealing picture his situation makes.

Wilson himself, by the way, does nothing to stimulate the indignation which leads the Democrats to think strongly of seeking revenge for the wrongs that he as their leader has suffered. Every once in a while it is said that Wilson is advising the Democrats to this course or that. The fact is that, so far as Wilson has any contacts with the Democratic leaders, he does not counsel them to a new course of embarrassment to Harding.

It would be more true to say the contrary. Soon after Harding was inaugurated it was common gossip that Wilson said to one of his friends that "he was going to show Harding how an ex-president ought to behave".

The fact is, Wilson has been affirmatively helpful to the Republicans in administration in the difficulties it has about foreign relations. The most responsible Republican leaders know this and appreciate it. I have talked with several of the comparatively few persons who have had any contact with Wilson about the Republican program on foreign affairs and I have never heard him quoted as saying anything except what was designed to be tolerant and helpful.

A fair translation of what Wilson has ever said to his fellow Democrats is that if the Republicans can find a better way than his they should be permitted to go so without embarrassment; that if his way should be permitted to go so without embarrassment, that if his way was best, then the world will come to it in due course, and that if some other way is best, everybody ought to help toward finding it and putting it in practice."

**METHYLATED BOOZE**

Edinburgh—At a joint conference of magistrates of Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen official reports were presented showing an enormous increase in the drinking of methylated spirits. United action to restrict purchases was decided upon.

## WHITE WINTER USHERS IN SEASON OF SPORT IN CANADA



The white season is with us again and in no country is it more eagerly welcomed or more generally enjoyed than in Canada. Young and old of city and hamlet, east and west, participate in healthful winter sports. Every hill is a potential toboggan slide and where nature has failed to place a hill, man constructs a slide.

Skiing, ski-jumping and skiforin' win more and more devotees each season and the list of snow-shoe clubs grows longer and longer. Lacrosse, ice hockey and curling have each their host of adherents. The Big Bonspiel held each winter in Winnipeg lasts for many weeks and is participated in by hundreds of players. Ice skating in the open and upon rinks is enjoyed as long as weather permits while safety reaches high tide during the Winter Sports Carnivals that are celebrated in various cities.

Quebec on her snow-mantled hills is the stronghold of winter sports. The famous triple-track toboggan slide that begins under the guns of the high-over-all citadel and ends in a huge snow bank at the town-end of Dufferin Terrace is the center of attraction for winter sportsmen who foregather in the Chateau Frontenac each winter.

Among the Laurentian Mountains of Quebec are many delightful resort, each with its special sport attractions. Montreal has that wonderful playground, Mount Royal, for skiing, tobogganing and tobogganing, with Fletcher Field at its base for skating and ice games. Winnipeg, Calgary and a score of other western cities have their bobsleighs, their ice-hockey and lacrosse seasons. Winter in the prairie cities is lived on in contests between rival port teams, by skating contests and local sport features, such as horse racing on ice in one locality and ice boating in another, with dog races in a third.

Banff, hidden among the snow-covered mountains of the Canadian Rockies, makes of winter a continuous festival. Trans-continental travelers are invited to drop off and play with the Banffites in the gorgeous ice palace which they build each year, to watch world champions try for ski-jumping honors and to participate in the gaiety that pervades the mountain resort during the months it is covered with a mantle of beautiful white—a mantle made of snowflakes—each snowflake an atom of individual beauty only revealed to the human vision by the microscope.

## AMERICANS REQUEST FRENCH TO SLACK THIRST

Washington—Before leaving Paris for the Disarmament Congress several members of the French delegation received requests from friends in America to bring with them extra cases of champagne and spirits. Because of their diplomatic immunity the French officials were able to export whatever they wanted to. Whether the requests from America were granted cannot justly be divulgued now, but French headquarters is very popular.

## Money Situation Encouraging

In money and banking the outlook is as encouraging as anywhere throughout the whole range of commercial and financial factors. The year 1921 has witnessed a very marked and definite cut in the cost of borrowing, which has affected not only short term paper but also long term or investment securities. It has lowered the rate of yield on the latter and enhanced their price while it has rendered possible the issuance of new securities at a lower price than was within reach at any time in the recent past. There is every reason to expect a downward tendency in money to continue into the New Year. This forecast, however, should be taken with some limitation. The Treasury Department has large maturities to meet early in the year and is well known to be working upon plans for rate representing reasonable but not perfect float great quantities of securities much below the best figures it now obtains. There is no reason to suppose that the banks will cut call or other rates, save on the most temporary basis, much below the figures that can be realized on Government obligations. Stabilized money with a refunding of debt. It cannot exactly low costs is the prospect for the coming year and it is one which promises well for the activity of the market since there is no reason to doubt the ability of our banking system to supply funds in any necessary amount for every legitimate purpose.

## Market Review and Outlook

According to recent estimates of the Census Bureau the year's output of manufactured products for 1919 was \$63,000,000,000, and on this basis the output for 1921 may amount to \$35,000,000,000, while that for 1922 may be as high as \$45,000,000,000. This is a forecast and as such subject to modification, but the facts already at hand show that with rising prices in copper, cotton, and in many other basic materials a good demand for existing accumulations may be looked for, the product taken off the market being at once used to work up finished goods for immediate sale. In fact during the year 1921 there has been a very great depletion, both of stocks of raw materials held over from the preceding year and of manufactured commodities which were being carried by sellers, in many cases, at or near the old prices at which they had been acquired. The last two months of the year have shown a very decided advance in the activity of business, and there is every reason to suppose that this will continue and grow more pronounced as the New Year grows older. Particularly in steel has the foundation been laid for a decided revival whose beginnings are already evident, proceeding as they do from an increased necessity for building materials and for railroad construction. The railroads themselves, although they have had by no means an easy year are now looking forward to distinctly better conditions basing their hopes

ers, and travellers to look into the opportunities of this oldest, yet newest section of China. The line has a total length of about seven hundred miles. The main line runs from Dairen to Changchun, where direct rail connection is made with Harbin on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. A wonderful land, rich in agriculture, timber, minerals, has been opened up. Ten thousand tons of coal a day are coming from the railroad's Fushun mines which have reserves of over one billion tons. The Anshan steel works is now operating two blast furnaces. The equipment was purchased in the United States. Two hundred million tons of iron ore are available for the steel industry. Dairen, the Southern terminus of the line, has a foreign trade of \$360,000,000. The open door is proclaimed in Manchuria with equal opportunities to all, and the South Manchuria Railway Company invites American capitalists, exporters, import

## -Markets--

U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates  
Washington, D. C.  
For the week ending January 4, 1922

## Grain

Market unsettled during the week, and prices show net declines. Demand for cash wheat at close slightly better with good export demand. No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.16; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.07; No. 2 mixed corn 47c; No. 2 yellow corn 48c; No. 3 white oats 34c. Average price to farmers in central Iowa for No. 2 mixed corn about 34c.

## Hay

Market continues inactive. Receipts generally light. Country loading in west light because of bad roads and winter weather. Demand also dull and for immediate needs only. More activity expected as freight reductions become effective. Quoted January 4; No. 1 timothy, New York \$2.50; Pittsburgh \$22; Cincinnati \$20.50; Chicago \$23; Minneapolis \$18.50.

## Prize Prize-Winner

Edinburgh—As a prize winner at flower shows, William Hotson, of Langholme, has almost a monopoly. He exhibited at five shows this year, taking 65 firsts, 55 seconds, 25 thirds and two fourths.

## MAN UNDER BED

Barnet, Eng.—After looking every night for forty-two years, Mrs. Mary Goddard found a man under her bed. She kicked him heartily, whereupon he rolled forth and dived through a window. He was badly hurt and is now in the hospital.

## VALLEY OF LOST TRIBES

Peking—An exploration party is being formed here to go to the Valley of the Lost Tribes in the Hsiang-ling district. The people in the valley have been cut off from the rest of China for hundreds of years by an imperial diet.

## 78-ROUND DUEL

Rome—The name of a woman prominent at court is mentioned in connection with a duel fought by Count Pietro Rusconi and Lieut. Alfiero Albelli. The men engaged with swords for 78 rounds, but neither was seriously wounded. Their seconds finally stopped the duel.

## Rubber-Using Insects

When Para rubber trees are tapped, after the gum has run into receptacles and stiffened a species of large black ant is accustomed to cut out pieces of the rubber and carry them away. Bees also find use for India rubber, and some species in South America actually cut the bark of trees that produce resinous substances in order to cause a flow of the sap. The gum is employed by the bees as a ready-made wax for their nests.

## Livestock and Meats

Chicago hog prices made net declines of 25c-65c during the week. Beef steers and heifers were practically steady with butcher cows 10c-25c higher. Feeder steers unchanged. Fat lambs and yearlings were generally 25c higher; feeding lambs unchanged. Fat ewes ranged from 50c-75c higher. January 4: Chicago prices: hogs, top \$8; bulk of sales \$6.85-\$7.40; medium and good beef steers \$6.50-\$9.10; butcher cows and heifers \$3.35-\$8; feeder steers \$5-\$6.50; light and medium weight veal calves \$6.25-\$9; fat lambs \$9-\$10.75; yearlings \$8-\$10.50; fat ewes \$3.75-\$6.50.

Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending December 30 were: cattle and calves 22,207; hogs 3061, sheep 22,697.

## Fruits and Vegetables

Eastern potato markets showed a strong tone during the week. Round whites up 25c-40c in New York City wholesale market at \$2.25-\$2.50; per 100 lbs. bulk, sacked stock, ranging \$2.35-\$2.50 in eastern cities. Northern round whites down 40c in Chicago, carlot market at \$1.65-\$1.80, up 20c in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati at \$2.25-\$2.35.

Apple prices higher. Demand light. Some stock from cold storage is quoted. New York, baldwins, A1, 41c.

## "Marse Henry"

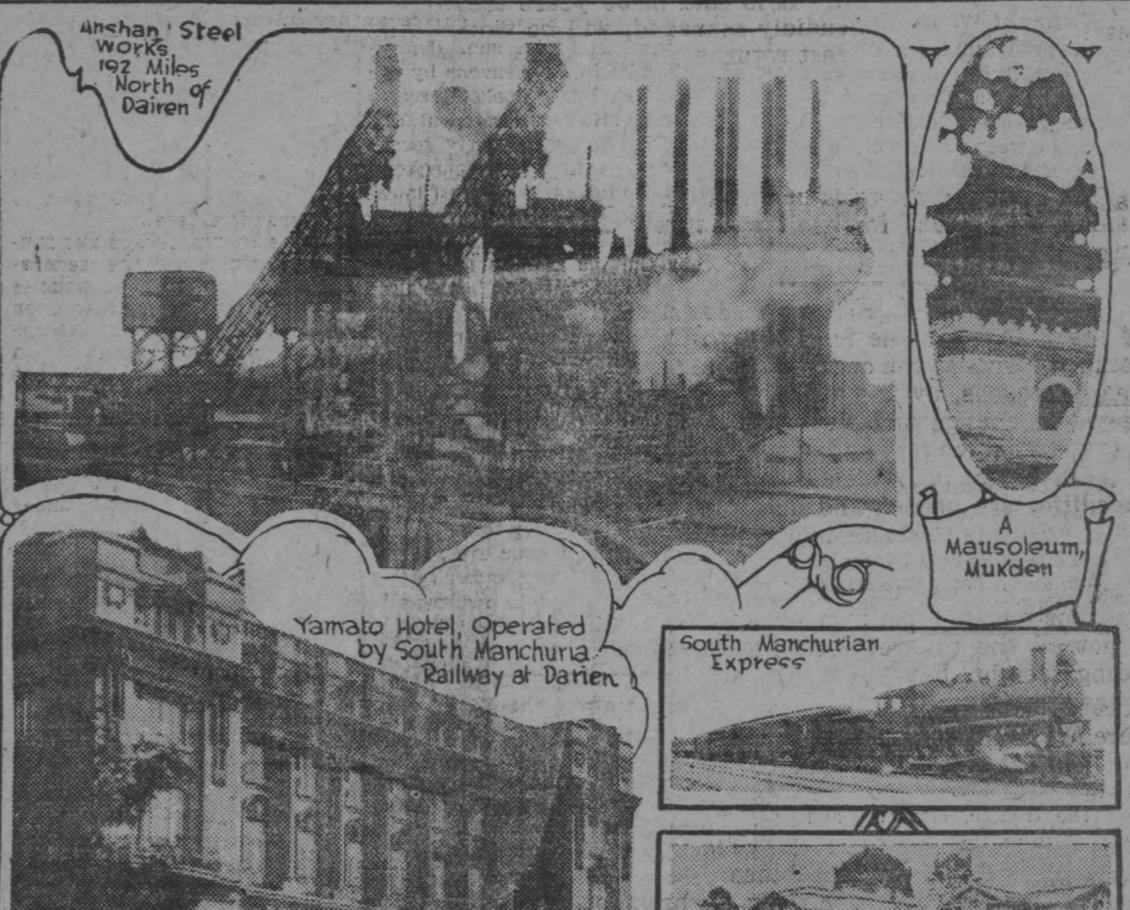
"Marse Henry", as he was called, was a distinct loss to his country and to those men, loyal to his country, and to those whom he loved.

We share in the sorrow for the loss of the ones in the death of "Marse Henry", one of the greatest and noblest men.

Previous to his death he said, "I am prepared to surrender my life to God, who gave it. We do not know about these things and I face with serenity, whatever it may be."

"Marse Henry", we know, you have gone to your reward.

## ANCIENT LAND OF MANCHUS RE-ECHOES TO ROAR OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES



## PROTECTED BY WHITE BONE

How People of Eastern Algeria Guard Themselves Against the Glance of the Evil Eye.

People who live in eastern Algeria always have a few beehives near their homes. Sometimes the Berber will place the beehives on the roof of his house.

The Berbers know bees as well and like honey so much that from earliest infancy they look upon the bee as a friend who must be guarded and need not be feared. The Berber housewife takes great care of her bees. She makes sure that a sand storm suddenly sweeping across the great desert will not utterly ruin the beehive. She protects the hives, their store of honey and the workers who make the honey by covering the hives with mats. Underneath the beehives, in plain sight of every one who passes, a white bone swings in the breeze. The Berber is superstitious, and his chief fear is danger from the evil eye.

Fear of the evil eye has come down through the ages. It is common in many other countries, particularly the south of Europe. In all these lands, various talismans are supposed to ward off the dangers of the evil eye. The chief reliance of the Berbers is placed in a white bone. Any bone will serve so long as it is white, and so placed that it catches the eye of the passer-by.

The bone is believed to catch the glance of the person who may have an evil eye. Being attracted by the gleaming white bone, the glance of the evil eye is believed to be held by it and kept from banefully falling upon the object it is placed to protect.

## SEEM TO ENJOY WORRYING

Persons Possessed of That Tragic Temperament Can Only Be Regarded as Afflictions.

Even if the "manufacturers of worry" only suffered themselves, it would not be so bad; unfortunately, however, they have a knack of transferring their tragic feelings to others. A whole household of people can be made miserable by one person with a tragic temperament.

The question arises: What is the best way to deal with them? Experience tells me that we should never show sympathy. At the same time, nothing is gained by making little of a trouble which they regard as gigantic. That has an irritating effect!

The best cure is to ignore their "tragic tales" as much as possible. Just express a passing regret that "the grocer has failed to send" or that "a husband started on his journey without his tooth brush" (as if he couldn't buy one in the place for which he was bound, or clean his teeth with a handkerchief) and nothing more!

When one has been polite, then pass on to talk of something else. Of course, one could quote:

"A trouble's a pound or a trouble's an ounce."

A trouble is what you make it. It isn't the size of the trouble that counts; it's just this—how do you take it?

But the verse is an old one, and I doubt if it has had the effect of decreasing the apparent size of any trouble which came the way of those with "tragic temperaments"—London Answers.

## Causes of Winds.

Winds are produced by a disturbance of the equilibrium in some part of the atmosphere; a disturbance always resulting from a difference in temperature between adjacent sections. Thus, if the temperature of a certain extent of ground becomes higher, the air in contact with it becomes heated, the air expands and goes toward the colder or higher regions of the atmosphere; whence it flows, producing winds which blow from hot to cold countries. But at the same time the equilibrium is destroyed at the surface of the earth, for the pressure on the colder adjacent parts is greater than on that which has been heated, and hence a current will be produced with a velocity dependent on the difference between these pressures; thus two distinct winds will be produced—an upper one setting outward from the heated region, and a lower one setting inward toward it.

## The Victor's Privilege.

The man and the boy met at the entrance to the little park, and walked down the path together. The man noted the disheveled appearance of the lad and questioned him.

"What's the trouble, sonny? You look like you'd been in a wreck?"

"Nope. Been in a fight," the boy informed him carelessly.

"Been in a fight, eh?" the man repeated. "And who whipped?"

"I did, of course," the boy answered, contentedly. "If I hadn't whipped do you think I'd be tellin' you about it?"

—Kansas City Star.

## Aurora Australis.

During one of the British expeditions to the antarctic regions, more than sixty observations were made of the aurora australis, the southern counterpart of our northern lights. The appearance of the light resembled that presented in the arctic regions. But the maximum frequency did not occur during the months of the long polar night, and the phenomenon was most intense at the time of the equinoxes, when the sun is perpendicular over the equator, and day length is simultaneous at both the north and the south pole.

## \$12.50 PER KISS ON TRAIN

New York—Joseph Gwynn became unduly hilarious on a subway train and kissed Mrs. Frances Damen twice. She had him arrested and he was fined \$25, or \$12.50 per kiss.

## TALES OF ANCIENT VOYAGERS

Make as Pleasant Reading Today as They Did When They Were First Written.

Many of the tales of voyagers that were collected by Richard Hakluyt in the time of Shakespeare are fully as pleasant to read now as "Robinson Crusoe" or "Gulliver's Travels," and they have the advantage of being shorter. Take, for instance, "The First Voyage of Master John Davis, Undertaken in June, 1585, for the Discovery of the North-West Passage, written by John James Merchant, servant of the Worshipful Master William Sanderson." Here we read of the discovery of a land "the first sight whereof did show as if it had been in form of a sugar loaf standing to our sight above the clouds, for that it did show over the fog like a white liste in the sky."

Mooring the barque in good order, the captain and his company went on shore on a small island, where they found people who showed them a "thing made like a timbrel" which they "did beat upon with a stick, making a noise like a small drum." Then John James Merchant goes on to tell of the canoes which these people had, the rocks of the land "very fair, like marble, full of veins of divers colors," of their sleds, of their fire backed by stones laid like a wall, of their fruit like currants, and of the pools of snow-water beside cliffs "of such ore as Master Forbisher brought from Meta Incognita." A pleasant land it was to discover, and a pleasant land it is to discover today with the help of some parts of Hakluyt's tales.

## IF THAT NAIL HAD BUT HELD!

Good Story Explains Why His Satanic Majesty Can Not Endure Sight of Horseshoe.

Tradition has not designated the manner of hanging the horseshoe; it has no such influence in this respect as the crescent moon is supposed to have upon rainfall, by pouring out or retaining luck. The superstition is of the vintage of mortality plays in Merrie England, and is a part of the folklore of the farm in feudal times; the horseshoe frightens the devil away.

The story runs that the devil, driven out of the fertile country into the rocky hills by the good people, found one hoof worn to the quick by a sharp stone. Limping in pain to a village smithy, he terrorizes the smith at night into fitting him with an iron shoe. The canny smith in friendly chat finds his customer much the same as the general run of the peasantry. Emboldened by the roaring of his forge fire and the ring of his hammer on the anvil, he drives all the nails but one in the usual manner, clinching them in the hoof; then, asking his confiding client to put his hoof on the floor that he may judge the fit, with a mighty blow he drives the last nail right through the shoe deep into the caulk floor.

Leaving the raging devil a prisoner, he goes to summon the villagers to dispatch him. This strategy did not succeed, for the terror-stricken devil in his struggles wrenched off the shoe and with bleeding hoof in great pain escaped to continue his evil practices. But to this day whenever he sees a horseshoe hung up he flees the place in shame and fright.

## First Stage in Star's Birth.

The vast black mass, 20,000 times larger than the sun, demonstrated to exist in the heavens by the Dutch scientist, Dr. Pannekoek, seems to upset all earlier astronomical calculations. It is, comparatively speaking, so near us that Dr. Pannekoek suggests that the sun itself must move around it once in 2,000,000 years—drawing the earth with it. "We believe that the black body must consist of dust, and that this is the first stage in the birth of a star," said an expert. "As it condenses it gets hotter until it becomes luminous and visible. Sudden 'flares' or 'new stars' have been seen in our lifetime, but the black cloud of dust appears to be the real beginning. The amazing feature is the nearness of the body. It is relatively as close to the earth as a foot rule would appear to be if only two feet away from your eyes. It is quite possible that even vaster bodies of this kind exist."

The body is 280,000,000,000 miles away.

## The Law and the King.

We remember that, even in the days of almost universal assent to the divine authority of kings, Justice Coke could boldly challenge and check the autocratic Charles with the judgment that the law was superior to the will of the sovereign. Christian teachings and evolution of two thousand years, and the slow and laborious development of the principles of justice and judgment by proof, demand this crowning triumph of ages of sacrifice and struggle. The closing of the nineteenth, the most benevolent and progressive of centuries, would be made glorious by giving to the twentieth this rich lesson and guide for the growth of its humanities and the preservation and perpetuity of civilization and liberty.—Chauncy Depew.

## Value Increased.

She (pouting)—You don't value my kisses as you used to.

He—Value them? Why, before we were married I used to expect a dozen in payment for box of candy, and now I consider only one of them sufficient payment for a new dress—Boston Transcript.

## \$12.50 PER KISS ON TRAIN

New York—Joseph Gwynn became unduly hilarious on a subway train and kissed Mrs. Frances Damen twice. She had him arrested and he was fined \$25, or \$12.50 per kiss.

## CLASS-ROOM TEACHERS CONVENE TO PLAN 1922 CAMPAIGN; "BETTER SCHOOLS FOR OHIO," SLOGAN OF THE LEAGUE



EDITH CARRINGTON

plate the accomplishment of real services to the children and the community.

The Ohio League of Teachers' Organizations is an affiliation of class-room teachers, which secures to teachers the benefits of an interchange of ideas and of keeping in touch with current educational matters. The service which the league renders is similar to that rendered to physicians and lawyers through the medical and bar associations, according to Miss Carrington, who will be one of the speakers at the convention.

## SOME AUTOMOBILE DON'TS

Don't drive fast around turns or over rough roads.

Don't apply brakes suddenly, except in cases of emergency.

Don't attempt to shift into reverse gear when going ahead.

Don't allow your clutch to engage suddenly.

Don't drive on crowded thoroughfares until you thoroughly master the operation and driving of your car.

Don't attempt to start motor with any of the transmission gears in mesh. Have gear shift lever in neutral.

Don't leave your ignition switch "on" when motor is not running.

Don't tamper with your carburetor unless you know it is out of adjustment, and not even then unless you know just what you are doing.

## AVOID GRITTY SUBSTANCES

Dust Reflectors With Feather Duster or Soft Cotton Cloth—Wipe With Grain Alcohol.

Motorists usually pride themselves on keeping the car engine clean by giving it a bath in kerosene every so often; this is to remove the heavy grease deposits that accumulate on its exterior. To get into all the crevices, beneath the carburetor and around the

motor.

Don't tamper with your carburetor unless you know it is out of adjustment, and not even then unless you know just what you are doing.

Don't leave your ignition switch "on" when motor is not running.

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