E'S SLY HAND SEEN IN PUBLIC SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS

MARKS OF THE BEAST REVEALED

THE FACT that Leif Ericson, the courageous Norse sailor, set foot on American soil five hundred years before Christopher Columbus landed on a West Indian island seems not to have impressed the men who write the textbooks studied by Protestant children in the public schools of Michigan and Indiana.

James Albert Woodburn and Thomas Francis Moran, two Indiana college professors, knowingly are not serve the Roman cause to the best of their ability in the history textbooks they have written for public school use. Their "Makers of America" is used in sixth and seventh grade school rooms in Michigan, their "Introduction to American History" is studied by sixth grade pupils in Indiana and seventh and eighth grade pupils in Indiana use their "Elementary American History and Government."

In "Elementary American History and Government" **they dismiss Ericson with one line, comparing him and his brave crew with "a flock of sea birds," who "alighted, lingered for a while and then went their way."** Thus disposing of the man who first sighted America, the historians turn to Columbus in these words: **"We must now turn to the real discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus, the famous Italian navigator."** They are careful to italicize the word "real."

CHARLEMAGNE BEING CROWNED EMPEROR

Columbus As Roman.

The picture they paint of Columbus is one of a devout Roman Catholic, "who considered himself as an agent chosen by Heaven to accomplish a grand design." **They endeavor to show that it was only through the efforts of the Roman church that America was discovered, thereby entitling the vatican to the United States. Why else do they tell in detail that it was the prior of the convent at Rabida that interceded with the king and queen of Spain in behalf of Columbus? Why else do they say, on page 15, that "the hardened mariners, about to sail, attended mass and went to confession in order to be prepared for the worst? Why else do they print a picture of Columbus setting sail with a number of Roman churchmen at the wharf to bid him Godspeed?**

Prominent by its absence is a statement of the fact that Columbus was cast in prison, through the influence of Roman Catholic dignitaries, and, as a result, "died in poverty, wretchedness and obscurity."

The climax is capped with this assertion on page 22: **"It would have been more fitting to name the New World 'Columbia' in honor of Christopher Columbus."** It matters little, apparently, that the militant arm of the pope's church in America is named for the man who followed 500 years later in Ericson's footsteps and "discovered" America.

"Roman" Explorers.

It seems peculiar that Messrs. Woodburn and Moran should take excessive pains to get the Roman church in the foreground of every important feat of discovery or exploration. On page 49 a Jesuit priest stands alongside LaSalle at the mouth of the Mississippi. On page 50 another Romanist, Father Marquette is featured in a full-page illustration of the early Mississippi. The illustrations in the same authors' "Introduction to American History" are just as objectionable. In that book, Protestant children are regaled with the sight of a picture in full colors of St. Augustine preaching before King Ethelbert. On page 115 Pope Gregory is shown fondling the angelic Angle children of Roman Catholic mythology. "The Writing Room of a Monastery" is shown on page 118 and on page 120 there is a large picture of Charlemagne receiving his crown from a priest. Roman churchmen are assigned prominent positions in the full-page color illustration of King John singing the Magna Charta and Peter the Hermit, duly appointed by the pope to preach the crusades, is pictured on page 164. On page 198 Columbus is depicted laying his case before Queen Isabella, who is surrounded by Roman churchmen and on page 200 a priest is shown blessing the departing Columbus.

The following quotations from the two Woodburn and Moran books indicate the Romanist tone of both texts:

"Gregory was a pious monk who was afterwards known as Gregory the Great. . . . Some years later, this same Gregory became pope of Rome."—Page 115, "Introduction to American History." (Copyright, 1916, Longmans, Green & Company.)

"The monks were religious bodies of men who lived together in monasteries. Sometimes they lived secluded from the outside world and again they mingled with the people. These monks lived under very strict rules of discipline and usually took vows of 'poverty, chastity and obedience.' . . . The monks were also the most zealous missionaries of the time." Page 117, "Introduction to American History." (Copyright, 1916, Longmans, Green & Company.)

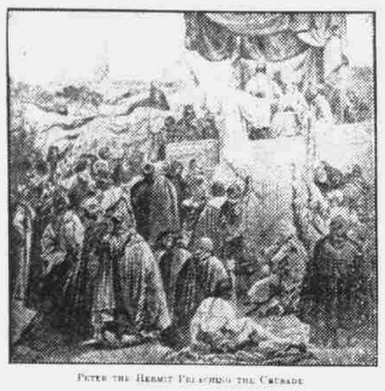
"The monks cared for the sick and gave alms to the poor. In doing the work of charity, the women, who were called nuns, were also a great assistance. In some instances the monastery and the nunnery resembled our modern hospitals."—Page 119, "Introduction to American History." (Copyright, 1916, Longmans, Green & Company.)

"John and the pope quarreled over the appointment of an archbishop of Canterbury. John wanted one man and the pope favored another. John was stubborn and the pope placed England under the interdict; that is, he prohibited all church services in that country. There was to be no church bell, no marriage, no funeral, no mass. He also declared John excommunicated, or cast out of the Roman church. To cap the climax, he took the kingdom away from John and then gave it back to him on condition that he pay the pope one thousand pounds per year for it. John agreed to all of these humiliating conditions and the money was actually paid for a number of years. John kept on going from bad to worse, until finally the nobles and the clergy thought the time had come to call, 'Halt'."—Page 144, "Introduction to American History." (Copyright, 1916, Longmans, Green & Company.)

GREGORY AND THE ENGLISH SLAVE CHILDREN

"The pope addressed the meeting and made a most wonderful speech in which he depicted the cruel wrongs and urged his hearers to act at once. This speech has been called 'one of the greatest triumphs of human oratory'."—Page 163, "Introduction to American History." (Copyright, 1916, Longmans, Green & Company.)

"The hardened mariners, about to sail, attended mass and confessed their sins, in order to be prepared for the worst."—Page 200, "Introduction to American History." (Copyright, 1916, Longmans, Green & Company) and page 15, "Elementary American History and Government." (Copyright, 1919, Longmans, Green & Company.)



PETER THE HERMIT PREACHING THE CRUSADE

"In the following spring, Cartier and his sailors gathered in the Cathedral of St. Malo, went to confession, listened to the mass, and received the blessings of the bishop. They then set out for the New World."—Page 230, "Introduction to American History." (Copyright, 1916, Longmans, Green & Company.)

"The priest and the monk followed (the explorers) with the crucifix. . . . The monks were so much in earnest about their work that sometimes when they were not able to induce the Indians to attend their schools, they compelled them to do so by kidnapping. This was probably the beginning of compulsory education in America."—Pages 24 and 245, "Introduction to American History." (Copyright, 1916, Longmans, Green & Company.)

"They (the explorers) also brought the Christian religion to the New World. In 1641 some Jesuit priests said mass in the presence of two thousand savage Indians where Sault Ste. Marie now stands."—Page 49, "Elementary American History and Government." (Copyright, 1919, Longmans, Green & Company.)

"We must now turn our attention to the Roman Catholic colony of Maryland. Four years after the founding of Boston, the first settlement was made in what is now the state of Maryland. . . . Calvert was a Roman Catholic and a great favorite of the king. . . . While the proprietor was a Roman Catholic, many of the colonists were Protestants. These, however, were granted religious toleration. . . . This was much better than the Puritan plan."—Pages 74 and 75, "Elementary American History and Government." (Copyright, 1919, Longmans, Green & Company.)

Thus we find the Messrs. Woodburn and Moran, whose warped ideas reach Protestant children in Michigan and Indiana through the medium of authorized school books, defending Romanism. They try to show that America belongs to Rome and that religious toleration in this country was the result of an act in a Roman Catholic colony. But the authors give themselves away completely on page 461, where, inserted in an account of the World War, they have reproduced a picture of a Knight of Columbus kitchen far behind the front line trenches. It would be well for Protestant parents in America to ascertain who is writing the textbooks used in the public schools.

THER VICTS, D SONS

, for Benefit olics Only, ardinal.

LINES PLAN

et" to Be Essen- e of Program, Announced.

(Special to The Kourier.)

ork, Jan. 19.—Not so o it was announced in judiced newspapers that st majority of the convicts he penal institutions of d States were Roman lics. This announce- was not based on hear- r was it issued by what the Catholic political machine is d to term "intolerant bigots." eful and impartial survey was of virtually every prison in the ry and in checking up the reli- denominations of the inmates. igures showed a vast preponder- of Romanists, most of whom, umably were products of the rochial schools.

Here Is the Sequel.

Now comes the interesting and en- htening sequel to the story, which reprinted from a United Press dis- tch published in daily newspapers. "Cardinal Hayes announced today auguration of a model probation stem for criminals, in connection ith the court of general sessions, e oldest and largest criminal court the United States. Investigation d supervision service will be con- ned to Catholic offenders, who have en convicted of felonies. The Car- nal's announcement follows:

"'Announcement was made today Cardinal Hayes through his secre ry for charities, Rev. Robert F. eegan, that there will be inaugur ed in the court of general sessions model probation system, with ained social workers, mental clinic, nployment bureaus and other pro- ressive facilities. The new organi- tion will be financed by Catholic acking of all of the social resources the archdiocese of New York.

"Ample Budget Needed."

"'For the first time in this coun- y there will be a demonstration of hat the probation system can ac- mplish when it is provided with an mple budget, scientific equipment, d the trained service of experts rdinal Hayes's plan contemplates a rough-going test of the possibi- of probation as a reformative of under the most favorable aus- es and supported by an adequate d competent organization. The ighest standards of probation prac- e and procedure will be put into fect.

"'Mr. Edwin J. Cooley, who is rec- nized as the foremost probation uthority in America, has been in uced to take charge of this new ndertaking.'"

Under the Dome

Bureau of The Kourier, 215 G St., Washington.

Twenty-four governors of states now t as members of the United States enate, according to a count that has ust been made. The sewearing in of iram Bingham as senator from Con- ecticut has served to call attention the large number of former gov- rnors of states now serving in the enate.

President Coolidge himself went om the gubernatorial chair in Mas- achusetts to the vice presidency and nally to the Presidency. Senator ummins, now president protempore the Senate, its presiding officer in e absence of a vice president, was overnor of Iowa before he entered e Senate.

With the swearing in of Senator ingham, of Connecticut, the entire epresentation in the Senate of three tates will be by men who have pre- iously served as governors. New e has Edge, Republican, and Ed- rds, Democrat; Wyoming has War n, Republican, and Kendrick, Demo at; and now Connecticut has Me ean, Republican, and Bingham, Re- ublican.

Eighteen states today are repre- ented in the Senate by men who have lled the office of governor, as fol ws: Arkansas, Robinson; Califor ia, Johnson; Florida, Trammell; Ida o, Gooding; Indiana, Ralston; Iowa, ummins; Kansas, Capper; Kentucky, tanley; Maine, Fernald; Massachu etts, Walsh; Michigan, Ferris; Ne ada, Oddie; New Hampshire, Keyes; orth Dakota, Frazier; Ohio, Willis; outh Dakota, Norbeck; Virginia, wanson; and Wisconsin, LaFollette.

A few days ago an ex-governor of Wyoming, John E. Osborne, called at e Senate to see his friend, former vernor and now Senator John D ndrick, of Wyoming. On the same and at the same hour, another governor of Wyoming, R. D. Carey, led at the Senate to see his friend, overnor and now Senator Fran E. Warren, of Wyoming. Sena Warren on entering the reception m with Carey, recognized Osborne stopped to chat. Then attention called to the unusual circum ce of four ex-governors of one , Wyoming, meeting without any ious arrangement.

Rush of Words.

oth houses of Congress are having ush of words. Last year beat all er years, with a total of 19,475 es, so Public Printer Carter says his report to Congress.

here were 17,547 bills printed, one them alone making a volume of pages.

here was a total last year of ,000 visitors to the Washington ouument in this city. Two hundred forty thousand went to the top, feet, on the elevator and 109,582 lked up the steps. Some climb.

AMILY THANKS KLAN FOR SERVICES

(Special to The Kourier.)

, L. I., Jan. 19.—The Klan eceived a letter of thanks amily of the late Charles S. of Port Washington. He recently at the Nassau The letter ex- of the mother. others, for

SENATE PASSES MUSCLE SHOALS UNDERWOOD BILL

Measure Supported and Opposed by Members of Both Major Parties.

Bureau of The Kourier 215 G St., N. W., Washington.

Muscle Shoals legislation, so far as the senate is concerned, has been a funny experience, senators having traveled around in a circle, as it were, for six weeks and finally adopting the Underwood private leasing measure by a vote of 50 to 30.

This unusual situation was brought about by a legislative tangle almost unprecedented in recent years in the upper branch of congress. First the Senate, substituted, 48 to 37, the Underwood bill for the Norris Governmental ownership plan. This was accomplished by administration senators going to the Underwood ranks.

Then, deserting the Underwood bill, administration supporters linked up with progressives and a few Democrats to kill the Underwood measure by substituting for it the Jones commission plan. The vote was 46 to 33. Senator Curtis, of Kansas, Republican leader, warned his followers not to desert the Underwood bill saying such action would provoke Democrats into swinging their strength to the Norris plan, introduced in a modified form as a substitute for the Jones bill. This is exactly what happened. The Norris plan then carried by one vote, 40 to 39.

Encouraged by the rapid shifting of sentiment, Senator Underwood revived his original bill with section four cut and this m re was finally ed 59 to Hou sion passed a bill accepting the offer of Henry Ford, since withdrawn. The procedure now in the House remains to be determined. The bill either can be sent to conference or can be referred to the Military committee.

Friends of the measure are bending their efforts now to have it sent to conference between the two houses with a view to obtaining final congressional action before this session expires on March 4, wh pponents are laying their lines to it referred to a committee in th that there will be no final acti this congress.

The plan is to n nitrate at Muscle Shoals i r and to manufacture fert arm- ers of this co

American Order Declared Cure For Ills of America

(Special to The Kourier.)

Phalidalphia, Jan. 19.—The Ku Klux Klan was declared the cure for America's ills by the pastor of St. Luke's Reformed Episcopal church, Frankfort, in his Sunday evening sermon. He did not mention the patriotic organization by name, but his implication was so plain that there can be no doubt as to the organization he had in mind. He said the Klan came into existence at a time when the enemies of Protestantism were about to succeed in their avowed purpose of making America a Catholic nation.

More than two hundred members of th order, attired in citizens' garb, attended the service in a body, and at the conclusion of the sermon a beautiful American nag was pres ted to the pastor. The presentation was made by the leader of the local Klan organization and two members clad in the garb of United States sailors, in the name of "Christian Americanism." The leader made a brief speech, to which the pastor responded with a whole-hearted endorsement of the patriotic movement. He expressed his appreciation for the gift and concluded by saying, "The Ku Klux Klansmen are our friends."

The pastor took his text from that part of Second Kings, relating to the Prophet Elisha's deliverance from the Assyrians by unseen armies which filled the surrounding mountains. He took his analogy from this, saying that another unseen army now stands ready to deliver America.

After the service he shook hands with the Klansmen individually.

719,000 WAR VETERANS PAID COMPENSATION

Approximately 719,000 adjusted compensation certificates, totaling $750,000,000, have been mailed to world war veterans, it is stated at the Veterans' Bureau.

The bonus staff, by working night shifts, is handling 22,000 certificates daily. The Bureau also has prepared for mailing in March, as provided by law, 45,000 checks for the bonus cash payments, amounting to about $1,530,000.

ORDER HE NEEDY AT NARK ELSEWHERE

(Speci Kourier.)

Nap 19.—The Klan did the distribution of ver and has re- ver al quarters ed announced a contri-

IMPORTANT NEWS OF WEEEK AT A GLANCE

General

WASHINGTON.—The size of the United States Army has been fixed tentatively by Congress at 119,000 men. The House also authorized an appropriation of $14,000,000 for Army aircraft activities.

BOSTON.—Harry L. Pest has petitioned the Suffolk county probate court for permission to change his name to West. He says he was born in New York in 1901 and for nine years has been known as West, therefore desires to be completely rid of the pestiferous title.

NEW YORK.—England could stop the flow of liquor which is constantly pouring into the United States, declares Senator Borah of Idaho, in a letter to Chairman Smith of the Committee of 1,000 for Law-Enforcement. He declared the Eighteenth Amendment gave notice to the world that the future policy of America would be dry and that this country is entitled to have this policy respected by every other nation.

WASHINGTON.—Placards designating every building condemned as a firetrap are being tacked up by a force of men under direction of the city building commissioner. Many houses, it is said, were veritable tinder boxes.

NEW YORK.—While admitting that the Dawes reparation plan marks a great historical event in economics, John H. Fahey, publisher, former head of the Chamber of Commerce of the United State, declared the plan is far from being a common prescription for the settlement of war debts. He attributes the present muddle to the "short-sightedness of Congress."

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—A fissure in the earth two inches wide and forty feet long was discovered across a tract of land near here after a severe earthquake.

GREENFIELD, IND.—The "ol' swimmin' hole" immortalized by James Whitcomb Riley in his famous poem is to be purchased by the city of Greenfield and a Riley Memorial Park established on the surrounding land. For once, not a single taxpayer has indicated that he will protest the purchase.

WASHINGTON.—John Snook, warden of the Idaho penitentiary has been appointed as head of the Federal Prison at Atlanta by Attorney General Stone. Snook is expected to accept the position and to assume his duties within a few days.

NEW YORK.—The expense of the League of Nations for the present year will be $4,371,963, according to figures compiled by the Secretary General of the League, and made public by the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Fifty-five nations will share the expense, Great Britain being the largest contributor.

PALMBEACH, FLA.—Maxine Elliott, actress, had a narrow escape from drowning here while bathing in the surf recently. She was rescued by Thomas L. Chadbourne, near whose home she was swimming. She was unconscious for nearly an hour.

CHICAGO.—The cause of the Federal Government's recent success in prohibition enforcement in Chicago lies in real co-operation, Edwin A. Olson, United States Attorney, told the Better Government Association in a recent address. The district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and judges all are pulling together, he said.

WASHINGTON.—Secretaries Hoover and Gore presented their views of agriculture before the National Council of Farm Associations here recently. Mr. Gore urged a co-operative plan of marketing and Mr. Hoover also urged the importance of eliminating waste of every sort.

NEW YORK.—Organization of a Philippine branch of the English-speaking Union of the United States, with Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood as honorary president is announced from the national headquarters of the union here.

CINCINNATI.—Henry Ford has purchased a hansom cab from W. J. Mulvihill of Cincinnati which in days gone by carried many theatrical celebrities. The vehicle was imported from France many years ago.

NEW YORK—The governors of forty states have been asked by the Ameican Peace Award to induce their respective state legislatures to adopt resolutions "urging the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to present to the full Senate, at the earliest possible moment, the question of our adherence to the World Court on the Harding-Hughes terms.

NEW YORK.—Trade between the United States and the west coast of South America was 50 per cent greater in 1923 than in 1914, the Department of Commerce announced recently. The opening of the Panama Canal is chiefly responsible for the increase in South American trade relations with the rest of the world. The canal cuts the distance by sea from Valparaiso to New York by half.

WASHINGTON.—By writing 815 words on the back of a postage stamp, J. M. V. Ficklin believes he has established himself as a new kind of champion. He declares the feat was performed without a magnifying glass.

DENVER, COL.—Warden Tynan barricaded himself in the state penitentiary here when notified that he was suspended as head of the prison by orders of the governor on a charge of cruelty to prisoners. The warden declares the governor has no power to suspend him and slammed the door in the face of a deputy sheriff who attempted to serve the order on him.

NEW YORK.—American children attending the Shanghai American school in the French concession at Shanghai were endangered when General Chi Bsieh-Yuan, tuchun of Kiangsu province captured the city, according to advices received from the American minister at Peking. A veritable rain of bullets flew over the school during the battle, it is said, but none of the children were injured.

WASHINGTON.—The first fourteen electoral votes for President Coolidge and Vice-President-elect Dawes were delivered to Senator Albert B. Cummins, president pro tem of the Senate, a few days ago by special messenger. The New Jersey delegation cast its votes in the record time of fifteen minutes.

ANN ARBOR.—The new literary building of the University of Michigan has been named by the board of regents after the former president of the university, Dr. James Burrill Angell. It replaces the old University Hall which was erected in 1847 as the main building of the college.

ATLANTA.—The Stone Mountain Memorial Association which is carving a gigantic Confederate memorial on the face of Stone Mountain has announced a contribution of $10,000 from Thomas Fortune Ryan of New York.

Radio Waves Search Arctic for Nutting

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Willia mNutting, of Brooklyn, N. Y., lost with his four companions in their tiny vessel, the Leif Ericsson, for the past four months, after having started to follow the course taken by the Vikings from Denmark to Little Harbor, Labrador. Government cruisers and planes having failed to find them, radio was used recently: "Have you seen Nutting?" being broadcast from KDKA, East Pittsburgh; WBZ, Springfield, Mass., and KYW, Chicago.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Hoover is authority for the statement that conditions in the United States are sound and indicate great prosperity in 1925. Agricultural products, he said, are showing recovery, Germany is coming back strong and the consuming power, both at home and abroad is increasing.

WASHINGTON.—Preparations have been started for placing in Bethlehem Chapel on Mount St. Alban a permanent sarcophagus to receive the body of Woodrow Wilson. Work will be begun immediately, it is announced, and will be under the personal supervision of Mrs. Wilson. It is expected that the task will be completed within a week or ten days.

NEW YORK.—Cecil De Mille may take over the studios of the late Thomas Ince, according to announcement in film circles. Douglas Fairbanks is said to have given out the word that De Mille was negotiating for the property. The Ince studios are considered the most modren and best equipped on the Pacific coast.

WASHINGTON.—Because he pulled the tail of his sleeping dog as a playful prank, Samuel Cooper landed in a local hospital with a severely bitten left arm. He was unable to explain to the police why he had toyed with the canine and for a time it seemed that the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would take a hand. However, examination of the arm indicated that the pranker had been punished enough by the dag.

NEW YORK.—After a complete examination of plans submitted by leading architects of the United States, the jury appointed to select the design for Harvard University's $5,000,000 school of business administration has selected the one submitted by McKim, Mead & White of this city. The plan will be presented immediately to President Lowell and the overseers of the university.

BOSTON.—Thomas W. Lawson, author of Frenzied Finance and Boston financier arrived in Boston last week from Bar Harbor, Me., to undergo a serious operation. He has been in declining health for several months, physicians state.

WASHINGTON.—The resignation of Secretary of State Hughes, effective March 4, according to leading Republicans, leaves the way clear for President Coolidge to carry out his foreign policy by exercising a more direct control over the Department of State. Until now, the President has allowed the Harding policy of allowing the Secretary a free hand in the conduct of foreign relations.

NEW YORK.—A Supreme Court jury awarded damages amounting to $75,000 to Miss Ruth Knoeller, 27, of Brooklyn, against the City of New York for injuries received when an automobile in which she was riding on Feb. 15, 1924, plunged over an unguarded embankment in the Bronx. Three other persons in the car were fatally injured. Miss Knoeller sued for $100,000 damages. She charged that the accident had deprived her of her sense of smell and taste and that her physical and nervous condition have rendered her an invalid for life.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A time bomb loaded with fifty revolver cartridges exploded in a telephone booth in the main entrance of the Hall of Justice here recently. The building was partly wrecked but no one was injured. The blast created a panic among prisoners housed on the fifth floor.

CHICAGO.—Protection for women and children against criminals was demanded of the authorities by religious and civil leaders at a recent conference, Mayor Dever, about whose head the storm is raging, has declared additional policemen is the only solution.

SYRACUSE.—Federal Judge George Washington Ray, 80, one of the two Federal judges for the northern New York district, is dead. Judge Ray was a Civil War veteran and a former member of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA.—Another war is inevitable if France persists in occupying territory along the Rhine, Sir George Paish, eminent British financial authority and publicist told the Trans-Atlantic Society in a recent address here. The Dawes plan, he said, does not solve the problem involved in the Rhine controversy.

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge is in favor of a reduction in the interest rate on moneys due the Federal Government from railroads whih aggregate $350,000,000, he has indicated. He urges a refund with the rate to be decided by authorities directly in charge.

NEWARK, N. J.—Sun's rays, passing through a bowl of goldfish is said by firemen to have caused a blaze at the home of Dr. Morris Zimmerman. The bowl acted as a burning glass and set fire to a cane-bottomed chair. The goldfish continued their swim, unmindful of their danger.

NEW YORK.—The ma Madison Square Garden, and scene of ma

events in the last two generations, will be perpetuated in a new $5,000,000 memorial building, construction of which is to be started soon. It will be the largest covered arena in the world, it is said. George (Tex) Rickard is the promoter.

NEW YORK.—A young woman reported at police station that she had been robbed of her handbag in a nearby picture theater. "I'm policewoman Jacobs," she said and the sergeant demanded to see her badge. "I haven't got it," she replied. "It was in the bag that was stolen."

CHICAGO.—College life was declared a real waste of time for many young men declared J. B. Johnson, dean of the college of Science, Literature and the Arts in a recent address. An intelligence test, he said, would reveal a large percentage of unfit.

LEWISTON, ME.—Francis Curran, 9, has the distinction of being the youngest speaker, so far as is known here, ever to speak before a Rotary Club. He is a ward of the Healey Asylum and made a brief speech of thanks for a recent contribution by the club to the institution.

PHILADELPHIA.—A flute, 3,000 years old, which is believed to be a relic of King Pharoah's days, recently was presented to the University of Pennsylvania. The instrument resembles a minature double-barreled shotgun, but is not so deadly.

WASHINGTON—That Chinese, eager to enter the United States, have paid as high as $1,000 for a job with which to work their passage into this country, is charged by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seaman's Union before the House committee ivestigating the shipping board. Efficiency among the crews of American vessels, he said, is at its lowest ebb because of the practice of hiring Chinese coolies.

CHICAGO.—Chicago's economic loss due to smoke and injury to health amounted to $42,500,000 in 1924, the report of the smoke abatement commission declared. The per capita laundry bill of the city for the same reason, it said, was $3.25 larger than that of the ten leading cities of the United States.

NEW YORK.—The closed car is the automobile of the future, judging from the 1925 automobile show now in session here. A slogan of "learn a traffic rule a day and keep the coroner away" also is being hammered into the minds of persons attending the show.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Founder's Day was observed at the Indiana State Normal School here an January 6. The institution was founded fifty-five years ago and the principal address was delivered by President Emeritus William W. Parsons, who was one of the original students.

Don't lose faith in this country of 110,000,000. There are at least 75. The devil is always pictured with horns, hoofs, and tail, but we have seen him dressed otherwise coming out of a confessional.

A parochial school head-master is a veneer of medieval learning plastered over a dome of insolent, Pope-made ignorance.

Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman

KEYSTONE VIEW CO., NEW YORK

Clyde B. Aitchison, of Portland, Ore., who has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, succeeding Henry C. Hall, of Colorado.

Business

ANNECY, France.—Because they are alleged to have urged the sale of government bonds by holders and thus impaired the credit of the republic, two employes of the Bank Foncier Francais were sentenced to eight month's imprisonment and fined 100 francs each. The sentences were suspended on payment of the fines.

MEXICO CITY.—The Mexican government is to devote $42,000,000 of its 1925 budget to payment of interest on its foreign debt, it is announced here.

WASHINGTON—Consolidation of the Daniel Ripley and the Lykes Bros. ship lines, operating chiefly between European and the United States ports, is announced by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

NEW YORK.—With the hope of making 1925 a banner year in the dress industry, not only in volume but in quality as well, officials of the Associated Dress Industries of America are holding a conference in this city.

CHICAGO.—Cash wheat hit the $2 mark in at least four important centers within the last week, it is announced here. A decrease in the visible supply is reported, which, grain men say, partly accounts for the rise.

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has reaffirmed its decision issued in 1923 relative to prohibiting railroads from giving special car supplies to bituminous coal mines which supply railroad fuel. Mine operators charged that the practice was discriminatory.

NEW YORK.—Forty-four more industrial stocks reached new high marks for the last two years in last week's trading.

CHICAGO.—Announcement that the Illinois Central railroad company has contracted with the Commonwealth Edison company to supply electric power for its Chicago Terminal lines has been made here. The contract is for a period of ten years, it is announced. The Illinois Central is the first railroad to accept the proposal to electrify roads entering Chicago.

NEW YORK—The dollar of last week was worth only 66.7 cents on a 1913 basis, industrial experts have figured out. For the first quarter of 1924 is rated 66.1; second, 69.1; third 67.9; fourth, 65.0; for December it rated 64.1.

CLINTON.—Rats carried $202 in currency out of a cash drawer in the soft drink establishment of Court L. Meyer in about six months, according to clerks who recovered the amount by tearing up the floor when the money kept disappearing. Of that amount, it is said, $94 vanished in one day. Most of the bills were badly mutilated. The signature was chewed from one check for $2.

Foreign

PARIS.—Clemenceau, "the tiger of France," is as young as ever, despite the weight of years and cares of state, said Winston Churchill, the British chancellor, after a recent visit to Clemenceau's "lair" in the Rue Franklin.

DUBLIN.—A proposal to end the litigation in the United States between the Free State government and the Republicans over the $2,500,000 collected in the United States for the Irish cause before the Free State war was discussed recently at a special congress of the Gaelic League.

LONDON.—The statement for the academic year 1923-24, issued by the Rhodes Trust in connection with Rhodes scholarships, shows that during the year sixty-four Rhodes scholars took up their scholarships for the first time. The academic year 1924-25 starts with 180 scholars in attendance.

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Bird flights without movement of the wings is confined to planing from higher altitudes, according to a Belgian army technical expert, Maurice Boel, who has just returned from Argentine after studying the flight of the Condor and other large birds.

TEHERAN, Persia.—Parliament has sanctioned the bill exempting from customs duties for a decade agricultural and technical machinery accessories. An exception is made in regard to machines for sewing, embroidering, printing and engraving.

TOKYO.—The government is making a strong effort to colonize and develop the waste lands of Hokaido Island for the 40,000 to 50,000 government employes who will be let out under the retrenchment plan. These men are to receive a substantial bonus when discharged.

The name of the Klan is graven deeply on American soil. It cannot be erased with a sponge wet with holy water.

The priests of his day sought to restrain Peter from preaching what his conscience dictated. His answer to them was: "We ought to obey God rather than men."

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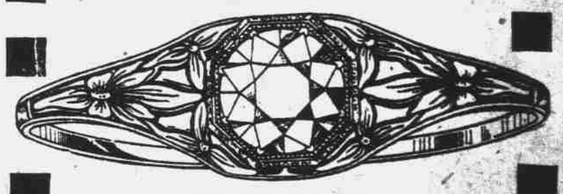

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