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CHAMP CLARK

The passing of the venerable and beloved Champ Clark will bring sorrow to many a heart in his own party and a tinge of regret into the hearts of the opposition, for there was no man more popular at Washington with republicans than the Missourian. The late Edgar D. Crumpacker for so long a congressman, once said of Champ Clark to the writer: "I am glad to count Champ Clark as a warm friend of mine." He was a Democrat of the old school that has nearly passed away and as congressman and leader of the lower house, Clark's name has been associated with some of the greatest legislation of modern times. But for William J. Bryan he would have been nominated for president of the United States by the democrats at Baltimore and his election would have followed had he been chosen. For 27 ballots he led in the race and then Bryan spoke against Wall street, because Belmont, Murphy and Ryan were working for Clark and that killed Clark's chances and incidentally broke his heart. The cup was dashed from his lips and Bryan got his reward by being made Wilson's Secretary of State.

Champ Clark's name will long live in the annals of these great decades in American history and the democrats have lost a distinguished member of their party.

GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS

These are times when most persons are engaged in the business of watching for straws to see which way the industrial-business winds are blowing. Assurances from many sources that business will be better soon may have their psychological effect, but the average person sees evidence to back up this assurance.

Concrete backing for the optimism expressed in so many quarters seems to be provided by a record which is kept by the New York Tribune, which takes note of the buyers who visit the metropolis from all sections of the United States. These records are kept each month and comparisons are readily made with other periods.

The records show that visiting buyers in January, 1920, totaled 1,271, which was 700 more than the total for both October and November last, when the business depression began to be felt in a large degree. One year ago the demand for goods was greater than the supply.

The records for January, 1921, which have been announced by the Tribune, show that 6,710 buyers were registered in New York City, or within about 500 of the number who visited the market one year before, when the merchants were clamoring for goods to supply.

ply the demands. These buyers are in the market for business, not because they need the trip at the expense of the firms for which they work.

It is true that buyers must look some months or weeks ahead in order to be prepared for the seasonable trade, but the fact that they have confidence enough to enter into contracts should encourage the belief that "business as usual" will soon be the watchword, and that trade will again be on the upward way to industrial and commercial prosperity.

A HARD LESSON TO LEARN

While several million men were serving in the military forces during the world war, hundreds of thousands of men and a large number of women were mobilized for work in the munitions plants and in other industries that contributed to the success of the war. One of the problems of reconstruction is found in the voluntary industrial workers.

Through the operations of the draft and the demand for labor in the industries of the nation the farms were practically denuded of young men, notwithstanding that large numbers of them were able to obtain deferred classification on account of the importance of agriculture in the conduct of the war.

The fact that so many young men and many more youths were able during the war to earn more money than they had ever dreamed of realizing from their labor, created in them a disinclination to return to farm life.

Large numbers of them will not be needed when peace-time industrial operations are resumed in full, and farm life will have a few attractions for many of them.

While many persons who left the farms for the cities will find it advisable to return to their former work, it is not likely that they will feel the enthusiasm that should mark the work of men or women in any form of activity. There will be no "easy money" on the farms, and the lure of city life will be lacking.

The world war, although fought 3,000 miles away, has transformed the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans who probably were reasonably well satisfied with their work in the rural districts. Even under the stress of industrial depression, it is doubtful if they will return to the farms in large numbers. Agriculture has suffered a distinct loss, and the towns have gained many persons who may be seriously hampered in the development of normal lives.

COUNTRY NEEDS DOCTORS

Attention is called to an increasingly important factor in rural life, the difficulty of obtaining medical service when needed, by a news item which announces that three villages close together in a prosperous farming section of Ohio are without a doctor, and inducements are offered to a physician who will locate so as to serve the three communities.

The life of the country doctor is hard. He must travel all kinds of roads in any sort of weather at any hour he is called. It is probable that his remuneration is less than that of physicians more favorably situated. This makes young men just entering the practice of the profession seek locations which entail less strain on the physical powers and promise greater income. Yet people in remote localities fall ill or meet with accidents, just as do people in more congested neighborhoods. A life often depends on the promptness of the physician in reaching the patient.

In New England the situation is so bad that it is proposed in some instances to appropriate public money to induce doctors to locate. If young doctors have ambition to exhibit the best in their profession they will go with true missionary spirit where their services are most needed. It may be too much to expect that many will submerge everything in service, but that phase should not be overlooked. The physician imbued with the best spirit of his profession considers the remuneration he receives but a small part of his reward. The satisfaction felt in having relieved suffering humanity is the best part of his compensation.

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