

HERRICK SCORES "FAD" OF STATE R. R. OWNERSHIP

Mounting Costs, Lower Income, Inevitable Result of Further Experiment.

(By Associated Press)
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 21.—Myron T. Herrick of this city, member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, declared in a statement today that "the turning over of the vast system of railroad lines to the control of the government, and through the government to the control of organized labor, would be a long step toward the establishment in this country of an autocratic power that would imperil the liberties of the American people."

Mr. Herrick, who was formerly governor of Ohio and American ambassador to France, is a banker, director of the Erie Railroad and of the New York Life Insurance company.

Mr. Herrick asserted in his statement that "the experience of the last two years with the railroads, as well as the telegraph and telephone, is ample proof that there is neither efficiency nor economy in government control. He said that such control and operation would defeat the purpose for which the railroad brotherhoods were established and that it would involve a huge addition to the public debt as the value of the railroads was estimated at \$17,000,000,000.

Terrible Deficit Incurred.
Referring to the agitation by railroad employees through the officers of their organization in favor of government ownership of the roads, Mr. Herrick said:

"This propaganda will not be favorably received by the people of this country, who, as always, must pay the bill. The deficit incurred in less than two years of federal operation is already more than \$500,000,000 and is mounting at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day in spite of the sharp increases in freight and passenger rates."

"Directly or indirectly, in taxes, freight charges and increase in the cost of goods, the burden of that deficit falls on the people and contributes in tremendous measure to the oppressively high cost of living. In the face of that, should the government consistently wish to perpetuate governmental control of the railroads?"

"I cannot believe the brotherhoods have thoroughly considered the consequences that would follow government ownership or that they have prepared to exercise this great power. Their present propaganda is wholly at variance with the character of their organizations and with their long and honorable history."

To add the cost of the railroads to the government debt, Mr. Herrick said, "would weaken the government borrowing power, depreciate further government securities and increase the rate at which the government can borrow. He pointed out that the war had added 20,000,000,000 to the public debt in two years and that the annual interest charge alone is now almost equal to the whole annual expense of the national government before the war."

"To buy the railroads and double the national debt would be exceedingly unwise," said Mr. Herrick. "It would simply multiply the principal and interest which the people must pay."

Problems Must Be Solved.
"Uncertainty in business will not cease until the railroad problem is solved," asserted Mr. Herrick. "Every delay means tremendous loss to the country. All the billions of wealth owned by the people of the United States are to go forward or backward, dependent upon the legislation which is just ahead. A mistake will threaten the whole financial structure."

Mr. Herrick said that he believed the best plan yet presented for solving the railroad question was that presented to congress by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. This plan, he said, provides for a fixed percentage return to the roads and that where a road makes a profit in excess of 6 percent the excess shall be divided between the government, the employees and the railroad in his opinion this plan protected all interests—the public, the shipper, employees, and owners.

"The time for experiments has passed," said Mr. Herrick. "The government has followed fads and fancies far enough. Now let us forget party and politics and devise a practical plan for the businesslike management of our great vehicles of commerce giving men of experience and vision a chance to exercise their abilities. Radical experimentation is unthinkable."

Tennis Stars of State To Meet at Ft. Wayne

(By Associated Press)
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 21.—The state open tennis championship tournament will open here Saturday, Aug. 23, and continue to Aug. 30. The tournament, which will be held at the Fort Wayne country club, includes four championship events—men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles. The last time the event was held was in 1916, when R. A. Holden of Cincinnati, won the singles title.

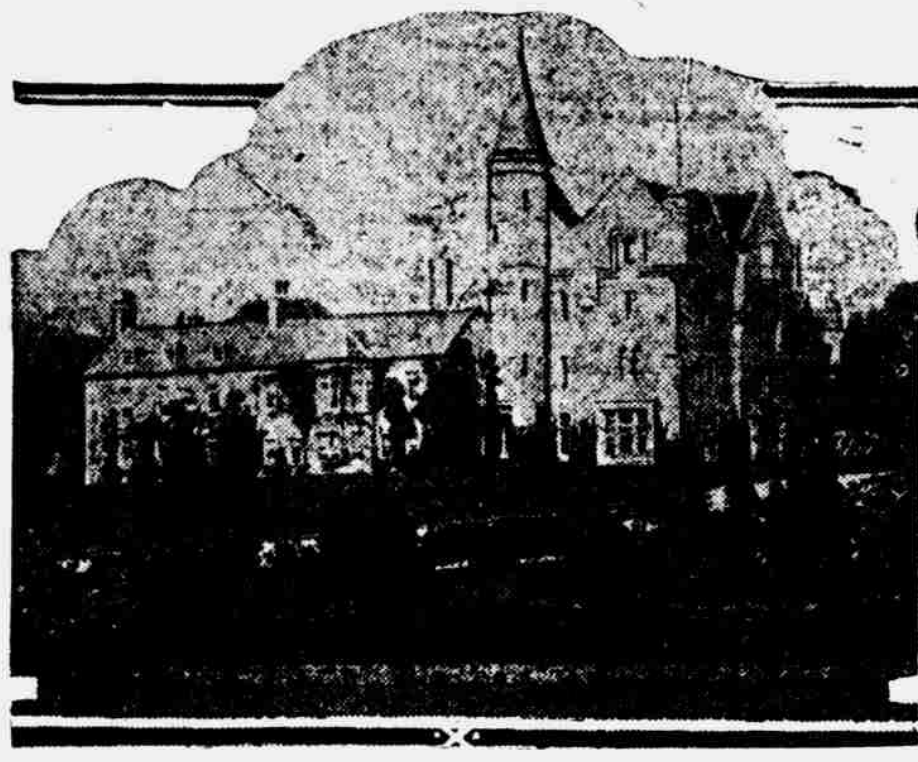
MICHIGAN AFTER PACKERS

(By Associated Press)
LANSING, Mich., Aug. 21.—Michigan representatives of the big packing interests will be subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury investigating into living costs here, unless the packers, who offered their assistance, reply to an invitation that they appear August 26, Attorney-General Groesbeck said today.

WAGE DEMAND GRANTED.

(By Associated Press)
BRUSSELS, August 21.—It was announced in the senate yesterday that a settlement had been reached between the government and the railway, postal and telegraph operatives whose demand for a minimum wage of eight francs daily has been granted. The strike committee organized by the men has been dissolved.

CARNEGIE'S CASTLE PROBABLY WILL GO TO HIS DAUGHTER



Castle Skibo, the Carnegie home in Scotland, and Mrs. Roswell Miller, Carnegie's daughter, who probably will come into possession of it.

It is believed that Castle Skibo, the Scotland home of Andrew Carnegie, iron master who died a few days ago, will go to his only daughter, Margaret, now Mrs. Roswell Miller. The probable acquisition of a castle all her own by this American girl is interesting. She will be the envy of every girl and matron in wealthy social

circles in the country who would give much to have such a home in which to stage great social functions. And yet Mrs. Miller cares nothing for ostentatious affairs and consequently will give little thought to using the castle for large receptions. The only daughter of the millionaire married Miller, formerly an ensign in the



U. S. navy, last winter in New York. The wedding was a simple one, attended only by the immediate families.

Solons of Ten Western States Propose to Combine To Vote for Interests of Constituents in Congress



Shaded portion of map of United States shows the ten states, New Mexico, possible addition is outlined. Photo is of Representative Julius Kahn of California.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The West wants its "rights" in congress. It wants them irrespective of either political party. For the purpose of getting them an informal organization has been set under way. The scheme has interesting possibilities. Thus far it is of limited scope and purpose. But underlying it is a plan to weld ten states of the Far West into a unit in behalf of legislation that the West wants.

Such a unit would be a power in congress, and particularly in the senate. A hard and fast combination of twenty senators on a given issue would be something to conjure with. Unquestionably it could accomplish many things that it set out to do. If it did not get what it was after it could block the wheels of the senate in most effective fashion.

Pacific Solons Meet.
One day recently there was an informal meeting of the congressional representatives from the three Pacific coast states, Washington, Oregon and California. The session was held in the office of Representative Julius Kahn of California, a Republican. But the most significant feature of the meeting was that it was attended by Democrats as well as Republicans. It was a bi-partisan get-together attempt to frame a tariff bill to protect Western magnesite, which is essential in the manufacture of hard steels.

But while magnesite was the subject which brought the Pacific coast members together, regardless of party, most of them had in mind a more far-reaching purpose. At this meeting the idea of bringing into a voting combination on western issues all members of both parties from the ten Rocky Mountain and Coast states was discussed. Representatives of Idaho, Colorado, Nevada and Arizona have already expressed themselves as favorable to the idea. Utah, Montana and Wyoming are expected to take a favorable attitude. Eventually New Mexico may be invited to join.

The ten states first named have twenty senators and thirty-two representatives. In the House such a combination would not be numerically formidable, but in the senate it would constitute more than a fifth of the entire membership.

The chief idea that the westerners have is this: Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific seaboard there is a vast area of rich territory, filled with raw materials of various kinds that have not been developed. Any legislation affecting the development of this territory will be voted for by the entire delegation if the plan goes through, regardless of which particular state happens to be directly affected.

For a long time there has been desultory talk in congress about solidifying the western vote, but for various reasons the attempts that have been made to bring about an organization have failed.

West Out in Cold.
The westerners of the east have been developed almost to the limit, those of the west are to a large extent untouched. They are not at all in sympathy with many eastern ideas concerning the development of natural resources. Several years ago, in Idaho and Utah, the federal government withdrew for conservation purposes certain mineral bearing lands. The matter has rested there and no means have been furnished for developing these resources. Idaho complains because there are about 3,000,000 acres of phosphate lands within her borders remaining undeveloped, and Utah because she contains large coal deposits that cannot be reached, because there is no way

of obtaining title to the land. Efforts have been made to push through congress a mineral land leasing bill, but have failed.

Now the westerners are expressing a determination that this bill shall be put through. They also want a water power leasing bill. Meantime, they are trying to get together on magnesite which is only one of their numerous points of sympathetic contact.

London Housewives Used To Bake in Public Ovens

(London Chronicle)
What memories the suggestion of communal kitchens revives. For we had to some extent its prototype in London in the baker's oven, where all and sundry could have their dinners cooked at a charge of 2 pence a dish. The practice, which obtained to a very large extent forty or fifty years ago, was made necessary owing to the fact that few working class houses boasted of an oven or kitchen range. And no every Sunday one could witness the interesting spectacles of thousands of fathers of families, whose prerogative it was by stringent unwritten law, attired in their best clothes and high hats, carefully conveying the weekly joint, which was, as a rule, in a dish with potatoes all around it, to and from the bakehouse, mindful on the return journey of the housewife's injunction "not to spill the gravy."

Campers May Use "Y" Pool; Hayward Conducts Classes For Women Swimmers

Paul Hayward, former assistant physical director of the local Y. M. C. A., will have charge of the women's and girl's swimming classes Friday afternoon and night, Lester W. Carlander, general secretary of the "Y," announced Thursday.

Hayward will also help the association out at "field day" which will be held at Glen Miller park, under the auspices of the "Y."

For the benefit of the campers, Carlander announced, the Y. M. C. A. is granting free use of the swimming pool and showers to out-of-town campers, the only charge being for the soap and towels, upon presentation of their season ticket.

The schedule for campers wishing to take advantage of the "Y" offer follows:

Boys, 10 to 15 years, Mon., Wed., Sat., 7:30-9 p. m., and Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9:30-11 a. m.; Men and Boys, 16 and older, 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., week days, excepting boys' and women's hours; Women, Fridays, 2:30-4:30 and 7:30-9 p. m.

DENY FUND FOR KAISER

(By Associated Press)
BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Zeitung Am Mittag says the finance ministry has given denial to Die Freiheit's report regarding a bill providing for 170,000,000 marks for the former emperor.

CIVILIZATION IS ALL WRONG, SAYS CALIFORNIA HERMIT IN NEW YORK

(New York Mail.)
Bill Pester has very long hair, a silken beard covering his face, wears as few clothes as the law allows, and when at home, in his desert shack, living the life of a hermit in Palm Canyon, Cal., he wears none at all. He has been in New York several days, thinks it a tragic joke, calls its people "nuts," and is spending part of his time working in a Third Avenue vegetarian restaurant.

That was why I went to see him, expecting to find the real "nut." I came away thinking the "Palm Canyon Hermit" was not far wrong in some of his conclusions.

He came from the kitchen to greet me. He had been preparing vegetables for the cook, for although Pester eats but two things 365 days of every year, even those things he eats cost money and in the "uncivilized world," as he calls every place but his primitive haunts, even production of fruit and bread necessitates labor.

Bill Pester's hair, light brown, with golden tints of the sun's bleaching through it, was banded with a white cord around his forehead. Only the corduroy trousers, the sleeveless blue shirt and the modern canvas shoes destroyed his resemblance to paintings of the Savior. His voice was soft and his words were spoken with a slight accent. The clear, straight-forward blue eyes belied any question that might be in mind as to his sanity.

"My problem is solved," he said. "If the thousands of people who hear my solution would only think, as well as listen, the problem the whole world is trying to solve would be answered."

Civilization All Wrong
"Every step of so-called civilization is a step in the wrong direction. The greater external enlargements and improvements that are mastered, the smaller the real development grows. Real advancement lies within us, not in machinery."

"The people of this city are like a cage of rats sunk under water. Fighting, killing, worn out and dying in the attempt to simply live."

"There is but one ideal place to live. That is the first discovery in my quest. It is in the tropics. Why the world should endeavor to get away from Nature, to improve on the plan of life that was given us is what I ask. There nature supplies clothes, coal and food."

"In the ten years I have lived the life I do in Palm Canyon, I have never been sick. I have spent fifty cents on my teeth. That was to have a filling reset that had been put in before I discovered the right way to live. My food is fruit and bread. The fruit I gather, or buy at the prices fruit is secured in the tropics. Watermelon, ten cents; cantaloupe, 3 cents."

Bill's Recipe for Bread.
"The bread I eat I make myself. I use half cornmeal, half whole wheat, and I bake it in a pan over the fire. Bread is only for filling, anyway, and the fruit juices offer the flavor. There is no need of asylums or hospitals if you live right."

"The Indians and Orientals were able to communicate through thought—so why all the worry, time, money and energy to perfect wireless apparatus?"

"There is but one way to live and be happy. It is to live naturally, be natural and think naturally. Then all

the world is right, because what you are not pleased with you will leave. If all people did that, the things that are not natural would not survive."

"I wear my hair long so I will not be a slave to my hair. If I cut it that means I must have the money for a hair cut. If I don't have money then I must hurry and get it, or be miserable in not getting it. If hair was not natural it would not be. The hair on my body does not grow long, so it shows the head was supposed to be protected by the hair. A wind blows and cools my head. A hat would stop the breeze from reaching the head."

Hermit May Be Right.
And so it was with every inquiry as to why he did this or that. To every argument offered for the necessity of the improvements of modern days Pester goes backward in his logic to the days when it was unknown, before the days when gold began to exact toll from everyone.

As you see the wonderful muscle, the clear, clean skin, the abundant and beautiful hair of this man, then watch the faces of those in subway streets, and offices of civilized New York, hear the cries of children playing in dirty gutters, young men bold, nervous wrecks struggling to pay the rent to the landlord, who in turn fights to make enough to pay for his stocks and bonds—of modern days.

Then Palm Canyon, with a thatched shack made of palm reeds and stalks, sounds restful, and you wonder if "Bill" isn't right.

Necktie Made of Glass Is New Dress Prospect

In these days of substitutes one must be prepared for surprises, although it would be difficult not to be, at least a passing interest in so novel a departure as a necktie made of glass.

Such a tie was recently shown to the writer by a member of a firm of glass makers.

Everyone has seen the curious multi-colored centers which the glass-makers used by schoolboys often contain. These centers are composed of very fine glass threads, and it is the latter that are employed in the manufacture of glass neckties.

These ties, in fact, are nothing more than lengths of glass threads woven together; and as such they can be twisted and knotted and generally ill-treated, like the ordinary everyday necktie.

It was recently announced that collars of paper would shortly be on the market. They are said to be much cooler and lighter than the perspiration-provoking linen or "soft" collar.

Paper can be put to various uses in the matter of providing substitutes for clothing. We are threatened with paper shirts; and a determined effort is being made to produce from the same source a suitable substitute for cloth. One wonders what would be the effect of a heavy shower on these garments.

Underclothing made from surplus supplies of the fabric used in covering the planes of flying machines has already been put on the market; and the experiment looks like aiming a serious blow at the laundries, since it is stated that the materials, being less porous than that usually worn, requires far less washing.

GENERAL'S DAUGHTER TO MARRY NAVY MAN



Miss Mary Frances Littell.

The engagement of Miss Mary Frances Littell, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Littell, U. S. A., to Commander George S. Bryan, U. S. N., has just been announced. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Miss Littell and her sisters, Mrs. Alexander Patch, Jr., and Mrs. William Cook Owen, are among the most popular members of the army contingent at the capital. The marriage of Commander and Mrs. Owen took place on June 25 last at the Soldiers' Home in Washington.

WAYNE BOY MADE SALES MANAGER FOR CURTISS CO.

Floyd Showalter, formerly of Centerville, has been made sales manager of the Curtiss Eastern Airplane corporation, at Philadelphia, Pa. Following his demobilization from the army where he had been a flying instructor, Showalter accepted the position of business manager for the E. S. Ington school of aviation, which position he filled for several months, when he resigned to accept the position with the Curtiss corporation.

DENIES HE WED MRS. CASTLE

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Robert E. Treman today denied a report published in New York City that he and Mrs. Irene Castle were married at Pickens, S. C., in May, 1918. He says that at that time he was near Detroit, in army service.

TO THE WIFE OF ONE WHO DRINKS

If this should meet the eyes of a wife, mother or friend of someone addicted to drink, unable to overcome this ruinous habit, she may obtain information of a method by which legions of drinkers have been freed from the curse quickly, easily and with delightful benefit in their health, efficiency and happiness. This information will be sent in plain envelope on request to Edw. J. Woods, DA-747, Station F, New York, N. Y. Cut this out; show others.—Adv.

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