

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM

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Ebert Returns

The return of the Ebert government shows
that the insurrection of Dr. Kapp had very little
backing and could not survive. Press dispatches
do not say whether the population opposed the
Pan-German tendency of the leaders of the move-
ment, but one may infer this from the general
strike that was ordered soon after the Kapp gov-
ernment came into power.

Seemingly the people intended to demonstrate
to Kapp that the day of the junkers and war lords
is over and that they will not tolerate the return
to power of persons and parties friendly to the
principle that precipitated the World war.

Conditions in Germany today are more chaotic
than they were months ago. Ebert has an-
nounced his intention of bringing to trial the
leaders of the Kapp insurrection on the theory
that they plotted against the established govern-
ment of Germany. It is assumed that this may
lead to further uprisings and increased tumult.

So far no one has been able to learn exactly
why and how Dr. Kapp was able to succeed with
his revolt, driving Ebert out of Berlin and fore-
stalling Noske, who is head of the military de-
partment of the government. Noske up to the
Kapp uprising had been able to anticipate every

plied the man, nodding toward the
bell tower.

While waiting for his train the
young man amused himself with the
volley-shot machine gun. At last he
came to one that did not respond to
the penny he deposited.

"Look here!" he said to a porter
who was standing by. "I've tried
my strength on the machine and I've
tried my weight on another, but what is
this apparatus? I've put in a penny
and got nothing."

"Oh!" responded the porter, "that's
to try your temper."

Old Time Editor Faced Many and Varied Troubles

(New York Times)

Paper famine may work the news-
paper publisher nowadays, but his lot
is almost ideal compared to that of the
hardy pioneer who established the
Herald of Freedom in Kansas and de-
veloped space in his second issue to an
advertisement for a printer. The
shortage of paper bothered him, too,
so that the makeup of the sheet was
often changed, not by reason of art,
but by necessity.

The Herald of Freedom was estab-
lished as an anti-slavery organ and
missed no opportunity to hammer the
pro-slavery forces. Quite frequently it
suspended publication because irate
opponents destroyed the plant during
the guerrilla warfare then waging in
Kansas. But after each suspension
the Herald came back more violently
opposed to slavery than before.

Few knew of the existence of this
old paper until a file of the first fifty
numbers came into the possession of the
New York Public Library a short
time ago. The first issue is dated
Wakarusa Kansas Territory, Saturday,
October 21, 1854. It was really
printed at Conneautville, Pa. The
editor and publisher G. W. Brown,
went from the town to Lawrence,
Kas., where he issued the copies
printed in Pennsylvania. At that time
the town had yet to receive a name,
so Brown used Wakarusa, which was
evidently some local Indian designation.
The town was later named
Lawrence City and that name appears
thereafter at the heading of the news-
paper.

It took about a year and a half to
issue the first fifty copies of the
paper.

KIEL COMMANDER REPLACED
BERLIN, March 20.—Rear Admiral
Evers has been appointed station com-
mander at Kiel, replacing Rear Ad-
miral Levetzow, and has been given
an advisory council of four burgesses
belonging to various parties.

**SYRIAN CONGRESS DECLARER SYRIA'S
INDEPENDENCE; NAMES FEISAL KING**

TURKEY ADANA (FRENCH INFLUENCE)
ALEXANDRIA
SYRIA HAMA
LEBANON DAMASKUS
DALEK
BEIRUT
TRIPOLI
HAIFA
JERUSALEM
HEJDJAZ

**Map showing Syria's location, and
King Feisal.**

Prince Feisal, son of the king of
the Hedjaz, has been proclaimed
king of Syria. The Syrian con-
gress, sitting at Damascus, has
declared Syria an independent
state. The Arabs of Palestine,
Lebanon and Mesopotamia are vot-
ing to join Syria, and apparently
intend to force a recognition from
the peace conference.

Today's Talk

By George Matthew Adams

HOW BEAUTIFUL.

Beauty is always around. If it isn't
in one corner, it is sure to be in an
other.

God put color into the world. He
created types in all sorts of life. He
tucked away in deep places in the
earth matchless specimens of beauty
that men might find them and shape
them into greater beauty.

And when He made men and women,
He opened their hearts and put secret
touches of beauty there, and then He
closed them up and asked their owners
to keep them well and not to forget
to empty them often.

For the wonderful thing about beau-
ty is that it is like some rare perfume—
it floats in an atmosphere of life and
no one can miss it if he is near.

Human beings are the most beau-
tiful things in the world, for they are
creators of beauty, in words and
deeds.

There is a certain amount of the un-
beautiful in us all—but that which is
fine and very beautiful always pre-
dominates.

I remarked to a friend the other
day that it seemed strange to me that
so many people seemed to take
pleasure in finding fault and in criti-
cizing others, instead of looking for
the lovely things and commenting
upon them. And my friend replied
that it was his opinion that such per-
sons did so in self-defense—that they
had so many faults themselves, they
feared their exposure.

I am not sure as to this opinion, tho
I must confess that when I hear such
a one giving vent to criticism, I im-
mediately see things in them to criti-
cize which I did not see before.

By looking for the beautiful in the
world—we always find it. It is every-
where.

And what an attitude of mind to get
into that whenever we see anyone we
know, or anything, we may exclaim—
how beautiful!

Good Evening

By Roy K. Moulton

THE INADEQUACY OF WORDS.

(From the Jefferson County, Col.,
Republican.)

Oh, boy! We had the most pleasant
surprise of our life Sunday. While
cleaning out the cellar we came across
in an obscure corner, a couple of bottles
of beer—the genuine stuff—that
had been there for about two years.
Words cannot even indicate the plea-
sure we had in destroying them.
"OOM-PAW, OOM-PAW, BUM,
BUM!"

(Columbus Dispatch.)

WANTED—Rooms: central, with
congenial family musically inclined;
no objection to trombone or a
little practice on bass drum. Address
Box R. 359.

"Why Men Hate Their Wives" is the
title of a magazine article. As might
be suspected, it was written by an un-
married woman.

It is difficult to get people enthui-
astic over the Near East when many
of them are at home interested in the
Near East.

"I have been instructed by the vil-
lage council to enforce the ordinance
against chickens running at large and
riding bicycles on the sidewalk."—
Red Deer Advance (Alberta, Conn.)

Dinner Stories

An American tourist recently visit-
ing the ancient city of Chester, was
startled by the loud clanging of the
fire alarm bell.

Seeing others run, he ran, too, and
presently found himself one of a crowd
gathered to witness the departure of
the fire engines. In a short time the
engines dashed out of the yard and
disappeared down the street in a whirl
of dust and smoke.

With a view to gathering informa-
tion, the tourist addressed himself to
a man in the crowd:

"Say, mister, I suppose in an old
town like this, containing so many
timber-fronted homes, you often have
a fire?"

"Pretty often," assented the man.

"How often now, does a fire occur?"
asked the American.

"Every time that bell rings," re-

attempt to oust the Ebert government. Often
the leaders of a threatened revolt were arrested
before their plots had been hatched.

The apparent ease with which Kapp took over
the government suggests that perhaps Kapp and
Luettwitz took very few men into their con-
fidence and succeeded because of the speed of
their movement rather than because they had
enlisted enough men for the cause.

The trouble Germany is having in settling
down may also be explained by the fact that for
many decades the German people have been ac-
customed to have the war lords and rulers make
their laws for them, regulate their industrial and
commercial affairs, and by the exercise of paternalistic
influences keep them satisfied with their lot. A people that has had little experience in
managing its governmental affairs cannot assume
successful sovereignty over night.

Many, who hoped perhaps that the removal
of the Hohenzollern dynasty would end all their
troubles and worries, are disappointed at present
conditions. They failed to take into consideration
that the return to normal conditions after a disastrous
war must of necessity be slow one, and
that a period of adjustment and reconstitution
must be filled with trials and tribulations.

As soon as the German people realize that the
only road to happiness is the one of orderly govern-
ment, they will patiently await developments,
and refrain from indulging in riots and insurrections
that only postpone the day of peace and
prosperity.

Constant irritations will not ameliorate conditions
in Germany. The Germans must get
down to work. The cost of the war must be
borne by the nation which started it. The cost
can be paid only by the products of work. No
short hours, advocated by fanatics and dreamers,
will be able to produce the goods which in turn
will produce the money Germany must pay.

Readers may obtain answers to
questions by writing the Palladium
Question and Answer Department
briefly. Answers will be given
briefly.

Answers to Questions

D. F.—What was the whiskey insur-
rection?—A local outbreak in opposition
to the excise law passed by
congress, March 3, 1791. In addition
to the general objections urged against
the measure, the inhabitants of western
Pennsylvania considered the tax an
unfair discrimination against their
region and raised an insurrection,
causing President Washington to call
out an army of 15,000 militia. This
show of an unsuspected vigor on the
part of the government forced the insur-
gents to disperse without bloodshed.

J. S.—Who were the Phoenicians?—
They are regarded as the most cele-
brated and most skillful of the ancient
navigators. Sidon was their principal
early city. They carried on an exten-
sive traffic and were noted for their
boldness and their daring in making
long trips with meager nautical knowl-
edge as compared with conditions of today.

E. G.—What is the appellate court?
—A court having power to review the
decisions of lower courts.

A. P.—What library is the largest in
the world?—The Bibliothèque Nationale
in Paris, which has more than
2,600,000 volumes. The library of the
British Museum has 2,000,000 volumes.
The Congressional Library in Wash-
ington has 1,800,000 volumes, although
this number may be inadequate in the
light of additions that have been made
since the foregoing figures were made public.

D. H.—Who is meant by the "Father of
History"?—Herodotus, the Greek
historian.

J. R.—Does the term "Hobson's
choice" refer to the exploit of the
American naval officer in the Cuban
war?—No. It is said that Tobias Hobson,
an English stable-keeper, made
each customer take the horse nearest
the stable door; hence, the expression
"Hobson's choice."

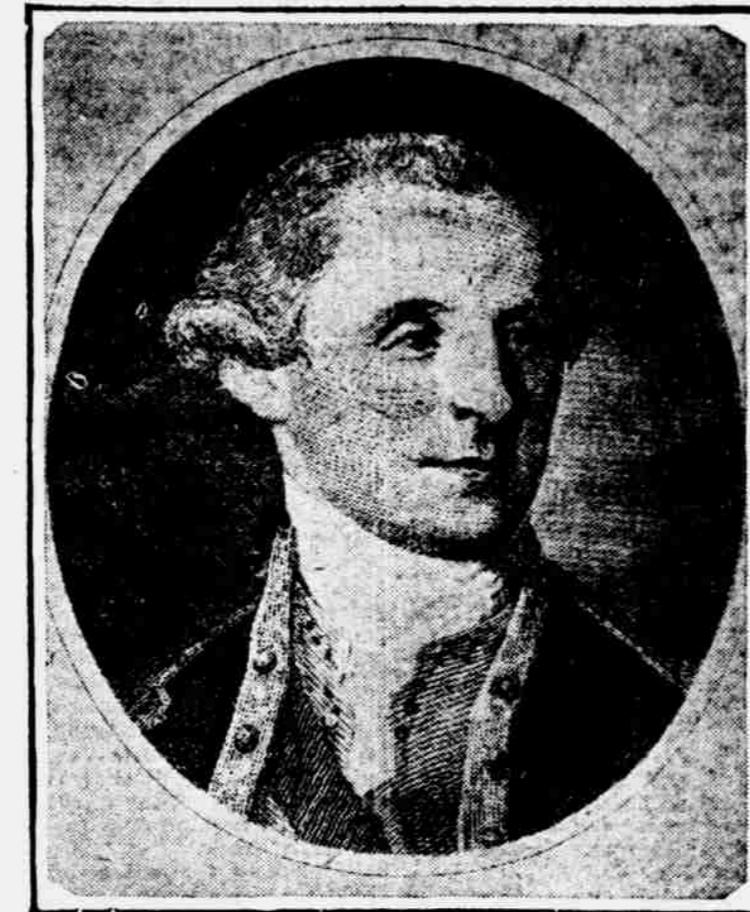
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Washington's Earliest Portrait.

Five Minutes with Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

III.—FIRST IN WAR



WASHINGTON'S EARLIEST PORTRAIT.

THE choice of Washington to be commander-in-chief of the Revolution is one of the mysterious but happy accidents of history. Nothing in the deeds of this military colonel, who had lost every fight that he had fought, pointed him out as the one and only man to meet the armies of the greatest empire in the world. Nothing in the words of this farmer, who never had made a speech, inspired the congress at Philadelphia to turn him by unanimous consent as the leader of the young nation. Yet Patrick Henry testified that this silent member was "the greatest man" in an assemblage which Lord Chatham declared never had its superior anywhere in history.

When patriot orators raised their voices against the tyrant King, Washington offered to raise a regiment. "I will raise a thousand men, subside them at my own expense and march them to the relief of Boston." When Congress was debating whether it should contribute another petition to the waste basket of George III, he simply put on his war clothes, his old blue and buff military uniform, quietly walked in among the able debaters and took his seat. But when his fellow members elected him commander of the army, he blushed like a schoolgirl and fled through the door.

As he went to the front, he met a courier on a lathered horse, bearing the direful news of Bunker Hill. "Did the militia fight?" was all he wished to know. "Yes." "Then the liberties of the country are safe." Although it is said that Washington never in his life read but one book on the art of war, he knew that if the people would only stand up to the king's regulars, they could lose every battle and still defeat an enemy who was three thousand miles from his base.

These five-minute visits with our presidents, there is no room or call for a history of battles and sieges. Anyhow, the only significant battle Washington ever won was his last battle at Yorktown. He never took a town after taking Boston. He let the British take New York, even Philadelphia, although it was the capital, and take all the towns they wanted. But he would not let them take him and his army, though five royal commanders in turn came to entrap "the King."

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