

TRADE UNION SCHOOLS SHOW INTEREST OF LABOR IN EDUCATION

(By Associated Press)
CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Organized labor's interest in educational facilities of its own, illustrated by the authorization of a committee by the American Federation of Labor to study the possibilities of a central labor university, is evidenced in the formation of "trade union colleges" in a number of the large cities of the country and elsewhere in other educational enterprise, according to Charles B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Among the trade union colleges established are those at Boston, Washington, Philadelphia and Seattle, Mr. Stillman said.

New York Cooperates.

In New York City he said the ladies' garment workers' union had secured the cooperation of the board of education in providing school rooms and teachers and had supplied a number of lectures of their own. More recently, he added, various unions there have united in developing this educational work on a larger scale.

In Chicago the schools committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the educational committee of the Women's Trade Union league are cooperating with the board of education holding classes once a week at the rooms of the offices of the Women's Trade Union league. The board of education supplies the teachers, with the exception of the public speaking teacher, who is a University of Chicago professor and not on the public school payroll. Besides public speaking, parliamentary law, essentials in English, and short stories constitute the material offered.

Need Civic Intelligence.

"The increasing interest in the establishment of labor colleges is a very hopeful sign in this reconstruction period," Mr. Stillman said. "There is the most urgent need for trained civic and industrial intelligence. Organized labor has always recognized this, as is shown by its vigorous part in the creation and development of our public school system."

"But hundreds of thousands of workers have been prevented by economic reasons from continuing their education as far as they desired. The night school classes of the public schools partially meet the situation for large numbers, but often the special subjects and character of instructed needed can be provided only by the workers themselves, in cooperation with members of public school, college and university faculties."

"The movement has already demonstrated not only that labor will extend this educational work under its own auspices, but that the public schools will broaden their educational facilities for adults to help meet this growing demand."

Funeral Arrangements

Elliott—Funeral services for Thomas C. Elliott, 83 years old, who died at Reid Memorial hospital Monday morning, will be held from the home of O. E. Dickinson, 407 West Main street, Wednesday at 2 p. m. Burial will be in Earlham. Friends may call Tuesday evening. Funeral services will be private.

Cook—Funeral services for Alpheus B. Cook, 79 years old, who died Sunday night at his home about one mile north of Williamsburg, will be conducted from the M. E. church of Williamsburg, Tuesday at 1 p. m. Burial will be in Mt. Zion cemetery. Friends may call at any time.

Huber—Funeral services for John A. Huber, 67 years old, who died at his home, 429 South Eighth street, Saturday night, will be conducted from St. Andrew's church, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. Burial will be in St. Andrew's cemetery. Friends may call Tuesday night.

Siren Installed, Will Give Weather Warnings

"Everything is now ready for the siren cold weather warnings," said Weatherman Moore, Tuesday. He said that the siren will be re-installed and ready for use.

One blast of the whistle will mean colder weather with a fall of less than 25 degrees during a 36-hour period following the blowing; two blasts will mean cold wave approaching or a fall of more than 25 degrees in the succeeding 36 hours.

The shah of Persia possesses perhaps the most valuable pipe in the world. It is the Persian official pipe and it is smoked only on state occasions. It is set with rubies and diamonds, and is valued at \$500,000.

BOLLING ASKS

(Continued from Page One)
me but that it could in no way be connected with fees or commissions

NOT WORKING BUT TIRED OUT

When one feels always tired without working, or suffers from rheumatism, or stiff joints it is not always easy to locate the source of trouble, but very frequently it can be traced to overworked, weakened or diseased kidneys. Mrs. L. L. Johnson & Edson, St. Luis, Junta, Colo., writes: "My kidneys were giving me a great deal of trouble for some time. I took Foley Kidney Pills and they helped me right away." A. G. Lukens & Co., 630 Main St.—Advertisement.

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WANTED—Books for Boys

At Plainfield is the Indiana Boys' School where 570 youngsters between the ages of ten and seventeen years are detained. A few of these boys are really bad and a few more might with propriety be in home for mental defectives, but the majority—the great majority—are just boys. Many of them are handsome boys with clear, clean minds; some have positive genius; and almost all of them are affectionate and appreciative. About nine out of ten of these boys are victims; the victims of stupid courts, careless officials, disrupted homes, faithless parents, and other persons and institutions that have robbed them of proper home training and the right sort of an environment, casting them finally into the boys' school, pretty much as wreckage is cast up by an angry sea.

The school itself is not at all a dreary or forbidding place. On the contrary, it offers more pleasing surroundings and better care than most of the boys ever experienced before. There are comfortable quarters, plenty of wholesome food, and warm clothing. There are trade schools and graded schools and employment of various kinds to occupy the time of all the youngsters.

But in one respect there is a lack which is positively pathetic. The small library of the institution is absolutely inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. Each evening in all the company buildings the boys have two or three hours when they may devote themselves to reading, writing or other quiet diversions. Naturally most of them desire to read and there is not a sufficient amount of reading matter on hand. The library, as before stated, is quite small and a large per cent of the books it does contain, are over the head of the average boy in the school. The consequence is that the suitable books are read and re-read by these entertainment-hungry children, who welcome the rare additions to their shelves with veritable cries of joy. Since the imperative material needs of the institution quite exhaust the legislative appropriation, it is proposed that the good people of Indiana be called upon to supply the literary deficiency.

In practically every home in this city, where boys have grown up, there are today boys' books that are never opened and never used—fairy stories for children, and tales of adventure, travel, and school life. These books, which now serve no useful purpose, can be made to bring joy and happiness into the lives of hundreds of youngsters that simply yearn for them, and whose none too rosy existence they would bless most abundantly.

This paper is going to call upon the people of Richmond to contribute these books to the good cause—that best of good causes, the making happy of children. Go through your shelves at once, while the thought is with you, and make your selections, remembering especially those little tadpoles of only ten and twelve, and then bring these former treasures of your own more happily circumstanced children who have now grown beyond them, to the public library or to the office of the Palladium. This city alone, by a proper response, can make that little library at the boys' school fairly bulge with the possibilities of pleasure and happiness for those whose lot is one which is at best pathetic, and which, despite the creature comforts and the institutional kindness investing it, smacks in a sense of childhood's tragedy.

involving government work—and this he clearly understood. Upon my request he paid me subsequently the \$600 as follows:

February 18, 1918, \$300; June 25, 1918, \$200; and August 5, 1918, \$100. I have no knowledge of where this money paid by Mr. Sands came from.

Tells of Loan

Mr. Sands also made me a loan of \$300 on May 21, 1918 for which I gave him my note. This was repaid by me to him July 14, 1919, with interest, at which time Mr. Sands said he was unable to find my note. However, I have my cancelled check bearing his endorsement. This represents every cent Mr. Sands has paid me since Dec. 31, 1917.

Of the \$40,000 which Mr. Sands says was paid for procuring contracts, I was paid for procuring contracts, I never heard until it was mentioned in anonymous letters, coupled with threats that unless something was done to stop the proceedings of the department of justice against Mr. Sands, that my name would be brought into it. Upon the receipt of these letters I personally reported the matter to the department of justice, requesting that an investigation be made of my transactions with Mr. Sands.

"I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say that I never, by word or deed, tried in any way to assist the Providence Engineering corporation or any other company to procure a contract.

Says Statement False

"Regarding the testimony given before the committee by Benjamin F. Fuller, who has been indicted for forging and uttering and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years, in which he states that Mr. Sands gave me a check in his presence; I beg to say that his statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I therefore most urgently request the committee to require Mr. Sands to immediately produce all of his checks made to me since January 1, 1918."

Mr. Bolling said that the committee would find available an anonymous letter addressed to W. G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, and all other records in connection with the affair.

Used to Authority.
The objections made to General Wood by a few among the Republican leaders consist chiefly of doubts as to his temperamental adaptability to the kind of teamwork that is necessary in a cabinet. General Wood's career and all the distinction he has earned have been chiefly in situations where he had sole control and sole responsibility. This was true in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in the var-

GREEK MINISTER AND WIFE SAIL SOON FOR EUROPE



Mme. Tsamados.

M. Tsamados, minister, resident and counselor of the Greek legation at Washington, D. C., and his charming wife have just returned to the capital from a trip to Wyoming. They will sail soon for Greece.

ious army posts where he achieved his honors. Some wonder is expressed as to whether this kind of one-man experience may possibly have led General Wood to be unadaptable to that kind of friendly co-operation and teamwork and to the taking into account of political and personal considerations which Republican leaders regard as essential to the new cabinet. It is cited as proof for this argument that General Wood is believed to be in a state of feud with some of the higher officers of the army, and the existence of this factional feeling is given as an additional reason why the selection of General Wood might be inadvisable. A cabinet should be happy family, and the higher officers of the army notoriously do not compose a happy family.

All the Republican leaders agree that after the Harding nomination was made, General Wood went out of his way to give conspicuous support to Harding and to induce his followers to do the same. The net of all this discussion of the political aspects of General Wood's relation to the office of Secretary of War is that they neither qualify nor disqualify him, and are unfair as much of the cabinet gossip is unfair both to Mr. Harding and the man discussed.

Colleges Want Him.
The truth is, however, that geographical grounds do not need to have much weight either for or against any man. When a president is backed by an overwhelming majority in as many sections of the country as Senator Harding was, he does not need to consider the geographical distribution of his cabinet.

The mention of Senator George Chamberlain of Oregon rests chiefly on the theory that Senator Harding may wish to appoint at least one Democrat in his cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain is the present senior senator from Oregon. He was defeated in the recent election by a bare three or

four thousand votes, although Harding carried the state by an unprecedented majority.

Chamberlain Mentioned.
Senator Chamberlain had tens of thousands of Republican votes, and his popularity among the Republican voters of Oregon is not less than the friendliness held for him by Republican leaders in Washington. If the theory that Senator Harding may wish to appoint a Democrat has any existence in fact, there probably is no Democrat whose appointment would be more acceptable to so many Republican leaders. The equipment of experience which suggests Senator Chamberlain for the particular office of secretary of war lies in the fact that he was, for the many years of Democratic control in the senate, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs. He was chairman of that committee at the time we entered the war, and the fact that as chairman of the committee he was willing to incur the displeasure of his own party chief by criticizing the conduct of the war by President Wilson and Secretary Baker helped to create the favor in which he is held by Republican leaders.

Is Just Gossip.
Let it be repeated and emphasized that what is said here is no more than the net of the intimate gossip of Republican leaders. It has no relation whatever to what may be going on in Senator Harding's mind. The next

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