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# Leslie's

*Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*

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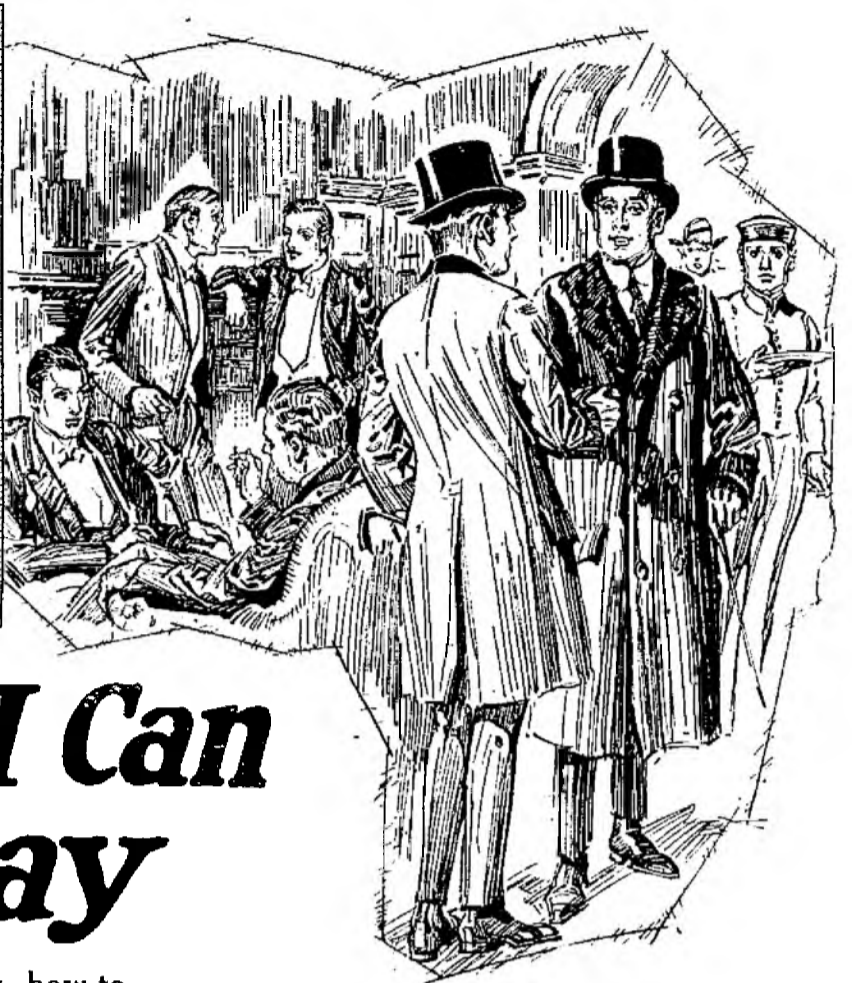
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# THRIFT WEEK







# Free Proof that I Can Raise Your Pay

No matter how much you are earning now, I can show you how to increase it. I have even taken failures and shown them how to make \$100 -- \$200, and in one case as high as \$2,000 weekly. I am willing to prove this entirely at my risk and expense.

LET'S have a little chat about getting ahead—you and I. My name is Pelton. Lots of people call me "The Man Who Makes Men Rich." I don't deny it. I've done it for thousands of people—lifted them up from poverty to riches.

I'm no genius—far from it. I'm just a plain, everyday, unassuming sort of man. I know what poverty is. I've looked black despair in the eye—had failure stalk me around and hoodoo everything I did. I've known the bitterest kind of want.

But today all is different. I have money and all of the things that money will buy. I am rich also in the things that money won't buy—health, happiness and friendship. Few people have more of the blessings of the world than I.

IT was a simple thing that jumped me up from poverty to riches. As I've said, I'm no genius. But I had the good fortune to know a genius. One day this man told me a "secret." It had to do with getting ahead and growing rich. He had used it himself with remarkable results. He said that every wealthy man knew this "secret"—that is why he was rich.

I used the "secret." It surely had a good test. At that time I was flat broke. Worse than that, for I was several thousand dollars in the hole. I had about given up hope when I put the "secret" to work.

At first I couldn't believe my sudden change in fortune. Money actually flowed in on me. I was thrilled with a new sense of power. Things I couldn't do before became as easy for me to do as opening a door. My business boomed and continued to leap ahead at a rate that startled me. Prosperity became my partner.

Since that day I've never known what it is to want for money, friendship, happiness, health or any of the good things of life. That "secret" surely made me rich in every sense of the word.

MY sudden rise to riches naturally surprised others. One by one people came to me and asked me how I did it. I told them. And it worked for them as well as it did for me. Some of the things this "secret" has done for people are astounding. I would hardly believe them if I hadn't seen them with my own eyes. Adding ten, twenty, thirty or forty dollars a week to a man's income is a mere nothing. That's merely playing at it. In one case I took a rank failure and in a few weeks had him earning as high as \$2,000.00 a week. Listen to this:

A young man in the East had an article for which there was a nation-wide demand. For twelve years he "puttered around" with it—barely eking out a living. Today this young man is worth \$200,000. He is building a \$25,000 home—and paying cash for it. He has three automobiles. His children go to private schools. He goes hunting, fishing, traveling whenever the mood strikes him. His income is over a thousand dollars a week.

In a little town in New York lives a man who two years ago was pitied by all who knew him. From the time he was 14 he had worked and slaved—and at sixty he was looked upon as a failure. Without work, in debt to his charitable friends, with an invalid son to support, the outlook was pitifully black.

Then he learned the "secret." In two weeks he was in business for himself. In three months his plant was working night and day to fill orders. During 1916 the profits were \$20,000. During 1917 the profits ran close to \$40,000. And this genial 64-year-old young man is enjoying pleasures and comforts he little dreamed would ever be his.

I COULD tell you thousands of similar instances. But there's no need to do this as I'm willing to tell you the "secret" itself. Then you can put it to work and see what it will do for you.

I don't claim I can make you rich overnight. Maybe I can—maybe I can't. Sometimes I have failures—everyone has. But I do claim that I can help 90 out of every 100 people if they will let me.

The point of it all, my friend, is that you are using only about one-tenth of that wonderful brain of yours. That's why you haven't won greater success. Throw the

## A Few Examples

### Personal Experiences

Among over 350,000 users of "Power of Will" are such men as Judge Ben B. Lindsey; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, Ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Assistant Postmaster General Britt; Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; General Manager Christensen of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis, former Vice-Pres. Art Metal Construction Co.; Gov. Ferris of Michigan, and many others of equal prominence.

### \$300 Profit from One Day's Reading

"The result from one day's study netted me \$300 cash. I think it a great book and would not be without it for ten times the cost."—A. W. Wilkie, Faulkton, So. Dakota.

### Worth \$15,000 and More

"The book has been worth more than \$15,000 to me."—Oscar B. Sheppard, 1117 E. Locust St., Decatur, Ill.

### Would Be Worth \$100,000

"If I had only had it when I was 20 years old, I would be worth \$100,000 today. It is worth a hundred times the price."—S. W. Taylor, The Santa Fe Ry., Milans, Tex.

### Salary Jumped from \$150 to \$800

"Since I read Power of Will my salary has jumped from \$150 to \$800 a month."—J. F. Gibson, San Diego, Cal.

### From \$100 to \$3,000 a Month

"One of our boys who read Power of Will before he came over here jumped from \$100 a month to \$3,000 the first month, and won a \$250 prize for the best salesmanship in the state."—Private Leslie A. Still, A. E. F., France.

unused nine-tenths of your brain into action and you'll be amazed at the almost instantaneous results.

The Will is the motive power of the brain. Without a highly trained, inflexible will, a man has about as much chance of attaining success in life as a railway engine has of crossing the continent without steam. The biggest ideas have no value without will power to "put them over." Yet the will, although heretofore entirely neglected, can be trained into wonderful power like the brain or memory and by the very same method—intelligent exercise and use.

If you held your arm in a sling for two years, it would become powerless to lift a feather, from lack of use. The same is true of the Will—it becomes useless from lack of practice. Because we don't use our Wills—because we continually bow to circumstance—we become unable to assert ourselves. What our wills need is practice.

Develop your will-power and money will flow in on you. Rich opportunities will open up for you. Driving energy you never dreamed you had will manifest itself. You will thrill with a new power—a power that nothing can resist. You'll have an influence over people that you never thought possible. Success—in whatever form you want it—will come as easy as failure came before. And those are only a few of the things the "secret" will do for you. The "secret" is fully explained in the wonderful book "Power of Will."

## How You Can Prove This at My Expense

I KNOW you'll think that I've claimed a lot. Perhaps you think there must be a catch somewhere. But here is my offer. You can easily make thousands—you can't lose a penny.

Send no money—no, not a cent. Merely clip the coupon and mail it to me. By return mail you'll receive not a pamphlet, but the whole "secret" told in this wonderful book, "POWER OF WILL."

Keep it five days. Look it over in your home. Apply some of its simple teachings. If it doesn't show you how you can increase your income many times over—just as it has for thousands of others—mail the book back. You will be out nothing.

But if you do feel that "POWER OF WILL" will do for you what it has done for over a quarter of a million others—if you feel as they do that it's the next greatest book to the Bible—send me only \$3.50 and you and I'll be square.

If you pass this offer by, I'll be out only the small profit on a three and a half dollar sale. But you—you may easily be out the difference between what you're making now and an income several times as great. So you see you've a lot—a whole lot—more to lose than I.

Mail the coupon or write a letter now—you may never read this offer again.

### Pelton Publishing Company

47A Wilcox Block

Meriden, Conn.

### Pelton Publishing Company

47A Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

You may send me "Power of Will" at your risk. I agree to remit \$3.50 or remail the book to you in five days.

Name.....

Address.....

# *The Tenth Year* **FEDERAL**



FOR ten years—"growing on eleven," now—the Federal Motor Truck Company has been building good trucks, and just as steadily, Federal Motor trucks have been building good will for Federal.

"Good Trucks" and "Good Will" have reacted continuously to each other's increase. The more Federal Trucks, the greater the Good Will of Commercial America toward Federal; the greater the Good Will, the greater the demand for Federal Trucks.

Most business men who know trucks acknowledge Federal's place in the van of the motor truck industry.

That there is over fifty million dollars worth of Federal Motor Trucks operating is evidence that Federal in the past has had a big part in the transportation of the country.

This year's product, the "Tenth Year Federal," is the culmination and realization of the Federal aims and experience for more than a decade. The "Tenth Year Federal," get acquainted with it.

*Federal Trucks are made in capacities as follows:  
1-1½-2-3½ and 5 Tons; also light and heavy duty tractors.*

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*"Shorten the Miles to Market—Use Motor Trucks."*

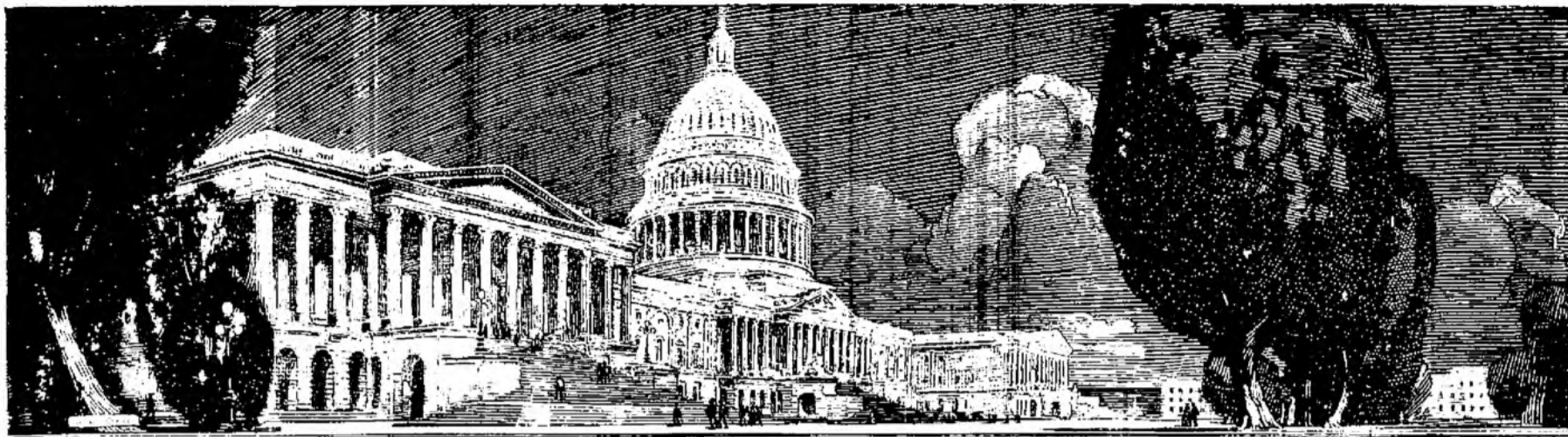
*"Return Loads Will Cut Your Haulage Costs."*

*Another*  
**FEDERAL**



*This is the sign of the "Tenth Year Federal," a sign significant of ten years of success in every field of truck transportation.*





# Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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## The World Crisis in Germany

*How the Entente Shares Responsibility for the Young Republic's Fate*

By FRITZ ARNO WAGNER

*When the European tinder box roared into flames in 1914, Fritz Arno Wagner, the author of this article, went to Germany for LESLIE'S to write about the great struggle as viewed from the inside of the "iron ring." For a time his dispatches arrived. Then—silence. The German army had swallowed him! For four stormy years he learned what modern warfare really is. He was in Serbia. He was at Verdun during the most sanguinary battle in all history. Several times wounded, he was finally entrusted with the duty of taking official motion pictures of striking events on every front. Since the signing of the armistice he has been watching with singularly clear vision the progress of events in Germany. In this article (and in another to be printed in next week's issue) he has sent from Berlin some interesting conclusions relative to the latest developments.*

THE eyes of a world fearful of Bolshevism are again fixed anxiously on Berlin, where the end of the first year of Germany's brief history as a republic has been marked by a renewal of rioting. Machine-guns have been turned upon a mob assembled in front of the Reichstag, and forty-two men lie dead in the streets, one hundred wounded. Thus ends a demonstration by 50,000 Independent Socialists who declare that the act creating factory councils does not meet the demands of German workmen.

"To wonderful days I am leading you," the Kaiser told his people in the course of the terrible war.

The world will wonder now, as many embittered Germans wonder, if these are the promised "wonderful days."

The Emperor, having delivered himself of this, led his people on to disaster in war, and then deserted them after the country's complete collapse. Where does the country stand today—abandoned by its militarist leader, deceived by his government, disillusioned, and facing the future with small hope of aid from the outside?

At a superficial glance the internal situation might appear to be too desperate ever to save. The end of the war ushered in a period of corruption and disorder. The young republic passed a winter bitter in privations of all kinds, and with no hope ahead but that of an early peace with temperate terms. When the treaty, so long expected, at last was signed, it brought only further disappointment and disillusion, for it made the German people responsible for all the sins of the Kaiser's government.

This defeat of their fondest hopes awakened a people of admired tenacity to a full understanding of the staggering magnitude of the task that they must face. They realize now that they stand almost alone in the world, and that it is all up to themselves to find the way back to normal life, battling against desperately hampering conditions. Weakened by the scarcity of all the necessities of life throughout the war, and now lacking food, clothing and coal (while wages are still unproportionate to the general high cost of living) the German has been stripped of his last shred of pride. There were men who used to praise war as a "bath of steel," from which the country would emerge a land of Spartans, stronger than ever.

But the world knows now, to its sorrow everywhere, that this is not true, that war is more likely to cause mankind to "run wild." So it has proved in Germany.

When the army was demobilized, the first reaction, in spite of the depression that lay heavy on the land, was to turn to wild pleasure-seeking. Dance halls and kindred places of amusement were the only establishments that thrived. In a few months Berlin had more than sixty gambling clubs, until Noske's men stepped in one day and closed them. Crime and insecurity were great throughout Germany, especially in the capital, during that first winter. With the stabilization of the government order came back, but not the old order of the Prussian régime which so many of the German people were made willing to remember, abetted by an opposition press. Berlin is no longer the cleanest city of Europe, and the streets of a capital once famous for its lights are now little better illuminated than those of a town in the middle ages. It is difficult to get about even in the daytime, for the tram service, the subways and the railroads are paralyzed.

Despite all this, and the disorders that history has had to write down in the republic's first year, the situation does not yet appear to the discerning to be entirely hopeless. The Berliner did not lose his sense of humor even in the most critical times, and no sign is more promising for the future than the way the people, who now realize to the full their sorrowful plight, continue to support the trials that beset them. The more startling features of the news, such as occasional rioting and noisy demonstrations, must not be taken to indicate that the whole land is in chaos. You must not forget that between the radicals of whom you hear so much, with their dreams of a world revolution, and the nationalists longing for a return of the Kaiser, there stands the great mass of German town and country people, the peasants, the business men and hundreds of thousands of intelligent and hard-working employees, the public school teachers and the professional classes—what you speak of in America in a general way "the public," or "the white collar men." These people in all lands prefer a calm and orderly existence and stability in life. They never break into print, but go

Continued on page 78



The once "invincible" Von Hindenburg as he appears today. Garbed in civilian clothes he is by no means as striking a figure as he was when he was engaged in the business of "conquering the world."



### Where Beauty and Death Walk Hand in Hand

It is in just such marvelously beautiful scenes as this, which gives a glimpse of St. Moritz, Switzerland, that numerous avalanches have been occurring of late in the "playground of Europe." At least

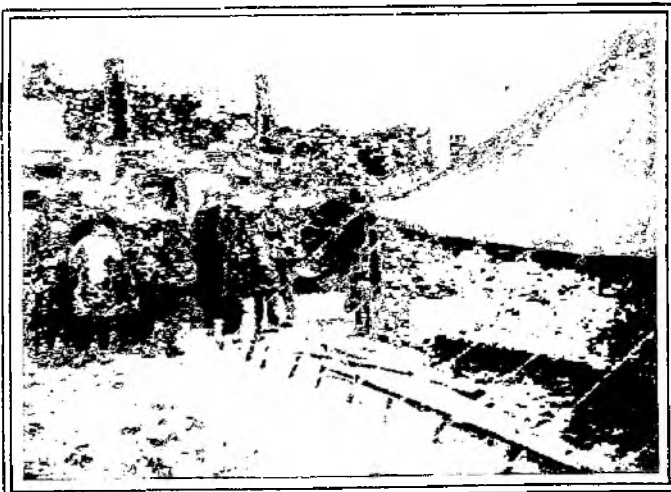
one village—Porrachia, in the Italian Alps,—has been completely buried already beneath countless tons of snow, earth and stone; and scores of others have been daily menaced by the silent glaciers.



### Austrian Art Treasures as Security for American Food

Gathering up works of art at Vienna, to be taken to the Allied Commission which will decide as to their eventual national ownership. Rumor has had it that some of Vienna's famous paintings were to be America's security for food for Austria. For months past the Austrians have been conducting a silent protest against Italy's action in rifling the National Museum at Vienna. After the armistice, Italian troops, it is claimed, raided the museum, cutting from

their frames about 100 of the most famous paintings, claiming them as Italian property taken by Austria in this and other wars. The empty frames remain on the walls of the museum, but each bears a sign asking visitors to register their protest against the "vandalism" in a huge register in the museum's foyer. This register is to be sent to the Allied Commission to help it in reaching its decision regarding the disposition of the famous art treasures.



Inspection of the first American anti-typhus camp in Galicia by the governor of the province, Biesiadecki, and Paderewski's private secretary, Count Puslowski, who were much interested in the work.

### Girl - Scrubbing in Galicia: The Doughboys' Newest Job

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND



Captain Gorman, U. S. Regulars, in charge of the anti-typhus unit "washing up" the villages near Krakow itself sadly in need of a bath and a Yankee cootie chase.



Before a village can be free of typhus cooties, the feelings of the people must be salvaged. It turns bathing into a ritualistic ceremony. The tactless worker is not needed in Galicia. One must be a diplomat.

IN southern and eastern Europe the typhus cootie has always found encouragement in the life and habits of the people. unfamiliar with science or with the fact that dread typhus epidemics are the result of too close acquaintance with the louse. Almost, it seems, the cootie's preservation is a religious tenet, and a bath is the greatest immorality under heaven.

Now comes the American anti-typhus commission, erecting great tents in which a thousand people a day are washed, with a dash of petroleum added to the hair as a shampoo, and a set of clean underwear is offered the god of health. It is doubtful, in the cleansing process, which suffers the greater consternation, the cootie or the human.

America's initial attempt to clean out the cootie by cleaning up the people was in a mean Galician village, a very mean village. Its low buildings stood on an unrelieved plain of mud, for which the country is famous. The village was half Polish and half Jewish, with a sprinkling of Ruthenians. Down in a hollow, by a small stream, from which water could be pumped for the baths, stood the American camp. About a score of American soldiers, all volunteers for six months for this American missionary effort, were at work.

First, of course, before the bathing of the multitude could actually be launched, someone in authority had to declare that there was no hoodoo nor voodoo in the foreign machinations. This committee was composed of the village burgomaster, or mayor, and the village doctor, the Jewish rabbi, and the priest. They inspected the engines for heating the water as well as the dressing rooms and bathing tents, and pronounced them "jake," as one of the Americans said. Then they gave the work their blessing, according to their various creeds, and told the waiting multitude that not only was everything correct, but also that they would receive new underwear. This proffer, apparently, was the greatest lure to the bath, as some bathers have even been known to repeat.

The head bather was a typical American sergeant of the old regular army school, with a heart under his leather jerkin as big as all outdoors. He was as picturesque in his sombrero as William S. Hart, and was the star all the while in a movie drama without a scenario. He had been bathin' 'em up north, and he had had experience.

"These folks don't know much and you can't learn 'em much,"  
Concluded on page 81

# EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

## The League of Nations Formed

ON January 10, 1920, a memorable day, the formalities necessary to launching a League of Nations were completed at Paris, and fourteen countries of the globe became parties to the pact. The United States, which so effectively aided in winning the World War, and whose President had been so strenuous an advocate of the League, was not one of the signatories. The great experiment was begun without comprising in its membership the nation which, as universally believed, would be its strongest stay and most likely to assure its success. The first session of the League was called for January 16 by President Wilson, as provided by the Treaty, but no American representative was in attendance. There was a widespread belief, however, that the United States would not long remain aloof from the world union.

By both opposers and supporters of the League, the event of January 10 must be regarded as one of the most remarkable in history. It represents the greatest concerted effort ever made by the nations to prevent war and to settle international differences in peaceful ways. The League's constitution is admittedly full of defects, as was the American Constitution when it was adopted, but these can be, and should be, remedied as experience shall dictate. As an instrument the covenant is crude, but it marks a long move forward in international relations.

Will the League succeed, or fail? That depends on the extent to which its members shall earnestly and sincerely cooperate in compassing its ends; on the degree in which jealousy, distrust and a grasping spirit shall be repressed, and friendliness rule the League's council and assembly. The progress of this new venture, involving so many wonderful possibilities, will be watched with a good deal of skepticism, and yet with many good wishes from the lovers of humanity.

## Bryan's Self-Resurrection

ONE of the surprises of current politics has been the sudden emergence of William Jennings Bryan from deep obscurity and his becoming a potent factor in the Presidential contest. Mr. Bryan has been thrice defeated in the race for the Presidency, and though he had pushed through several arbitration treaties, he left his Secretaryship of State, under Wilson, without winning particular credit in that office. Thereafter, until lately, he seemed to be steadily sliding down into oblivion. The newspapers had ceased to chronicle his movements or to give space to his utterances. To most people he looked like a thoroughly defunct politician. It did not appear necessary longer to reckon with him in the political field. The growing brood of Democratic aspirants to the shoes of Wilson indulged in their dreams without reference to or fear of him.

But the report of Mr. Bryan's political death was highly exaggerated. He was not a dead, but only a sleeping lion. He had during his obscure years been persistently lecturing throughout the country and acquiring personal popularity. When he deemed it opportune, he popped out of retirement and sprang into activity and the limelight. At once the shadow of the Thrice Defeated fell on the pathway of each would-be Democratic nominee. Mr. Bryan was immediately suspected of aiming to secure the nomination for himself, or to be the Warwick of the next Democratic candidate, as he was of Wilson.

To any who may have doubted that Mr. Bryan means to have a hand in shaping national policies, his speech at the recent Jackson Day dinner made his determination clear. He took the right ground in urging ratification of the treaty with reservations. This was common sense, and he expressed the general view on that subject of the jaded American people. But he antagonized President Wilson, and thereby inserted a wedge into his party's solidarity. Will it result in splitting the organization? He has a habit of obstinately sticking to his expressed convictions. Wilson cannot coerce him. He made a big record as a party splitter in 1866, and in 1920 he may not have lost his cunning.

Next to the late lamented T. R., Mr. Bryan was formerly reputed to have the largest personal following of any man in America. How far that is still true the event must disclose. Already he has been mentioned as the probable choice of the Prohibition Party for President, and he always had a considerable support among the labor element. He evidently realizes his power, and he promises to be a formidable figure, in his own party at least, in the coming national campaign. He avers that he is not a candidate, but that is nowhere regarded as

## To All LESLIE'S Subscribers

THE recent strike of printers in New York and vicinity made it necessary to do the printing of LESLIE'S temporarily in Chicago, and we were fortunate in not missing an issue during the strike, but the difficulties of manufacturing the paper more than one thousand miles from the office of publication were so enormous that our issues were unavoidably late in appearing. As it is a physical impossibility to gain the time lost, it has been found necessary to combine the issues of December 13th, 20th and 27th into one large number; also to combine the issues of January 3rd and 10th, and the issues of January 17th and 24th. We will in this way resume delivery of papers to our subscribers on the regular schedule during the month of January. To make up to the subscribers the issues missed by the combinations, all subscriptions will be automatically extended for four numbers beyond the normal expiration date. No correspondence on this subject will be necessary, and we would ask all of our subscribers to note carefully this announcement and to refrain from sending us unnecessary complaints at a time when the entire energies of our organization are being devoted to the restoration of the subscription service to its normal high standard.

conclusive. He is an extremely hopeful man, and the general opinion is that he is more than willing to "try again." To a united Republican Party his nomination should be gratifying, for it is improbable that his fourth effort to reach the White House would be any more successful than his three previous ones.

## Rank Fawning on Labor

SUBSERVIENCE to organized labor has been evidenced in many attitudes and acts of members of the present National Administration. Perhaps the extremest instance of the kind is that of an official on the staff of the Department of Justice. In a speech at Oklahoma City, Judge C. B. Ames, Assistant United States Attorney-General, is reported to have said: "Organized capital is a greater menace to this country than is organized labor. I believe that the United States Steel Corporation is the father of all our economic problems. I consider John L. Lewis and William Green to be better citizens than Elbert H. Gary."

These are certainly "wild and whirling words" for a Government official, one wearing the title of "Judge," and an employee of a department whose supposed function it is to seek the enforcement of justice. There is nothing of the judicial or the just in such language. It condemns a prominent and respected citizen without a hearing, and it has a rank savor of small politics. The speaker, doubtless, was influenced by professional bias.



for he was in charge of the suit for the dissolution of the United Steel States Corporation. Moreover, he was talking in a State where Socialistic ideas have long had vogue, and he was doubtless catering to the sentiment of a certain element there for political effect.

The fallacy of Judge Ames's statement is egregious. In shooting at Judge Gary he aimed at the least vulnerable of targets. No captain of industry has done more to solve wisely the economic problems of the workingman than Judge Gary. The United States Steel Corporation's employees receive unprecedentedly high wages, and the corporation's welfare work has gratified sociologists and economists. No intelligent mind will consider that such needless disturbers of industrial peace as the labor leaders Judge Ames mentions deserve any eulogy.

Judge Ames is said to have declared: "Labor is fighting for what it believes to be right, while capital is fighting for power." To the contrary, the general impression is that the labor unions, under radical leadership, have been striking for power, rather than for redress of grievances. They made unreasonable demands, and if they thought these were right they disagreed with the great mass of their fellow citizens. Labor has seemed latterly to be striving to put into effect the un-American and intolerable scheme of class domination. This Bolshevistic program is a far greater menace to the country than capital's alleged misdoings.

Is capital always wrong and labor always right? Does capital never have a sense of justice and righteousness? Hosts of examples in our industrial history refute Judge Ames's broad and biased assertion, which to fair-minded Americans indicates an utter unfitness for the office he holds.

## The Plain Truth

**VOTE!** Our Presidential coupon will be found on page 84. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 4,879 votes have been cast.

**FAILURE!** After it had proved an utter failure, and the men had for the most part returned to work and the plants were in full swing again, the labor leaders condescended to call off the steel strike. The latter was the Waterloo of the radicals in the labor unions. William Z. Foster, the Bolshevik, and his coadjutors, led the American Federation of Labor into sore discredit and defeat, and Foster has resigned as secretary of that organization. But no shouts of exultation are heard from the employers. They were from the first calmly confident of the justice of their position, and public sentiment was always with them. The spectacle of labor madly endeavoring to commit suicide was too sad to permit of rejoicings now on the part of capital. Let us hope that this great object lesson will have a lasting effect and that the strike as a weapon in labor disputes may be discarded forever.

**DU PONT!** When a man has accumulated wealth, he cannot do better than devote himself to the public service. This has been the custom abroad and is coming to be the custom here also. A signal illustration of this is the fight being made by Mr. Pierre S. du Pont for a new school code for the State of Delaware. Delaware has one of the most antiquated systems of public schools in the nation. Three States only—Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina—pay teachers less. In 1917-18, Delaware, exclusive of Wilmington, spent only \$20.13 per capita for each white pupil and \$8.20 for each negro pupil. In some schools there have been no text books for five years, teaching being done from the blackboard and by word of mouth. Many school buildings are a disgrace, teachers are poorly trained, immature, and poorly paid, the course of instruction limited and without uniformity, and the school year brief. At the request of a commission appointed by the Legislature in 1917 the General Education Board of New York made a survey of the State, and it is for the school code suggested by this survey that Mr. du Pont is working and contributing money. Opposition has developed among the farmers, because it will mean a longer school year for their children and higher taxes, but Mr. du Pont is meeting the financial objection by his own gifts. For example, he has put aside \$2,000,000 to be used to pay one-third of the cost of new school buildings and the entire cost of negro schools. The boys and girls of the old stock cannot develop into a creditable citizenship without adequate school privileges.

# Pictorial Digest of the World's News



The second woman from the left was among those caught in the New England drag-net. She is en route to Deer Island, where more than 400 suspects were held. Remembering Kipling's famous dictum to the effect that "the female of the species is more deadly than the male," the authorities are not exempting any of the "fair sex."

The police department of Boston decided not to take any chances with some of their "guests," whom they chained together while they were journeying to the prison that awaited them on Deer Island. Note the pained expressions on the faces of the suspects, who will soon experience the pleasure of greeting their friends in Russia.

## Stamping Out the Red Pest

I WOULD like to stand every one of the ornery, wild-eyed I. W. W.s, anarchists, crazy Socialists, and other types of Reds before a firing squad and save space on our ships. Take it from me, Big Chief Flynn will scour the country clean, and he should have the support of the whole country."

In this wise Billy Sunday recently phrased his attitude toward the radicals of America who have of late suddenly emerged from their hiding places and brazenly challenged the Government of this country to a finished fight. The language utilized by Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer was by no means so picturesque; but he said enough to convince the entire nation that henceforth Washington's policy in dealing with those who are threatening the life of the country is to be a virile one, with the complete eradication of the Red element from the United States as the goal to be sought in vigorous fashion.

Indicative of what is to be the lot of the sedition breeders in the future are the nation-wide undesirable-citizen hunts staged in fifty-one cities from coast to coast, the deportation of large numbers of the worst of the offenders, and the introduction of a "Sedition" bill in Congress, which, when it is finally passed, will very materially facilitate the Government's efforts to deal with the Reds, members of the



Imre Kaplan behind the bars on Deer Island. Kaplan was the leader in the Lawrence mill strike, which caused so much trouble in the factory towns during the concluding months of the war when America needed all her energy to press the war to the utmost. He may soon go to Russia.

"Communist Party" and the "Communist Labor Party," "Advanced Socialists," "Parlor Bolsheviks" and other dangerous persons who are plotting to make of the United States another Russia.

On the night of January 3 the police, cooperating with agents of the Department of Justice, arrested nearly 6,000 suspects. In New York City alone more than 800 men and women were placed behind the bars, and in Detroit 600 were taken.

Simultaneously with the news of the vast raid came the announcement of the unearthing of conclusive proof that a nation-wide revolution, whose object was to be the abolition of our present form of Government and the substitution

of the infamous Russian Soviet plan, had been planned. According to the officials of the Department of Justice the Red leaders had labored feverishly, endeavoring to develop the recent steel and coal strikes into a great general strike, which might paralyze the life of every State in the Union and, ultimately, be turned into a revolution. Engaged in this work were thousands of members of the "Communist Party" and the "Communist Labor Party"—camouflaged Reds—two organizations whose founders confidently expected to witness a repetition of the Russian horrors in this country in the spring or early summer of 1920.

In New York more than 500 of the prisoners—the worst of the lot—were at once sent to Ellis Island, from which the *Buford*, the "Soviet Ark," sailed last month with 240 men and women, who had been sentenced to deportation to Russia aboard. So congested did the small island become that at one time orders were issued for the preparation of Camp Upton for occupancy by convicted radicals. In Boston some 400 would-be revolutionists were held on Deer Island; and from every section of the country came tales of crowded prisons.

In order to meet the tremendous expenses concomitant on such unusual activities the Immigration officials have asked for a deficiency appropriation of \$1,000,000, the sum deemed necessary to handle the deportation of the most dangerous members of the Red element.



Searching a suspect at police headquarters in Chicago, where a fine haul was made. The average Red wears a weapon of some sort, provided he is able to purchase one—and he almost always is, for the "slush fund" is said to be a large one.



Bolsheviki and Anarchist literature seized during the raids in Boston. Enough such material was gathered up to fill several libraries. If the theories advocated in the harmless looking booklets were carried out, America would run with blood.

# Pictorial Digest of the World's News



A bonfire of Japanese-made goods that was one of many held in San Francisco recently. Following the suit of their people in China, the Chinese of the Golden Gate city have boycotted all goods that are from Japan.

William Jennings Bryan as he appears today. The "Peerless Leader" created a sensation in Democratic political circles by sharply differing with President Wilson on the question of the ratification of the treaty. As the leader of the Democrats who are opposed to Mr. Wilson's policies, he may once more secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidential office, which he has already won three times.

### Bryan Comes Back

THE name of William Jennings Bryan, which in other days was heard wherever politicians congregated, is once more echoing from coast to coast. This time the "Peerless Leader" is in the fierce glow of the limelight as a result of a clash with President Wilson over the question of the ratification of the treaty. This clash the press of the country interprets as meaning that the man who has already been three times defeated in presidential elections is to assume the leadership of those Democrats who have revolted against Mr. Wilson, with the object of gaining control of the Democratic party. The clash came during the Jackson Day dinner, held in Washington following a meeting of the Democratic National Committee at which it was decided to hold the party's national convention at San Francisco, beginning June 28. In a letter sent to the diners the President urged the ratification of the treaty "without changes which alter its meaning," and he declared that if the Senate changed the document he would urge an appeal to the voters of the nation, with the covenant and the League of Nations as an issue. He argued that the treaty should be accepted without delay, and that the Democratic senators who differ with him should come to his aid. In his speech, made after Mr. Wilson's views had been read, Mr. Bryan attacked the President's plan to refer the matter to the nation and thereby make of it a political issue. "Presenting the issue to the country," he said, "would mean a delay of at least fourteen months, and then success only in case of securing a two-thirds majority in the Senate. . . . We cannot go before the country on the issue that such an appeal would present."



Within a few months these people—snapped in one of Constantinople's many crowded streets—may find themselves no longer under the rule of the Sultan. If Great Britain has her way the Turk will be ousted from Europe and Constantinople placed under a joint Franco-British administration or awarded to one of the Allies. The French, however, would like to leave the control in the hands of the Ottoman Loan Committee, in which French finance greatly preponderates.

### Poland Smashes the Reds

POLISH forces, operating in conjunction with Lettish troops, have captured the city of Dvinsk. To the casual newspaper reader this announcement means little; but to the student of present-day European military matters it means a great deal. It signifies, among other things, that the Polish forces henceforth will be able to work in conjunction with the Lettish forces further to the north. The Lithuanian front has been eliminated by the advance made after the fall of the city which carried the victors well beyond the Dvina River along the railway to Pskov. Poland now has an army—and an excellent army—of more than 500,000 men in the field against Soviet Russia. As was the case during the European war previous to the entrance of this country many Americans are fighting for the splendid cause. Typical of these "soldiers of fortune" are the two aviators whose pictures are reproduced on this page—Capt. Merian B. Cooper, of Jack-

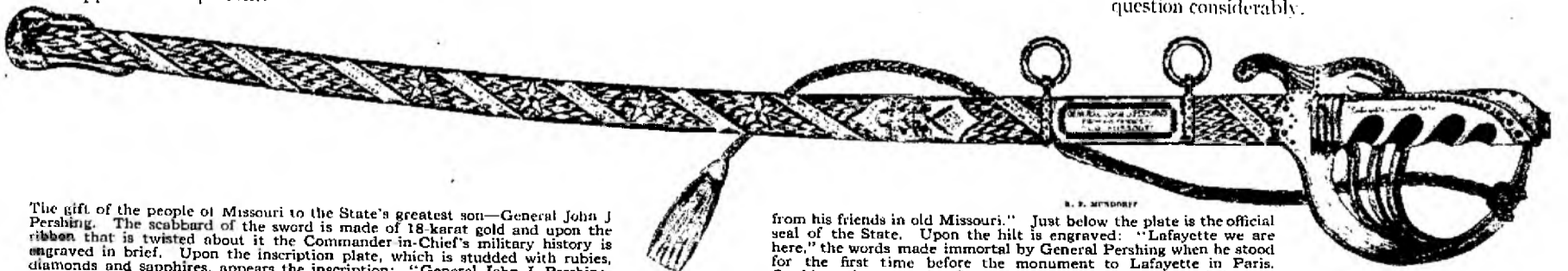


Captain Merian C. Cooper, of Jacksonville, Fla., (left) and Major Cedric B. Fautleroy, of Chicago, who together formed the Kosciusko Squadron of American pilots for service with the Polish army.

sonville, Fla., and Major Cedric B. Fautleroy of Chicago. To the efforts of these men was due the formation of the Kosciusko Squadron of American pilots which is operating with the Poles.

### The "Sick Man of Europe"

THE dream, entertained for so many centuries by every Christian nation on earth, that some day Turkey would be forced to withdraw from Europe, may be realized in the near future. And then again it may not. If the British can have their way the "Sick Man of Europe" will be pushed into Asia Minor with little ceremony; but if the French are able they will keep the invalid country where it now is. The suggestion that Constantinople be governed by a Franco-British administration does not find a favorable reception in France, the French financiers fearing that such an arrangement would prove entirely too beneficial to their allies. Nor does the suggestion that the Turks' political power in Europe be terminated by the removal of the Turkish capital to Asia Minor, the Sultan being permitted to remain in Stamboul very much as the Pope lives in Rome. The fact that the Bolsheviks are reaching the Black Sea by passing Denikine's forces and may soon constitute a menace that cannot be overlooked complicates the question considerably.



The gift of the people of Missouri to the State's greatest son—General John J. Pershing. The scabbard of the sword is made of 18-karat gold and upon the ribbon that is twisted about it the Commander-in-Chief's military history is engraved in brief. Upon the inscription plate, which is studded with rubies, diamonds and sapphires, appears the inscription: "General John J. Pershing,

from his friends in old Missouri." Just below the plate is the official seal of the State. Upon the hilt is engraved: "Lafayette we are here," the words made immortal by General Pershing when he stood for the first time before the monument to Lafayette in Paris. On his retirement the General will make his home in Missouri.

# Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## The Canal Is Popular

TIME was when the pessimists expressed considerable doubt as to the ultimate success of Uncle Sam's greatest engineering triumph—the Panama Canal. Today the carping critics are silent. During the year just ended all traffic records went by the board in the "ditch." 2,396 ships of 7,128,000 net tons, and naval ships displacing 1,000,000 tons were piloted through the waterway in

1919. Among the vessels which attracted an unusual amount of attention on the Isthmus lately was the British battle cruiser *New Zealand*, shown on this page. She was formerly Admiral Jellicoe's flagship, and her career has been an unusually exciting one. After carrying the famous naval leader from New Zealand to the western coast of Canada, the cruiser steamed to the Canal, where she remained five days. She then went to Havana, where she again picked



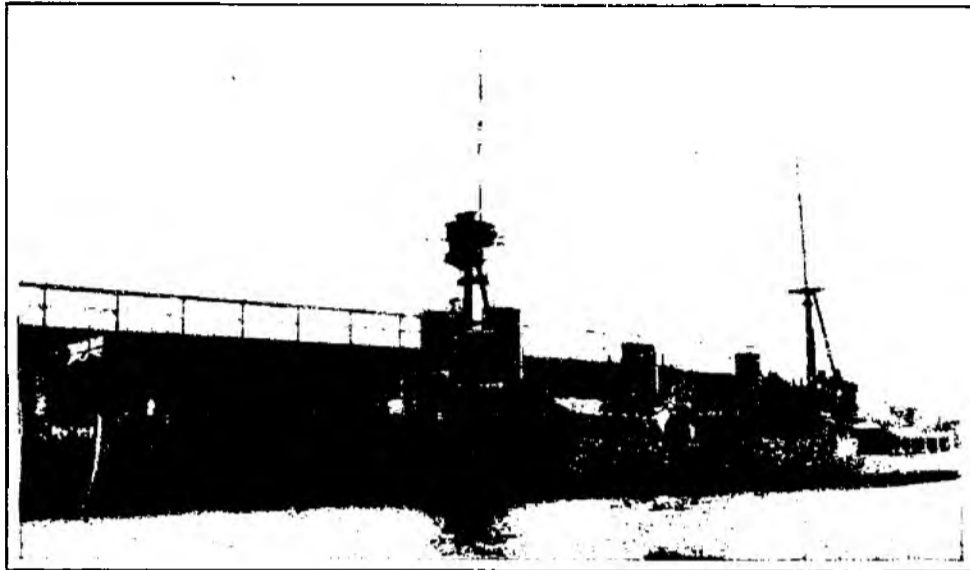
Brig. Gen. William D. Connor, General Pershing's successor as commander of the A. E. F. in France, who recently sailed from Antwerp with 1,000 officers and men, practically the last of the Americans to embark for America.

## A. E. F. Home at Last

WHEN announcement was made by the War Department early in 1919 that the entire American army in France would be returned to this country in record-breaking time the wisecracks who had read of previous demobilizations shook their heads knowingly and lugubriously prophesied that many of our veterans would still be sadly waiting for transportation on January 1, 1920. The War Department, however, "made good." It was, obviously, necessary to retain a small force in France in order to wind up the affairs of the army; but, with the exception of a handful of officers and men, most of whom are connected with the graves registration service, all of the members of this force are at last home again. On January 11 the United States transport *Northern Pacific* sailed from Antwerp with Brig. Gen. William D. Connor and 1,000 officers and men on board. It was General Connor who succeeded General Pershing as commander of the A. E. F., and his departure may be considered as the final withdrawal of our forces from France.

## Destructive Earthquake in Mexico

ON the night of January 3 Mexico was severely shaken by an earthquake which left more than a dozen villages in ruins, caused the death of at least 2,000 people, and terrorized the inhabitants of ten states. The center of the seismic disturbance was the eastern slope of beautiful Mount Orizaba, a volcano situated about 70 miles to the west of Vera Cruz. The states in which the shocks were felt stretch from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the northwest, a distance of nearly 500 miles. They were: Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Morelos, Jalisco, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo and Queretaro. An aftermath to the catastrophe was the formation of a great lake near Teocelo, south of Jalapa, which inundated the towns of Tlatalalan, Quiezmiltan, Coastaleca, Tosigue, Ixtlahuacan, Choloya, and San Jose Achilioa. The opening of a new crater in Orizaba, which became active shortly after the catastrophe, added greatly to the terror of the inhabitants. A small, and supposedly extinct, volcano near San Miguel also showed signs of activity; but Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, the volcanoes near the Capital, were quiet. Mexico City was very slightly affected. The shock was, however, distinctly felt there. The walls of many buildings were cracked a trifle, and the more ignorant classes thrown into a panic. It is probable that the casualty list will grow.



The British battle cruiser *New Zealand* in Panama canal waters. This cruiser was Admiral Jellicoe's flagship at Scapa Flow when the Germans surrendered their fleet. The battle-scarred fighting ship was the first first-class war vessel of foreign registry to pass through the canal. During the past year all previous traffic records were broken by the famous waterway. In December alone 283 ships made use of it to pass from ocean to ocean.



The volcano of Orizaba, whose eastern slope was the center of the recent disastrous earthquake which destroyed more than a dozen villages (among them Teocelo and Couztlan, in the State of Vera Cruz), shook ten of the central and southern Mexican states, and caused the death of at least 2,000 people. A terrible feature of the catastrophe was the rapid formation of a great lake which inundated several towns and claimed many victims.



Admiral Viscount John Jellicoe, former First Lord of the Admiralty and one-time commander of the British Grand Fleet, as he appeared on his arrival in Washington, one of a number of American cities visited by the veteran sea fighter when he left Canada.

up Admiral Jellicoe in order to carry him further on his tour of the world. The *New Zealand* was in the Battle of Dogger Bank, on January 24, 1915, and it also took a conspicuous part in the important Battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916.

## Jellicoe Looks Us Over

WEARING a gray sack suit, a dark-colored overcoat, and a derby hat, a stocky, pleasant-visaged man of middle age arrived in New York the early part of this month. Certainly none of the many thousands who saw him as he went about the city knew that the small, unostentatious man was none other than Admiral Viscount John Jellicoe, who for nearly two years was the Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet and upon whose judgment at one time the future of the entire British nation rested. In New York the distinguished naval authority was the guest of Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, and his brief stay in the metropolis was featured by many brilliant social affairs. In Washington he visited Secretary Lansing, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Vice President Marshall; and the Senate and House of Representatives both gave him a rousing welcome. Previous to leaving the Capital he inspected the navy yard, where many of the latest American developments in naval armament was shown him. In Annapolis, his last stop before leaving for Havana, he expressed himself as delighted with the work of the midshipmen who staged a dress parade for his benefit. At Havana he boarded the *New Zealand* and continued his tour.

# In Search of Pep or Pulchritude

*The Fearful Fat, the Troubled Thin,  
and the Weary Weak Hie Them  
to the Turkish Bath*

By PEGGY HULL.

Illustrations by RALPH BARTON

"BERTHA, if you don't get rid of that excess baggage between your nose and your knees, you'll be luggin' it around alone—"

The deliverer of this ultimatum reached for his hat on the hall tree. He calculated the number of steps to the door and then plunged on.

"When I married you back in 1907 you was the best lookin' girl in Yonkers. You had a figure like a Broadway chorus girl and enough pep to keep me wide awake until three a. m. Now look at yourself. It's all you can do to waddle—nother year and you'll have to roll—" He jammed on his hat and grabbed the doorknob.

"Take my tip," he said as he opened the door. "take it while it's good. I ain't fell yet, but my feet feel slippery."

## A Fat Fright's Plight

Before Bertha could reply the door was slammed and she was alone, two hundred and fifty pounds of bitterness and disappointment. Large tears welled up in her baby-blue eyes. Her life of contentment was over. She must choose between her husband's love and all the dear delicacies of her appetite—chocolates, cream gravy, baked potatoes and mince pie. She sighed deeply, and new tears came brimming forth as she recalled that she had flavored the last jar of mince meat with the only remaining bottle of cognac. Bertha gave way to her grief and waddled to her bedroom where she could weep in solid comfort.

On the afternoon of the day the above conversation took place, Bertha appeared at a well-known Turkish-bath house.

"Miss," she began as she signed the ticket. "I'm in terrible trouble. My husband told me this morning he was going to leave me if I didn't get thin. How long will it take to lose a hundred pounds?"

"You're luckier than most of the women who come here," replied the little blonde girl with the English face and the American accent—"most of 'em has lost theirs already. Let me see—if you try hard enough and help us you ought to get rid of that in three months."

"Oh, I'll come every day," cried Bertha in her enthusiasm.



"The Turkish bath makes fat women slim and thin women plump."

"And she has," explained the little blonde girl. "If she was careless about herself for twelve years she's certainly trying to make up for it now. You know it isn't an easy job taking a Turkish bath every day and not eating any of the things you like. And scared gee—she'd never seen a Turkish bath before. When they put her in the steam room she yelled until I was afraid that the cops would pinch us for disturbing the peace. She told me afterward she never expected to come out of that place alive. But she was brave—she came back the next day."

"Is she losing her excess baggage?"

The blonde girl nodded violently. "I should say she is. Looks great and got a lot of snap too—made a hundred per cent. difference—don't you think so, Adeline?"

Adeline did and added, "That's one happy home the Turkish baths saved. She says her husband ain't been out a night since she got down to one eighty-five."

"Are most of your women patrons the fleshy wives of dissatisfied men?"

"Well, I should say so," exclaimed the blonde girl, "you'd never guess how many of 'em come cryin' around this desk tellin' me their troubles—only the worst of it is they usually come too late. They never wake up to

themselves until their husbands have up and beat it with a perfect thirty-six. All the reducin' since the bath business was started won't bring back a husband who didn't leave a forwardin' address."

Adeline, of the dark hair and friendly smile, shifted her gum and joined the conversation.

"Hones' it's the saddest thing in the world to see these poor old ladies jellin' in here thinkin' they can get in the spring chicken class, when it's as plain as day they can never be anything but a 1870 model. One thing's a cinch—they was born with hope if nothing else!"

A white uniformed girl appeared from the dressing-room.

"Do you want to see something rare?" she exclaimed in a stage whisper. "In all the years I been rubbin' baby elephants in this place there ain't been a face or form like this. Listen—she's got four chins and that's just the beginnin' of the ruffles! She's pleated and fluted and flounced like a Brinkley girl's dance dress. We can't figure out what she's been eatin' and doin'. Gosh, it's all right to be fat, but when it comes to havin' it accordion pleated—good night!"

The trip through the baths proved that the girls had not exaggerated. They were packed with women who had for the most part passed their third bloom. Some of their faces showed their disappointment and unhappiness. Adeline was right. There is nothing so pitiful and tragic as the wife who has lost her husband's love and is trying to win it back by polishing up her faded attractions.

## The Undesirable Drunks

Besides being a haven of hope for the fleshy woman the Turkish bath has still another mission in this uncertain world. It works both ways as it were—it makes the fat woman slim and the thin woman plump! But there are not so many who seek plumpness as there are those who seek slimness.

"There's one woman comes here who says her existence depends on her bath," said the blonde girl. "She's worked herself to death trying to get a good job, and now that she's got it she's all worn out and scared she can't keep it. The first day she came here she looked like she was just about three days from the morgue. But these baths sure have the punch—they pick you up just like a jolt of three star brings a freezing man to life."

"Hasn't prohibition affected the business?"

"Not so you could notice it—we never made a practice of taking in drunks," replied the blonde contemptuously. "they make too much trouble—they get sick, or want to fight, or faint away or something—they ain't worth the trouble. Of course we used to get a lot of fellas who wanted to brace themselves up after a party but we've only lost 'em



"A man'll tell you all his family and business troubles when he's getting rubbed."

for a little while—they'll be coming back to get braced up with a bath instead of a drink."

"Did many women come for the same reason?"

"Yeah—quite a lot. Once in a while a couple would breeze in and want to get fixed up so they could go home and face their husbands—but if they was too far gone we wouldn't take 'em." The blonde girl stamped a ticket and threw it in a basket. "Usually I can tell how much they've had, but I sure got stung the other day. Three women came in and wanted two rooms. There was a crowd and I didn't notice which box they put their stuff in. The two who had a room together came out first, and there wasn't anything in their safety boxes—say, just look here and see how black and blue my arm is where one of 'em hit me. Gee, she called me all kinds of names and said I stole her jewels—three thousand dollars' worth—

### The Ladies Have Tempers

"Hones', she did everything but search me and where do you suppose we found the junk—because that's all it was. I guess I know real jewelry when I see it—well, it was in her other friend's box—and she never even apologized!"

"Do you have much trouble over lost articles?"

"No," and the blonde girl said it firmly. "I've been here five years and no one has ever lost a thing while I've been on the desk—sometimes they claim they've lost something but they always find it somewheres else."

"Would you rather wait on women than men?"

"I should say not," snapped the blonde. "There are more women with nasty dispositions than men, and they don't take no pains to hide them from another woman. They'll have to learn to have a little more consideration for one another before they get very far with votes."

"What makes me mad is they come here to get a Turkish bath, and then they don't want it after they get it. They kick and howl about everything and they think they're being hurt or disfigured when they're just being uncomfortable for a little while—and scared—say—you'd think from the way some of these dames act who are here for the first time that this was a first-class torturing establishment with first-degree murder as the favorite indoor sport."

A male employee came into the office to report for work. He was a "rubber," and offered some information.

"I've been in this business eight years, and you'd be surprised at the things a man'll tell you when he's getting rubbed. All his family and business troubles. I've heard some of the darndest tales—you wouldn't think they could happen outside the movies."

"Most of the fellows I get are professionals—lawyers, doctors, actors, and just rich men. Some of 'em could afford to have a Turkish bath in their own places, but



"When they put her in the steam room, she yelled until I was afraid that the cops would pinch us for disturbing the peace."

they won't do it because they act ashamed of lettin' anyone know they need 'em. Men are funny like that. When they begin to lose their pep, they don't want no one to know it. They don't mind tellin' people they're going to a Turkish bath to get fixed up after a little party, but they'll never snitch a word about being run down."

"A lot of queer ducks wander in here. The other night a cowboy came in with a cattle-buyer. He looked at the ticket the girl gave him to sign and said 'Naw, I ain't writin' my name on anythin' in Noo York.'

"The cattle-buyer got a jolt, but tried to explain. He says, 'Why it's just the same as registerin' at a hotel.'

"'Naw it ain't,' says the cowboy, 'they's a lot a names all on the same page. This don't all look right to me. What you all want my address fer?' and he looked at the girl suspicious-like."

### Too Much for the Cowpuncher

"That's in case you pass out in the steam room," says the cattle-buyer with a big smile an' a poke in the ribs. But the cowboy don't get him. "What's the steam room fer?" he says.

"'My boy,' says the cattle-buyer, friendly-like, 'this is a Turkish bath—a place where you can get all cleaned up—rubbed, scrubbed, shaved, shampooed and bathed—'

"That handed the cowboy an awful scare. He says 'I don't want nuthin' o' the kind. Me fayther told me to watch out fer just such places. You ain't got no right bringin' me here. I knowed twarn't decent—folks what is don't go washin' themselves in other folkses houses.'

"He didn't wait fer any more explanations because a elevator had just come up with a bunch and he went down with it."

"'Where'd that bird come from,' I asks the buyer."

"'Mule Shoe, Texas, seventy miles from a railroad,' says he. 'an' it's the first time he's been away from home.'

"I was beginning to think boobs was gettin' scarcer until that cowboy blew in an' now I just read about a farmer out in Minnesota who bought the

*Concluded on page 86*

# Twists to Truth That Are Dangerous

*The Fundamental Falsities of Labor's Bill of Rights Drawn up by Representatives of 119 Unions*

By CHARLES AUBREY EATON

autocracy. The whole situation is summed up in the statement as follows:

"Autocratic, political, corporate, industrial and financial influences in our country have sought and are seeking to infringe upon and limit the fundamental rights of the wage earners guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

### Do We Want a One-Class Rule?

The United States Steel Corporation is set forth as the most horrible example of this oppressive tyranny. "The autocratic and destructive action of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary branches to oppress the workers by denying them the exercise of their freedom of action, freedom of association, freedom of expression, must give way to a better understanding and relation, and to secure the wage earners in the exercise of their rights and liberties as free workers and citizens."

Speaking from the point of view of an American citizen, without affiliations of any kind either with the capitalist or the labor union, but interested in the prosperity of both, I offer the following criticism upon this important document.

It constitutes a program for bringing the American Government and Nation under the final and complete control of one class.

It begins with the proposition that all wage earners, in national, State, and municipal service have the right to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. If this right were granted and fully practiced, we should have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and under the absolute control and dictation of its leaders, the policemen, firemen, school teachers, hospital attendants, civic workers, judges, Federal, State and municipal; and all other classes of labor engaged upon the basic industries of the nation. This would mean that every public servant who takes an oath of office to the

community would place himself under a second obligation to the American Federation of Labor, with which he was affiliated, and to which he looked for the advancement of his interests as against the employing community. This would give the American Federation of Labor control of the courts, the police force and practically every other defensive machinery devised by society for its protection and advancement.

Mr. Gompers and his confrères do not seem to have heard of the recent election in the State of Massachusetts. In that election, which was participated in by all classes of labor, organized and unorganized, the citizens of the old commonwealth of Massachusetts registered their decision against this whole program. And that decision will be repeated in practically every State of the Union if the same issue arises. The American people have created their own government and decided upon the forms and instrumentalities by which government, so created, is to establish law and order. They will not create nor permit to be created a secondary government, of a private and class nature, whose purpose will be to supersede the primary government and constitution of the country itself. If such a thing were to come to pass, it would be a reproduction in exact terms of the proletarian dictatorship established in Russia by Mr. Lenine, and no matter how fervent resolutions may appear in their denunciation of Bolshevism, this is Bolshevism, pure and simple.

### The Federal Courts Attacked

The statement in definite and unmistakable terms declares that our Federal courts have no constitutional rights to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation by our Congress. And it calls upon Congress to enact a law repudiating forever the exercise of such powers and rights by our Federal Courts.

This means, if it means anything, that if the American Federation of Labor could affiliate with itself all the classes of State, national and municipal workers, described above, it would constitute so large a portion of the population that it could enact any kind of class

*Continued on page 86*

ON December 13, organized labor, assembled in conference in Washington, issued a remarkable statement to the American people. This conference was representative in a high degree. It comprised 119 national and international labor unions, including the four railroad brotherhoods. Its declaration of principles and policies is, therefore, to be taken as authoritative.

In view of the disturbed social and industrial conditions throughout the world, I look upon this pronouncement of the labor conference as of utmost importance. It ought to be studied carefully by every citizen, for it contains labor's statement of its side of the world-wide controversy, and sets forth labor's proposals for the cure of those evils of which it complains.

The statement is accompanied by a series of resolutions covering Bolshevism and the I. W. W. These resolutions are edifying and interesting. It is altogether likely that a majority of organized labor in this country believe in the exact terms set forth in the resolutions against Bolshevism. But when placed against a fair analysis and interpretation of the "Bill of Rights," accompanying them, they lose somewhat of their force.

### Dangerous Doctrines

The language of this authoritative statement of labor is American language. The terms used are the terms of Democracy. But the content of the language is disturbing, to say the least. It is the hand of Esau but the voice of Jacob. The wrappings of the package are attractive, but the contents of the package are dangerous to the last degree.

The fundamental idea upon which this whole statement rests is that labor in the United States constitutes a downtrodden and oppressed section of our population. The oppressor is capital or the capitalist. The form which this oppression assumes is to be found in underpay, overwork, intolerably long hours, unfair conditions. The instruments used by the oppressor are the courts of the country by means of injunctions, and adverse legislation secured by the terrorism of financial

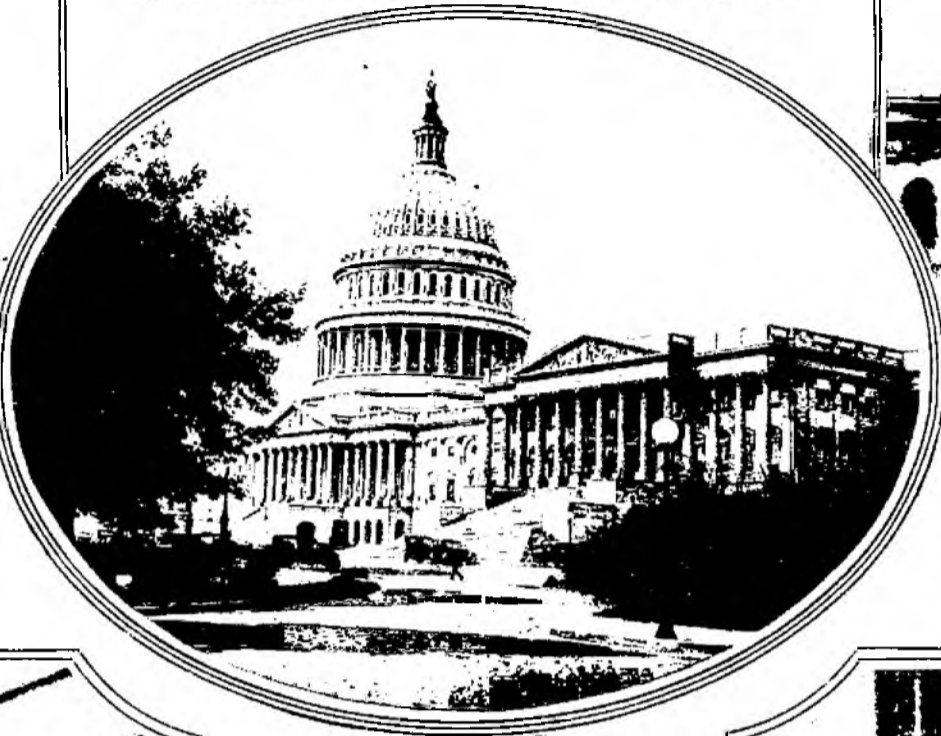
# Solons and Scribes

*Members of the House of Representatives and Their Newspaper Observers Caught by the Camera in the Midst of a Busy Day*

By JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



The man who is trying to put protection back into our tariff laws: Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, a well equipped economist.



More than a majority of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1912 wanted Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, for President. - He is still young, popular and formidable.



The man in white is Representative Fiorenzo H. LaGuardia, of New York City, who went to Italy as an aviator and returned to beat Tammany for the presidency of the Board of Aldermen of Greater New York. A little thing like a fight or a war is nothing in his young life. With him is Representative John B. Johnston, of Brooklyn.



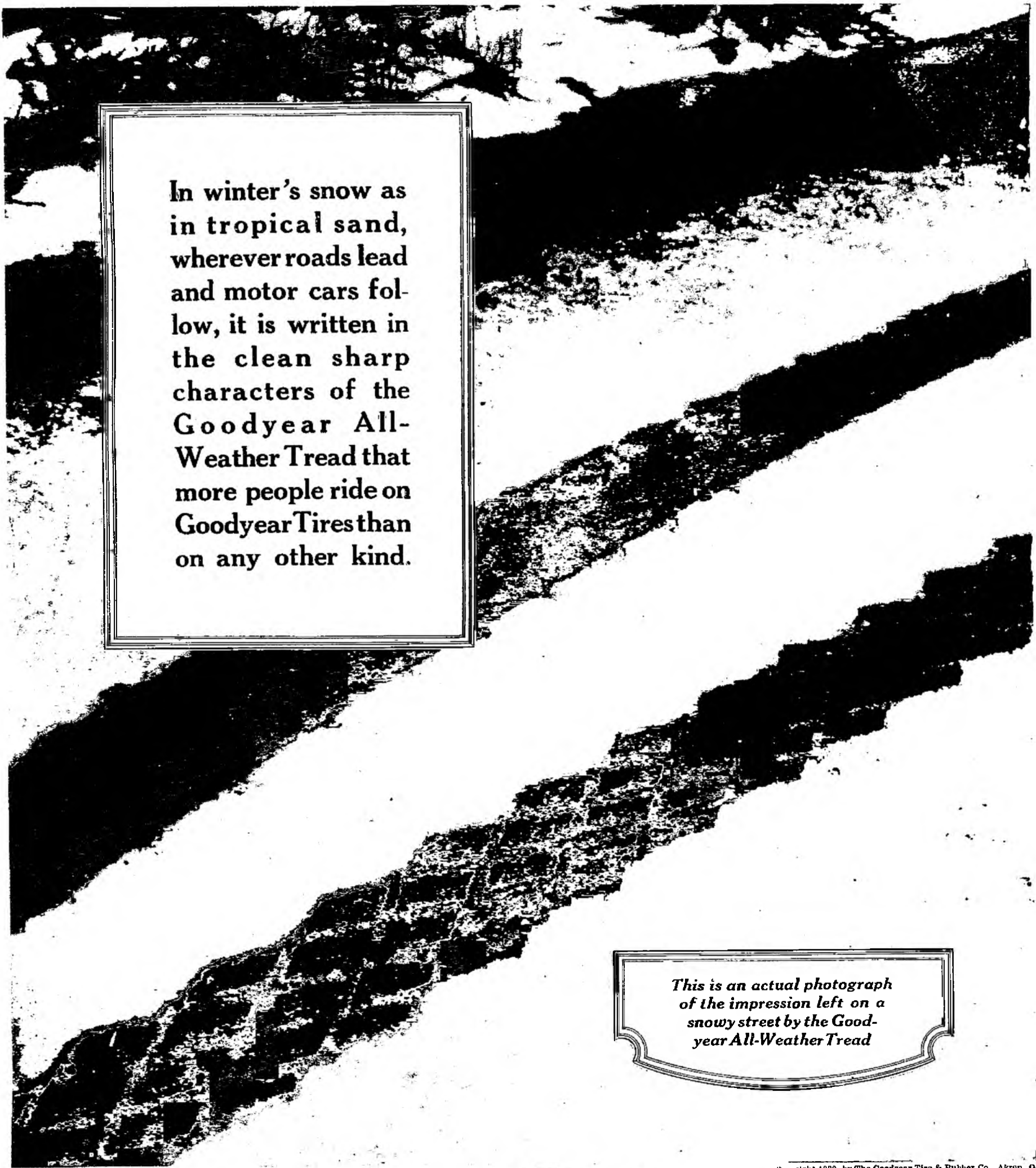
Representative Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, is chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and an authority on our Army problems.



The men who control the Republican destinies of the House of Representatives. Speaker Frederick H. Gillett is the man in gray. He comes from Massachusetts and has been in the House continuously since 1893. The smiling man in black is Frank W. Mondell, the Republican floor leader. He represents the whole State of Wyoming as member at large. He first came to Washington in 1895 but missed out in the 1896 election. He has been there continuously since 1899.



Here are the men through whose eyes and ears the nation sees and hears what its lawmakers are doing in the nation's Capitol. They are the members of the Press Galleries of the Senate and the House of Representatives. They represent practically all the daily newspapers published in the United States. They are posing for "Jimmy" Hare, LESLIE'S war photographer, on the steps of the Senate wing of the Capitol.



In winter's snow as  
in tropical sand,  
wherever roads lead  
and motor cars fol-  
low, it is written in  
the clean sharp  
characters of the  
Goodyear All-  
Weather Tread that  
more people ride on  
Goodyear Tires than  
on any other kind.

*This is an actual photograph  
of the impression left on a  
snowy street by the Good-  
year All-Weather Tread*

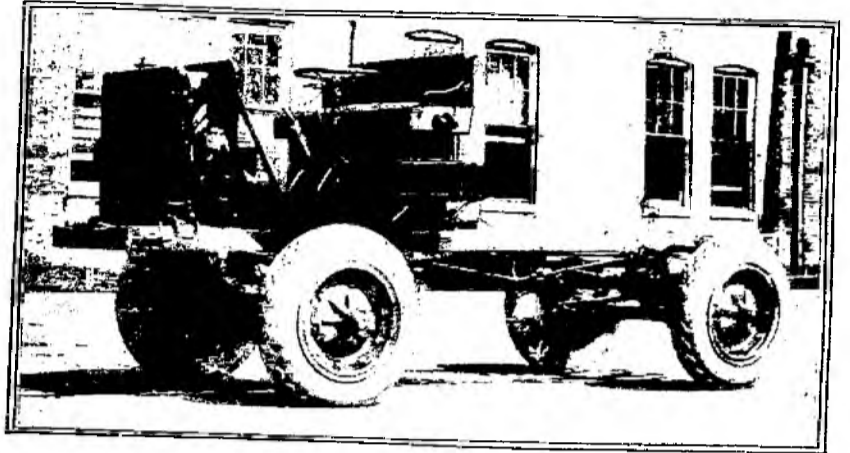
Copyright 1920. by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

GOODYEAR

# Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



Large pneumatic tires on all four wheels of a truck represent a modern truck "luxury," the value of which has become apparent during the last year or two. Where high speed or transportation of fragile loads is desired, truck pneumatics very easily pay for themselves in a short time in a great many different ways.

## TRUCK LUXURIES THAT PAY DIVIDENDS

**T**HE average truck is run at a great disadvantage. Its owner or owners may be keen business men who, because of the success encountered with the operation of several privately owned passenger cars, have become interested in the saving in delivery costs made possible by the use of motor truck equipment.

But probably because such owners are keen business men accustomed to counting business expenditures only in the light of actual return on the investment, they are too prone to neglect some of the details of truck operation which would add a few dollars a year to the running expenses. For example, the average car owner is only too willing to invest from \$1.00 to \$10.00 in a new kind of a spark plug or carbon remover which will enable his passenger car to take every hill "on high," or which will give him an ultimate speed of five miles per hour more than the previous possibility of his car; but this same man will stand aghast at the idea of a \$5.00 or \$10.00 investment which may reduce the noise of his truck, or will help the driver to secure more efficient routing or handling of a load. Motor vehicle luxury is for the passenger-car owner, and is, unfortunately, not for the driver of a truck or its cargo.

Many so-called truck luxuries, however, have a definite dollars-and-cents value to the owner who is wise enough to count return on investment in terms of truck life, loading efficiency, and cargo economy. For example, pneumatic tires for truck might seem like a luxury from which only the driver profits. But if we realize that this equipment saves the load from the disastrous jolts, jars and vibrations of driving over rough roads, and that it opens mud and sand highways closed to the ordinary solid tire truck, we find the average truck owner viewing such "extravagance" in a new light. To be sure, a large expenditure for equipment of this kind would not be justified to increase the luxury with which certain kinds of unbreakable and non-perishable loads may be carried for short distances, and a coal and ice dealer, or a contractor who hauls paving blocks and sand, would be foolish indeed to add to his tire expenses through the use of pneumatics. Thus, there will always be a field for solid tires in certain kinds of businesses and under well-defined conditions of delivery.

But even under such conditions, least favorable for the use of pneumatic tires, the reduction of vibration will lengthen the life of the truck itself, and will materially reduce the upkeep costs—not necessarily to the point, however, which will warrant the increased investment in air-filled tires.

Between the solid tire and the pneumatic tire there lies a class of equipment which combines many of the advantages of each. The cushion or block tire has more resiliency than the solid tire, while a spring or cushion wheel represents mechanical resiliency, which in some instances closely approaches that of air. An extra felloe band separated from the actual rim of the wheel by a series of rubber blocks or springs may be used to reduce the strain of the driving mechanism created at the instant of starting, and will also absorb many of the road shocks and jars which a solid tire transmits to the springs, frame, and load. Another type of wheel consists of a series of smaller, rubber-bound wheels resting within a rim which in itself may be either steel or rubber-shod. The tire on the outer rim is the only portion of the wheel subject to the wearing effect of the roadway. The tires on the inner wheels are subject only to the slow-wearing effect of compression.

Concluded on page 72



The heavy hauling and rapid transportation abilities of the motor truck would be wasted were it not for the mechanical methods of loading, which minimize delay at railroad terminals.

# Spicer

## UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

THE great battery of SPICER hammers can strike with the force of tons—or crack an egg without breaking the yolk. Their blows, controlled to the last thousandth, shape the glowing steel into the first rough forms for SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS and PROPELLER SHAFTS

Since 1904 SPICER materials and processes throughout have been accurately controlled. Today SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS and PROPELLER SHAFTS are used on over one hundred of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks.

Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.

## SPICER MFG. CORPORATION

SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Hammer Shop: Number Sixteen of a series of SPICER advertisements.

© S. M. C. 1920



Spicer Propeller Shaft

# You Can Buy Four MAXWELL Trucks for the Price of One Reliable 5-ton Truck

**T**HE \$5000 5-ton truck isn't any better than a Maxwell. It's merely bigger. That's all.

And you can own four Maxwells for the price of one reliable 5-ton truck.

The four Maxwells will do more work, carry more goods,



*More miles per gallon  
More miles on tires*

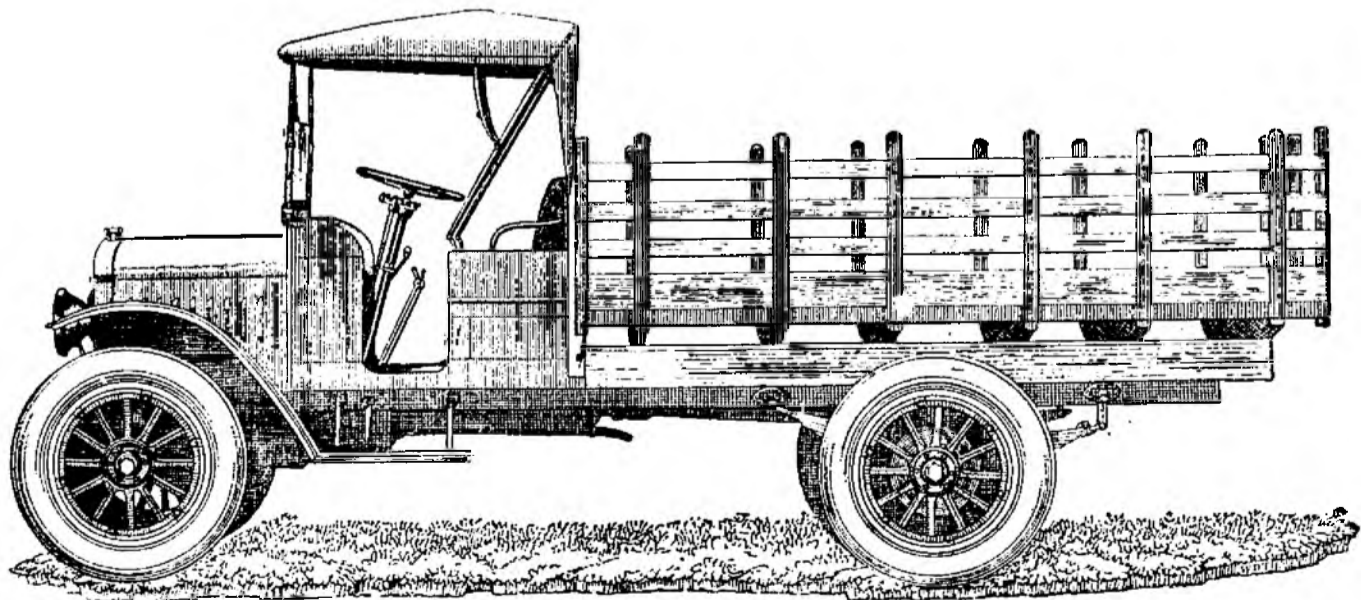
carry them faster, serve more uses at less cost.

How good these Maxwells are is shown by this great figure: 99.6% perfect—a verdict taken from service records covering 13,000 Maxwells now in use.

Electric lights. Electric generator. Worm drive. 10-foot loading space. 2400 pounds.

**MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, Limited. WINDSOR, ONTARIO  
MAXWELL MOTOR CO., INC., EXPORT DIVISION: 1808 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY



# Taking the world to every town

## The Story of a Great Achievement in Distributing Motion Pictures of High Standards and Splendid Influence to all parts of the country

### Chapter III of "A Great Industrial Dream Come True"

By FELIX ORMAN

Industrial Writer of Leslie's Weekly

IT was a small town, very much as small towns go in the provincial districts of the country. I remember it well, with the quaint old brick court house in the center of the square of squatty business structures.

Ten years ago, when I first visited the place, it was dull and uninteresting. The life of the people was drab and monotonous. After the stores closed at the end of the day, the town was utterly lifeless. Several times I visited the place and met many of its residents. They were a kindly, wholesome people, but wholly unimaginative, stolid, prosaic. They had only a remote conception of what was going on in the world; they knew no entertainment beyond a few church socials or home parties—nothing, indeed, to enliven or stimulate them mentally.

Within the present year I visited this place again, after a lapse of six years. And what a rejuvenation I found in the town! Arriving after dark, I beheld, not the gloomy, deserted square, but an illuminated centre of activity, with many people enlivening the scene—not dull men and women plodding along as I had seen them years before, but gay with laughter and interest. The stores were open and doing business; the atmosphere teemed with life.

Truly, the old town had experienced a sort of glorification; and as I stood there reflecting on the transformation I wondered what had brought it about. Then as I watched the crowd I noticed that the main attraction in all this new life of the old square was a motion picture theatre. I saw the theatre's gayly lighted facade of white stucco, in a classic Greek design, several hundred feet from where I stood, and within the arch the announcement of the motion pictures within that lured the crowds in this formerly monotonous place to a realm of interest, entertainment and education.

The townspeople were happy; and there were farmers with their families in "jitneys", come from the country for an evening's recreation.

The life of the town had been completely changed. The people saw daily and nightly on the screen interesting dramas, diverting comedies, and other humorous features, of a wide range of interest and of large educational value, and heard good musical programs selected and arranged by prominent musicians. The intelligence and arrangement of the people had been quickened; they had taken a new lease on life. Their provincialism had been removed. The world had been brought to their town via the motion picture screen.

### A National Transformation

THIS is but one of the thousands of towns and villages throughout the United States whose community life has been enriched and made fuller and broader by the influence of the motion picture, with its many forms of appeal and its countless opportunities for spreading a cultured taste and for making a happier and more contented people.

It was recently estimated that twenty million people in this country patronize the motion picture theatres regularly and increase before long to fifty million or more.

No matter how remote the place, wherever one may go, motion picture is constantly growing. Such theatre building activities have an important reaction on real estate values in every town, and also have a decided tendency to increase the general business activity of the place. Which accounts for the interest manifested by bankers throughout the country in the construction of motion picture theatres.

"During the many trips to and from the West Coast that I have made," said Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, "I have seen remarkable evidence pointing

toward progressive advancement in the motion picture field. I hardly passed through a town but that there was under way the building of a new and beautiful motion picture theatre, or that the renovations and improvements of old theatres were not noticeable."

Throughout the United States this great and ever increasing interest in the motion picture is maintained and as an educational influence that has carried this newly developed art and education to all the remote corners of the country is one that might well be written in the annals of important contributions to the betterment of the people.

Leaders of this series of articles in Leslie's will recall that in earlier chapters there have been related the history of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and the story of its world-wide facilities for producing screen plays that have made the name Paramount synonymous with the highest standards of the art of the screen. In the present article will be told the story of how Paramount pictures are distributed throughout the country by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

"It is significant," said the manager of one of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation exchanges, "that there is a steadily growing proportion of motion picture exhibitors who show our pictures exclusively, which calls to mind the interesting fact that no theatre anywhere exhibits any other brand of pictures exclusively."

### A Great Centre of Industry

THE visitor to the executive offices of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation on Fifth Avenue, New York City, is impressed by the great activity of the place. Everywhere is manifest the order that comes of systematic and efficient organization and direction.

As I waited outside the office of the General Manager of the Department of Distribution I watched the work of the many men and women in this branch of this great enterprise and could well appreciate the size of their task.

Presently I was ushered into the office of Mr. Al Lichtman, the General Manager, who comprehensively reviewed the activities of his department.

"When you think of the great number of films we distribute," said Mr. Lichtman, "and the prodigious number of exhibitors, you will realize the enormous task that falls upon this department. Paramount pictures are shown in every town where motion pictures are exhibited. We have mapped out the United States into nine districts, each with a manager, subdivided into twenty-eight branches in the charge of managers or special representatives."

"Of the 17,130 motion picture theatres last year at different times were shown in 11,108 theatres, while slightly over 6,000 use everything we make, often showing Paramount pictures exclusively. There are 1,200 additional theatres in course of construction, and 7,000 others considered in your plan. This work of this department increases each week."

These statements by Mr. Lichtman conveyed to me an idea of the extensive work involved in distributing Paramount motion pictures throughout the United States. It requires the services of 1,600 persons, trained along highly specialized lines, to carry on the efficient program of the Department of Distribution.

The extensive offering of Paramount pictures may be understood from the fact that the average number of subjects shipped weekly to the Department of Distribution is 2,000. The New York exchange alone ships 2,000. The Pro-N.Y. exchange alone ships 2,000. The Chicago exchange 2,000. The Department adds an average of seven new subjects each week.

"Remember," said Mr. Lichtman as I left, "that selling pictures to exhibitors is the most important part of the enormous task of this department. Our larger duty here is service to the exhibitor, and that service goes on night and day, the year round."

### The World's Largest Theatre District

FROM the windows of the New York distributing exchange of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, one commands a view of New York's noted theatre district and the Great White Way. This is the largest single motion picture exchange in the world, occupying two entire floors of a large office building. It is artistically furnished and equipped with every means and accessory for the protection of the film, for handling and shipping the films, and for serving the exhibitors throughout the territory covered by this exchange—Eastern New York State and all of New Jersey. This is the busiest theatre district in the world. An average of 300 films a day are shipped from this office. Twelve hundred active theatres are supplied, the Greater New York district alone comprising 600.

Leaving the luxuriously furnished reception room, I visited one department after another of the large exchange, and saw the procession of exhibitors from many theatres in New York and New Jersey as they transacted their business in leasing the various film subjects.

The projection room, wherein motion pictures are shown to exhibitors, is a miniature theatre, comfortably and handsomely furnished. Here the exhibitors see the films on the screen and book those that seem to meet the requirements of their local audiences.

No visitor to the exchange could fail to be deeply interested in the inspection department, where the celluloid strips pass through the fingers of keen inspectors who permit no flaw to remain in a film leaving the exchange.

The reader will form an idea as to the extensive service rendered the theatre proprietors when it is known that in the scheme of exchanges' activity, known ranks as to sales in the ratio of 20 to 1; for service ranks as to salesmen throughout the country while only sixty salesmen throughout the country are required to make contracts, a field force of 1,181 is kept busy rendering the service these contracts involve.

Every exhibitor is supplied with a wide variety of poster and advertising and publicity matter, with music cues and programs to harmonize with the pictures, lobby displays, slides for announcements on the screen, etc., all of which facilitate advertising and publicity in the local news papers, make attractive theatre displays, and stimulate interest.

The national advertising, which will be described in a subsequent chapter of this series of articles, creates a country-wide interest in all releases of Paramount pictures and is a distinctly profitable service to the exhibitor, as well as to the public.

"We believe," said the manager of the New York exchange, as I was leaving, "that the small town exhibitor is as important as the city theatre manager. We feel that in thus sending Paramount pictures to every town in the country we are making a great mass of people happier and are performing a public service."

### How National Distribution Is Made

THE development of the national distribution of Paramount pictures is a striking example of American genius for industrial organization. From his desk in New York the General Manager of the Department of Distribution is in touch with the operations of the exchange in every section of the country.

Extensive work has been done to collect, classify, and digest data about each district, relating to its population and resources, type and seating capacity of every theatre, and all other information that would be of value to the exchange. This data is on file at the branch exchanges, and also at the home office. The vast program of supervision over all this territory has been built up according to the system of a great business institution.

The National Department of Distribution has its office and radiating points at the following places:  
District No. 1—Headquarters at Boston, Mass.  
Branches—Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., New Haven, Conn.

District No. 2—Headquarters at New York City.  
Branches—New York City, Buffalo, N. Y.

District No. 3—Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Branches—Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C.

District No. 4—Headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Branches—Pittsburgh, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio.

District No. 5—Headquarters at Chicago, Ill.  
Branches—Chicago, Ill., Minneapolis, Minn., Detroit, Mich.

District No. 6—Headquarters at Kansas City, Mo.  
Branches—Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Des Moines, Iowa, Omaha, Neb.

District No. 7—Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.  
Branches—Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Texas, Charlotte, N. C., Oklahoma City, Okla.

District No. 8—Headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Branches—St. Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo.

District No. 9—Headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.  
Branches—San Francisco, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.

In every part of the United States, the people are being entertained and benefited by Paramount pictures. The distribution of the noted film productions of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation covers the country completely. But the recognition of and demand for Paramount pictures extends far beyond the United States; throughout the entire civilized world they are distributed. The internationalization of Paramount pictures is an accomplished fact. The new office and studio, opened recently in London, England, was a great step forward, and distributing centres are operating successfully throughout England and continental Europe, in Japan, China, Australia, Mexico, the Central and South American countries, and in the larger places of the West Indies.

### Art and Business Stability

ALL of which testifies to the solidity and stability of this organization as a business institution that has made art commercially successful and is ever widening its sphere of influence for the good. The most remarkable testimonial to the stability of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation is that its stock is the only motion picture security traded in on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The motion picture industry is a unorganized chaos after organization," is the manner in which an authority states the case. "When the men who put up the money take control of the industry, certain abuses will be put to an end."

This paragraph from a recent article on the motion picture industry in a popular magazine, reveals the attitude of mind of many commentators toward the business side of motion picture production. I have quoted it here because it stands out in contrast to the compact and efficient business organization of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

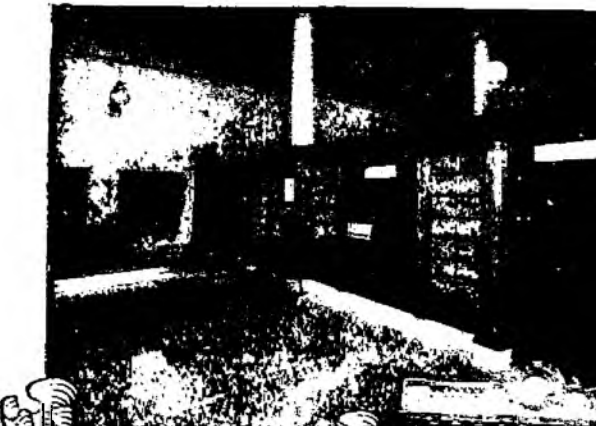
It is an age-old fact that the world takes what it wants, and it has been demonstrated that people everywhere want motion pictures that bring to them pleasure and benefit. The provincial town no longer suffers from intellectual as well as geographical isolation; the motion picture has taken the world to every small locality, with happiness and cultural benefit perched on the wings of progress.

(The fourth article of this series will describe the National campaign of educational publicity which has done so much to promote world-wide interest in Paramount pictures. Readers desiring information should address the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, 436 Fifth Avenue, New York, or the best local theatres.)

DOROTHY GISH  
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"  
A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE

CECIL B. DEMILLE'S  
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"  
A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE

MARY ELLEN COMES TO TOWN  
A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE



Reception room, Philadelphia exchange. (Below) Exterior, Washington D. C., exchange



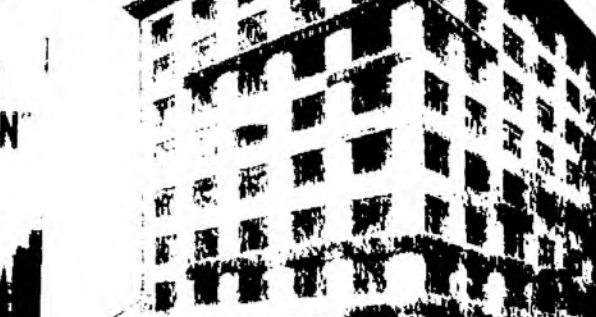
Exterior of Portland, Oregon, exchange.



Building in which the Minneapolis branch exchange is housed.



Building in which the Minneapolis branch exchange is housed.



View in New York distributing exchange; general office, reception room and film inspection department.



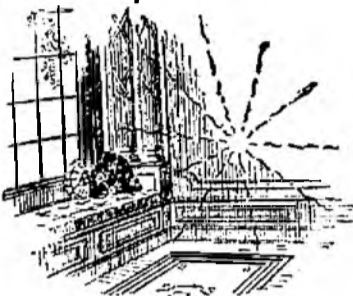
General Office, New Orleans, La., exchange. Below: Projection room, Boston exchange.



Film cutting room, Portland, Maine, exchange.



# Walled up Alive!



A startling truth develops when the new home is all built and folks start living in it.

All the bigger problems of plan and architecture grow daily less vital. The small conveniences, insignificant when planned, become the very means to family comfort.

Indeed, the incidentals in building actually become the requisites to living—and this is never more true than electrically.

That head of stairs switch to insure your footsteps against darkness means more in your daily life than the design of the roof, whether mansard or pitched.

The reading light alongside your bed offers more real human satisfaction than the style of your windows, be they dormer or bay.

And whether you planned the library for the first or second floor doesn't hold half the importance of an arrangement of lights kindest to your eyes.

There's a Niagara of energy running through the walls of your house. But how to tap it? Walled up alive in lath and plaster, this powerful servant is restive, eager to shine and cook and sew for you.

Arrange the necessary outlets and it will emerge to take up the work. Base-board outlets, placed plentifully in every room and hall. In the laundry for washing machine and iron. In dining room for toaster and grill, in bedroom and living room for vacuum cleaner.

Comforts you value but don't always provide. Trouble is, you don't call your electrical contractor in until the building is well along. Then first estimates of cost begin to prove inadequate and common sense seems to say save, do without, cut.

Don't do it.

Remember that you are building a home to live in. That additional electrical equipment costs relatively little, and that a few extra fittings will yield endless convenience and satisfaction.

Talk it over with your architect and your electrical contractor.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

## Western Electric Company

No. 3 Don't think only of Western Electric as a name on your vacuum cleaner or iron, but also as an organization which serves in street lighting, in safe and rapid travel, in communication by wire or wireless—and in every other field of electrical achievement.

## CALIFORNIA THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD

Beautiful Art book on the Charms and Advantages of Southern California, entertaining, instructive. Splendid color plates, reliable information on climate, soil, products, scenery, industries, resources, commerce, health, gems, social and religious conditions, educational facilities, minerals, sea foods, investments, business opportunities, Government lands, etc. Price, 50 cts. postpaid. F. W. BENTON, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Motor Department

Concluded from page 68

and rebound, and increase the resiliency of the wheel without adding to the wearing effect.

It is immaterial whether, because the comfort of a "dead load" is seldom considered or whether it is that trucks are usually so slow-moving in comparison with passenger-cars, that shock absorbers have never been designed for trucks.

Some arrangement which would permit of ease of riding regardless of the speed or weight of the load carried would add greatly to the mechanical life of the truck. Truck springs must be designed, not only to carry a normal load, but also a considerable overload in an emergency, and consequently, the vehicle which is weighed down to but one-half of its capacity or less will furnish an example of rough-riding qualities which cannot help but rack and ruin the driving gear and chassis eventually. Spring lubrication will serve to overcome spring stiffness, but this is a matter seldom attended to by the average driver or repair man. Spring oilers such as used in passenger-cars may be applied to the truck, and these are of such small cost that they should represent a paying investment.

We have emphasized the fact frequently



A wide, ribbed rim fitting over the rubber-tired truck wheel enables this vehicle to go over muddy roads and plowed lands heretofore negotiable only by strong horses or farm tractors.

able by any truck owner who desires to reduce the time of his truck which it must otherwise spend at the terminals.

The necessity for none of this equipment will be emphasized unless the truck owner is careful to keep an accurate record of the actual cost of his hauling. We have emphasized the necessity of the use of a standard cost-keeping system by which truck owners may compare their expenses with those of others engaged in the same lines of work.

Such a cost-keeping system cannot in any sense of the word be considered a luxury—it is a vital necessity. But, inasmuch as the items of distance covered and time spent when running and while at rest, as well as the weight carried, are of greatest importance before a cost-keeping system can be properly installed, some means of recording mileage and time is advisable, and a large number of trucks are provided with a form of odometer, or distance recorder, which is included in the hub of the front wheel. This

registers the distance covered, and as the mechanism is included in the heavy casting which forms a part of the wheel itself, the figures cannot be changed by an unscrupulous driver who might otherwise endeavor to conceal illicit use of the truck. Another type of recorder includes a time element, and shows by means of a pen moving on a revolving dial the distance covered to each stop and the duration of each stop. This paper record can only be removed by the authority who possesses the key to the instrument.

While the majority of luxuries as produced by the manufacturers in this country are intended for use on passenger-cars, the average truck owner who is interested in the economy problems of his vehicle need not search far to find devices which can be adapted to his truck.

Possibly by the time that manufacturers are convinced that the "comfort" of a load is largely a matter of the thickness of the owner's pocketbook, as much attention will be paid to luxuries for trucks as for passenger cars.

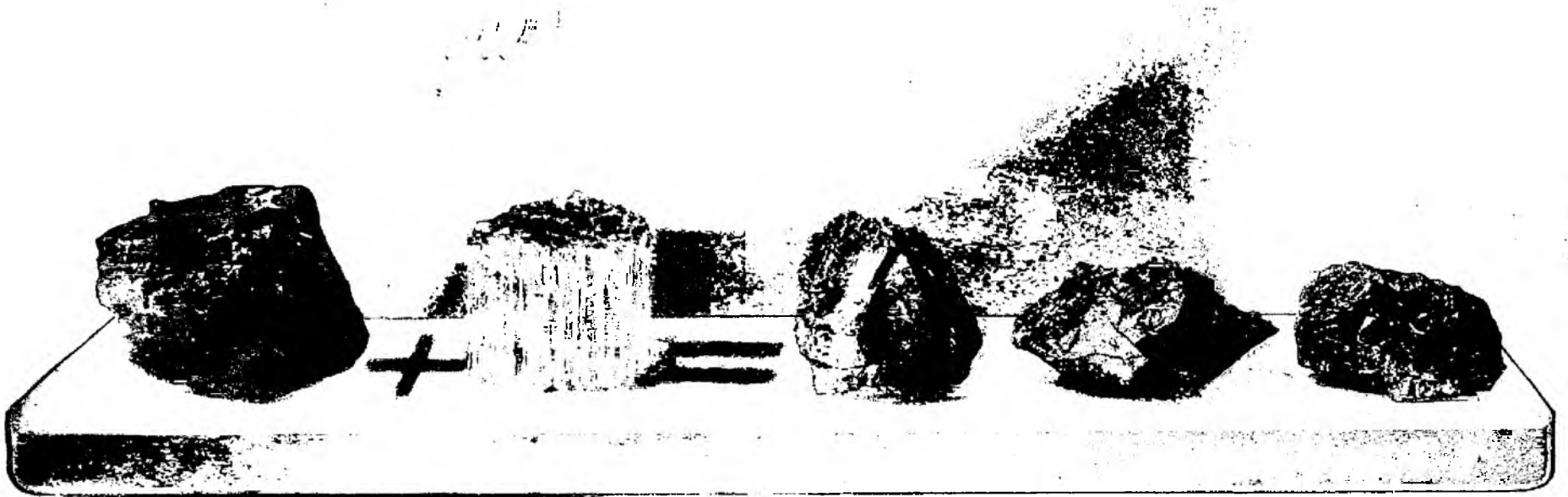


Luxury for the driver is not wasted. Protection from the weather not only insures his health, but induces him to take an added interest in the operation of the truck and in its maintenance.

that the motor truck which pays the largest returns is the one which is kept busy the greatest part of the time at useful work. The time spent at the loading and unloading platform is time wasted, and while removable bodies, nests of crates, trailers, and semi-trailers will solve many problems of this kind, there are certain businesses in which the load must be carried on the four wheels of a truck on which no removable crate or body can be used. In many such installations the mechanical loader and unloader has proved a pronounced success. This may be in the form of an engine-driven hoist which will lift part of the body so that the load may be discharged in an instant, or the device may include the more comprehensive design of a movable scoop or endless chain which may be transferred to the scene of the loading or unloading operation. Movable derricks and winches operated either by hand or power are avail-



Unloaders operated by power derived from the engine through an extra gear in the transmission case are necessary installations on trucks used for transportation of loose, heavy and unbreakable loads.



## The proof that one plus one is more than two

**I**F every addition to the power output of America's industries called for a corresponding increase in fuel consumption, our boasted industrial progress would be a mammoth conceit.

A plant that can double its output only by doubling its fuel consumption adds far less than it should to the general wealth or to the bigger interests of those it serves.

Each year engineering contributes new devices, new methods and new knowledge that add to the great total of all technical knowledge and so tends to overcome the apparent necessity of applying twice the cause to get twice the effect.

Plants no longer need to double their coal bill to get twice the power. Roughly they less than double it and get twice the result, or they double the input and get better than twice the output—not by burning more fuel wastefully, but by cutting fuel losses through insulation knowledge and materials.

Johns-Manville Asbestos in its wide usage in heat insulation has become a great ally to fuel, in accomplishing this. Nor does its use stop there, for in various combinations

with allied materials it furthers plant efficiency, in packings that prevent leakage and prevent friction and again in high-heat cements so necessary to boiler furnace operation. More and more as knowledge gains, Asbestos becomes the bodyguard of fuel through products like these:

Asbestos and 85% magnesia insulations for steam and hot water piping; Aertite Boiler Wall Coating for boiler wall exteriors; High Temperature (Refractory) Cements for boiler settings; Asbestos Sheets and Blocks for insulating hot surfaces; Insulating Cements; Monolithic Boiler Baffle Walls—tight, durable, easy to install—prevent short-circuiting of hot gases; Sea Ring Packing—eliminates unnecessary friction between rod or plunger and packing.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City  
 10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities  
 For Canada, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

Through—  
**Asbestos**  
 and its allied products

- INSULATION  
that keeps the heat where it belongs
- CEMENTS  
that make boiler walls leak-proof
- ROOFINGS  
that cut down fire risks
- PACKINGS  
that save power waste
- LININGS  
that make brakes safe
- FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

# JOHNS-MANVILLE

## Serves in Conservation

# The Proof



ONLY a few years ago at big hotels and clubs, the demand was mostly for expensive, straight Turkish cigarettes. Today, men base their choice on taste rather than price—and so Fatima, with its common-sense, "just-enough-Turkish" blend, is the steady leader at these and most other such places.

- Boston, Mass.
  - Hotel Touraine
- Chicago, Ill.
  - Hotel La Salle
- New Orleans, La.
  - St. Charles Hotel
- New York City
  - Biltmore Hotel
  - Delmonico's
  - Hippodrome
  - McAlpin Hotel
  - Hotel Vanderbilt
  - Waldorf-Astoria
- Philadelphia, Pa.
  - Ritz-Carlton Hotel
  - Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
- St. Louis, Mo.
  - Hotel Jefferson
- Washington, D. C.
  - Capitol Building
  - The Shoreham
  - The New Willard

Why?

"Just enough Turkish"

# FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



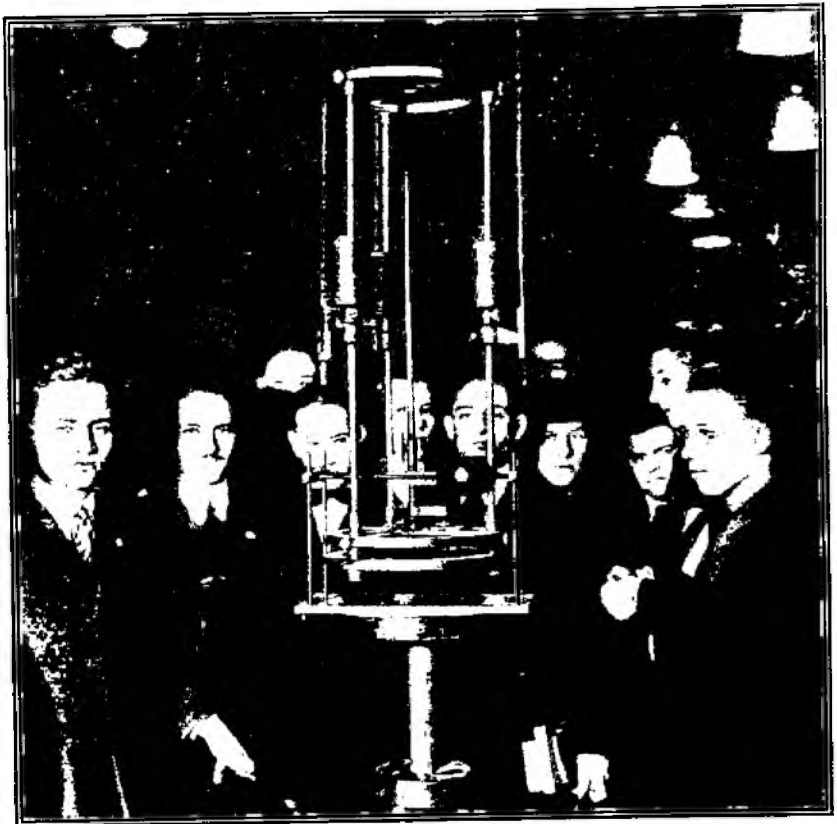
GUARD your own health and you guard the public health, and vice versa. And nothing is more menacing to everyone's health than public coughing. Besides it is annoying, and altogether unnecessary, for S-B Cough Drops will relieve coughing. Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

Drop that Cough  
**SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie**

FAMOUS SINCE 1847

# Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, PH.D.



These men—students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—performed an unusually delicate experiment recently and found that old Mother Earth weighs just 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons. This is probably correct within a few million tons.

## Weighing the Earth

THE Earth weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

The accompanying illustration shows us the instrument by means of which this conclusion was reached, and the group of students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, who performed the experiment—one of the most delicate of the kind ever undertaken—under the direction of Prof. Louis E. Dorr. Two small spheres, carefully weighed, were attached to the end of a short rod. The spheres could move freely in any direction. They hung from threads made of quartz, and drawn out to one-twelfth the thickness of a human hair—the finest ever made. Two lead balls weighing ten pounds were then suspended, and these larger bodies at once attracted the smaller ones by their gravitational pull. The small spheres swayed so infinitesimally that no human eye could detect the movement, but by magnification this movement was rendered visible. A tiny mirror was attached to the thread, and this threw a light upon a large scale forty feet away. The slightest movement was thus greatly magnified.

Knowing the weight of the hanging spheres and the leaden balls, and the force exerted upon the spheres by the leaden balls, also the gravitational pull of the earth for the leaden balls (their "weight"), the calculation thus became one of simple proportion—and the above figure was arrived at—which is probably correct within a few million tons—a small item, when we take into consideration the enormous weight of the earth. The gravitational attraction of the leaden ball to the sphere was found to be equal to the weight of a hair 100,000th of an inch in length. (The "weight" of any body is, of course, the gravitational pull of the earth for that body; there is no such thing as "weight," strictly speaking.) The combined weight of all the planets would be only a very small fraction of the weight of the sun. In view of this fact, it is absurd to think that the planets, even if acting together, could materially affect our earth in any way, and hence the absurdity of the recent "predictions" as to the "end of the world"—so freely advertised—which were based upon the supposed fact that their combined gravitational pull would cause a grand "smash"

Continued on page 76



It looks like a meteorite, but it isn't. It is a boulder of jade which tips the scales at 4,710 pounds. It was found at Jordanmühl, near Breslau, Germany, and created a sensation among the jade experts. It is the largest piece of jade yet found.

# New Profits—New Trade

## For Stores and Theatres

### The Toasty Butter-Kist Flavor Always Brings Them Back for More



#### Pays Four Ways

- 1—Motion makes people stop and look.
- 2—Coaxing fragrance makes them buy.
- 3—Toasty flavor brings trade for blocks.
- 4—Stimulates all store sales or theatre attendance.

## \$600 to \$3,120 a Year From a Little Waste Space

We keep records on what storekeepers and theatre owners are making with the Butter-Kist Machine. And we have the actual figures to prove that the return in *net profits* is from \$600 to \$3,120 a year. This means an extra \$600 to \$3,120 in clear cash profits! And all from the use of a space 26 in. by 32 in., that has been going to waste.

But that is not all you can count on making with the Butter-Kist Machine. It draws trade. It multiplies all your other sales. It will amaze you to see the full possibilities. Let us tell you all that this wonderful machine means to you. We'll send you proof of profits, photos of stores with the machine, etc.—all free and post paid

## BUTTER-KIST POP CORN AND PEANUT MACHINE

You know how fond everyone is of pop corn and peanuts. The Butter-Kist Machine makes these goodies doubly inviting. You only have to average 90 nickel bags a day to make about

\$1,000 a year profit. For on every sale you make 150 per cent profit. The Butter-Kist Machine runs itself. Requires no operator—no extra help or expense.

#### 49,015 Sales

"Not only made 49,015 sales of Butter-Kist Pop Corn the first year," writes W. O. Hopkins, a storekeeper in Evansville, Ind., "but my magazine sales increased 97 per cent through additional patrons brought in."

#### Over \$1200 Profits in One Year

"Profits in 12 months bought me a \$1200.00 motor car and also paid for machine," writes owner in Electra, Texas. (Population 640.)

#### Better Than \$6 Per Day

"The machine is averaging better than \$6 per day," writes theatre owner in Emporia, Kan.

#### Profits Purchased Home

"I purchased a home in this town and paid \$2,250.00 I made out of Butter-Kist," writes Mr. Mather from a small Louisiana town.

Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Company  
440 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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We sell the Butter-Kist Pop Corn and Peanut Machine on easy payments. A small amount down puts the machine in your store. You can pay the balance a little at a time out of your profits. Write us today for all information and prices. No obligation. Mail the coupon—NOW!

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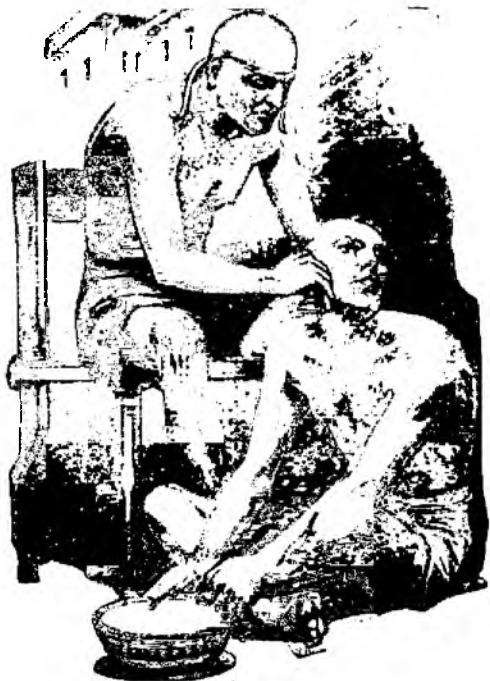
Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co.  
440 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Without obligation, send me your free Butter-Kist Book—"America's New Industry," with photos, sales records and estimate of how much I can make with your machine.

Name .....

Business .....

Address .....



## From the Time of the Pharaohs To Your Shave This Morning

In the VIIth Egyptian Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, there are two razors belonging to the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty (1580 B.C.).

Egyptians of that period shaved not only the face, but the entire head. The man being shaved squatted upon his haunches; the barber had the chair. And the razor then used was the regular razor used by every barber today.

Think of the many different sorts of razors which must have been invented, used for a time, and then dropped even from the long memory of History in the course of those 3499 years.

Those ancient razors were single-bladed like Genco Razors of today. Barbers still use only this one type, because they know, and will tell you if asked, that any blade must be stropped to deliver a perfect shave.

### Anybody Can Strop a GENCO Razor

Three features make stropping it as simple as breathing. Its broad back, its carefully concaved surface, and the important bevel just behind the edge prepare each GENCO to lie against the strop at the correct angle. A few easy strokes and there's that keen, smoothly-cutting edge which every barber knows he must have.

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*If your dealer is out of GENCO Razors, write to us and we will send you one.*

**Geneva Cutlery Corporation**  
52 Gates Avenue Geneva, N. Y.

*Largest Manufacturers of High-grade Razors in the World*



## Odd Facts in the World of Science

*Continued from page 74*

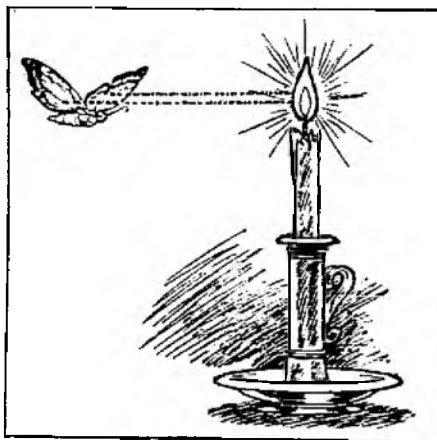
up" of our planet! The 17th of December has come and gone, and we are still here—as anyone at all versed in astronomy could have "predicted" all the time!

### A Boulder that Caused a Sensation

JADE is such a precious stone that a whole boulder of it seems almost incredible, yet here it is (reproduced on page 74)—a boulder weighing 4,710 pounds, and it is not only the largest piece of jade ever discovered, but it also has the largest polished surface of any piece that has ever been found. It is 7 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot thick. It was found at Jordanamuhl, southwest of Breslau, Germany—before the war, of course! Jade is often known by the names "Nephrite" and "Serpentine." The name is doubtless due to the Spanish, as the jade brought from America by the Spaniards was called "Piedra de ijada" (ijada meaning flank or side), because it was believed to cure pain in the side; for a similar reason it was called "Nephrite" (Greek, "nephros," kidney). In its pure state, jade is a silicate of lime and magnesium. It is tough, and of various shades of green, yellow, gray or white. Its true home is Asia, especially China. From very early times, jade was sent as a tribute to the Imperial Court of China. At Momien, where the manufacture of jade ornaments is largely carried on, a pair of bracelets of the finest jade would cost about fifty dollars in American money.

### Why a Moth Flies into the Flame

IT has always puzzled many people to know why the moth insists upon flying into the flame of a candle, or other light, when the inevitable consequence is that



A moth flies into the flame of a candle not because it likes light or because it wishes to commit hari-kari but because the light rays force it to go to its death.

the moth is thereby destroyed and burnt to death. Some people never seem to learn from experience! It is certainly not that the moth likes being burnt, or that it flies into the flame because it "likes" the light. No; there is a physical reason for the flight of the moth. What is it? This reason has only been discovered of late years, and is very interesting. It was found, some time ago, that light exerts a definite physical pressure. Now the light-rays, coming from the flame of a candle, strike the wings of the moth—both wings; and if one of these wings is nearer the flame than the other one, a greater physical pressure is exerted upon that wing in consequence. The result is that the moth is turned about until both wings receive the same amount of pressure—that is, until the moth faces the flame squarely; and when the moth then flies ahead, it flies straight into the flame ahead of it. It is the result of what is known as a "tropism," that is, the turning of plants and some animals towards the source of light. In the case of the moth, this is usually destructive to it.

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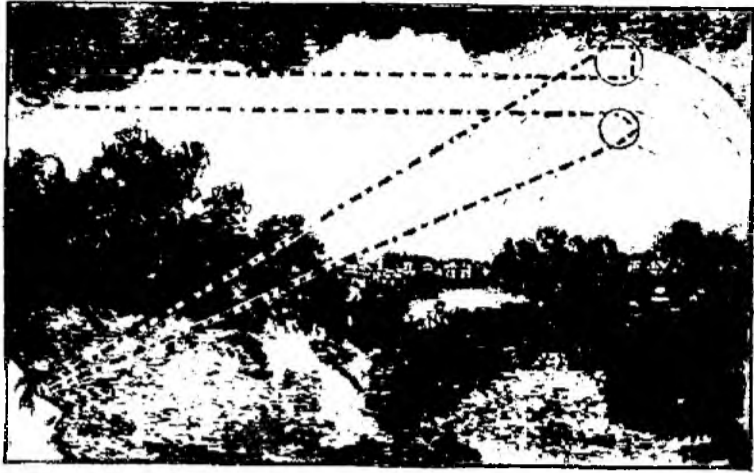
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## STAMMER

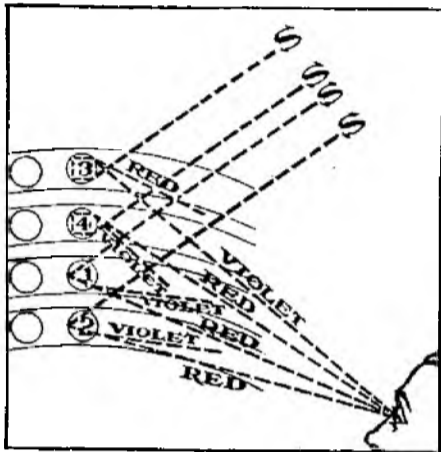
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*The Reason the Rainbow is Colored*

THE colors of the rainbow are known to all, but it is surprising how few people can give a correct interpretation of the colors seen, or the reason for the seven colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. The colors are due to the fact that the tiny particles of rain or mist break up the ray of sunlight falling upon them, and decompose the white light into its seven primary colors, given above.



Many a fond parent has had the size of his ego considerably diminished by the question, "Why is the rainbow colored?" The answer is simple—after a perusal of these sketches and the accompanying text.

reflection and dispersion all occur. It is due to this fact that the varied colors appear on the rainbow. Let us here 1 and 2 represent drops at the extreme opposite edges of the bow. The eye is in a position to receive, after the dispersion and internal refraction of the light waves within this drop, only the red waves; consequently this part of the bow appears red. So, likewise, from drop 2,

the eye receives only violet; consequently this edge appears violet. In like manner the intermediate colors of the bow are sifted out. Outside the primary bow, a secondary bow is sometimes seen. Drops 3 and 4 are supposed to be at the opposite edges of the secondary bow. It will be seen that the light waves undergo two internal refractions within the drops which produce this bow. The colors of this bow are in reverse order to those of the ordinary bow, and less brilliant. The illustrations will make clear what happens.

*The Melting-Pot*

The Russian Soviet Government has banned the giving of Christian names to children. Numbers are to be substituted for names.

On a recent Saturday night, despite a rain-storm, the first-class theaters in New York took in \$250,000, breaking all previous records.

Seven Presidents of the United States—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Fillmore, Benjamin Harrison, and Wilson—married widows.

Inmates of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., were detected distilling liquor from apples, raisins and prunes, the still being made principally of coffee cans.

Over 18,000,000 persons in the United States have money in national banks. Depositors have increased 137 per cent. in nine years, but deposits only 119 per cent.

A roll setter at Pittsburgh, earning \$16 a day for twelve hours' work, said that he joined the steel strike because "the money is not worth the hours I have to put in to get it."

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, suggests a law compelling foreigners to learn the English language within five years after coming to this country, or else be deported.

A wealthy engineer in Brooklyn, N. Y., shot himself dead while clasping to his

breast an urn containing the ashes of his only son, a United States aviator, who lost his life during a recent flight.

The Maryland branch of the American Legion has asked for the removal of a terra cotta replica of the German Imperial Eagle from the oldest and most prominent German church in Baltimore.

Cardinal Mercier of Belgium says: "Radical Socialism is working everywhere, undermining the foundation of society. Radical Socialism, Bolshevism, goes through the world as a current."

A seventy-two-year-old man, stricken with paralysis at Mandan, N. D., confessed that he had killed his wife in Columbus, Ohio, twenty-five years ago, and had since been traveling all over the country, fearing arrest.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio says: "If our government needs changing, the majority will change it, not the minority; and when it is changed it will be by real Americans and not by soviets or Bolsheviks of the William Z. Foster type."

A report to the American Prison Association states that 70 per cent. of our penal institutions are making little attempt to teach useful occupations to their inmates. Graft, favoritism and profiteering at the expense of the prisoners are charged.

Let the People Think!

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Hinds Cream quickly heals chapped, rough, sore, smarting skin caused by exposure. After shaving note how quickly it brings gratifying, soothing relief. Use it frequently and avoid the many skin discomforts due to winter's wind, a close shave and harmful soap.

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**ATTRACTIVE WEEK-END BOX, 50c.**  
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## The World Crisis in Germany

Continued from page 57

about their business, planning, saving, building for the future.

Superficially, the German republic appears yet to be pleasure mad and militaristic, as it was immediately after the armistice was signed. It is true, moreover, that militarism is not yet completely dead. But dig deeper and you will discover that Germany is no longer merely prolonging the state of affairs that followed immediately after the cessation of war. Faith in the Kultur of might has largely been crushed. The people who count the most in numbers and in solid strength are out for new ideals. Tenacity and humor and fortitude remain with them. Disillusion has wakened Germany from her astonishing lethargy.

It is difficult for one who has not watched Germany from the inside, since August, 1914, to realize what a staggering blow the country received when it finally found out the facts about the war. To this day the majority of Germans, though they now know that they were whipped in battle, do not thoroughly understand why and how. They were fed so long upon lies that they have to reconstruct the entire picture.

The facts are that Germany's downfall was primarily due to a military defeat; then general collapse and revolution followed. But there are thousands of people in this country who still believe in the infallibility of the German general staff. Fortunately, they are a minority, five years behind the times. German militarism got its first deadly blow on the Marne in September, 1914—the real beginning of the end. Here the German armies were checked in their rush "nach Paris," and here began the trench war which seemed destined never to have an end. Four years later they crossed the Marne again and again met defeat. The fact that the first battle of the Marne was a defeat was not known in this country at the time it occurred. If it had been known, Germany might still be ruled by a Kaiser and there would have been no attempt to risk a second defeat. Today the German crown prince and many generals freely confess that the first battle of the Marne made a German victory doubtful. But at the time no one had the courage to tell the people the truth.

The general staff blundered again in July, 1918. Headquarters underestimated the ability of its adversaries, their strength and wealth of materials and reserves, the force of the American divisions that had not been sunk by U-boats, and the driving power behind the Allied offensive. Discipline slackened in the German ranks, dissensions started, the long-suppressed hate against the overweening pride of the officers burst, and with it began the disbanding of the army.

History will record that Ludendorff was obliged to beg for an armistice within thirty-six hours to avoid complete annihilation.

Nowhere else in the world are these facts so little known, however, as in Germany, where many still maintain that the breakdown was due to political agitation and not to military defeat. These partisans agree with Hindenburg in the declaration he made the other day before the Reichstag that "the front was murdered by the rear." Fortunately, the men who were at the front know better, and the majority of the German people take their word for it: that if Ludendorff had not pleaded for an armistice the German army would have been crushed on German soil and the occupied territory laid desolate—a land of ruin to join onto the devastation of Northern France and Belgium.

The more the conviction grows that Germany's downfall was due to a military defeat rather than to civil disturbances, the greater will become the number of citi-



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zens loyal to the young republic, for to realize this is to see that the monarchists themselves are to blame for the country's present distress. And this is precisely what is happening—and the reason why the present government is, so far, as internal conditions go, much more stable than it superficially appears to be.

In stating this, the writer is not unconscious of the fact that a state of great political passivity in Germany must be reckoned with. This same passivity helped the ex-Kaiser to lead his people where he lusted to lead them, and make them at last stand guilty with him of his folly. Before the revolution we had monarchists by passivity; and today we have socialists by the same force of inertia. These socialists are powerful for evil; and, at the other side of the house, the nationalists, who did not all become republicans overnight, are still active, and still wire to the Kaiser in Amrungen messages of fidelity. But despite occasional relapses, the internal situation in Germany from month to month grows more stable. The real peril threatens from the outside.

The danger from the monarchists must not be exaggerated, for it was from the beginning largely a consequence of the disunion between the Ebert government and the independent socialists. Noske, the most prominent figure in the cabinet, took energetic steps against the riotous independents and communists and has become the most hated man of his party, described as a "dictator." The nationalists "laid low" and kept quiet in the days of the revolution, and even proffered help to the government in restoring order. Since the signing of the peace treaty they are daring to come more out into the open, and undoubtedly have succeeded in recruiting their ranks. When Hindenburg and Ludendorff appeared before the Reichstag, the nationalists seized the opportunity to launch demonstrations. These were supported chiefly by schoolboys and military men. Workmen made counter-

demonstrations which brought fervent cheers for the new republic. The great mass of the German people are hostile to the return of a monarchy, and in the event of an insurrection of nationalists would crush the movement in a stern and disagreeable fashion. Foreign political relations make a return of monarchical rule something quite out of the question.

Equally impossible to the taste of the mass of the people is a rule of radicals, both because of the foreign relations involved and because of the fact that the right wing of the independents cannot conceive of the well-being of the country as lying in a government of soviets. At the present time a coalition of socialists, democrats and Zentrum (party of the center) is running the government; and the coalition is so strong that it could stand a large loss of power without losing its majority.

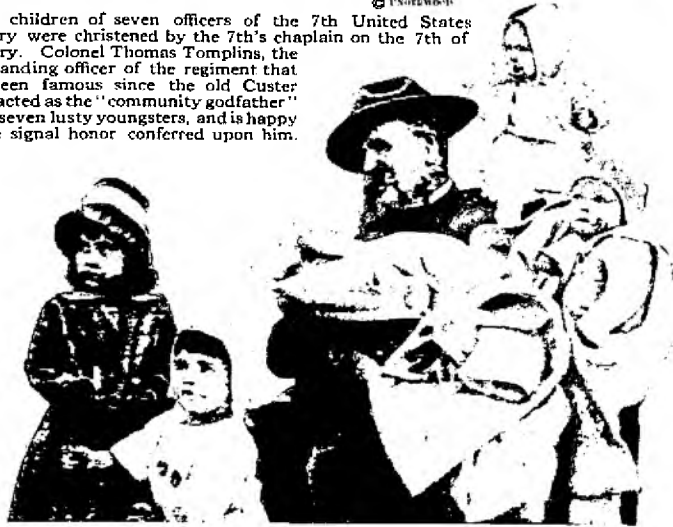
As a matter of fact, the stability of the German republic depends more upon the pressure of foreign politics than upon the influences of internal politics. As Germans view the situation, the policy of the Entente since the signing of the peace treaty is not much to the credit of those who affixed their signatures. If the Entente continues to restrict the possibilities of a normal existence to the German people, a lasting government will have no chance to survive. A Germany governed by a tyrant Bolshevik or a Germany again ruled by a Kaiser would be equally perilous to the peace of the world. It is to the interest of the entire world, and of Europe in particular, that a stable rational government be maintained in this country. The signers of the treaty of Versailles will be responsible if the present government some day falls.

(In next week's issue of Leslie's, Mr. Wagner will describe, in more detail the conditions that now prevail in Germany, supporting his argument that, given a chance, the new republic has stability enough to meet its obligations to the Entente.)

## The "7th" Chooses a Godfather



Seven children of seven officers of the 7th United States Cavalry were christened by the 7th's chaplain on the 7th of January. Colonel Thomas Tomplins, the commanding officer of the regiment that has been famous since the old Custer days, acted as the "community godfather" of the seven lusty youngsters, and is happy in the signal honor conferred upon him.



Colonel Tomplins "registering happiness" over some of his god-children. The chances are this christening won't be duplicated in this particular post—or any other for that matter—considering the high cost of families and the inadequate salary of our army officers, which is undoubtedly responsible for the resignations of many of our most efficient officers. Current revelations lead one to wonder how long the defense of the American flag will remain an underpaid calling.

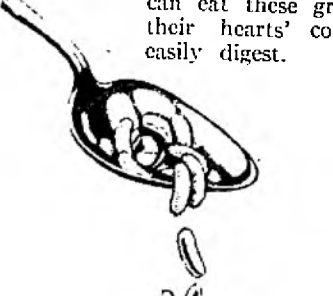
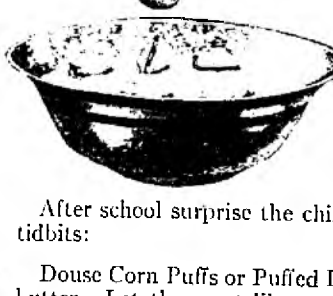
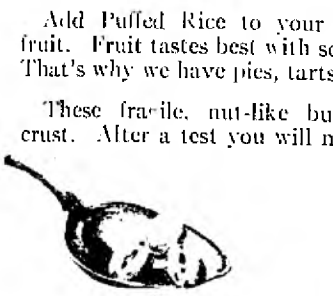
# Surprises

## You Can Serve With Bubble Grains

Some morning serve Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs in this way:

After crisping, douse with melted butter. Then add your cream and sugar.

It will taste like a dish of confections. And men enjoy it just as much as children.



**Puffed Wheat**      **Puffed Rice**      **Corn Puffs**  
Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

All steam exploded—puffed to eight times normal size. Every food cell blasted by Prof. Anderson's process, so digestion is easy and complete. These are the greatest grain foods in existence and you should know them all.

**Like Pancakes Made With Nuts**  
Now we make a pancake flour containing ground Puffed Rice. It makes the pancakes fluffy and gives a nut-like flavor. The flour is self-raising, so you simply add milk or water. You never tasted pancakes such as folks make with Puffed Rice Pancake Flour.

**The Quaker Oats Company**  
Sole Makers

# Twists to Truth That Are Dangerous

Continued from page 65

legislation it desired. And this legislation once enacted would come under no competent court of review, but its very enactment would guarantee its constitutionality and authority.

The statement is very strong in its denunciation of the interference of the courts in strikes by means of injunctions. It would take away from the courts the power to issue such injunctions against Labor. While this would be greatly to the advantage of organized labor, it would remove organized labor from under the common responsibilities of our citizenship to law. The courts would still retain their power and authority to issue injunctions against every other class of citizens and covering every other form of activity except the class of citizens comprising the American Federation of Labor and the form of activity known as strikes.

In this statement it is set forth that the claim that increasing wages makes necessary increased prices is false. Existing high and excessive prices are due to the present inflation of money and credit, to profiteering by those who manufacture, sell and market products, and to burdens levied by middlemen and speculators.

There is no doubt that each of these elements enters into the causes of the present excessive prices of commodities. There is no doubt, also that where labor has had its wages doubled and trebled, that increase is added to the cost of commodities to the consumer.

### Boost Production!

The fundamental cause of the great distress throughout the world, due to excessively high prices, seems to have escaped the consideration of these gentlemen. It is a well-known fact that the products of labor such as clothing, food, tools, are destroyed by use, neglect, and abuse, almost as rapidly as they are created. In any given period in normal times, according to our best economists, the supply of these commodities is never more than from two to five years old. During the past five years the whole world has been engaged in destroying property and killing men. This means that the temporary advance of the supply of commodities over demands, referred to above, has been lost and that the world's stock of goods and food is dangerously below normal. Excessive scarcity means excessive prices. We may recognize important secondary causes and deal with them, but we shall never see low prices again until the world's supply of food and goods is brought back above the normal line.

The plain meaning of this is that the only way to bring down prices is to bring up production. And production cannot be accomplished by act of Congress nor by any form of organization. It can only result from a combination of brains and sweat backed by capital and inspired by the spirit of co-operation, by an intelligent conviction as to the duty involved, and by a patriotic desire to really serve the nation and the world.

The fundamental idea upon which this pronouncement of organized labor rests may have been true a generation ago. But it is not true today. Labor in America at this present moment is neither oppressed nor downtrodden. Labor shares with the great captains of industry in a prosperity far out of proportion to that enjoyed by the rest of us. Farm laborers today demand and receive more than does the farmer who employs them receive from his investment of capital, toil and life. And they work shorter hours and do poorer work than ever before. In the Northern States at least, it would be hard to find a community where skilled labor and often unskilled labor does not receive a far greater return for its work today than the school teachers, the policemen, the firemen,

and in many cases the preachers of the Gospel and professors in the colleges.

The answer which organized labor will make to this statement is that if these poorly paid workers would organize, they, too, would get their just due. That may be true, and we are prepared to admit that labor, by organizing, has obtained its just due, but unless efficiency in production above what is now manifested can be assured, the time is not far distant when both labor-wages and prices of commodities will cease their upward trend, and the whole fabric of society will be thrown into chaos. The multiplication table is still in force, and the laws of mathematics make it impossible to go on increasing wages, raising prices, and at the same time shortening hours and decreasing production.

### Where Labor Is Right

This pronouncement of the great labor conference would have been much more impressive if it had laid a little less emphasis upon the right to cease work and a little more emphasis at the present time, upon the duty of working harder and better. The American people, with their shops and streets dark, every system of transportation thrown into confusion, and their homes and industries shutting down for lack of coal, because of the miners' strike, are not greatly impressed by statements going to show that the miners are an oppressed and downtrodden lot who are being denied their right to quit work. Any group of a few thousand citizens, which has the power to throw half the nation into actual suffering and incalculable financial loss by quitting and which exercises this power, may hardly expect frail human nature to become wildly enthusiastic over its wrongs at the hands of capitalistic autocracy. There is one section of the statement to which I subscribe without reservation and which I believe will meet with the approval of a large proportion of our citizenship.

"Wage earners aspire to be something more than numbers on the books of an industrial plant; something more than attendants of a machine; something more than cogs in an industrial system, dominated by machinery, owned and operated for profit alone. The workers insist upon being masters of themselves."

### Too Many Half-Truths

This is a fine expression of normal and legitimate human aspirations, and it will find support in an enlightened public opinion. Indeed, there is a movement spreading over the land, participated in by the best men in industry, both employers and employees, looking to the establishment of industrial relationships which shall make possible the realization of these very ideals. The attitude of autocracy and tyranny on the part of capital about which complaint is made did exist, and in some degree still exists; but it is rapidly disappearing, and its disappearance will mark the beginning of a new age, in which labor and capital will line up, not in opposing armies, relying upon brute force for mutual destruction, but as fellow citizens and fellow workers, co-operating in a common service, for their mutual good.

The weakness of this really remarkable document lies, not only in its fundamental proposition, but also in its persistent statement of half-truths. In common with a majority of my fellow citizens, I firmly believe in the right of men to organize. I believe in the right to collective bargaining, and in the inalienable right to strike, but these general statements constitute only half of the truth. The right to organize ceases when the organization becomes a menace to the general rights of all the people. The right to bargain collectively ceases when that right is interpreted to mean only bargaining



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Wiring            | <input type="checkbox"/> Window Trimmer          |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Ship Draftsman             | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Law          |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman    | <input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder           | <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics             |
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**Get the Drop on that Cough**

**DEAN'S MENTHOLATED COUGH DROPS**

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by representatives of one great organization which may or may not have any connection with the parties bargaining or the conditions involved. The right to strike is an inalienable right but that right ceases and is superseded by a higher right when it interferes with the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the nation itself. The individual and the class each enjoy rights, and above these are certain rights common to all. The individual and the class have the right to strike when they are denied rights that are common to all, but they have no right to strike in order to secure rights that are peculiar to individuals and classes and not common to all. In the words of Governor Calvin Coolidge, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time."

The language of brute force and strife, characterizing industrial conditions in this country at the present moment, has a strangely hollow sound. It is a survival of a bygone age. It offers nothing of light or leading to meet the new conditions of today. Every sane capitalist knows that it is to the best interests of his class that labor should be prosperous. Every workingman of average intelligence knows that it is to the best interests of working people that capital should prosper. And both know that neither of them can prosper unless the whole community is prosperous.

Knowing these fundamental facts, are we so lacking in intelligence and character that we cannot lay down the worn-out tools of past ages, whereby we sought by brute force to wrest from each other our rights; and take up in their place the instrumentalities of friendship, co-operation, human sympathy, and social duty? We are sick and tired of autocrats, whether they be capitalists or labor leaders. The people of the nation are eager only to get on with their work, and to see to it that increasingly, so far as our imperfect conditions will permit, every square man shall have a square deal.

### Girl-Scrubbing in Galicia

Concluded from page 59

he said, "but we sure put this job through when we get started. 'Course we hire a lot of Polak help, and we're supposed to have four or five Polak girls to look after the scrubbing. But Lord! They never took no baths themselves, and they don't know how to make nobody else take 'em. Why, when we first started, they had only eight girls to put through for the start, and they was an hour and a half doing it, with no great results. I says to 'em, 'I can't stand for this.' And they went and told the burgomaster, but I says to him, 'My job is to get these here girls washed. Now lookee,' I says, 'your girls over here don't mean nothing in my young life. My job is to get 'em washed, and get 'em washed quick and proper, and if you Polak girls can't do it, I can.' But they didn't do no better, so I went in and showed 'em how, and I washed sixty-seven of 'em in a half an hour, and did it good."

If the cootie escapes the Americans, he's entrenched for life.

### A Rose and a Smile

A single rose  
In a broken case  
Breathes from its fragrant bloom  
All of the beauty of summer-time  
Into a darkened room.

A single smile  
On a happy face  
That passes along our way  
Shines through the somber clouds of life  
And brightens a gloomy day.

—NAN TERRELL REED.

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Take your driver to the establishment of the Clydesdale dealer and arrange for a demonstration.

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He will tell you why Clydesdale is the greatest truck for the driver—why the Automatic Controller, an exclusive patented feature, coupled with a truck which has proved its every unit thru eight years successful building, makes the most profitable investment for you.

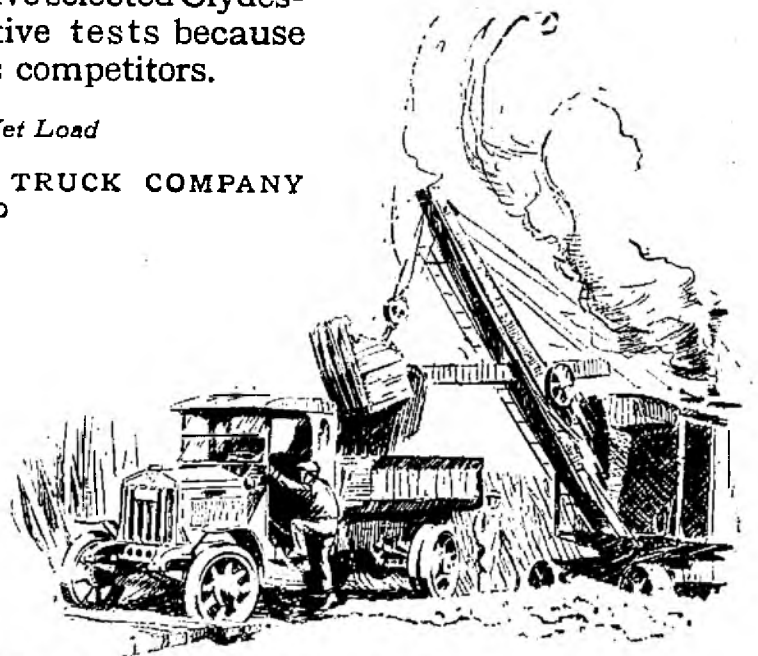
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J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



WILLIAM S. BROUGHTON

Of Illinois, who, after twenty years of efficient service in the United States Treasury Department, was appointed to the lately created post of Commissioner of the Public Debt. He will supervise debt operations resulting from the war. Mr. Broughton began as a \$1,200 clerk.



SAMUEL H. BEACH

President of the Rome (N. Y.) Savings Bank and president of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York. His addresses before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in Washington and the American Bankers Association at St. Louis attracted wide attention.



GEORGE H. INGALLS

Senior traffic assistant under Regional Director A. H. Smith at Chicago during the war, who has been appointed Vice President of the New York Central lines in charge of the traffic department. He is a son of the former very influential railroad magnate, Melville E. Ingalls.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

THE speculators in Wall Street are human beings. They are just ordinary men, like the rest of us. Their plan of operations from day to day may depend upon their state of mind or the state of the weather. A gloomy day in the Stock Exchange not infrequently is due to the gloomy atmosphere outside.

An operator who may be very strongly inclined to the bull side one day may, on the following day, become a pronounced bear, perhaps simply because his breakfast did not agree with him. So Wall Street is a world of moods. It is a little world of its own, and yet one can feel in it the pulse of the business situation throughout the United States and of financial conditions throughout the world.

Speculators always travel with the crowd, although the general belief is that the crowd follows the speculators.

The mood of Wall Street throughout most of the past year was hopeful, buoyant and bullish. The rise in the market went on persistently, month after month, to such an extent that the boldest speculators were dismayed.

Under such conditions a large number of new enterprises found easy means for their promotion and, as usual, these promotions were carried a little too far. When speculators will not put on the brakes, the bankers must do so, and though they have been criticized somewhat freely, the fact remains that they performed only the duty that conservative judgment required.

At the close of an era of over-speculation, those who found themselves loaded up with securities of the best brands, at declining prices, need have no fear as to the ultimate outcome, for such securities usually take care of their interest charges by their dividends, but the enthusiastic speculator who found himself at the close of a bull movement loaded up with securities of the kind that the late J. P. Morgan so felicitously described as "indigestibles" will have reason for regret, for, with few exceptions, interest in these will not be revived by any subsequent bull movement

unless their promoters are loaded up with them.

My advice to my readers at this time is to be very careful of the kind of securities into which they put their good money. I have often called attention to the old-fashioned, regular dividend payers that have weathered every storm, and to the fact that the holders of these, if they only had patience, could always be assured of selling them some day without much of a loss.

There has been profit-taking by conservative investors and by some tired and scared speculators, but one fact is being overlooked, and that is that, even at present prices, many securities are still offering a more substantial return than the ordinary rate of interest, a return that in normal times would be regarded as very generous. The holders of such securities, even if market quotations indicate a loss, should not be in a hurry to sell.

As to the speculators who ventured in on slender margins and who now wonder what the outcome will be, they may have to take their losses.

M., TURLOCK, CAL.: The Toledo Traction, Light and Power Co. first lien 7% two-year gold bonds seem well secured, and reasonably safe for a public utility issue.

L., BUFFALO, N. Y.: There ought to be a future for Tennessee Chemical and Copper. The company is in capable hands, but the stock just now is at best a long-pull speculation.

K., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.: United Retail Candy Stores stock appears to be selling higher than its present merit warrants, though it has good backing. It is a long-pull speculation.

N., SAN FRAN.: As the dividend on Jewel Tea pfd. has lately been passed, the outlook is not bright for common. It may, however, be better to hold your stock than to sacrifice at a serious loss.

R., CASCADE, IOWA: You can buy nearly ten francs for a dollar. Nobody can have any idea when French exchange will reach par. It all depends on France's prosperity and her establishment of credit here.

C., LEXINGTON, N. J.: The outstanding capitalization of the Great Northern Railway is \$578,261,659, including the outstanding bonded debt, \$328,785,400. The stock seems a fairly good business man's purchase.

M., PATERSON, N. J.: The Boston Montana Mining Co. is reported making progress, having begun to produce, and the stock looks better as

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long-pull speculation. Banks Oil is paying 2% monthly, but is hardly a seasoned issue as yet.

K., SLAYTON, MINN.: The decline in Baltimore and Ohio common was due to decreased earnings and passing of the dividend. The stock is at present in a speculative position.

S., OH. CTRY. PA.: While the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Co. is highly prosperous, no one can foresee how high the stock will go. Without regard to the claims made concerning it, which may be exaggerated, it is a good business man's purchase.

N., CLEVELAND, OHIO: Swau and Pinch is in the S. O. group. The stock is quoted at about \$108 and pays 5%. The yield on quotation is therefore rather moderate. A better investment for your \$5,000 would be the gilt-edged new 7% pfd. stock of the Standard Oil Co. of N. J.

T., JEFFERSON CITY, MO.: Peoples Gas bonds do not appear attractive. The company is a public utility and has had drastic mistreatment. Bonds of a financially stronger company would be better. Possibly, however, they are safe. Wabash pfd. A. should some day be again a dividend payer.

C., CANTON, ILL.: The best railroad bonds are a good buy at present prices. Issues of this character which may be had in denominations of \$100 and upward are the C. C. C. and St. L. new 6's, N. Y. C. deb. 6's, Northern Pac. prior lien 4's, Southern Pac. San Fran. Term. first 4's, and Norfolk and Western first 4's.

G., CARNEY'S POINT, N. J.: Chile Copper 7's and Chile Copper 6's are both convertible, the 7's at par, but the 6's at \$35 face value of bonds for each \$25 par value of stock. At present prices the 6's make the higher yield. The conversion privilege is not likely to be of value until the stock is placed on a dividend basis.

S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: It would be conservative to invest \$2,000 in the Straus bonds. The surplus of Kentucky Utilities Co. in 1918, after pfd. dividend was too small to yield a dividend on common. The bonds appear reasonably safe, though I would prefer those of a stronger company, and an industrial rather than a public utility.

H., JANESVILLE, WISC.: St. Paul Railway 4 1/2% gen. and ref. bonds will eventually become first mortgage and they seem even at present to be well secured. They have shared in the decline of railroad bonds in general. Prices for such issues are now the lowest in a generation. It seems advisable to hold the bonds.

M., GOODING, IDAHO.: The Standard Oil Co. of N. J. has issued a pfd. 7% cumulative stock. There are other pfd. stocks in the S. O. group that are desirable. These include Atlantic Refining, Chesabrough Manuf. and S. O. of Ohio. All these yield a net of over 6%, and they are issues in which you can find reasonably safe investment for \$8,000.

D., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.: Summies Oil Corporation has changed its name to Choate Corporation. The company claims to have a refinery, tank cars, automobiles, trucks and general equipment, valued at over \$4,000,000. This places the company in a fairly strong position. The company lately voted largely to increase its stock. It is a dividend payer.

E., MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.: International Nickel common, which has suspended dividends, is at present a long-pull speculation. The company has a future. American Tobacco Securities is in the good long-pull speculation class. I never advise purchase of stocks on margin. Better always buy outright, if possible, especially in such uncertain times as these.

K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: All things considered, an industrial stock paying even irregular dividends is preferable to a mining stock, especially one that does not make any return. While the El Favor Company seems to have a good property, its mining operations have been seriously interfered with by the troubles in Mexico. I do not favor the exchange you propose.

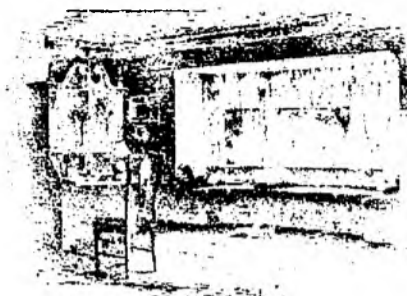
A., CHICAGO, ILL.: Montgomery and Ward, Wilson pfd., Shaffer Oil pfd., and Wrigley are attractive business men's purchases. The purchase of British pounds at the present low rate of exchange is considered a good speculation. It may be some time before the rate again becomes normal. English, French or Canadian bonds may be bought with reasonable safety.

K., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: You could, with your \$10,000, buy some safe first mortgage real estate bonds. The remainder of the fund might be distributed among International Mercantile Marine 6's, Union Pac. first 4's, West Shore 4's, U. S. Steel s. l. 5's, and U. S. Rubber 5's. Of course the safest of all would be American Government bonds, now selling at very low prices.

C., LEXINGTON, MO.: I would rank the stocks you mention as follows: Union Pac. pfd., Atchison pfd., Great Northern pfd., Northern Pac. pfd., Rock Island 7% pfd., Rock Island 6% pfd. Among reasonably safe industrials paying good dividends are American Woolen pfd., U. S. Steel pfd., Corn Products pfd., American Can pfd., Central Leather pfd., and U. S. Rubber first pfd.

H., NEWARK, N. J.: A small investor should not risk his money on speculative oil stocks. Chino and Kennecott are dividend payers, and better purchases than Chile Copper. Union Carbide, paying 8%, is an attractive business man's purchase. C. C. C. and St. L. common is not paying dividends, but the pfd. pays 5% and is an excellent purchase. Pennsylvania pays 6% on par (\$50) but is not so good a purchase as C. C. C. and St. L. pfd.

B., STILLWATER, MINN.: Now that Corn Products common has been placed on a dividend basis and you are getting a liberal yield on your investment, it does not seem advisable to sell in order to buy Coca-Cola, though the latter's prospects are undoubtedly bright, and possibly it will soon be paying dividends. Nobody can foresee just what will happen to Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The reorganization of the company and an assessment on the stock are not improbable. If you hold the shares, you should be prepared for an assessment.



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N., HANCOCK, N. Y.: As Per John Pure Products is quoted at about 40 cents it would be bad policy to pay \$2 for it. The company was incorporated in 1916 but never paid dividends.

P., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Persons with limited capital should not risk their dollars on new and uncertain propositions. They should buy seasoned dividend-paying stocks, or the most reliable bonds.

J., St. Louis, Mo.: Owing to the advance in the prices of metals the American Zinc Co.'s prospects have improved. The preferred, a dividend payer, is a better purchase than the common, which may not soon resume dividends.

P., RACINE, Wis.: Instead of being a "good speculation," options on German, French and Italian money look at present much like a gamble. The best of the three would be French money, but until France establishes credits in this country and rates of exchange advance, francs will be an uncertain purchase.

R., TROY, N. Y.: It would be more advisable to invest \$2,000 in Great Northern than in Penn. R. R. Great Northern pays 7 per cent. and Penn. 6 per cent. C. C. C. and St. L. preferred is reasonably safe. Union Bag and Paper is meritorious and pays a liberal dividend. The company's future seems secure. American Beet Sugar and American Tel. & Tel. appear likely to maintain dividends.

S., MECHANICSBURG, PA.: The deb. 4's of the N. Y. C. and St. L. Railroad are not a mortgage, while C. C. C. and St. L. gen. 4's are mortgage, and will ultimately be first mortgage. To exchange the first-named bond for the second would therefore be a good business move. The C. C. C. and St. L. is a Vanderbilt property, and the road's earnings have shown a remarkable increase even under Government management. While Japanese bonds under present conditions look safe, the bonds of Great Britain, France and Canada are better investments for a woman.

R., INDIANA, PA.: The par of American Steel Foundries is \$33.75, having been changed to that from \$30. The company's former plant is being operated at low capacity, but its new acquisition, the Griffin Wheel Company, is proving profitable and apparently the dividend will be maintained. A woman who wishes to invest \$5,000 would find it safe to put a part of the money into Westinghouse, a sterling stock. But it would be well to diversify purchases. In addition she might acquire American Woollen preferred, International Mercantile Marine 6's, U. S. Steel pfd., Atchison pfd., or Corn Products pfd.

D., BUFFALO, N. Y.: Entirely apart from its oil land possibilities the Southern Pacific Railroad is a fine earning property and on railroad business alone its dividend seems secure. The oil land suit in which a final adverse decision was rendered lately involved only a small area of disputed lands. The other case, which involved the ownership of a vast tract rich in oil, was decided by the lower court in favor of the railroad and the U. S. Attorney-General says he will not appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Your sister's \$500 and your own \$1,000 can safely be put into Union Pacific common, bought on recessions.

B., EAST SAN DIEGO, CAL.: Perhaps the safest stock on your list is Westinghouse common. Southern Pacific, American Tel. and Tel. and Union Bag and Paper are excellent purchases for a business man. The Anglo-French bonds are undoubtedly safe. Railway Steel Spring seems more attractive than Republic Iron and Steel. Industrial Alcohol pfd. is a fair business man's purchase, but I prefer U. S. Steel pfd. The Alco-Gas is said to be a success and the company expects to profit by it. That makes Industrial Alcohol common an inviting speculation. Many conservative financiers advise a watchful waiting policy in the matter of stocks. First-class pfd. stock of leading dividend-paying companies may be bought with reasonable safety on any marked decline.

New York, January 27, 1920. JASPER.

### Free Booklets for Investors

J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York, will mail free to any address "Questions and Answers," containing worth-while information on stock market subjects.

William H. Herbst, 20 Broad Street, New York City, will send to any address his booklet L, which fully explains opportunities for dealings in the stock market with puts and calls.

Seattle 7 p. cent. mortgages on improved property are dealt in by Joseph E. Thomas and Co., Inc., Third Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Wash., from whom full details can be obtained.

The Farm Mortgage Trust Company, 544 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans., deals in 6% first mortgages on improved farms in Oklahoma and Kansas. The denominations are \$100 up. The company invites correspondence.

The Title Trust Company, 722 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash., offers 6 1/2% first mortgage bonds based on Seattle apartment houses. The units are \$250 to \$1,000. Further particulars may be had from the company.

Aggaard and Thorniley, mining engineers and operators, 525-27 Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., have several old silver mines for sale, and desire to correspond with capitalists or syndicates with a view of reopening the mines.

Many investors have profited greatly by consulting weekly the authoritative and reliable "Bache Review." Copies free on application to J. S. Bache and Company, members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

Conservative investors looking for safe and time-tested investments should get the January Investment List issued by S. W. Straus and Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago. The list describes sound securities yielding 6%, and it would advantage every one to scan it. To obtain the list write to Straus and Company for circular A-1003.

The 8% pfd. stock of the Empire Gas and Fuel Co. is attractive, because it is backed by large equities in oil-producing, transporting, refining and distributing properties. The stock is cumulative and there is a sinking fund provision for it. Circular L. W.-2, with detailed information, will be mailed upon request by Henry L. Doherty & Co., Bond Department, 60 Wall Street, New York.

Babson's Investment Bulletin for January carefully analyzes "The Outlook for 1920." It discusses the extraordinary conditions in the stock and bond markets, here and abroad. In view of possible radical reconstruction, the bulletin should be of greatest interest to investors and bankers. To get a copy of it, address Department N-23, Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

The first mortgage real estate bonds which are being distributed by G. L. Miller and Co., 101 Huct Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., yield 7%, are based on income-producing properties valued at twice the face of the bonds, come in denominations of \$100 up, and mature in two to ten years. Current offerings and the booklet, "Creating Good Investments," may be obtained of Miller and Co. for the asking.

Two issues of 5% bonds of the City of Ottumwa, Iowa, are offered by the Bankers Mortgage Company, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, 521 Walnut Street, Des Moines, and 512 Fifth Avenue, New York. The bonds are a general obligation of a prosperous city of 35,000 population whose total debt is not large. Price and circular N-13 will be sent to any inquirer by the Bankers Mortgage Company.

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In times of sharp fluctuation of prices, it is well to have intimate knowledge of the financial position and the latest records of the corporations whose securities one owns. The "White Book," published by Dunham and Co., 45 Exchange Place, New York, describes over 500 prominent companies. The firm will furnish any applicant with a copy of this valuable book and a pamphlet showing how to buy securities on the very easy way of the monthly installment plan. To obtain these, ask for booklet 78-DD.

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### TOTAL VOTE TO JANUARY 12

- GENERAL WOOD, 1788; change from Wilson, 265.
  - PRESIDENT WILSON, 542; change from Hughes, 58.
  - CHARLES E. HUGHES, 281; change from Wilson, 26.
  - SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 531; change from Wilson, 155.
  - WILLIAM H. TAFT, 148; change from Wilson, 49.
  - SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 63; change from Wilson, 14.
  - WILLIAM C. McADOO, 63; change from Wilson, 68.
  - Governor LOWDEN, Illinois, 161; change from Wilson, 34.
  - SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 71; change from Wilson, 12.
  - GENERAL PERSHING, 45; change from Wilson, 13.
  - SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 125; change from Wilson, 40.
  - SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 41; change from Wilson, 11.
  - EUGENE V. DEBS, 133; change from Wilson, 44.
  - Governor COX, Ohio, 71; change from Wilson, 59.
  - OLE HANSON, Seattle, 295; change from Wilson, 71.
  - SENATOR POINDEXTER, Wash., 86; change from Wilson, 10.
  - Governor COOLIDGE, Mass., 27; change from Wilson, 6.
- Scattering votes for 64 others, 382; including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.



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# Summing Up Last Year's Sports

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY

WHILE, for the time being at least, the earth's greatest disturbers appear to have been roped, hog-tied and branded, this old world still needs considerable close and persistent attention before it can qualify as thoroughly cleansed, deodorized and desirably antiseptic.

For, though some firebrands have been extinguished, others of a most dangerous character have sprung up like mushrooms in this "after-the-war" period; and if conditions here are to be restored to normal, it will be only through the united efforts of the red-blooded men and women of the nation. And these efforts must be backed with a Roosevelt-like punch. The days of mollycoddling are of the past.



PAT MORAN  
Manager of the  
World's Champion  
Cincinnati Reds.

Perhaps it was some such thought as this, in the year now drawing to a close, which caused the greatest revival in vigorous sport in the country's history. Maybe it was the desire of the youth of the United States to perpetuate the prowess demonstrated upon the battlefields of Europe, or, possibly, it was the awakening, which came as a result of the war's demands, to the fact that a very large proportion of the country's men were physically unfit.

But, no matter whether one or all of these causes brought about the splendid athletic revival throughout the length and breadth of the United States, the latter is the one upon which the public's attention should be focused, for it points a condition which must be remedied.

When the sons of Uncle Sam were called to the colors, it was accepted as a foregone conclusion that the armies needed would be gathered in "jig" time, for all the authorities had to do was to pick and choose from men of the world's leading nation, viewed from the standpoint of athletics. But when hundreds, and then thousands, were rejected for physical unfitness, there was a universal feeling of astonishment and disappointment. The average number of those physically fit of those examined for service was 78.6, leaving such a percentage of the unfit as to cause a distinct shock to a nation which had been wont to believe that almost every male was qualified, at least in a physical sense, to be a soldier. The great State of New York was below the average, with 76 per cent. physically fit; Wyoming

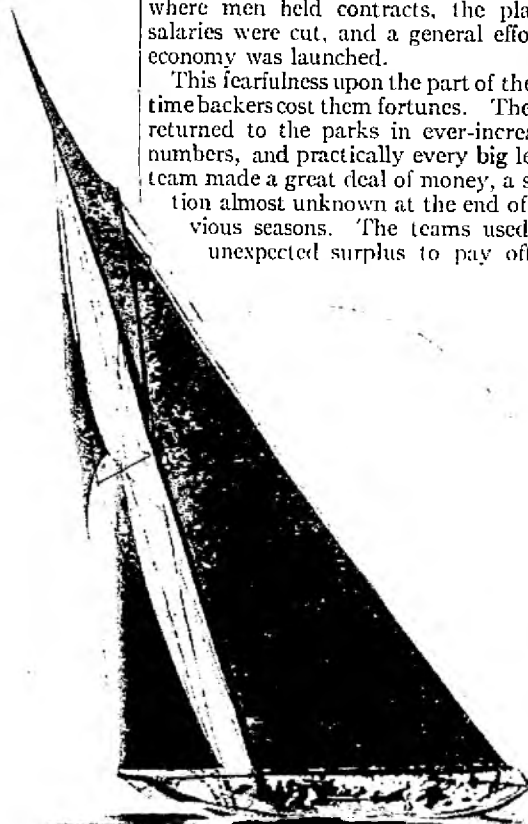
showed the highest average with 87.2, while Rhode Island had the lowest average with 57.6.

Some day the manhood of the United States again may be called upon to give a battle in a good cause, and the general showing will be materially better if the suggested schemes for universal athletic training among America's youth are properly supported. In any event, the start made in 1919 has been most encouraging. Not only did the crowds at all games establish

new attendance records, not only were sport contests financially successful practically everywhere, but also there was an astonishing increase in the number of those taking part in all classes of pastimes! Many of these were former soldiers and sailors, who had learned the real play spirit while in service, and to their number were added thousands and thousands of school children who, under modern methods, are being taught that outdoor games are as essential to making them fine men and women as is a knowledge of the three R's.

Of all the sports which occupy a permanent place in the affections of Americans, young and old, baseball, the nation's pastime, staged the most sensational comeback. Almost from the moment that the great war was launched "over there," baseball began to lose in public interest, and by the time that it became evident that this nation must play a leading rôle in the drama for world supremacy, the pastime was in a sad way, indeed. The season of 1918, with many of the game's stars in the ranks of the fighters, just dragged along, and so disheartening were the results, financial and otherwise, that, had the European struggle been continued into 1919, the big league seasons would have been omitted. As it was, the powers that be in baseball were fearful that the sport had received a black eye from which it would not speedily recover, and their timorousness, when arranging for the recent season, caused them to cut the number of games from the customary 154 to 140, the shortest season in the majors for fifteen years. In addition, except in the cases where men held contracts, the players' salaries were cut, and a general effort at economy was launched.

This fearfulness upon the part of the big-time backers cost them fortunes. The fans returned to the parks in ever-increasing numbers, and practically every big league team made a great deal of money, a situation almost unknown at the end of previous seasons. The teams used the unexpected surplus to pay off the



THE RESOLUTE  
Which will defend the America's Cup  
against the Shamrock IV this summer.

debts of the lean years, and are in excellent condition to spread out in 1920. Record crowds were the rule throughout the season, from the time that the Yankees played their opening contest before 30,000 persons, except in a few places like Philadelphia, where both local teams offered but a parody on the real game. And the largest attendances did not wait for the world's series battles. One day when the Cincinnati team was playing in New York, 60,000 fans attempted to force their way

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into the Polo Grounds, and many were injured in the mighty crush. It is said that the Giants' profits last season were about \$400,000, and that the Reds and White Sox made about \$300,000 each.

Already the major leagues have decided to extend the 1920 season to 154 games, and it is understood that the stipends of many of the players will be increased. The stars, already under contract, will have to worry along through the six months of play, working two or three hours the days it does not rain, for paltry sums ranging from \$12,000 to \$20,000 for the season. But some of the stars, even though under contract, are threatening not to play unless their pay is increased to a modest \$25,000 for the season. Possibly they took their cue from the umpires who officiated in the recent world's series, and who asked for an increase from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each for that work. Expecting an umpire to work something over two hours a day in eight games for \$1,000 is lamentable, though it must be admitted that there are several million persons in this country who would be willing to work full eight hours a day for eight days for \$1,000.

#### Will the Reds Repeat?

The winning of their first pennant in fifty years by the Reds, under Pat Moran, was a good thing for baseball, and when the Cincinnati team almost romped away with the world's series it added to the sport's interest, for it meant that the American League had forfeited its claim to be in a class considerably above the National. Whether the Reds will be a one-year proposition is a debatable question. They probably will if the team management permits some of its stars to continue playing winter ball, as some of them have been doing.

In recent years the National League pennant winners have not manifested a disposition to repeat. Boston won in 1914, Philadelphia in 1915, Brooklyn in 1916, New York in 1917 and Chicago in 1918. Moran, however, is an unusually clever leader, has a wonderful team, mostly youngsters, and may hold his own against all comers next season. Anyway, the Cincinnati fans think so, for some weeks ago the team management began receiving requests for reservations for the opening games of the 1920 campaign.

College sports of all kinds showed a praiseworthy revival in 1919, and there is no doubt that 1920 will see the track

and field pastimes fully returned to the favor they enjoyed previous to the war. Basing their forecasts upon the monster crowds which attended the ball games, professional and amateur, throughout the country, the dopesters prophesied a most successful season for football, at least as far as attendances were concerned. And the advance guesses were more than fulfilled in the reality. Perhaps the games lacked some of the finish of the pre-war period, but this was to be expected. However, there was all the necessary "pep" and dash, and the sport as a whole was sufficiently good to signify that football had come back, and to stay. There scarcely remains a doubt that in a season or two



A. Horween about to smash into Oregon's line during the much-discussed Harvard-Oregon football game, played on January 1st, during the Tournament of Roses in Pasadena. Note the terrific, low charge being made by the men from Cambridge and the alert, upright position assumed by the defensive Westerners. For the first time in its gridiron history, Harvard numbered its players for the game, which was witnessed by 33,000 wildly enthusiastic spectators, and which proved to be one of the most thrilling contests ever staged. The figure of 7-6 indicates how hard the Crimson had to work to win from the Pacific Coast men. This game will go far to increase love of the sport.

football will again be played in a manner to leave no regrets for the past, and that the number of followers of the sport will grow constantly.

#### The Boxing Outlook

There was a great deal of boxing last year, but it is doubtful if much was accomplished toward putting this sport upon a higher plane. The meeting between Dempsey and Willard was a farce, just as we prophesied it would be, and made the worst possible display of the financial side of this particular sport. The bright side of the situation was the organization of the new International Sporting Club of New York, which will operate under the direction and control of the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control. This club, including in its board of officers and its membership some of the most respected men in the country, should do much to make boxing one of the cleanest sports in the country, and divorce it from those who hang upon it only for financial gain.

Horse racing, as in the past, appeared in 1919 to be conducted principally for the benefit of the gambling element. There were the customary complaints of tricky and

underhanded methods, particularly on some of the Eastern tracks. Racing never will be made clean until such laws are passed as will prevent betting at the tracks, a thing which today is done openly, despite the laws.

Now for just a little look into the future. Preliminary arrangements for the series of races for the America's Cup, and the pledge of the colleges to return rowing to its old-time position, augur that there will be a splendid revival in water sports.

#### Salary Limits to Go

About a year ago the minor leagues suddenly cut loose from the major organization, decided that the draft rule must be eliminated and that they would carry on their own affairs absolutely without regard to the "big fellows." Immediately thereafter Ban Johnson, President of the American League, stated in an interview in these columns that within twelve months the minors would be heartily sick of their bargain and would be begging to be taken back under the wings of the major leagues. This is exactly what is happening today. Owners of smaller clubs have found that they no longer are able to sell their players at a profit, as in the past; and the young and capable players have in many instances found themselves held fast in the "bushes." Up to the present time the major league men have shown no disposition to restore the draft rule and it may be that, for the time being at least, they will turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of the minors, and follow the example of the Giants and some other clubs and establish their own farms for developing promising players. The last year demonstrated that the major leagues were in a position to run along under their own sails, and make a large profit upon their venture, and the next season will see them spending more money than in any time in the past for building up their clubs. In line with this intention both leagues will formally abolish salary limits and each club will be permitted to spend as much as it sees fit for talent. However, for the purpose of preventing any team from buying its way into a world's championship, it is probable that a rule soon will be passed by both leagues to prohibit the sale of players between big league teams after July 15th or not later than August 1st.

## In Search of Pep or Pulchritude

Concluded from page 65

North Pole for \$20,000, so I guess the race ain't extinct yet."

The rubber rubbed his big hands and thought awhile.

"Had a funny thing happen to me not long ago," he began. "I been rabbin' a fella twice a week for about six months, and naturally we was gettin' well acquainted. Right from the first I thought he was a swell, although he didn't say much about hisself, but after he'd been coming here a while he begins sayin' he is all wore out with a big deal he just put over on Wall Street—or fussin' about the taxes he'd have to pay on his block on Fifth Avenue. One time his house in the country was robbed and he was havin' a lot of trouble with poachers and no fit help to hire any more.

"I began to figure maybe he'd leave me

a little roll when he checked out—he was allus praising my work—you know sometimes these rich birds do slip something to fellas like me. But my inheritance dream has went. There ain't no more chanced of me gettin' a wad from that guy than there is of Kansas startin' a whiskey still. Me and my wife was buyin' Christmas presents in a department store the other day and who should I see layin' the law down to the girls in the notions but this bird with a block on Fifth Avenue and big deals in Wall Street. He saw me too, but he didn't let on. Don't that beat you? What d'yuh suppose he wanted to put that stuff over on me fer? You can lay an ear on it that a bath house gets samples of all the human mistakes there is."

"Do many fat men come here to get reduced?"

The rubber reflected a moment. "No, I don't think so. A lot of 'em come to get jazzed up so they can fool some kid on the White Way into thinkin' they're not as old as they look."

"I thought only women were particular about their age?"

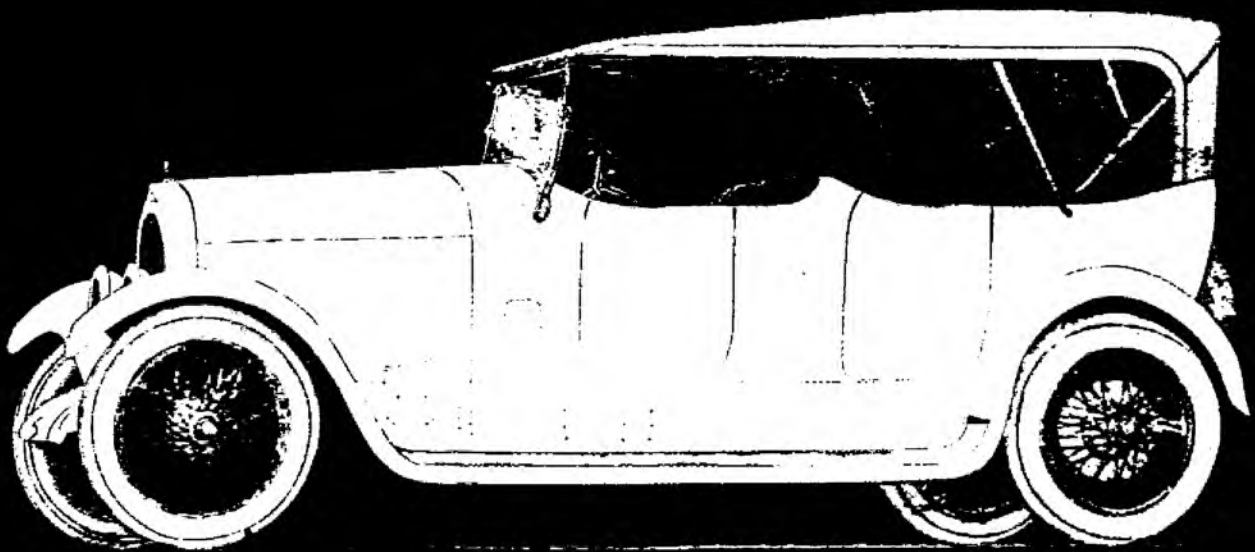
"Not any more," said the rubber. "It useta be that way, but listen to me and believe it—the whole game's about fifty-fifty now between 'em, and there ain't no better place'n a bath house to find it out."

I didn't argue the point—I couldn't have argued with the rubber because he knew his customers too well, for just as surely as a camera photographs correctly, so does a Turkish-bath house reveal the true natures of the many men and women who check their manners with their belongings in the receiving room.

## MARMON 34

The experience gained, and the organization developed, in building the Liberty Motor for the United States Government, has enabled this Company to produce a motor car built to the accuracy and "close limits" attained for the first time in Liberty Motor production. Advanced design and preciseness in manufacture accomplish new results in power, smoothness, economy and long life. The new series will be exhibited at the shows.

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