

THE TWO SIDES TO THE SEN

It is entirely in keeping with an outstanding phase of progress in Japan that the Nation should be host to the Pacific Rotary conference which convenes at Tokio, October 1. The Rotary idea is essentially western, and Dai Nippon prides herself on nothing more than that she stands peer with the great states of the Occident. She labors consistently and with success to assimilate whatever makes for civilization in the modern sense. She thoroughly enjoys being up-to-date.

Today's sojourner in the more populous centers of the Mikado's islands sees this at every turn. Mail order houses sell clothes of western modes. Chain restaurants announce "Asu Kekki" hot cakes, of course. Taxis are so readily available in the streets of Tokio and Kioto that, even now, the quondam ricksha would be as unusual as a hansom in Piccadilly or Fifth avenue were it not that the quick business sense of the owners recognizes the worth of the tourist demand. What better evidence of the fact that, in a generation, Japan has brought herself from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century than the forthcoming marriage of Prince Chichibu, heir presumptive, to Miss Setsu Marudaira, who is "technically" a "commoner," despite her adoption by an uncle viscount. Less picturesquely noticeable and yet profoundly characteristic of this triumphing of democracy is the deep rooting of the jury system amid the still flourishing evidences of the feudal past. The inclusion of the once despised industrialists in cabinet circles, and the sending of business men on government missions.

However, as the properly observant traveler looks more closely, he notes in most if not all of such westernizing a something which begins by surprising him and ends by leaving him both enthusiastic and assured. Here is modernizing and a modernizing "with a difference." A very few instances of this must illustrate the point. Radio, banned by law till 1925, has spread in three short years with such speed that a very network of aerials stretches over the ancient tilings of the larger towns, but the

radiobroadcasting stations are supported, not by advertisers, but by an annual charge against each receiving set; while educational features (lectures, language lessons and the like) predominate in the sendings. Again: when a Shakespeare Memorial library was built at Waseda university it was dedicated with Shinto rites. Basketball is everywhere played, but games without a foul are the rule, not the exception. Japan has begun to make her own movies, but the actors of the antique stage shows are being employed to preserve for the future the dramas of a forever-past yesterday. The new Tokio boasts a "quite civilized" subway service, but a considerable part of its revenue comes from the crowds that ride solely for recreation!

The explanation of this superficially odd side of Japanese thought and ways sets emphasis on a basic national trait, deserving of more attention than the rest of the day has been wont to accord it. That the Japanese is promptly imitative is granted. That, like all Orientals, he is conservative at bottom is equally true. Too few stop to realize that here are factors seemingly so opposed, one to the other, as to suggest a canceling out. The paradox is that Japan copies readily but never slavishly. From the instant she begins to take over a thing she begins to make it over. She adapts as she imitates, in other words; adapts to a custom brought from without is reshaped not only to fit her instant need but also in a way best to accord with popular characteristics.

Japan is moving as she must. "Whether my country wishes Western civilization or not," remarks Viscount Kiyoura, "the day has passed when she could make choice. It is now inevitable that we grow more and more Occidental. I believe it for the best." The former Premier and Privy Councilor might well have added (in quotation from so apt an observer of the Far East as Bertrand Russell): "The civilization of Japan is based primarily on the acquisition of wisdom; that of the West upon information only."

HOME OWNERS, OR FARM HANDS?

Prominent among the remedies suggested for unfavorable conditions in the agricultural industry of the United States is the proposal put forward by some city students of the farm relief problem that the system of individual farm holdings should be abandoned, and that farming enterprises should be carried on by great corporations owning large areas of land. The proposition is based upon the assumed advantages of mass production, as illustrated in certain manufacturing industries, and instances are cited where conditions of capital operating on a large scale have been successful in growing wheat, fruit, and some other crops. Data in support of the plan are said to be found in the results of experiments by Henry Ford on his Dearborn farm, but as figures of net earnings, taking into consideration cost of land, equipment, taxes, etc., have not been furnished by Mr. Ford, the validity of his enterprise as a proof of corporation farming can hardly be granted.

Neither can it be admitted that the success of such great combinations of iron and steel-making plants as the United States Steel Corporation proves anything more than that consolidation makes larger profits possible. It is not claimed that the prices of iron and steel, in the many forms in which they reach the consumer, have been reduced by reason of more efficient production. In the field of retail merchandising the great department bazars have not found it possible to reduce the cost of selling, despite vast increases in their volume of business.

Aside from the question as to whether corporations engaged in farming might make more money for their stockholders than is now made by the individual farmers, there is another aspect of the problem that is much more important than the matter of profits. The 6,000,000 farms of the United States, chiefly owned by the men who live and work upon them, although farm tenancy has shown a deplorable increasing tendency, are not merely factories for producing wheat, corn and meat. They are homes, with all that the world connotes, and it is difficult to understand how anyone familiar with conditions in practically all the rural regions of the United States, could contemplate changing these proprietors of their own industry into wandering farm hands earning wages for a few months each year.

ANCIENT MAN NOT SO DUMB, BRITON SAYS

Manchester, Eng.—Sir William Boyd Dawkins recently presented to the Manchester City Art gallery a collection of drawings and wall paintings, put together by himself, which he claims to prove the high mentality of man when he first appeared on earth.

Discussing these primitive wielders of paint and palette, Sir William says they lived in the Pleistocene period when the continent of Europe included the British Isles, and was joined to Africa by two tracts of land now covered by the shallower waters of the Straits of Gibraltar and by the sea between Sicily, Malta and Cape Bon.

"He appeared," he says, "toward the close of the period bringing his art with him, and we lose sight of him during the great geographical changes by which Europe attained its present outlines and the British Isles became separated from the continent in a past far too remote

That's Not Nice. From Tit-Bits.
"I never worry about my husband paying attention to other women—he's crazy about me."
"But perhaps he has lucid intervals."

Q. How many newspapers are there in the world? E. J. C. A. The total number of newspapers and periodicals is about 50,000. Continental United States and Alaska publish 40 per cent.; Canada, 3 per cent.; Germany 13 per cent.; Great Britain, 13 per cent.; France, 7 per cent.; more than one-half are printed in the English language.

to be measured in years.
"He may have retreated with the reindeer and the musk sheep northwards and be represented by the Eskimos, or he may have been absorbed into the Iberic or Mediterranean race of the succeeding Neolithic period, the first on record of a long series of migration to which we owe the greater part of the population of Europe."
Cases of primitive objects, taken from originals in various European museums, colored and prepared by Sir William and Lady Boyd Dawkins, are included in the collection. There are also mural frescoes and engravings from the works of Professor Breull.

United States Hotel Industry Wins High Rank

Investment of \$5,024,000,000 Puts It Ninth Among Nation's Businesses

Special to the Christian Science Monitor.

Denver, Colo.—With a total capital investment of \$5,024,000,000 and annual sales aggregating \$1,315,000,000, the hotel industry of the United States now ranks ninth among the nation's great enterprises, according to a report to the eighteenth annual convention of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada.

While the expansion enjoyed by the hotel industry during the last few years was generally known by the hotel men, many said they had not recognized its magnitude as a whole until the report was submitted by New York City hotel accountants. Records of the association and government figures were used in computing the data, the results being as of May 1, 1928.

The report showed a total of 25,950 hotels in the United States with a total of 1,521,000 rooms and 578,000 employees. The total number of hotels will vary with any enumerator, the report stated, with the interpretation of just what constitutes a hotel, but in this survey every effort was made to be conservative.

Among the 21 great industries of the United States the survey indicated that the hotel business ranked seventh in the number of employees, seventh in the total capital investment and fifteenth in the value of products or service.

In Canada the survey showed 1,000 hotels, with 65,000 rooms, 26,000 employees, a capital investment of \$175,000,000 and annual sales totaling \$49,000,000.

Less than an average of 25 per cent. of the tourists' or convention delegates' dollar is spent in hotels, delegates were told in another report.

The survey showed that an average of 23 per cent. went to hotels, 18 per cent. to restaurants, 31 per cent. to retail stores, 10 per cent. to garages, 8 per cent. to theaters and 10 per cent. for miscellaneous expenditures. Of the amount spent in hotels, approximately 71 per cent. or 18 cents, of the visitor's original dollar, was spent locally by the hotels, leaving approximately 53 cents of the visitor's dollar going ultimately, directly or indirectly, to business groups other than hotels.

The report stated that since the beginning of community advertising hotels have borne a larger share of the expense of such campaigns than was fair.

To the Poorhouse. From Passing Show.

Innocent Wife: What is this ticket, darling?
Hubby: Only a pawn ticket.
Innocent wife: Why didn't you get two, then we could both go?

Q. What should be used as a coating on windows to prevent their becoming spattered when the frames are painted? M. C. S.

A. It is not necessary to coat window panes before painting the woodwork. In order to prevent the paint from spattering the glass the windows may be covered by a piece of cloth.

Drugs Excite the Kidneys, Drink Water

Take Salts at First Sign of Bladder Irritation or Backache

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble because we often eat too much rich food. Our blood is filled with acids which the kidneys strive to filter out; they weaken from overwork, become sluggish, the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache, or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or if you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, begin drinking lots of good soft water and get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer are a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

Treasure for America?

California may soon gain the altar from the famous Stoke Poges church. It was in the churchyard of this church that Gray wrote his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." If the suggestion now before the local church council receives the final approval of the chancellor of the diocese, the altar will soon cross the Atlantic to adorn the "Church of the Little Flowers," near Los Angeles.

Memory of Animals.

It is said that the memories of certain animals are longer and more trustworthy than those of humans.—Woman's Home Companion.

Early Colonial Days

In the English colonies in America before 1630 such postal facilities as existed were supplied by private enterprise. In 1629 the General court of Massachusetts took the first step toward the establishment of a government postal system. In Virginia each planter was required to convey the dispatches, as they arrived, to the next plantation, and so on. In 1672 the government of New York established a monthly mail to Boston, and this practice was followed in other colonies. Benjamin Franklin was identified with the early interests of the colonial post office. In 1737 he was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia. In 1753 the delivery of letters by penny post was begun. In 1775 the colonies combined to establish their own post office and to pay the necessary officials. The Continental congress appointed a committee to devise a postal system, which went into effect July 26, 1775. Benjamin Franklin was unanimously appointed postmaster general.

A Treat in Store.

Clare Sheridan, the sculptor of half-American and half-English blood, is coming back to lecture again. She said the other day to London correspondent:

"My other American lectures failed because they were too heavy. My new lectures will be light and airy—full of epigrams, you know. My lecture on love, for example, will begin:

"Love-making consists in a man running after you till you land him."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Gulls Liked Strawberries.

Strange picnic guests were entertained at a clambake on the shore at Belfast, Maine, when a flock of seagulls, after circling about, swooped down and made an attack on a plate of strawberry tarts, although they left the apple tarts on the plate. Only one of the birds succeeded in getting away with one of the tidbits of dessert, and he was followed for some distance by the others trying to get a bite.

Sleep Bullets for Beasts.

Bullets carrying sleeping poisons have been invented by Captain Harris, director of the Harris zoological expedition to South Africa. The nose of the bullet carries a hypodermic needle, which on impact discharges a powerful drug. The animal is unconscious an hour.

You did Right!



It is always safe to give a Bayer tablet; there is not the slightest harm in genuine Aspirin. You have the doctor's assurance that it doesn't affect the heart. And you probably know from experience that Bayer Aspirin does banish all sorts of pain in short order. Instant relief for headaches; neuralgia, neuritis. Rheumatism, too. Nothing like it for breaking up a cold. At all druggists, with proven directions enclosed.



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Teach your children the Cuticura habit that they may have clear skin and lovely hair through life. The daily use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, keeps the skin and scalp clean and healthy.
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Sample each free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. B-1, Malden, Mass. Cuticura Talcum is Soothing and Cooling.



Another "dominating personality" is a nuisance if you're one yourself. Assistance is always offered freely to those who don't need it.

No man ever thinks his overcoat lasts long enough.

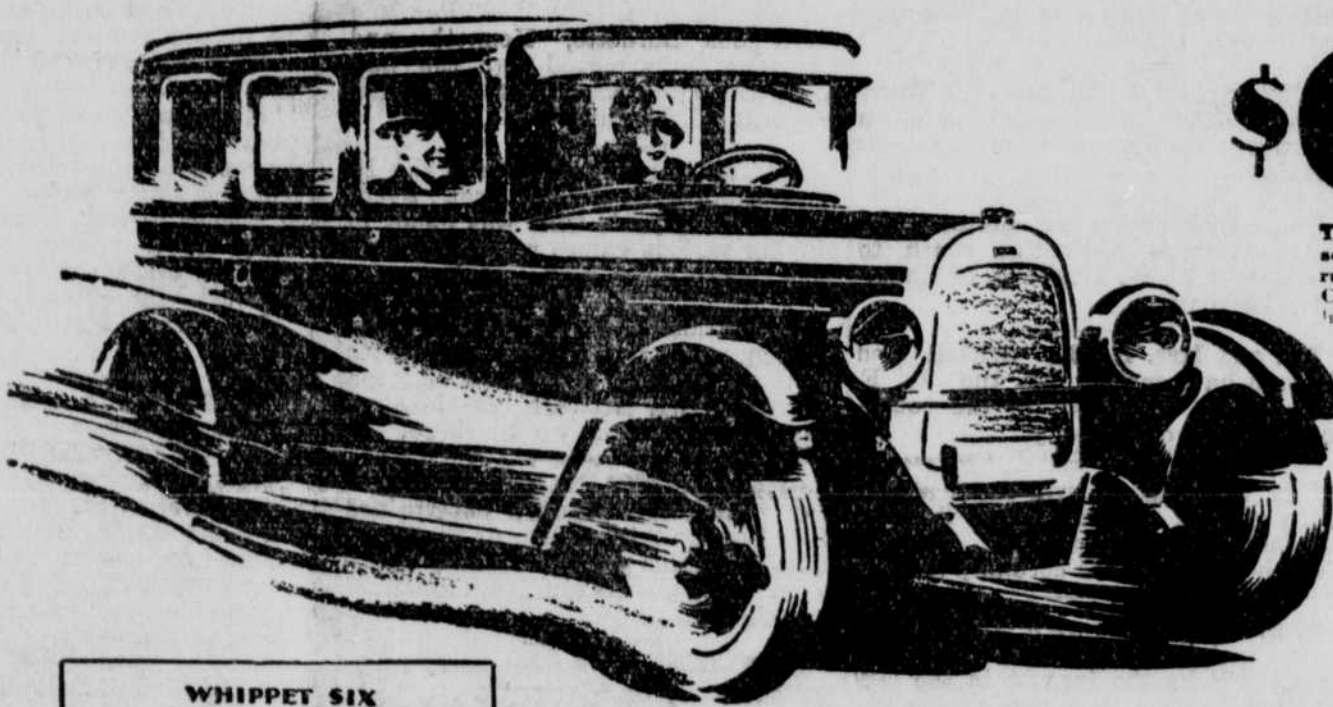
A boil in the pot is worth two on the neck.

Elected!

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\$610



Touring \$455; Roadster (2 passenger) \$485; Roadster (with rumble seat) \$525; Coupe \$535; Cabriolet Coupe (with collapsible top) \$595; Coach \$535.

WHIPPET SIX SEDAN

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Touring \$615; Roadster \$685; Coach \$695; Coupe \$695; Cabriolet Coupe \$755. All Willys-Overland prices f.o.b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice.

Whippet wins a tremendous popular vote from America's motorists. They know that the Whippet stands for high quality of materials, expert craftsmanship throughout, performance that challenges any car on the road, and

definite dollar-for-dollar value—a full return for every dollar spent.

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