

# NEED OF THE INNER LIFE

Willard L. Sperry in the Yale Review.  
The need of the inner life is the same in every age; it is that of finding some adequate object of devotion which can claim the whole man, because it intimates a universe until we lose ourselves in some such object.

Our present dilemma lies not in a paucity of objects for human devotion, but in the meagerness of their dimensions. Specialization, conscripts, engrosses, exhausts, and then discards us, leaving us spent and in a measure still unsatisfied.

There is, in the ancient book of Ecclesiastes, a strangely prophetic passage, which, from a distance of 2,000 years, anticipates our present dilemma.

"The wisdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of leisure; and he that hath little business shall become wise.

"How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plow, and the sowing seed, and the reaping, and is occupied with his labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?"

"He giveth his mind to make furrows; and is diligent to give the king fodder.

"So every carpenter and workman, the laborer day and night; and they that cut and grave seals, and are diligent to make great variety and watch to finish a work.

"The smith also sitting by the anvil and considering the iron work, the vapor of the fire wasteth his flesh, and he fighteth with the heat of the furnace; the noise of the hammer and the anvil is ever in his ears, and his eyes look still upon the pattern of the thing he maketh; he setteth his mind to finish his work, and watcheth to finish it perfectly.

"Without these cannot a city be inhabited; and they shall not dwell where they will, nor go up and down.

"They shall not be found where parables are spoken; but they will maintain the state of the world, and all their desire is in their craft."

So shall the steel mills of 20th-century America maintain the state of a world, where the many fight with the heat of the furnace that the few may collect Italian primitives, ready vers libre, and listen to Stravinsky.

## Highest Air Mail Line Sets Record

CHEYENNE, WYO.—The world's highest air mail line, between Cheyenne, Wyo., and Pueblo, Colo., established a record during 1923 of never having a mechanical failure or having made a landing except at regular stops, or because of impossible flying conditions, according to a report received here yesterday. The line is operated by Western Air Express and averages a mile above sea level from terminal to terminal. The mail pilots flew a distance approximately equal to five and a half times around the earth. Capt. Lew Goss, World War flier and division traffic manager, attributes the remarkable record to careful inspections and mechanical efficiency of his various ground crews.

## STUDENTS MAKE BIG DEMAND FOR AVIATION COURSE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A course in commercial aviation, given for the first time at University of Southern California, Los Angeles, last semester, proved so popular that it was repeated this term, according to an announcement from the university received here. It is not customary to repeat a course in the same year, but the authorities declare the demand on the part of undergraduates for instruction in this subject is so strong that a rule of long standing had to be broken.

Prof. Earl W. Hill, instructor in trade and transportation, College of Commerce and Business Administration of University of Southern California, originated the course. Those who were in his first class evidenced such a strong desire for continued instruction that he has inaugurated another class in commercial aviation problems. The class was limited, and within an hour after re-registration opened the full number had been accepted, he reports.

Undergraduates in the west are evincing such keen interest in the subject, according to Professor Hill, that 20 colleges and universities have accepted as a text book, either tentatively or finally, a book entitled "Airplane Transportation," of which he is co-author with James C. Woolley of Los Angeles.

Q. When were samplers first made? P. N. A.

A. The earliest mention of a sampler so far found is in 1502 when Elizabeth of York paid eight pence for an ell of linen cloth to make one. A sampler is referred to by John Shelton, the poet, about the same time. Originally samplers were intended for practical purposes; needlework and embroidery were practically the only relaxation of women at that time and samplers were made for "handkerchiefs, table cloths, sheets, towels, napkins and pillow-bearers." The earliest American sampler was that of Loara Standish. The next reported was that of Mary Hollingsworth of Salem, which was probably made about 1665. Sarah Lord made one in 1698.

Work Not Done. From Time.

The World court has not been joined; the farmer has not been "relieved;" railroads are still unconsolidated; the coal industry is still bogged; there has been no extension of naval disarmament agreements; prohibition remains a mess. All these were Coolidge projects.

Q. Where is the statue to Balto in New York City? M. E. M. A. On December 15, 1923, a statue to Balto was unveiled in Central Park, New York City.

## Out Our Way



WHERE YOU'LL NEVER HEAR TH' LAST OF IT. J.R. WILLIAMS

## Tactless Tunney

From Milwaukee Journal. As a representative of Americans in Europe, Mr. Tunney leaves much to be desired. One can understand his wish for privacy in this critical period when he is changing from prize fighter to philosopher, from popular acclaim to the social register. But it is difficult to understand how the chrysalis expects to emerge without leaving evidence of the cocoon behind.

Mr. Tunney's fame and fortune were both made by publicity. Publicity and nothing else made him a figure in America. When he went to Europe he therefore became a figure of interest there. If he had recognized that and had submitted in gentlemanly good humor to a due amount of public display, he probably would long ago have achieved the retirement he desired. The public soon forgets retired prize boxers. But the "hard-boiled" attitude he adopted toward all mention in the news only whetted the European appetite. Consequently, Mr. Tunney has more publicity to dodge than ever.

The other day Mr. Tunney, cornered by photographers at Cannes, gave way to a display of temper that not only was ridiculous but which, from the reports of the European press, ought to have landed him in court as a common brawler. He smashed cameras and pummeled photographers. Is the philosopher stuff, after all, only some more of the old ballhoop?

What the European sees in such an act is a considerable amount of swell headedness. The European thinks Americans are like that. If Gene, late of the prize ring, now, by grace of marriage, of the social register, cannot control himself more successfully, he had better come home. We shall know how to take him.

## Anthracite Hard Hit

From Mining Congress Journal. A. B. Jessup, in an address before the recent meeting of the American Mining Congress, painted a vivid picture of a great American industry. He told of an industry representing billions of dollars, and employing better than 150,000,000 people, being almost destroyed through the misguided direction of labor leaders, who brought about strike after strike, until the consumer weary of the struggle, undertook, successfully, to find a substitute.

Anthracite is again on the upgrade in spite of their difficulties, which include a wage scale that is even now war peak, plus 10 per cent a tonnage tax of 15 cents a ton on domestic sizes, and general taxes that have increased in a period of but five years from \$5,600,000 to \$28,000,000.

The anthracite operators, through co-operative effort, are actively fighting a real competition with low volatile bituminous, coke, oil, gas and electricity. At one time in the history of this industry, it had no competitors. But today it realizes that it is facing the most strenuous competition, and that it must be on the alert to hold its present markets, and must be on its toes if it captures new markets.

(Why blame it all on labor? Narrow policies of the coal operators certainly had an important part in wrecking the anthracite industry.—Editor Tribune.)

## Home Financing

Chicago Journal of Commerce. The purpose of the newly organized \$80,000,000 project, the Chicago corporation, is to provide means (especially in emergencies) for financing enterprises which for one reason or another ought to be financed in Chicago, and which Chicago banks, because of legal or other obstacles, are not in a position to finance. For example, the reorganization of a large Chicago business may be dependent upon the immediate availability of a large supply of cash, the local lack of which may put the business into the

Aged. From Time.

Near Cairo, Egypt, recently, the police commandant discovered, living alone in a six foot shack, an Arab who said he was born at the opening of the American Revolution (150 years ago) and who remembered the massacre of the Mamelukes by Mohammed Ali in 1811.

In the village of Latti in the Caucasian mountains, recently, Henri Barbusse, French author, discovered a peasant named Nikolai Andreyevich Shapkovski who has a social insurance card showing that he is 146 years old and en-

## Pour le Sport



(Posed by Lois Moran)

Black and white crepe de chine is the material for this smart sport frock, and it is as attractive as it is fragile. It is an imported creation, with a specially designed blouse with turn-back collar of white, and pleated skirt of white.

hands of non-Chicagoans, whose conduct of the business might not conduce to the general economic health of this community; in such a case the Chicago corporation can advance the amount the business needs. For another example the death of the individual owner of a large business which was vitally connected with the welfare of Chicago might mean that the business would be sold to men who would run it without regard to Chicago's welfare, in such a case the Chicago corporation could take the business over for the time being.

To carry out its essential purpose the Chicago corporation would have to keep itself in a position to lay its hands on a large amount of cash in short order. The financial set-up of the corporation has been devised with this necessity in mind. In order to pay its preferred dividends, the corporation will have to earn only about four per cent on its capital. Consequently, though it will be a money making business and not a philanthropic institution, it will not have to concern itself primarily with profits; and as a further consequence, it will not have to invest its funds where they will be hard to get at. On the contrary, it will have a considerable cash bal-

anced to draw a pension of 50 rubles (\$27.50) a month. Peasant Shapkovski has only one tooth left and therefore does not eat as heartily as he did a few years ago. But he still drinks plenty of wine. His last child, a daughter, was born when he was 120 years old.

Near Siler City, N. C., recently, a woman reporter interviewed "Uncle" Anee Watson, 112 years old, one time slave, and his son, 75 years old. Said Watson Sr.: "If my Missus didn't go to Heaven, den Heaven is sho scarce of white folks."

In Rochelle, Va., Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, 85 years old, was cutting, re-

## By Williams



WHERE YOU'LL NEVER HEAR TH' LAST OF IT. J.R. WILLIAMS

ance, and will keep a large proportion of its investments in liquid securities, such as bank acceptances, government bonds, and short term government obligations. Thus it will be in a position to supply necessary cash with little delay.

## Effort to Increase Strawberry Profits

Washington, (AP)—To determine the major factors which affect the returns to growers, the department of agriculture is to study the strawberry industry in regard to price ranges, weather conditions, market supply, weather conditions, and competition of other fruits.

Economic information already has been gathered in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Florida. Similar work will be undertaken in New Jersey, Delaware, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Maryland state college of agriculture is independently instituting a similar survey in that state.

Factor of particular interest which it is expected this study will disclose are the place of strawberries in the organization of the farm; the seasonal movement from different areas; the variation in time and period of movement; the tendency to overwork particular markets; and methods of marketing and transportation.

## REGULATIONS FOR FLYING SCHOOLS BY U. S. PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regulation through legislation is proposed under an amendment to the Air Commerce Act of 1926 introduced in the Senate by Senator Bingham of Connecticut. The full text of the proposed amendment follows:

"That section 3 (d) of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 is amended by striking out that period at the end thereof and adding a semicolon and the following: 'And provide for the annual examination and rating of civilian schools giving instruction in flying, as to the adequacy of the course of instruction, as to the suitability and air-worthiness of the equipment, and as to the competency of the instructors.'"

## AIR EVENTS PLANNED

There will be considerable aeronautical activity, from a competitive standpoint, during the next 12 months, as evidenced by the following schedule of events released by the contest committee of the National Aeronautic association:

The national balloon race to Pittsburg on May 4.

The 1929 national air races to Cleveland (conditionally) August 24 to September 2.

The Gordon Bennett international balloon race to St. Louis, October 1.

The Gardner cup race centering at St. Louis, May 28, 29 and 30.

The Miami air meet at Miami, Fla., January 7 and 8.

Q. Please give a list of Thomas A. Edison's inventions. W. T. C.

A. Thomas A. Edison has applied for more than 1,000 patents. The following are among the most important: Telegraphic appliances—automatic repeater, quadruplex telegraph, printing telegraph, electric pen, mimeograph, carbon telephone transmitter, microtaster, megaphone, phonograph, incandescent lamp, electric valve, motion pictures and alkaline storage battery.

cently, her third set of natural teeth.

A Good Reason. From Passing Show.

Indignant Parent (at 7 a. m.): Young man, what do you mean by bringing my daughter in at this hour?

Flaming Youth: Well, I've got to be at work by 8.

Q. Has the Chandler Medal been awarded for 1928? L. H.

A. This greatly prized award was given in 1928 to John A. Wilson of Milwaukee.

## Two "New Eras" Compared By Economist—History Repeats

Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., Economist of the Chase National Bank of New York.

That we live in a "new era," in which the laws of economics are suspended, in which all financial records are broken, and in which an indefinite continuance of the breaking of financial records may be confidently looked forward to, is believed by a good many people. But veterans whose memories go back to the middle 90's remember another "new era," not less remarkable in its financial demonstrations, and a good deal more impressive on the side of the production, transportation, and exchange of goods, running from 1896 to 1903, and continuing, after a violent setback, in security prices but not in business, in 1903, until the panic of 1907. They also remember the quieter years, in which the breaking of financial records was less frequent, running from 1907 to 1914.

The first "new era" grew out of a great increase in the world's production of gold. The whole world shared in the increase in gold, the United States being in fact somewhat late in beginning to get their share. The second "new era," that beginning in 1921, was due, not to an increase in world gold production, but rather to an abnormal concentration of gold in the United States alone. Gold, though superabundant here, was scarce and dear in the world outside.

The first "new era" was thus an era in which there was an actual depreciation of gold, which manifested itself in safely based rising commodity prices. The second "new era," as we have seen, has not been accompanied by rising commodity prices, or by a depreciation of gold.

The present era, to a much greater extent than the old "new era," has been financial rather than industrial or commercial. Brilliant industrial performance there has been. But the underlying value-stream has not increased nearly so much in proportion to the financial superstructure built upon it in the second "new era" as it did in the first.

"New eras" spend their force and things become humdrum again. We do not, in a growing country like the United States, cease to make the normal increase in volume of production and business activity, but we do cease to break financial records for a while and we have our problems of liquidation and readjustment when we correct our misconceptions, revise our plans, and consolidate our position.

It would be a mistake to try to draw any conclusions whatever from this parallel between the events of 25 or 30 years ago and those of today, with respect to the timing of future events, or the probable length of life of the present "new era." History repeats itself after a fashion, but with many differences, and, above all, with great variations in the amount of time required for particular phases to recur. It is sufficient for the present to conclude that our own "new era" is not, after all, so very new in principle, that like causes produce like results, that excessive gold and excessive bank reserves generate bank expansion, and that bank expansion running in excess of commercial needs will overflow into capital uses and speculative employments.

## Russia Favors U. S. Industrial Methods

Moscow, (AP)—The steady growth of Soviet-American economic relations has been summarized in a series of articles published by Economic Life.

It is pointed out that several American engineering firms and a number of individual engineers are acting as consulting agents and participating in new Soviet enterprises. One American mining firm has been working for two years in the Don basin. Two other firms have co-operated in an extensive survey of the southern railroads and ports.

A Chicago company signed a contract with the central metal administration of the supreme council of national economy providing for an examination of factories and workshops. This concern is organizing in Leningrad a technical branch of permanent consultation on manufacturing projects.

Several Americans are participating as advisers in the construction of blast furnaces and the manufacture of colored metals. A number of American firms are co-operating in the development of Soviet enterprises for the making of machinery. Important electrical developments are being pushed forward with the aid of the General Electric company. Other American groups are co-operating in the manufacture of large-scale refrigerating plants, paper and cellulose enterprises, glass making and oil refining. Approximately 300 Soviet specialists have been sent to the United States in the past three years for the study of American industry.

## New French Uniforms Make Fat Troops Slim

Paris, (AP)—French generals are to be made to appear as slim as possible. Their new uniforms will be designed with a fat reducing effect, so far as the eye is concerned.

The horizon blue they wear now is considered as accentuating the portliness that adorns quite a few of the 249 generals who are supposed to be models for the smart young lieutenants and good advertising for the army. That is only one aspect of the uniform problem. Others quite important, are cost and appearance.

## Rhineland Cities Lead In Number of Saloons

Coblentz (AP)—It is the Rhineland which in Germany harbors the cities having the greatest percentage of saloons. Heading this list of antiprohibition towns is the city of Wipperfurth in the Cologne district which, with a population of 32,000, boasts of having a saloon for every 100 inhabitants. Then follow Bonn with 160, Cob-

## WHAT TO WRITE ABOUT?

London.—Despite the fact that no member of either family has met the other personally, a family in Sheerness has been corresponding with a family in North Ireland since 1855, over 70 years.

Q. Does the United States own the Panama Canal? M. R. A. The Panama Canal zone is not owned by the United States, but it has a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control, for which privilege it pays Panama the sum of \$240,000 annually as long as occupancy continues.

## JAIL HOME FOR 23 YEARS

Columbus, N. C. (AP)—Mrs. R. F. McFarland is 43 years old and has lived in jail so long she declares "I don't know how to act anywhere else." She has lived in the Polk county jail for 23 years, "off and on." Mrs. McFarland moved into the jail first when she was a schoolgirl. At that time her father was the high sheriff, and as was the custom his family lived in the lower part of the jail. When Mrs. McFarland married it was to a young man who became the county's jailer. Later her husband was elected to the office of sheriff and they continued to reside in the jail. A new sheriff having been elected recently, the McFarlands have had to retire to life in a cottage.

lantz with 161, Mayence with 217 inhabitants per drinking shop. The latter city, however, is beaten by the non-Rhenish town of Furth in Bavaria with a saloon per every 214 inhabitants. Taken by and large, however, Berlin with 300 citizens to every saloon is well supplied, though in the German metropolises it is to be remembered that restaurants and coffee houses as well as bars and wine shops are included in the statistics.

## France Will Create Artistic Cocktails

Paris, (AP)—Cocktails, once reviled in France as a typically foreign importation, have become so popular that a French newspaper is backing French made cocktails against the world.

In a recent contest, arranged for charity, first prize was won by a Scotch newspaperman. The newspaper Paris-Midi disagreed with the decision and promoted a new contest, to be held early in December. Huge prizes were offered.

The newspaper admitted that the Americans, with their longer experience at mixing, held a strong advantage, but expressed the belief that the traditional imagination and enthusiasm of the French, combined with a stronger artistic sense, would enable a Frenchman to win the title of "ace of the shaker."

Old lovers of wine still oppose the cocktail on the ground that, taken before a good meal, the heavy alcohols of its composition numb the palate and prevent the real appreciation of the delicate wine flavor and bouquet.

## COW-PRESERVATION

New York.—Farmers of Westchester county are taking drastic means to protect their cattle from too enthusiastic deer hunters. Bright red and green stripes now adorn the animals during the hunting season. It is estimated that in recent years 12 cows have been killed for every deer brought to bay.

Q. How often do concert pianists have their instruments tuned? C. F.

A. Usually, pianists insist upon having their pianos tuned before each performance.