

BRITISH LABOR ATTACK FAILS

House of Commons Votes 368 to 121 Against Motion for "Suppressing of Capitalism."

BY JOHN T. BURKE
Universal Service Correspondent
London, July 16.—The House of Commons Monday night voted down Philip Snowden's motion for the "suppression of capitalism." The vote was 368 to 121.

The bill, backed largely by the laborites, was attacked by Lloyd George in the House during the debate Monday. The former premier took the stand that the promoters of the scheme had not proved the present system a failure or that their system was an improvement.

"The situation is most grave," declared Lloyd George in warning the government that it must end the evils of the present system if it wished to prevent the workers taking up disastrous experiments such as Russia has done.

He urged the appointment of a commission by parliament to inquire into the causes of the discontent that is urging the workers on to a social order based on communistic principles and to outline methods to remedy the condition.

Lloyd George declared the settlement of the reparations problem and the war occupation would open the way for intensified international competition.

COMMENT IN U. S. PLEASES BRITAIN

Government Highly Gratiated Over Reception in This Country of Baldwin Reparation Policy.

BY JOHN T. BURKE,
Universal Service Correspondent

London, July 16.—The British government expressed great satisfaction Monday night on the support given Chancellor Baldwin's reparations settlement efforts in the press of the United States.

In the House of Commons Monday the prime minister made it known that Washington has all along been in close touch with the reparations problem officially through the foreign office, and that a copy of the Allies draft of a reply to the German note will be sent to Washington.

A spokesman for the foreign office Monday night declared that the premier was greatly heartened not only by the support of the British people, but by the American press and public in his effort to effect a businesslike settlement of reparations and to bring order out of the chaos in Europe.

The British press now does not take Poincare's threat not to recede, and to hold the Ruhr at all hazards, as seriously as it did at the first reading. It is the general belief that he will finally weaken.

It was announced Monday night that the draft of the British reply to Germany would be dispatched to the allies Thursday.

MEANT NO HARM?

Paris, July 16.—Premier Poincare's address at Senlis Sunday was a mere reiteration of the French government's policy and was not intended as a reply to the recent reparation speech of Prime Minister Baldwin of Great Britain. It was explained in official circles here today. The entire address, with the exception of a few passages, was written before the British premier spoke, it was stated.

NIGHT AIR MAIL BY AUGUST 1 PREDICTED

Postal Official Points to Plans to Issue Special Air Mail Stamps.

Chicago, July 16.—Night air mail service will be realized by August 1, according to First Assistant Postmaster General John H. Bartlett who arrived in Chicago Monday from San Francisco, where he attended the state convention of postal officials with Third Assistant Postmaster General W. Irving Glover.

That transcontinental all-air mail routes with a night flying program made possible by the developments in lighting and other features of night aviation, would soon be in exact was seen in the postoffice department's order for 5,000,000 special air mail stamps, Mr. Bartlett said. The stamps will go to the engravers soon and the first may be issued by August 1.

The stamps will be in three denominations. Cost experts are now working out the exact amounts to be charged for the service.

A Bore.
From the Washington Star.
"When a man keeps talkin' 'bout hisself," said Uncle Eben, "he sits to be about as companionable as a fiddle player wif only one tune."

Still the Same.
From the Washington Post.
The American eagle bears no semblance to a red bird.

Good Town to Avoid.
From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Lew Dockstader, the minstrel king, explaining why he was keeping out of New York said:
"I saw a beggar at Broadway and Forty-seventh street holding out his hat. He did not get a red cent, and soon he was making a fearful row and calling 'Police.' Somebody had copied his hat."

Departure.

I have not known so still a day as this.
The drowsy moments, fraught with memory
Steal to the borders of departed bliss—
And come no more. As vessels put to sea,
With sails half-durtled, reluctant of forego
The well-loved curve of friendly roof and hill,
Lazy with dreams my quiet thoughts move—slow
As wings that lift, and flutter, and are still.

All day I have not spoken—but my lips
Are tremulous with something more than sighs,
Gurbling a last word that forever slips
Farther into the silence; and my eyes,
Hungry with hope, turn often to the door—
Seeking a shadow that will fall on more.
—Helen Frazee-Bower in Contemporary Verse.

TROTSKY'S BOMBAST.

From the Chicago Tribune
"If an ultimatum is presented to said Trotsky to an all-Russian congress of metal workers, referring to the way, despite Trotsky's roaring, have been yielded by the soviet—'let us create a detachment of airplanes. If a coup d'etat occurs in Bulgaria let us build another detachment of airplanes, and if there is a coup d'etat in Persia, build more planes."

A terrific picture, this, of the proletarian distasteful filling the heavens with its aerial fleet and raining revolution upon the shrieking bourgeoisie scrambling ingloriously into cellars and caves to escape from fiery hail.

But it is one thing to talk about filling the sky with airplanes and quite another to fill it. We discovered that in 1918, Trotsky would do better with a fleet of balloons. He could supply the gas. As for building airplanes to defy or deliver ultimatums, we would suggest that Trotsky and his proletarians try their hand first at repairing their railroads and building some locomotives. It takes the highest order of skill to build airplanes, and Trotsky's government has done its best to destroy the skilled Russian in the name of proletarian equality. Since then experts have been invited back, but the notion that the soviet government can build airplanes ad libitum is one of Trotsky's most bombastic bluffs.

And what may be said of this talk of airplanes in the case of the whole subject of soviet Russia's military power. The Red army has not yet tackled a modern army of first grade. The nearest to that was the Polish army, which was hastily rallied and commanded by French officers at the gates of Warsaw. Then the Red army was soundly thrashed. If it had met a French or German army it would not have escaped.

Modern warfare is supported by a high industrial organization, and calls for not only military skill but in industrial science and system. The Bolshevik have not created nor are they creating a high form of economic society. They have reverted to communism, a primitive form, and until they have built up a modern state, modern warfare on any considerable scale is out of their reach. Trotsky's talk of building airplanes is unbecome.

The Cheerful Cherub
Contentment is a lovely thing.
The more I grow the more I see
That when I like my lot in life
I'm rich as anyone can be.
R. J. CANN

WASHINGTON HAD GOOD RECORD AS BOOK AGENT

Chicago, George Washington is one of the great Americans who have given the business of selling books from house to house a historic background. The Father of His Country was in early life a "book agent."

This little-known fact was recalled at a meeting of subscription book published here in an address by R. S. Branch of Chicago.
"When Washington was 20 years old" said Branch, "he sold a book known as Blydell's 'American Savage.' The year before, he had carried military messages from Richmond, Virginia, to Fort Duquesne on the site of modern Pittsburg, and it was because of interest in the Indians that his experience had awakened in him that he started out to sell this book. It cost him \$2 a copy and he sold it \$3. His diary shows that he sold more than 500 copies, riding long distances to deliver the books himself in his saddle-bags."

Those who would safeguard the psychology of the nation by modifying the Volstead act so that one might get a drink without breaking that law, seem to forget that it would still be necessary to break the eighteenth amendment, even though the enforcement act were modified. The suspicion persists that there is more concern felt in these quarters about making it possible to get a drink than in keeping the nation's psychology on the right track.

THE FARMER-LABOR SPLIT.

NEVER perhaps in the history of the world has one gathering represented so many, so various, and so discordant political ideas as has the so-called farmer-labor convention at Chicago. The delegates ran from the mildest of "progressives" to the reddest of the reds. The only tie that bound them together—and that a rather effective one—was that they are all "agin the government," all opposed to the order of things which exists in this country today.

That the more radical ones should leave the others, as they have in the newly formed "Federated Labor Party," was only to be expected. The probable course now is that the more radical ones in the "federated" party will eventually split off and go their way that the process will continue ad infinitum. That, somehow or other, is the way with radicals in America.

A cursory reading of reports from Chicago gives the impression that labor unions were represented at the motley gathering. In this connection it should be noted that the American Federation of Labor stands officially opposed to separate political action, that its policy has been to try to gain its aims through existing parties not primarily founded upon class distinction. In this the federation is both wise and patriotic, for to emphasize class lines would be extremely harmful to both workmen and the nation. The labor leaders connected with the federation in evidence in Chicago were there in a private rather than an official capacity.

Nationally it seems, the farmer-labor movement is doomed to futility. In some states, however, it has enjoyed a measure of success; but in nearly all of such instances, it is to be observed, the movement meant something quite different from what it means nationally. Shipstead's election to the United States Senate in Minnesota for instance, does not indicate a radical revolt of Minnesota farmers. All that it represents is an uprising against the republican old guard in that state.

As General Hancock said of the tariff when campaigning against Garfield, the farmer-labor movement is in its essence a local one, strongest, it seems, in agricultural localities and weak to the vanishing point elsewhere. When the local issues which arouse it are settled, the movement stops. And when radicalism enters and controls the farmers drop out. The movement is a failure.

GETS NO ROYALTIES.

IN an article commendatory of J. E. Kirkham's bridge work in South Dakota, The Tribune said a few days ago: "Mr. Kirkham gets small royalties on some of his bridge patents and certainly is entitled to them."
The statement was based upon a very common understanding in the state that Mr. Kirkham had been getting royalties on some of his construction designs, additional to his salary. It seems, however, that this is erroneous. The misunderstanding as to the small royalties received by Mr. Kirkham on technical works, written by him before he went to South Dakota. Mr. Kirkham says in a letter to The Tribune:

"I will appreciate it very much if you will mention that I receive no royalties whatever from the people of South Dakota for my invention; neither do I intend to charge the people of South Dakota any royalty on my inventions. I simply receive a salary paid to me by the state highway department."

It will be noted that Mr. Kirkham is not even looking for an opening and is not afraid to say: "Neither do I intend to charge the people of South Dakota any royalty on my inventions." That's typical of his square-shooting methods.

When a public official puts in his time trying to give service to the public, in contrast to the very common practice of working continually for personal perquisites, the results are little short of startling. Mr. Kirkham need not feel surprised if the general public is a little slow in understanding him.
Anyway, when Mr. Kirkham says that things are thus and so in any phase of bridge building it's a fair guess that he knows what he is talking about.

There's Only One Method.
From "Black Oxen," by Gertrude Atherton.
When a woman has something to say and is determined to say it, the only thing to do is to let her talk. Words to a woman are as steam to a boiler, and no man can control her mind until she has talked off the lid.

Irish Debate Different?

From the Christian Science Monitor.
A strike that perhaps was a little "different" in some respects from the ordinary run of walkouts was staged recently in Dublin, Ireland, when the parliamentary reporters refused to work any longer unless due attention was paid to certain grievances under which they felt they had been laboring long enough. Anyhow, the reporters obtained an unconditional surrender from the government. Some debates we have known would be none the worse off for not being reported, but presumably the Daily feels that this would not be true of theirs.

HELLO GIRL WINS BEAUTY HONORS



Miss Dorothy Watson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, pretty seventeen-year-old telephone operator, has been acclaimed most beautiful girl in St. Paul and is proud possessor of a huge silver loving cup. She will be sent to compete in a national beauty contest to be held in New York. The winner, according to present plans, will be given an opportunity to enter the movies.

SIX-SHOOTER PROPAGANDA

From the Milwaukee Journal
Wisconsin has, for the time at least, escaped the attempt to make the public a walking arsenal. The legislature killed the bill to legalize carrying of firearms by permit. But the merry propaganda continues. It has all the earmarks of an organized movement to create a demand for revolvers and pistols. The movement is the same in all the states and the District of Columbia. The bills read the same—they must have a common origin. They are put in under the guise of a solution for gun-toting. They would create licensing authorities, who would issue permits to citizens who have, or think they have, reason to carry pistols. And these same licensing agencies would be obliged to honor permits issued in any other part of the United States. The model bill makes a great show of safeguards, but keen analysts, like Chief Laubenthaler, say that this is a camouflage.
Could anything be neater? One man arms and then another feels compelled for his own safety to carry a gun. Hoop-la, the sale of revolvers goes by leaps and bounds. The revenue from sales, no doubt, is a prize worth fighting for. And fight, they do. Chiefs of police, editors and others are being deluged with literature.
Here is a movement which the public will do well to watch. We don't want more, but fewer revolvers. The whole tendency has been toward their limitation.

Corn Good, As Usual.
Only a few weeks ago there seemed to be more than the customary encouragement for people who indulge in annual worries about the Iowa corn crop. There was not enough rain in some parts of the state, too much rain in other parts of the state. This pest and that pest was menacing the situation. But the time-honored test says that the Iowa corn condition now is well up to the average and getting better under the stimulation of first quality corn weather. It's only a few days after the Fourth of July and the knee-high standard has been exceeded. The weather and crop service says that two thirds of the corn has been "laid by" as too high to cultivate.
The cheering crop news is accompanied by activity in farm sales in various parts of the state—practically the first real show of activity in that line since the collapse in the early part of 1920. While prices paid are somewhat below the 1919 peak, they are high enough to show that farm land still is considered a good investment. Crawford county newspapers tell of three recent farm sales three—one southwest of Denison for \$250 an acre, one near West Side for \$325 an acre, one near Schleswig for \$400 an acre.
Scattering reports of farm sales are becoming fairly common not only in Iowa, but in Nebraska and South Dakota. It may be some time before these activities reach the "boom" tgaasain, but extra values now are not going begging.

Th' world prob'ly is a lot better than it used t' be, but th' ole times when we could git an umbrella fer a dollar wuz good enough fer us.
Miss Mertie Bentley, classic dancer, is confined t' her home from steppin' on an acorn.—Abe Martin.

Fifty-fifty.
From the San Francisco Chronicle.
Still we can't see that long skirts in combination with bobbed hair are any more incongruous than a bald fat man in golf attire.

THE RACE HAS BEGUN.

WHEN the other day the British government made known its intention of establishing an air force powerful enough to protect Great Britain from possible attacks from overhead, it did not take observers long to point out that the possible attacks euphemistically hinted at must needs must come from France. Peace advocates the world over were frankly worried by the outlook.

France has the largest military air establishment in the world. Apparently she was content with maintaining it at its present strength, for the government had asked for an appropriation of only \$6,000,000 francs, an amount just about large enough for that purpose. Now, however, the government has requested that the appropriation be increased to 211,000,000 francs; and, what is more, the chamber of deputies has approved.

It seems obvious that this last minute boost is a reply to the British announcement. That this was so was charged by a deputy on the floor of the chamber. But government spokesmen were not to be outdone in euphemism by the British. They denied the charge, and asserted that the move was necessitated by Germany's activity in building commercial airplane crafts which could be made ready for war in a few hours.

And so a new armament race has begun. Britain must now make her air force a little stronger than she had intended, and when she has done so, it will be for France again to increase her own aerial fleets. It is a somewhat disheartening spectacle.

Here in Europe, still down from the effects of the late war, already preparing for a new one, and going about it, too, in an airy sporting way, veiling real intentions so lightly that only a passing glance is needed to reveal the true situation. Surely this is no way to win American aid, no way to arouse American pity for the devastation of 1914-18. The international jumble called diplomacy still needs a lot of rectifying.

REMEMBER THE DAYS OF OLD

Remember the days of old.—Deut. 32:7. There are two ways of showing attachment to the past.

One is by sneering at the present, finding fault with every new effort, holding back from every new enterprise, and making odious comparisons an excuse for inaction.

There have always been some people of this kind in the world. If there were very many of them the world would probably cease to revolve.

They are the old men of the sea, the heavy weights whom the workers have to carry along with them. But the other way of honoring the past is kind and generous and beautiful. It pays grateful tribute to the beauty that has faded, and the glory that lives only in remembrance.

It preserves the good things of former days from oblivion, and praises the excellent of earth by keeping their memory green.

It is faithful and true, willing to learn, but not willing to forget. It is the spirit that prevails; for there the old and the young are in harmony, though not in union, and the bright hopes of the future are mellowed by contact with the loyal memories of the past. (Copyright, 1923, by The Republic Syndicate.)

HUNGER AND LOVE

New York American.
What causes the world to go? What is the motive power that causes the myriad activities of men? There are two power sources—hunger and love.
Watch the hurrying crowds in the city street, the workman in a huge factory; observe the preening of the dandy and read the ravings of the poet; all hunger and love.
Some bodily exertion is undertaken merely for exercise, but most of it for something to eat.
Some wars have been waged, some ambitions followed through storm and flame, some tender verses written, possibly, from other motives than love, but not many.
How small and unstable all the intellect has accomplished compared with the mighty works of these two wants!
They are as eternal as men. They moved the barbarians in their damp cave dwellings before the daybreak of civilization; they will control the race a thousand years from now more than any other factors. Schiller's lines are true:
"Meanwhile until Philology sustains
The structure of the world,
Her workings will be carried on
By hunger and by love."

RESERVE OFFICERS AT DES MOINES, AUGUST 2

Reserve officers and officers of the regular army in the Seventh Corps area are to hold their second annual convention at Des Moines, Thursday and Friday, August 2 and 3, when matters of vital interest to reserve officers and to the entire reserve organization will be discussed. It is expected that either General John J. serve officers has been arranged. The convention will close with a military tournament at Ft. Des Moines.

FOUR ARRESTED IN BOOZE RAIDS

Dakota County Officials Seize 100-Gallon Still and Quantities of Liquor in Roundup.

Dakota County, Neb., officials arrested four men in a series of liquor raids Monday.

A 100-gallon still in operation, six gallons of whiskey, 400 gallons of corn mash, and 70 one-gallon jugs were found in the basement of Sebastiano Campagnano's home in South Sioux City early Monday afternoon, raiders reported. Charges of having liquor in his possession and operating a still were placed against Campagnano. He was sentenced to serve 30 days in the county jail on the first charge and is bound over to the grand jury on the second. Police Chief Herman Stading conducted the raid.

Sheriff O. O. Miller and J. Rockwell, federal officer, arrested Tommy Jones, Willis, Neb., farmer, and John Carpenter, Willis retail store proprietor, on charges of illegal possession of liquor. About 25 gallons of whiskey were seized from Jones and two gallons of moonshine liquor were taken at the Carpenter store, it was announced. The officers also found four gallons of liquor in the Billy Hicky soft drink parlor at Jackson, Neb., they said. Hicky was charged with illegal possession of liquor.

The four men captured are being held in the Dakota county jail.

DOZEN AT FULLETON

Fullerton, Neb., July 16.—Officers working under the direction of State Sheriff T. W. Carroll arrested an even dozen offenders against the Volstead act in this vicinity in the roundup that was concluded Monday.

Approximately 2,000 gallons of mash, 30 gallons of the finished product and three stills were taken. Women violators were treated the same as men.

PERSHING STARTS INSPECTION TOUR

Commander to Spend Five Weeks at Citizen Training Camps—Coming to Iowa August 20.

BY FRAZER EDWARDS,
United Press Correspondent.

Camp Meade, Md., July 16.—As the bugles sounded reveille here Monday General Pershing, the only commander of the world war still in active service, packed his old kit bag and set out to inspect America's citizen army.

A review of the citizen-soldier units here and of the Pennsylvania national guard later Monday at Mount Gretna, started his strenuous five weeks tour of the country.

Still hale and sound at 62, General Pershing told the youths training here and at a score of other camps, that he wanted them to know how to handle modern arms if conflict ever again comes to America.

Unlike other army leaders in the great war—Foch, Haig, Diaz, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, Pershing refuses to retire and rest on his laurels. Presidential rewards which have been given to all American commanders in other great wars have not attracted him. He told brother officers recently that his greatest ambition is to see a citizen army capable of coping with any foe before he reaches the retirement age limit a little more than a year hence.

His tentative itinerary includes: Camp Knox, Louisville, Ky., July 28 and 29; Fort Des Moines, Iowa, August 20, and Camp Custer, Mich., August 22.

NEGROES PROTEST GARVEY CONVICTION

Washington, July 16.—A united protest from many negroes throughout the country against the recent conviction in New York, of Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro improvement association, was voiced in scores of telegrams addressed to the Washington office of the Associated Press.

Each of the messages reported sentiments said to have been expressed at a negro mass meeting Sunday. They came from nearly every state.

Garvey was found guilty recently in federal court in New York on conspiracy charges growing out of a plan to establish a negro republic in Africa.
If Woodrow Wilson goes through with his reported intention to buy a 250 acre Virginia farm for \$125,000 and then starts in trying to make it pay its own way the "farm bloc" may look for quickly augmented interest in their program on the part of the former president.

REPORT ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Washington, July 16.—A new and menacing anti-British movement has broken out in India, according to official reports reaching here through the British censorship Monday.

The indorsement of the newly adopted Indian national flag, or "swaraj," by the congress of Indian nationalist elements which convened at Nagpur July 7, is reported to have stirred India as it has not been stirred since the imprisonment of Ghandi, the leader of the non-cooperationists.