

## Oregon's Attempt to Name Successor Outstanding Phase of Mexican Trouble

From the Boston Transcript.

There can be little doubt that the revolt in Mexico against President Obregon and his government, constitutes a real threat to the peace and quiet of that country. The military forces in five states—Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Michoacan and Tamaulipas—are said to have joined in the uprising, and the territory thus affected seems to be large enough to indicate that the insurgent movement has plenty of supporters and that its strength is by no means confined to one state. In Vera Cruz, the commandment of the Gulf fleet and the chief of Marines, with their commands, have cast in their lot with the insurgents, and if the addition in military strength this made is not formidable it is nevertheless not inconsiderable. Insurgent movements in Mexico in the past have seldom experienced any difficulty in enlisting beneath their banner men with a certain amount of proficiency in the business of soldiering, and the present case is not likely to prove an exception to the rule. The insurgents, so far as they have made known their grievances, are opposed to President Obregon because of his support of the candidacy in the coming elections of General P. Elias Calles, who has many enemies among his countrymen. The bill of grievances has the usual number of generalities. "In defense of the institutions of the republic and to contribute with our military honor to the conservation of peace and respect for the free people and to prevent the odious impositions which aim at destroying in its cradle our democratic form of government," declared the Vera Cruz insurgents in their message to President Obregon, "we have resolved to assume the defense of the institutions offended so seriously by the Government you represent." Specifically the message mentions the "violation" of the sovereignty of the states of San Luis Potosi and Michoacan, and the "anarchy and the lack of discipline" fomented in the army by the higher officers. Adolfo de la Huerta seems to be the choice of the insurgents to head the new Government which they are planning, and it is not without interest to note that De la Huerta held office not long ago under Obregon as minister of finance, but resigned after a personal quarrel with his chief.

No great national issue seems to be involved in the revolt against the Central Government, no crucial difference in matters of foreign policy. It would be a fair guess that personal differences and quarrels between individuals were as important factors as any other in bringing about the present defiance of the authority of the Central Government. Herein of course lies the danger of a resort to arms as a means of obtaining redress for injured feelings. Personal vendettas seldom lead to anything but general misery and suffering, as the history of Mexico itself has proved.

### PATHS.

For good adventures I endorse  
The little paths you come across:  
But not the prisoned ones that we  
Keep straight and clean and orderly  
In yards and gardens. There they  
stay  
And never roam or evert nor  
stray;  
Sedate and staid in brick and gravel,  
Little paths that may not travel,  
Whose dull business is to meet  
The burden of domestic feet.  
For, oh, the kind of path I mean  
Is dim and shadowy and green;  
A narrow, winding one that strayed  
Wayward and daring; undismayed  
By ditches, hills or woods that cramp,  
Ragged and restless as a tramp.  
An idle vagabond, cajoling  
Gypsy feet like mine to strolling  
That dreams at midday in the shade  
Of vibrant, singing walls of jade  
In whose cool shadows can be heard  
The music of a brook or bird,  
A path whose curves and bordering  
trees  
May hide a thousand mysteries:  
With grass grown fairly high enough to  
screen  
A pygmy or a fairy queen;  
And forests dense whose gloom may  
hold  
Wild, fierce brigands or hidden  
gold  
A dryad may be there to free  
From some strong, ancient ogre  
tree,  
Or something weird and strange,  
almost  
As queer and lonely as a ghost.  
Oh, they belong to those roving trails—  
To us who believe in fairy tales,  
And smiles and muscles I would spend  
To find what may be at the end.  
—Anne Blackwell Payne, in New  
York Herald.

### THE COMMERCIAL VIEW OF LIFE

They sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites  
for twenty pieces of silver.—Gen. 37:  
28.

Suppose we take the commercial  
view of life.

We shall then say that all things  
must be measured by their money  
value, and that it is neither profitable  
nor necessary to inquire into their  
real nature or their essential  
worth.

Men and sheep are worth what they  
will bring in the open market; and  
this depends upon the supply and  
demand.

Sheep of a very rare breed have  
been sold for as much as five or  
six thousand dollars.

But men of common stock, in  
places where men are plenty and  
cheap (as for example in Central  
Africa), may be purchased for the  
price of a rusty musket or a piece of  
cotton cloth.

According to the principle we must  
admit that the comparative value  
of a man and a sheep is a very  
uncertain matter, and that there are  
times when the dumb animal is much  
the more valuable of the two.

Of course, you perceive that this  
view, carried out to its logical con-  
clusion means slavery; and you will  
my attention to the fact that sla-  
very has been abolished by common  
consent of the civilized world.

Yes, thank God, that is true. We  
have done away with the logical  
conclusion.

But have we gotten rid entirely of  
the premise on which it rested?

Does not the commercial view of  
life still exist in civilized society?

### College Women.

From the Independent (N. Y.)

What does college do for women?  
Or what does it do to women? Many  
things, apparently. Of 4,229assar  
alumni, 877 report themselves house-  
wives, 1,216 are following professions,  
and 1,823 have no occupation. Of  
the Barnard class of 1913, thirty-four  
stayed at home and twenty became  
professional or business women,  
whereas in the more modern class of  
1923, eighty-nine stayed at home,  
married, or went traveling and 132  
turned to the professions.

Last July trains coming down the  
mountains of Norway into Bergen and  
Christiana carried a foot of snow.

### TODAY

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

Clemenceau, 82 years old, after  
standing the strain of the war for  
years, is now hurt in an automobile  
wreck. The doctors have sewed up  
his face, including one of his lips. He  
takes food through a straw; can't  
talk, but smiles. Doctors say he will  
be all right after a week's rest.

Red Frenchman, brought up on  
sound, light red wine and plain food,  
has a powerful constitution.

William J. Bryan has a southern  
dark horse for president, "dry and  
progressive." Josephus Daniels,  
formerly secretary of the navy, is  
said to be the man.

This can be said for Daniels. When  
he ran the navy, you didn't find the  
big grafters sitting in his ante-  
room waiting for what could be pic-  
ked up. They found early in the game  
that he was not the grafters' friend.

One crowd for instance, competing  
with the United States in manu-  
facture of torpedoes, fixed an exorbitant  
price, and would not listen to Mr.  
Daniels' protest.

Daniels said: "You will take the fair  
price I offer, or I will take your  
plant and start operating it for the  
government next Monday morning." Then  
the gentlemen changed their  
minds and they found a nice fair  
price in Mr. Daniels' price. That's the  
sort of man the people like. But it  
is not probable that Mr. Daniels will  
be named, although Bryan un-  
doubtedly could make a very inter-  
esting fight for him if he wanted to.

Law and order enthusiasts some-  
times proceed strangely. Sakaye  
sugi, socialist leader, dispensed  
"law and order." When the earth-  
quake came and things were mixed,  
Japanese Captain Anikaku killed  
Osugi and his wife and child "for  
patriotic motives." They sentenced  
the captain to eight years in jail.

A big funeral was planned for  
Osugi by way of protest. Three "law  
and order" friends broke into the pro-  
ceeding with revolvers, stole the  
ashes of Osugi and escaped. They  
buried a photograph of Osugi in place  
of his ashes and did the best they  
could to stir up enthusiasm, but the  
funeral was a failure.

If some socialist, when the next  
earthquake comes, should murder a  
conspicuous "law and order" gentle-  
man, murdering also his wife and  
child and later stealing his ashes,  
that would be denounced as primitive  
barbarism and "worthy of a social-  
ist."

It's different, however, when "law  
and order" commits the offense.

The golden lid of Tutankhamen's  
magnificent coffin has been raised,  
showing glorious decorations in blue  
and gold, with plenty of space for an  
extra corpse or two. There are still  
one or two doors of the coffin to be  
opened. Then will be found the re-  
mains of the creature who once ruled  
all Egypt, now a dried mass of skin  
and bone, preserved to prove 3,000  
years later, that nothing matters ex-  
cept what you do while you are still  
alive.

Victor Berger, only socialist in  
congress, describes republican and  
other radicals as "all dressed up and  
no place to go." They are dissatis-  
fied and say so, but "have no pro-  
gram." That's a good description.  
Desultory radicalism doesn't produce  
great results.

Venezolas followers are leading in  
the Greek election. The king may go  
and a republic take his place.  
That's common sense news.

Of 56,724 children born in Chicago  
last year, not one is blind. Blindness  
is caused by cruel nature's visiting of  
the sins of fathers upon the children,  
also by incompetence and neglect in  
child birth.

In Chicago, law compels all cases  
of sore eyes among infants to be re-  
ported within six hours, and that  
saves the sight of the children.

report says: "To take care of a  
blind child costs the state \$500 a  
year. Who can tell what the sight  
and care of a blind baby costs the  
heart of a mother."

### ON THE POSITIVE SIDE

Learn to do good.—Isaiah 1:7.  
Denial is a barren fig-tree.  
Doubt is like fog. It hides things,  
but it does not destroy them.  
It is easier to get what we like  
than to escape from what we dis-  
like.  
Good music is not difficult to ob-  
tain. But it is hard to get away  
from the ugly noises with which the  
modern city is cursed.

To open a fine vista you have only  
to cut a few trees. But to shut out  
an ugly view you must plant a grove  
and wait for it to grow.

You will teach your children good  
principles more readily than you will  
rid them of bad habits.

The best way to correct a foul od-  
or in a room is not to burn a pastille,  
but to open the windows and let the  
fresh air blow in.

If you will tell your boy what to do,  
you will shorten the needful cata-  
logue of Don'ts.

The unattended house is the one  
that is in danger.

But well doing, like everything else  
worth while, has to be learned.

### A Woman Leader in India.

From the Living Age.

The London Herald describes a re-  
markable woman leader who has  
appeared in India's agitation for  
independence. She is the mother of  
ohammed Ali and Shankat Ali, the  
two oslem patriots now in prison for  
working against British rule. She is  
a ready and persuasive speaker,  
with a strong sense of duty. The  
Herald correspondent thus describes  
her reception at Madras:

"A huge crowd of Hindus and Mos-  
lems, but mostly Hindus, greeted this  
new figure in the tragic drama of  
Indian politics. Both inside and out-  
side the station a mass of humanity  
stood patiently waiting for a long  
absent mother. Amid the beating of  
drums and the playing of pipes, she  
was borne aloft on a litter, literally  
hidden beneath a mass of flowers.  
In this Dravidian stronghold, with its  
mighty temples dedicated to Krishna  
and Vishnu, she seemed to be the per-  
sonification of Hindu-Muslim unity.  
As it cooled on the tongue, I pro-  
gressed, I wondered who could dare  
describe Hindu-Muslim unity as a  
fiction of mischievous agitators.

### Tea From Tea Leaves.

From London Ideas.

In Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina,  
the Brazilian states, and to a less ex-  
tent in Chile, a peculiar kind of tea is  
largely used by the native population.

It is obtained from the roasted and  
pulverized leaves of an evergreen forest  
tree, the Ilex Paraguayensis.

The outer branches of the tree are  
cut off and passed rapidly through  
the flames of a large fire, which  
wilts the leaves and tender stems,  
which are afterward dried and thor-  
oughly smoked over a slow fire. Then  
they are ground to powder, and thus  
prepared for the making of tea.

The beverage is said to be more  
stimulating than either coffee  
or ordinary tea, but it has a smoky  
flavor, disagreeable to the unaccus-  
tomed palate.

For ten years there has been a  
steady increase in the proportion of  
women to men among immigrants  
from all parts of Europe. Last year,  
for the first time since immigration  
statistics have been kept, there were  
more women than men admitted to  
the country. The proportion was 51.9  
per cent. This situation is partially  
explained by the fact that immigrants  
of former years have prospered and  
are now sending for their mothers,  
wives and children to join them.  
Despite the increasing number of women  
coming in there is no apparent re-  
lief for the household help problem. A  
large proportion of the women  
take up domestic work. Many of them  
enter factories. Statistics show that  
of the women immigrants comparatively  
few are trained for any kind  
of employment. The same condition  
is found among the men. A large pro-  
portion of the immigrants are class-  
ified under "no occupation." There  
are fewer laborers coming in than at  
any time in 20 years.

Dr. Harris, New York traffic ex-  
pert, has made a suggestion that  
should interest Mr. Smith and  
everybody else.

"Build express automobile roads  
above the railroad tracks, wherever  
that is possible," says Dr. Harris.  
Let the railroads charge a yearly  
sum for automobiles, using the upper  
deck of the railroad.

New York Central tracks from  
New York to Albany, the Northwest-  
ern and the St. Paul out of Chicago  
and many other railroads, particu-  
larly the Long Island and Rock-  
land New York state could each take care  
of hundreds of thousands of automo-  
biles. Much of the commuting traf-  
fic would go by automobile and not  
by bus and the railroads, quite pro-  
perly, would get a return on all  
passengers and express matter thus  
carried.

### Where Elephants Go To Die.

From the Ohio State Journal.

The statement has been made many  
times that no white man ever has  
seen the body of an elephant that  
died from natural causes either in  
Africa or India, and where they go  
when they feel the summons is one of  
the secrets hidden from the most per-  
sistent students of natural history.

One of the stories on this subject  
is that there is a secret graveyard in  
the mountains in the interior of Af-  
rica, entrance to which man has not  
discovered, to which the elephants  
soberly journey to find their tomb,  
and weird stories have been told of  
the millions of value in ivory there  
if venturesome man could but find  
the elephant sleeping grounds.

In the state of Kansas there are  
still reported to be six counties which  
have no christian churches and 20  
counties with no resident Christian  
ministers.

A thief proof electric light bulb has  
been made by providing a breakable  
plaster of paris ring in plug which  
once destroyed prevents the lamp  
from being screwed from the socket.

Farmers at Perry, Maine, have been  
burning some of their hay because  
they could not get help to cut it.

A strange assassin of Budapest killed  
animals in the zoological garden.  
An old hippopotamus, one ostrich, three  
alligators and baboon are his victims  
to date. Pins in food killed the ostrich,  
he poisoned the baboon.

"Strange" you say. "What could  
induce a man to kill poor creatures  
with no chance to defend them-  
selves?"

Well, what pleasure do men find  
shooting quail and pheasants turned  
out, fed, almost tame. What pleasure  
in pulling out of the water with steel  
hooks in their mouths, fish bred es-  
pecially, that somebody might have  
the pleasure of hooking them?

## Hollywood Shoos Away Film-Struck

### Youthful Shieks and Shebas Futilely Seek Movie Jobs In Screen Capital

Los Angeles.—"Don't try to break  
into the movies in Hollywood."

That is the nucleus of a sticker  
printed by the Hollywood Chamber  
of Commerce, and it will be broad-  
cast throughout the nation to dis-  
courage girls and boys, who, accord-  
ing to reports, really should be in  
grammar or high school.

Officials of the Chamber of Com-  
merce said:

"We have started a campaign to  
discourage the unwarranted influx  
of young people into Hollywood and  
Los Angeles. The Hollywood Cham-  
ber of Commerce considers the cam-  
paign one of the most important  
moves undertaken in recent months.  
Its design is not entirely to relieve  
Hollywood of the embarrassment of  
having a lot of untrained youngsters  
thrown upon its charity; rather the  
primary object is to save the young-  
sters themselves the embarrassment  
that inevitably awaits them.

"Compiled records show that dur-  
ing the past year 10,000 boys and  
girls, who should be in grammar or  
high school, have invaded Hollywood  
to seek employment in motion pic-  
tures. The records show that none  
was able even to get started in the  
movies."

## UNITED STATES IS SEEN AS NATION OF WINE CONSUMERS

Rome.—Prof. L. Marescalchi, presi-  
dent of the Wine Growers' associa-  
tion, has just told the dry forces of  
Italy that while they are endeavoring  
to reduce the area devoted to  
wine in order to increase that for  
the growth of wheat, the American  
farmer is just discovering that grapes  
will pay him immensely more than  
corn or wheat.

Professor Marescalchi has also  
made a series of prophecies. He says  
that the near future will clearly  
show that the repeal of the Volstead  
act in the United States is not ab-  
solutely necessary and that the ques-  
tion of prohibition will be automati-  
cally solved by the individual Ameri-  
can in a way that will make the av-  
erage Italian wine lover blush.

"In a year or two," Professor Mare-  
scalcchi says, "you will see the Ameri-  
can maiden advertising among her  
accomplishments that of making table  
claret. The future American house-  
wife will not only serve her husband  
a good, spicy dinner, but a sparkling  
glass of wine. A decanter full of red,  
dry Chianti will stand majestically  
on the center of the table, and the  
lured husband will sip the 'bottled  
sunshine,' as the Roman poet says,  
while reading his favorite paper and  
blowing the incense from his 'brier'  
cigar-ward.

"A triple revolution is in sight. In  
the near future every home will in-  
clude a cool cellar to keep the home-  
made wine; wine will replace coffee  
at dinner and supper, and farmers  
will be more interested in the quota-  
tion on the price of grape than in  
that of wheat.

"The loving wife will be glad, too,  
she will no longer fear the effects on  
her husband of the deadly and costly  
concoction peddled by the bootlegger.  
Furthermore, wine will supply a  
wholesome 'jag' that can be slept  
off in a few hours. The bootlegger  
will die a natural death.

## Fierce Wolves Invade Northern Portugal

Lisbon.—Attacks by wolves are be-  
coming frequent in Northern Portu-  
gal, and the inhabitants of many  
villages and hamlets are becoming  
terror-stricken as a result.

Although it is early in the winter  
for such occurrences, the facts that  
much snow has fallen and the  
weather has been very cold are be-  
lieved responsible for their fierce  
depredations.

A woman at Cela was hoeing in a  
field near her home when a large  
she-wolf attacked her. She endeavor-  
ed to beat off the animal with her  
hoe, and a desperate fight followed.  
Neighbors came to her assistance and  
killed the animal.

Farmers in fields adjoining woods  
report similar experiences.

## Germany's High Prices Empty Berlin's Hotels

Berlin.—These are lean days for  
Berlin hotels.

Before the war, the number of  
strangers in the city was never less  
than one million a month. Now it is  
far below 100,000 a month.

The foreigners especially have been  
scared away, first by the excessive  
prices which make living much  
cheaper in other lands, and second  
by the nationalistic propaganda  
against all foreigners, who were ac-  
cused of eating up the food that be-  
longed to the Germans.

During October only 669 Americans  
arrived in Berlin, against more than  
twice that number during September.  
The Berlin papers are lamenting this  
drop with its loss of revenue.

### Fatal.

From Judge.

She (cooly)—Is it dangerous to drive  
with one hand?  
He (brutally)—you bet! More than  
one fellow has run into a church do-  
ing it.

## WOMAN FLEES JAIL.

Oswego, Kans., Dec. 23 (U. P.)—  
Mrs. Nellie Grant, escaped from the  
Labetta county jail during the night,  
by sawing the bars of her cell. She  
was under sentence to the woman's  
reformatory at Lansing charged with  
a statutory offense.

The Irish of it.  
From the Boston Transcript.

It was during a dry spell and a show-  
er having come up, Dr. Blank remark-  
ed to his gardener: "This rain will  
do a lot of good, Patrick."  
"It will that, sir," returned Pat.  
"Shure an hour of it now will do more  
good in five minutes than a month of  
it would do in a week at any other time."

## Statistics Show Facts of Growth and Development in World's Greatest Nation

From Forbes Magazine.

America is growing.  
To compare or contrast the America of today with the Ameri-  
ca of ten years ago or twenty years ago would be like contrasting  
a railway train with a stage coach.

Most of the things pessimists and alarmists take fright at  
are simply manifestations of our progress and development as a  
nation.

Many business men and bankers who ought to reason more  
soundly have fallen into the habit of comparing current facts and  
figures and conditions prevailing at the peak of the boom caused  
by the inflation brought by the World war.

Eddies there always have been and always will be in our na-  
tional prosperity. But the all-important undercurrent is forward  
and upward.

Ponder these illustrations:  
The value of our manufactures is four times what it was in  
1900.

Four times as much money was paid out in wages last year  
as was paid in 1900.

Workers—persons gainfully occupied—have increased more  
than 12 million since 1900, and total population has grown nearly  
35 million.

Bank deposits have multiplied from 7 billion dollars to 37  
billion dollars.

Savings bank deposits have increased 200 per cent., to fully  
7 billion dollars.

Bank clearings have gone, since 1900, from under 85 billion  
dollars to fully 377 billion dollars.

Money in circulation has jumped up almost 200 per cent.

Pig iron output has doubled what it was when the century  
opened.

Petroleum output has more than doubled since 1914 and is  
nearly ten times what it was in 1900.

Coal production doubled in the last twenty years.

Exports of manufacturers are four-fold what they were in  
1900 and total exports three-fold.

Imports of manufacturing material last year were five times  
the value of the 1900 imports, and total imports have jumped  
from below 1 billion dollars to not far from 4 billion dollars.

Our national wealth is now estimated at 3 hundred billion  
dollars; in 1900 it was less than ninety billion dollars.

Our output of minerals has risen 300 per cent.

Our farms were valued at twenty billion dollars in 1900, con-  
trasted with not far from eighty billion dollars twenty years  
later.

Farm products have soared in value from well under 5 bil-  
lion dollars to over 21 billion dollars.

Use of electric service has increased 2,000 per cent., and use  
of gas service 220 per cent. in the last twenty years.

Our railroads carried more than twice as much freight last  
year as they did in the first year of the current century.

The number of passenger automobiles manufactured in 1899  
was 37 hundred; last year the total exceeded 2 million 4 hundred  
thousand, and this year the round figure will be 3 million.

We imported less than 1 hundred million dollars worth of  
raw silk in 1914, contrasted with more than 4 hundred million  
dollars worth for the year ending June 30 last.

Twenty years ago the amount of life insurance in force in  
the United States was ten billion, 5 hundred million; this year  
the forty leading insurance companies are estimating that at least  
7 billion, 7 hundred fifty million dollars worth of new insurance  
will be written.

Twenty years ago we had less than 9 hundred thousand tele-  
phones; we now have more than 14 million.

Our wheat production has increased 65 per cent. and corn  
production 50 per cent. since 1900.

## Germany's Payment of Past Due Interest to France Shows Progress

From "The Bache Review."

The first substantial result of the Ruhr occupation, in the way  
of obtaining reparations, has materialized through the signing  
of an agreement by the German interests to pay at once around  
\$15,000,000 past due, and to turn over 18 per cent. of the output of  
their mines to the Allied powers. They agree further to pay an  
additional tax of 10 francs a ton on all the rest of the coal they  
sell. As the New York Times says:

"In other words, the French have at last got a promise to  
pay from the men who can pay—the rich Germans who have used  
political troubles and the forcing down of the mark to gather al-  
most all the wealth of the country into their hands. The occupa-  
tion of the Ruhr depended for its justification on its success in  
putting pressure on those Germans who could pay and would not;  
and apparently it has succeeded. The Ruhr and Rhine magnates  
are virtually agreeing to pay a percentage of their output in re-  
parations in return for permission to resume work. And it  
has been for some time that this was the only practical  
way in which reparations could be collected for some years to  
come. . . .

"M. Poincare has at last got something worth having, and has  
got it without formally losing contact with his allies. No wonder  
the Chamber gave him a vote of confidence by a majority of seven  
to one."

It cannot but be considered now how unwise and impractical  
was the attempt at passive resistance. If this had not been under-  
taken, it would have saved the German people a vast amount of  
suffering among the middle classes and would have avoided the  
tension and upset of the rest of the world for ten long months.  
This has been worse than lost time, because it has helped to bring  
down upon a great minority of the German population, ever-in-  
creasing poverty and suffering, a large part of which might  
have been avoided.

Inasmuch as this settlement brings nearer some plan for the  
stabilizing of Germany's chaotic currency situation and puts the  
burden of payments upon the industrialists who have reaped a  
great harvest from their country's misfortunes, it will prove a dis-  
tinct benefit to many millions of suffering German people who  
were helpless to extricate themselves from the toils of the money  
changers.

It is not a victory of France over Germany, but an enforcement  
of payment from a nation whose funds had been systematically pur-  
loined and its financial body bled to death by adroit manipula-  
tion of the mark.

## "Pot Luck" for Farmers, Special Favors for Others, Phase of Coolidge Statement

From the Milwaukee Journal (Ind. Repub.)

The farmer who was looking for real relief in President Coolidge's  
address will be more deeply disappointed the more he ex-  
amines the message. Not that the average farmer expected a  
recommendation for price fixing, for the great majority of farm-  
ers do not want prices of their products set by political commis-  
sions. But the discouraging thing is that the president offers  
nothing to close the margin between the prices farmers get for  
what they sell in an open market and the prices they must pay  
for manufactured goods in a closed market.

And yet, when all is said and done, what else could Mr. Coolidge  
say about the tariff? For this is the position of his party; it  
does represent what they have done and are standing for today.