ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.

# ROBINS TELLS OF RUSSIANS

## Former Red Cross Commissioner used after the armistice in reorgan-Claims to be Informed

#### ACTUAL CONDITIONS MISUNDERSTOOD

The Idea that the Bolshevists Are Only on a Wrong Idea, But They Are

Honest About It. Before 1,500 members and guests of organization and relief to the whole the League of Free Nations associa- Russian people. tion, which stands for the immediate formation of a league of nations as an integral part of the final peace treaty, Col. Raymond Robins of the American Red Cross mission to Russia, talked in New York for more than three hours on Saturday afternoon on conditions in Russia as he found them during nearly a year's stay in that coun-

This was Colonel Robin's first public address since his appearance before the United States senate committee in the Bolshevist investigation, and he told his hearers that he had been content to wait nearly a year, being confident that in due time he would have a chance to appear before an intelligent audience and tell the truth about Russia. He also exhibited a formidable array of documentary proof of his Carolina, particularly as to alcoholic statements. Frederic C. Howe, United States commissioner of immigration, presided.

"It is my deliberate judgment that Lenine and Trotsky are sincere international Socialist revolutionists engaged in a world revolutionary enterprise," he declared, modifying hi statement, however, by adding that, in his opinion, their programme, "which they have followed sincerely at the risk of their lives and for which they are still risking everything in the hope of a world revolution," is economically impossible and morally wrong. He said also that these leaders had no love for the Allies, but still less for the German military autocracy.

#### Work Under Kerensky.

The speaker further declared that he had spent three months with the Ke- than \$500 or suffer imprisonment for rensky government, doing his utmost not less than three months or more to help stabilize it, and six months than one year in the discretion of the with the Soviet government, and during this latter time he saw Lenine and Trotsky on an average of three times a week. "I was in Russia from July, know more of the Russian situation in ther, it shall be the duty of the pharthat time than any other Allied representative I neglected my opportuni- cense of any person reported to said ties," he said, later adding that he was board and found guilty by them for a the only Allied official who ever talk- period of two years: Provided fured with Nicolai Lenine after six months with the Soviet government.

Colonel Robins told of his work in trying to help feed Russia under the sed druggist for a period of two Kerensky government and declared years," that the Allied policy and demands on Kerensky, "based on the testomony of general assembly known as the Hamthe reactionary 7 per cent indoor, teatable thought of Russia and disregarding the 93 per cent outdoor opinion," destroyed Kerensky's power and over-

#### threw the provisional government. Knowledge of Facts Needed.

No one can get at the actual facts in the Russian situation, he explained, until he can understand the economic difficulties of the country. If he does understand them, he said, he will realize how the Russian people, fond of music, art and literature, and not talented industrially, had taken the person nearest at hand to manage their industries for them, that person in most cases being a well-trained German or Austrian who had not only been trained in industry in the schools of Berlin and Vienna, but also in the Russian language. When war was declared, he added, these industrial managers had returned to Germany, thus leaving Russia seriously hampered economically, and to increase the difficulty, they had come back to act as secret agents to complete the demoralization of industry and to profit by it.

Colonel Robins paid enthusiastic tribute to Col. William Thompson, who, he said, gave \$1,000,000 of his own money, not to the Bolsheviki, but to prevent Bolshevism from getting into power in Russia, and who did his best to make the Russian people understand that the defeat of German autocracy was absolutely necessary for the success and protection of the revolution and revolutionists. The Amer ican government, he added, could have organized the economic power of Russia, have furnished the economic brains and controlled the raw mate-

# rials of the country.

Economic Situation Known That neither Trotsky nor Lenine had ever broken their word to him, but that they had put efficient power be hind whatever they had promised him and that Lenine had even helped him at personal risk, was also asserted by Colonel Robins. He said also that they understood perfectly the economic situation in Russia and had asked him to get economic aid from the United States. At no time, however, did Lenine or Trotsky pretend any special friendship for the United States, but said that they hoped the proletariat in the United States would get control of the government, he said, and added that he urged them to shoot their dis-

Over and over again Colonel Robins scored what he calls the stupidity of government represented only thugs, murderers and German agents. He said, too that although he believed the soviet formulas to be wrong, still he considered it possible even yet to save the values of the situation for the Allies, for the United States and her economic interests, instead of forcing Russia into the arms of Germany, if the lies about the soviet can be destroyed and the truth shown forth.

As a constructive programme in the situation Colonel Robins recommended one applying and furnishing a stampthe lifting of embargoes on all Russian ed and self addressed envelope. fronts so that the men, women and children of Russia need not starve; the entering into direct negotiations Allied or Tzecho-Slovak forces are en- in when he is right is-" gaged, the insistence in the armistice "Married!" said a meek voice in the negotiations upon a general political crowd.

amnesty to be declared and guaraneed by both sides, Allied forces to be retained in Russia for the sole purpose Oratorical Contest Between Lincoln of enforcing such guarantees and to be izing and operating the railroads chiefly for the transportation of food supplies throughout the country; the sending of relief to Petrograd and Moscow immediately upon the signing of the armistice and the sending of a commission of inquiry with industrial Thugs and Cutthroats Is All Wrong and trade experts to Moscow to ascertain and report the facts in the present -Lenine and Trotsky are Working situation in Soviet Russia and to make recommendations as to the best means of bringing social peace, economic re-

> "The Russian people have the right to have the kind of government that the Russian people want," Colonel Robins concluded, "and no government set up by foreign rifles will ever be maintained except by foreign ri-

#### LAW AS TO ALCOHOL SALES. Attorney General Gives an Opinion of the New Law.

Sam M. Wolfe, attorney general, issued an opinion relative to the law of the recent general assembly to restrict the use of extracts and compounds as beverages, which opinion holds that the United States pure food and drug act will be supreme in determining the sale of certain of these compounds of bitters in South content. Such procedure will necessarily likely restrict the state's activities in suppressing the sale of these compounds.

Another point Mr. Wolfe makes i that wholesalers or manufacturers will not be required to take from dealers certificates as to the intended use of the goods so purchased

Punishment for violation is by im prisonment or fine for the first offense, and by imprisonment only for the second or subsequent offenses

#### Section 3 of the act reads: Severe Penalties.

"Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more court for the first offense, and for any subsequent offenses shall suffer imprisonment for not less than one year or more than two years in the discre-1917, to June, 1918, and if I do not tion of the court: And, provided furmaceutical examiners to cancel the liner. That any person, firm or cor poration convicted under this act shall be prohibited from employing a licen-

> Section 1 of the act of the 1919 blin-Hamilton-Hart "Lemon Extract." "Bitters," etc. act, approved the 10th day of March, 1919, renders unlawful and against the health and morals of the state for any person firm or corporation, to sell or offer for sale, receive, or have in possession, for unlawful, purposes, or purchase, within the state, any tonics, bitters, drugs, medicines, toilet acticles or compounds, containing alcohol, if the al-

such preparation. This section does not specifically name "extracts." The definition given in the United States Pharmacopoeia of an extract is, that it is a liquid preparation from a drug in which the quanan amount of distilled water of the same weight as the amount of the drug taken. It is a question, therefore, whether or not the term "compound" can be made to include extracts, or whether or not the act as a

# whole can be so construed.

Adds to Confusion. "And the sale, receiving, purchasing or having in possession of such tonics, bitters, drugs, medicines, toilet articles or compounds, which can be used as a beverage, is prohibited, unless it can be made to appear as hereinafter provided, that the same

was for medicinal use." One would seldom if ever, purchase or compound for "medicinal use," so the concluding sentence but adds to the confusion of what precedes it. Section 2 of the act, requires the

seller to take from the purchaser in ing him on their shoulders from the each instance of any of the foregoing platform to the house where he was to preparations, a certificate as follows: "I have this day purchased from -, the following preparation

to be used only as a medicine, toilet preparation or flavoring extract, and will not myself use or allow any of same to be used as a beverage." This language is clear. I do not He has told how after sending to The

construe the act to require this cerfrom wholesalers or by wholesalers from jobbers or retailers, but by retailers from their customers. Section 3 of the act fixes the penalty

for the violation of the law. organizing formulas into Germany, as tion 5 renders the act effective immethat would help the Allies win the diately upon its approval by the gov-

> ernor. Compound Formulas Given As to the amount of alcohol permis sible, this must be determined from the provisions of the act of congress known as the pure food and drugs act

> There is no provision made for confiscating the stock of the offender; nor for the disposition of the stock doubt will be accomplished at the next session of the general assembly. A copy of the present act will be sent by the attorney general to any

Right .- "The man who gives when he is wrong," said the street orafor an armistics on all fronts where tor, "is a wise man; but he who gives

# and Douglas Recalled.

Christian Science Monitor. The Lodge and Lowell debate on the leauge of nations has awakened throughout the United States a lively interest in that famous forensic contest of the fifties between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas the points of contrast.

The principals of the Lodge-Lowel debate were both men of national distinction. Both were university men ooth were accomplished scholars; both vere known in the world of literature both were recognized as constitution al authorities. From youth they had auspices, in the most agreeable of environments, with all the facilities of the flight base. highly organized publicity system at their command. One of them occupied a fixed place in the nation as a states man: the other a corresponding post

tion as an educator. Stephen A. Douglas was what the west, some years ago, was fond of 'calling a "self-made man." He was a "rough diamond" from the frontier. The nation had to come to know him for the fluency and the boldness of his expected to return to the United States oratory, but nobody outside Illinois knew anything about Abraham Lincoln. He had never received a schooling. He had sprung from the "poor white" class of Kentucky. He had been a boatman, and several other things before he literally broke his way into the law. When he met Dougfrock coat meeting the sack. The reputation of Douglas preceded him into every county seat; the reputation of Lincoln lagged. There is in American history hardly anything more pathetic than the words from the "gawky former

railsplitter in opening the famous debates. conceded with reference to the Lodge-Lowell debate: the principals were well matched, in point of social standing, in point of intellectual endowment, in point of scholarship, in point of general ability, in point of reputation. How was it with one of the principals in the Lincoln-Douglas debates? Says Clark Mills Carr, one familiar with every phase of the sit-

uation at the time: Outside of Illinois only a few people knew Mr. Lincoln; comparatively few their gas supply in mid-Atlantic from ship, and the cause has since been ashad ever heard his name. People in other states wondered that the Repubicans of Illinois should put him up to lebate with so great a man as Senaor Douglas, and marveled at Mr.

n undertaking. lebates in which Senator Douglas had engaged for a quarter of a century with the greatest orators and states senate, and they knew his ower and skill. It has been said that the Lincoln and Douglas joint debates took place on the Illinois prairies. That is hardly an exaggeration. They were, of necessity, held outdoors. No halls ther existent in Illinois could have accommodated the crowds which the series of meetings attracted. No distance seemed too great for the people to go cohol contained in such compound or At the Ottawa meeting a great part of preparations is in a greater quantity the crowd arrived on the night before than is necessary for the purpose of and camped under the azure sky of the corn belt. At the meeting the attendance was estimated at 20,000. At Charleston, Quincy, Alton, and, in fact at all the meeting places, the assembled crowds were immense. In the early stages of the debate, Judge Doug las received practically all the honors tity obtained is equal in volume to On the Illinois Central railroad he always had a special car and sometime a special train at his disposal. On his way to the meeting places he often swept by Lincoln, sidetracked on an accommodation or freight train. Upon

arrival in the towns where the debates were held, Douglas was always met by a brass band and a salute of thirty-two guns, representing the number of states then in the Union and was escorted to the hotel in the finest equipage the community afforded. Lincoln's supporters made a pound as Kansas farmers are makcapital out of this by affecting Republican simplicity, often carrying their hero through the streets on a high and unadorned hayrack. But as the or have in possession a toilet article debate proceeded, and Lincoln's speeches appeared in print and were read conditions changed. At the Ottawa the enthusiasm of his supporters ran so high that they insisted upon carry

> be entertained, regardless of his appeal, "Don't boys; let me down, come now. don't!' Robert A. Hitt, a young man of the time, afterward to make a distinguished place for himself in congress was the reporter of Mr. Lincoln's speeches. Chicago Tribune a full transcript of Texas to deliberately combine to cremeetings, he witnessed the making of famine of the world would pay them a wager between two men, one of toll, as for the cotton interests of the

tificate to be taken by manufacturers his notes at the close of one of the them asserting that no man could write out the speeches in full as delivered, and the other declaring that Section 4 repeals all acts or parts of it had actually been done. In addiacts inconsistent therewith, and Sec- tion to the speeches, the newspaper just mentioned published letters from Horace White descriptive and analytical of the debate as it proceeded. Mr. White was later editor of the Tribune, and later still editor of The New York Evening Post. Press fac- December 1917 to January 1, 1919.

ilities were not, in the fifties, what fore the speches found their way to in December, 1917. the general public. But when they were read, they were studied, and they have been potential in shaping sold since 1916, to January,

the present hour . Throughout the progress of the de bate both Lincoln and Douglas had at Great Britain, exist in Australia, New times to put up with inconvenience and exposure. They were often long upon the road, and speaking to throngs in the open air, with the most and maturity. The interest rate is and generally lengthening the life of favorable conditions, was often a difficult task because of the prairie winds. But every engagement was kept, and for many years it was regarded in II- dated when purchased and are due be possible to sacrifice a certain try to troops overseas is now being linois by tens of thousands of citizens, as one of the greatest privileges of (\$3.83).

A FAMOUS AMERICAN DEBATE | their lives to have heard "Honest Abe" Lincoln "talk down" the great Judge

### FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC.

Navy Department Now Completing

Arrangements for Trial. Naval seaplanes which are to attempt a flight across the Atlantic ocean in May will start from Rockknown in the political history of away beach, Long island, but the actthe country as "The Battle of ual "jumping off" place will be much the Giants." Here and there an effort farther up the coast, possibly at some has been made to discover points of point in New Foundland. Whether similarity between the two. It might the machine will steer a direct course perhaps, be more instructive to look to for Ireland or follow the longer route via the Azores apparently has not been determined .

Acting secretary Roosevelt has an nounced that the destroyer Barney had been ordered to proceed to New Foundland to investigate the harbor facilities along the coast for the purpose of determining the best base for an audience an intellectual and from which the planes could put out cultured public. Their debate was held overseas and harbors in which landn the finest halls of the "Athens of ings could be made in the event it America," under the most favorable of became necessary for them to descend during the voyage from Rockaway to

Lieutenant Commander J. L. Caufman will command the Barney, which is one of the most modern destroyers, and Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, of the transatlantic section of the office of the direction of naval aviation, and Lieut, E. F. Stone, of the coast guard, have been detailed to make the investigation. Unless difficulties with ice floes are encountered, the Barney is in about 10 days, when the officers will submit their report to Washing-

In disclosing that the planes would leave the naval aviation station on Long island, Mr. Roosevelt said it was regarded as preferable to fly the machines to the base to be selected for las "on circuit," it was a case of the the flight rather than to transport them by ship. The aircraft will be refueled and given a final turning up before they actually depart overseas.

Several machines are being prepared for the flight and two or more very probably make the start. Three planes of the Nc type have been completed and a fourth is nearing sompletion at the Curtiss plant at Garden rying bags filled with equally inflam-City, New York. Extensive tests of the Nc-1 have been made and 51 pas- from the engine than in the case of an sengers were carried on one of her airship. flights.

Whether it will be possible for the machines to carry sufficient fuel to drive them across the ocean has not been made known. They could refuel at the Azores without difficulty and tirely possible under favorable weather conditions for them to replenish

has been no intimation as to whether the machines will keep together or follow different routes. In view of the announcement that destroyers will be stationed along the route to safeguard the crews in the event of accident, most officers believe, however the flying craft will follow one course. The navy department has not entered for the \$50,000 prize offered by The London Daily Mail to the first aircraft that completes a transatlantic

# PROFITS IN COTTON.

# What Governor of Kansas Thinks of

Southern Demand for Living Wage, The cotton growers of the south, in their efforts to limit the acreage of and the airship with the steamship, cotton to maintain high prices, are while she would be able to go 50 per "trading upon the misery of the cent faster. The airship could also world," Governor Allen of Kansas, be used for linking up places in Cencharged from Topeka last Monday, in tral Africa, where the country is too wheat and oats have suffered. Dura letter refusing an invitation of the difficult for aeroplane and railways. ing the past winter, however, the South Carolina Cotton association to attend a conference at which reports of the campaign to reduce cotton acre- and she would be able, owing to her sturdy growth of grains. Generally age will be received. The letter was addressed to J. S. Wannamaker, Co- flying over them or round them. lumbia, S. C., chairman of the associ-

Basing his conclusions upon governtimated cotton growers are making as airship can only be housed in favoring from their wheat at \$3.25 a bushel.

"Kansas farmers are doing everything in their power to increase the have bread, but it seems the cotton at each town, but the following rule ing temperatures resulted in navigation wheat yield so that every one may growers are trying at the same time to which has been employed during the being open practically all winter on prevent the same people from having war might be adopted. This consists the rivers and lakes of the United clothes," he said. "That any group of men, while the

world is still grappling with the tremendous problems arising from shortage of staple commodities, should be- a small portable shed and a few tents gin a deliberate organization to retard or huts at other places, from each of rather general notion that the past production, is unspeakable," he continued.

"It would be just as baleful for the wheat farmers of Kansas, the corn are carried out. farmers of Iowa, the hog raisers of Illinois, or the livestock producers of ate a shortage in foodstuffs that the south to combine for that purpose." "For these reasons and because I

utterly lack sympathy with the purpose of the meeting, I will not be able to accept the invitation," he concluded.

War savings certificates were adoptthey are today, and in the Lincoln- ed and first issued in England in the and the regulations of the department Douglas debate several days, even spring of 1916. In the United States several weeks, sometimes elapsed be- war savings stamps were first issued In Great Britain, nearly three hun-

amount of approximately \$1,015,000,000

dred million certificates have been left permanently ready at a mooring 1919, War savings stamps in forms simi-

lar to those of the United States and War savings stamps in the United States are issued in annual series, and each series has a uniform date kept uniform by increasing the purchase price one per cent each month, oeginning at \$4.12. British war savings stamps

### AIRPLANE AND AIRSHIP and a great saving in cost effected

#### thereby. Both Will Soon Figure In Commer-

# ONE FOR SPEED, OTHER FOR CARGO

cial Use

Up to the Present the British Have Made More Headway Than the Germans-Reasonably Certain Now That Trip Around the World Will Soon Be

From an interesting pamphlet is-

neht, entitled, "Notes on Airships for commercial purposes," - and dealing with both airships and airplanes, it would appear that the future uses of these aircraft will not conflict, owing o the different characteristics of each. The airship is essentially a longdistance, weight-carrying craft, as compared with the short-distance, highspeed aeroplane. It should be noted.

ionably fast in comparison with land and sea methods of transport. The airship has the advantage of the aeroplane in not being dependent upon her speed to remain aloft, and not having to come to earth in the event of the engines stopping. This is a considerable advantage for commercial journeys over the sea and over broken and wooded country where an aeroplane could not land, and where non-stop flights of 1,000 miles

and over are required. When used for carrying passengers where safety, comfort, and reliability are required, the airship is the most suitable aircraft. An airship can always remain aloft while repairs are being effected, and as she can always remain on an even keel, there is no danger in flying at night or in foggy or cloudy weather. The fact that the envelope is filled with an inflammabl gas need not cause any misgivings as to safety, when one remembers the large number of motor vehicles which have been used during the war, carmable coal gas at no greater distance

#### Only one Airship Lost.

During the war, official statistics show that only one airship has been catching fire in the air, although 83,hours have been flown and 2,500,some officers believe it would be en- | 000 miles covered. In the case referred to, the flight was an experimental one with a new type of air-

Detailed plans of the flight are bethough airships are considered to being carefully safeguarded and there weather craft up to the and the November there were only nine days in 1918 when no airship flights took place in the British Isles, which are notorious for their bad weather conditions.

For commercial purposes large rigid

airship stations could be established at distances of 2,000-3,000 miles apart mainly for trans-ocean traffic, while the aeroplanes could be used for bringing the passengers and merchandise to the airship stations from the neightinental airship service could be out the winter. run between London and New York while passengers could be brought to Lisbon from London, Paris, Rome, etc. by aeroplane. In this way the aeroplane would compete with the train ground in only a few isolated in-In long voyages, the airship could take advantage of favorable winds,

The problem of housing airships is an important one, but it has been found that the system of mooring out

considerable. For the purpose of short distance trips from, for example, South Coast towns, in England, it would not be necessary to establish large stations mildness of the winter. Lack of freezof building a station provided with States. Weather bureau reports said permanent sheds, quarters, etc., at temporary bases consisting merely of which one or more airships are run; main supplies being drawn from the known, instead of merely one of the parent station, where all large repairs

# Mooring Airships in Open.

In addition to the use of portable sheds at sub-stations, experiments have been carried out in mooring out airships in the open, which have had such a large measure of success as to promise well for the future. An airship has been successfully

moored out for six weeks in a perfectly open expanse to a specially designed mast. Only two or three men are required to look after the ship, Some Facts About War Savings and winds of up to 52 miles per hour Stamps.-War savings stamps to the have been ridden, out without any damage whatever resulting. There were sold in the United States from seems little doubt that with this system an airship could live out in the open for many months at a time. The use of a mooring mast will very greatly increase the regularity of any

airship service, as the chief difficulty at present consists in taking airships by the soldiers are shell cases, part at present consists in taking arisings by the soldiers and such specific in and out of sheds. If an airship is of rifles and revolvers, bayonets, uniform buttons and small fragments of mast in the open it will be possible to provement by amendment and this no the destiny of the republic down to bringing in approximately \$1,100,000,- fly in any wind up to the speed of the prised tokens. Five hundred thousand

ship. In the same way improvements in the fabric for non-rigid envelopes and outer covers of rigid airships will result in decrease in running coasts by reducing the hydrogen consumption, February nearly 22,000,000 letters were a ship.

With a large airship, owing to the increase efficiency with size, it would five years from that date. Certificates amount of lightness in construction for always sell for the same price, 15s. 6d the sake of simplicity in design. With often as before armistice.

#### increase in size, steel could be used with advantage in place of duralumin,

The development of rigid airships aeroplanes. In 1914, the average enmiles per hour. In 1918, the German L. 70 class of 2,195,000 cubic feet capacity, the endurance rose to 177.5 hours or 7.4 days, at a speed of 45 class of 2,720,000 cubic feet capacity has an estimated cruising endurance of 211 hours, or 8.8 days, at a speed of

sued recently by the British governthe German L. 70 class. It is a matter of some difficulty t make a fair and at the same time simple comparison between the airship and the aeroplane as a means of transport. The D. H. 10 a was taken as the hest all-round machine in August 1918, though the Handley-Page and Caproni have greater endurance and weight-carrying capacity.

45 miles an hour, 34 hours more than

Comparison of aeroplanes and air

however, that even in the matter of speed, the airship of today, with the			and a
speed of 77.6 miles per hour, is unques- tionably fast in comparison with land	Anomet 1918	Aeroplane D. H. 10a 125 m.p.h.	
and sea methods of transport.  The airship has the advantage of	Cruising endurance Total lift	14 hours	177.5 .
the aeroplane in not being dependent	Weight loaded Disposable lift	4.02 tons	66.64 to
upon her speed to remain aloft, and	Useful load	1.45 tons	38.84 to
not having to come to earth in the	Efficiency ratio	36.1 p. c.	58.3 p.
event of the engines stopping. This is a considerable advantage for commer-	Ceiling Indicated H. P.	19,000 ft. 810	21,000
a considerable anvantage for commer-	Airships of the Future.		

It will be seen at the present time the largest airships have 10 times more total lift than the corresponding aeroplane and 25 times more dispos able lift. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that many of the advantages which aeroplanes appear to possess at the present time are due to their relatively small lift.

If the endurance of an airship increased sufficiently it will be possible to carry out flights with the ca' expresses the identical thought in same regularity as a steamship.

When rigid airships of 10,000,000 of about three weeks at a speed of from 40 to 50 miles an hour are con structed, they will have a disposable lift of over 200 tons, which is available for petrol, ballast, crew passengers, and freight, and they will have maximum range of over 20,000 miles, or nearly once round the world.

In conclusion, it is not thought, as functions of the airships whose outlost in the British Isles owing to standings characteristics are resonably high speed, very long endurance characteristics are high speed, handi-

# REMARKABLY MILD WINTER.

More Sunshine and Less Snow Than for Many Years.

There was more sunshine and les States during the winter just passed present generation. In only one section of the country-the plateau region-was the weather severe and there low temperature records were established. Snow falling in November in boring countries. For example, a con- the plateau region remained through-

Everywhere else, reports to the Washington weather bureau just made available show that the temperature was so high that snow stayed on the stances more than a day or two.

Heretofore low temperatures have prevailed during winters with the result that crops, especially of winter combination of light snow and high no guaranty of lasting peace. As temperatures have resulted in the long endurance, to avoid storias by the temperatures over virtually the entire country were from five to ten coming.' degrees above normal.

Frequent warm rains and absence of severe 'cold snaps" also helped ment crop reports, Governor Allen es- airships has many advantages, as an crops. Continued good weather recently has been helpful, especially to much money with cotton at 35 cents able weather, and the cost of sheds is fruit-bearing plants and trees and a bumper crop is promised. Grazing lands likewise have been benefited.

The ice crop appears to have been today there was bound to be a considsome convenient center and forming erable shortage of natural ice for con sumers during the coming summer.

Bureau statistics show that the winter actually was the mildest ever mildest, is erroneous. The winter of 1875-76 was considerably warmer, as was the winter of 1877-78. The winter of 1881-82 was about like that just past and in 1889-90 it was consider ably warmer in the section east of the Mississippi river. The winter of 1905'-06 fell slightly short of being as mild as that of 1918-19. -

Expeditionary Soldiers Write Many Letters.-Since the American troops overseas have stopped fighting they have taken to letter writing and remembering friends at home with souvenirs from the battlefields of France. This is indicated by a postoffice department announcement that amount of mail from the American expeditionary force had increased more than 20 per cent since the cessation of hostilities.

The volume of souvenirs sent back to the United States by parced post may be measured by the ton, the department asserted. Curios sent mostly demolished airplanes. Captured Ger-During November nearly 18,000,000

deaux and many millions more from Brest. Since then the mail shipments have been increasing steadily and in sent from Bordeaux alone. Frequenty twelve to fifteen letters a day have en sent by a soldier and one private established a record by writing thirty in a single day. Mail from this coundelivered without delay. The ad-dresses of soldiers are not changed as

## IGNORING THE MASTER.

#### League of Nations Must Not Usurp Supreme Authority.

It is not a religious organ, but one has been even more rigid than that of of those journals that might be supposed to devote itself entirely to ma- to come east. durance of a German rigid airship at terial interests-a "trade paper"cruising speed was under one day and which calls attention to "a very serthe minimum speed was about 50 lous omission in the platform of the Important Discovery.-Fishing shirts, league of nations as cabled from Paris." Nowhere in the platform, fort bags and other clothing from the nor, so far as reported, in the proceedings that led up to its promulgamiles an hour. The British R. 38 tion," says the American Lumberman (Chicago), "is to be found any official or public recognition of the fact, the fun and all the profit as well. generally accepted by civilized hunanity, of the existence of a Supreme Being who rules the destinies of naions, nor any petition for divine guidance in the most momentous crisis in the history of the world." The ter it had been taken from the salt American Lumberman asks if this is sea. But the thrifty and ingenious a "trifling omission," and if "it is mere Yankees here found that by washing

> familiar with their country's history as new. will not so regret it. "The founders of this republic reorded in the Declaration of Independence their 'firm reliance upon the protection of Divine Providence. Gettysburg as well as in other adreaffirmed by every president from Washington to Wilson. During the in his kit was flapping from the darkest period of the Civil war the clothesline. motto 'In God We Trust' was ordered act of congress. When, a few years motto from the coinage the suggestion that it was immediately abandoned. There is no reason to believe that

this regard since then. Our national anthem likewise declares 'In God We trust,' and the national hymn 'Amerithe verse beginning 'Our Fathers' God, fiber of the nation, mere pious platitudes, or do they express the real heart-

beat of America? The American

is true. " 'Man proposes, but God dispose and unless the league of nations takes into account-not alone in words, but in spirit-the fact of God, it is forehas already been stated, that the doomed to failure, just as every previous plan and scheme of men to insure permanent peace has broken down under the pressure of national great weight-carrying capacity for ambition, hatred or avarice-traits freight, stores, passengers, will clash that have not yet been banished from with those of the aeroplane whose the world. There must be something more potent than bayonets or battleness, moderate lift, and independence ships, needful as both are under presof all but the worst weather condi- ent world conditions, as the ultimate be, the league of nations. Back of the eague must be God, if it is to endure.

"Are these idle words on a subject of little consequence? Listen to the snow throughout most of the United Bolshevik creed as recently stated by one Wicks, head of the so-called Soviet in Portland, Ore. 'Your democracy,' said he, 'is a lie; your liberty is a lie; your God is a lie.' One of the principal tenets of anarchy, Bolshevism, and every other such cancerous growth upon the body politic is and always has been repudiation of any responsibility to a Supreme Being. "The brotherhood of man, without

ecognition and acceptance of the Fatherhood of God, is a dangerous delusion. This is having abundant proof in Russia to-day, where God has been officially abolished' by the Bolsheviki, who are exemplifying their ideas of the brotherhood of man by gouging out the eyes of helpless captives and committing every excess that flends incarnate can devise. Disarmament is George Bernard Shaw has well said

"More than any other nation, America is sponser for the league of namand, and should demand, through the only one to suffer because of the the final draft of the constitution of all the state has just been deluged with the league the omission that has been a rain that in more than half of its here discussed shall be supplied. If the area averaged nearly five inches. sentiment "In God We Trust' is good

aspirations of humanity. The tumult and the shouting dies, The captains and the kinds depart; Still stands thine ancient sacrifice, A humble and a contrite heart. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget!"

# A CONGESTION OF GRAIN.

Northwest Has Enough to Feed the World. There is more grain in store at Lake

Superior terminal elevators according amounts to about 68,000,000 bushels, wheat alone, aside from a considerable quantity of other grains. The elevators here have now 30,000,000 bushfull, and can take practically no more until relieved by lake shipments.

Nearly all that which is in store of all the great total is contracted for bone. There was blood all over the foreign delivery as fast as ships can water and some oil. take it. That here has been sold were dispatched from Bor-

As soon as there is room at eastern There is little obstruction now to the the folks from your soldierboy .- G. navigation of the lakes from ice; and navigation will doubtless open much earlier than usual. It is now believed this blinkin' war after all, Bill?" ward early in April. This will give finds it is quite welcome to keep it."

room for receipts from the country. and an unusually large delivery is expected during the spring from farms and country elevators. There is a greater quantity than usual of wheat back in the interior, pressing

TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Thrifty Yanks Make Interesting and vests, soldiers' jerkins, leggins, comocean's bottom has been the latest kind of work for the fisher folk at Vineyard Haven, Mass. But the gov-

ernment has stepped in and spoiled all When the steamship Port Hunter carrying \$6,000,000 worth of clothing to Uncle Sam's soldiers overseas, was wrecked off the cape it was found that salvaged clothing rotted two days ofbigotry to refer to it?" It ventures the clothing in fresh water as soon as to affirm that Americans who are it was brought ashore it was as good

So the fishermen forzot their trawls and lines and each day a small fleet would put to sea supplied with grappling hooks on the ends of long poles. At night the fleet would sail home laden This sentiment was reiterated by with all sorts of clothing. On the beach Lincoln in his immortal address at with washtubs filledw ith fresh water and soap were the thrifty housewives. iresses and state papers, and has been Next morning almost every sort of a piece of clothing found on a soldier or

Everything was going fine with the stamped upon our silver coinage, by fisher people until a few days ago when the government at Washington, which ago, it was proposed to drop this had previously given up the work of salvage, suddenly came to the reaaroused such a tidal wave of protest lization that washing with fresh water prevented the clothing from rotting. The war department promptly issued American sentiment has changed in an order to the headquarters of the department of the northwest in Boston instructing an immediate investigation of the Port Hunter and the possibility and advisability of making an attempt to salvage the cargo. to thee, author of liberty . . . 'Are Meanwhile, the army officers were orcubic feet capacity and an endurance these sentiments, woven into the very dered to stop "petty pilfering" of the ship's cargo.

> Says Pershing is Military Despot .-Lumberman is certain that the latter As soon as soldiers who have been are given their discharge they beis autocratic and inclined to be snobbish, and that he has proven his incompetence on more than one occasion. His conduct of his part of the war would have been disastrous if he had not been guided at every turn by the French and British general staffs, while, as is well known, his ordnance and commissary departments broke down completely and had to be aken over by civ state—using the term in its broad can commander-in-chief tried to run sense—and back of the state is, or will his army on the German system, and sought to enforce an iron-clad discipline which is useful only in criticism to mistakes and utter incapacity. It is natural that there should be some dissatisfaction, for there were many causes for it. But making due allowance for all this, it is quite evident that Gen. Pershing has been a failure. American troops were successful fighters but this was due to their courage and resourcefulness when thrown on their own initiative. As some one has said, the American private won the war in spite of his

generals. But there will be a thorough investigation of the conduct of the war, and then we will ascertain the truth. The investigation should be welcomed rather than discouraged. The American people have abundant cause for pride, and it will be helpful to know just what mistakes were made and who was responsible for them-Anderson

Daily Mail.

The Kansas Wheat Crop.-Spring, recently: 'If the will to fight con- says a Topeka, Kansas, dispatch, tinues, the means will always be forth- opens in Kansas with the earth soaked and the 10,000,000 acres of wheat green. Never before in the state's history on March 20 has the soil been tions. It is born of the same spirit so saturated with moisture. Difference of high idealism that actuated the between this winter and last is strik-American soldiers who died at ing. A year ago there had been very Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne. little snow and no rain to speak of America has earned the right to de- and spring came with the wheat fields dry. Snow and rains have fallen inher representatives at Paris, that in cessantly all this winter, and to cap it

Growers and grain men say there enough to stamp upon our coinage it is ample moisture in the earth now is good enough to appear, in suitable to "make" a bumper yield. Many say phraseology, in that epitome of the the goat of 200,000,000 bushels set by the growers will be realized, and several elevator men who have just visited the big wheat belt of central and western Kansas believe the state's

yield will go above that figure. Thousands of head of cattle have been pastured on the rank wheat during the winter and will go to market as fat and sleek as if fed upon corn and other grain.

The Prize Letter.-The censor gets gray hairs early wading through a lot to a Duluth, Minn., dispatch, than of wild letters, but the following taken ever before in history, awaiting ship- from an American Doughboy at an ment to the east and to Europe. It English port has gained him the reputation as the "prize liar" of the

"Dear mother and the folks-We hadn't no more than got out of sight els of wheat on hand, and those of the of New York than you could see sub-Canadian ports of Port Arthur marines bobbing up all around us. and Fort William about 38,000,000 The periscopes were as thick as catbushels of wheat. Both places are tails in a swamp. I counted 75, and

then the ships began to fire. "The gunner near me fainted. Shellshock, I guess. I sprang to the gun here is the property of the United and began shooting. The shot I fired States Food Administration, while hit a submarine square on top at the that in the Canadian ports is largely back, and tore out its whole backbone, owned by European governments. Most just like tearing out a whale's back-

"I kept on shooting. I sank 12 of abroad at prices which net the Food the submarines myself. The battle Administration no loss on the guaran- lasted a good while, and I heard 50 of the submarines had been destroyed. None of us was killed. The sul ports for the receipt of grains, and marines what was left, finally left us. as soon as ships can arrive to take it We haven't seer any more of them. forward, the movement out will begin. Give this to the papers. Love to all

> He Can Have It .- "What if we loses "Well, all I can say is-them what