

### U. S. Supreme Court Matters to Be Considered at the Session Which Began on Monday

Washington, Oct. 3.—The supreme court reconvened today for the regular fall term. No cases of national importance were placed upon its docket during the summer recess.

For the first time in its history, however, the court was presided over by a chief justice who formerly was a president of the United States—William Howard Taft.

Choosing to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward Douglas White.

In addition to the half dozen anti-trust cases awaiting decision there are pending several boundary and litigation disputes between states as well as cases between states alleging trade discriminations, numerous questions arising out of government operation of railroads during the war, a railroad merger case, several cases testing the rights of organized labor during strikes, as well as its responsibility for losses resulting from acts of violence during strikes, a large number of cases in which railroads and other common carriers seek to have determined their liability for injuries suffered by employes, several challenges by states of the powers of the interstate commerce commission in rate-making and railroad control, the constitutionality of the prohibitory tax imposed by the federal government upon child labor, numerous issues arising out of the enforcement of national prohibition and many land, patent, admiralty, bankruptcy, immigration, Chinese exclusion and miscellaneous cases.

The court has under advisement and may give its opinion as to the validity of the Southern Pacific case involving control of the Central Pacific, the Coronado case, brought by the United Mine Workers, arising out of violence during a strike in Arkansas and involving the liability of organized labor for losses caused by acts of violence; the Wisconsin case, in which 41 other states joined to test the right of the interstate commerce commission to authorize interstate railroads to raise their rates within a state, and the Western Union case, in which the government sought to prevent the landing of a cable at Miami.

Some important cases are to be argued before a full bench. These include the United Shoe Machinery case brought under the Clayton act to test a contract prohibiting lessees from using other machines in the manufacture of shoes; the American Column & Lumber Co. case, a proceeding in which the government contends monopoly and restraint of trade is obtained by agreements under a so-called "Athenian Competition Plan"; the Atherton Mills case, from North Carolina, testing the act imposing a poll tax on the products of mills using child labor; the American Steel Foundries and the Truax cases, the former from Illinois and the latter from Arizona, in which the right of labor to picket during a strike is involved; Wyoming's effort to prevent the diversion by Colorado of water from the Laramie river; the Standard Fashion case, involving the question whether a dealer can by contract be required by producers to exclusively handle their products, and the Dahme-Walker Milling Co. case, in which state laws requiring persons and corporations engaged in business to register are being contested as restrictions to interstate commerce.

At the head of the cases assigned by the court for argument to begin on October 10 is one of the numerous New York gas cases based on increased rates. The next case to be heard by the court, according to schedule, relates to prohibition seizures, in which Charles Cornell and George J. Chio seek to remove to their homes certain distilled spirits which they have had in bonded warehouses since before the constitutional amendment was adopted. The E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Company case is the third among the assigned cases presenting the question whether stock issued by a newly created company for distribution among stockholders of parent company is subject to the federal income tax. It will be followed by the reargument of the American Column & Lumber case.

### News Reporters Provided For

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30.—Accommodations for correspondents, representing the biggest newspapers, magazines and news distributing agencies in the country will be provided during the convention of the American Legion here October 31-November 2. The plan devised by the convention executive committee calls for a press-box of the entire length of the stage, with a passage leading under speakers' stand to a press-room where typewriters will be provided, together with multigraph machines and operators at specially installed telegraph keys.

News-reporter men, provided with cards that vouch for their credentials may go freely back and forth from the press box to the press room. Stenographic reports of the convention proceedings will be transcribed in "takes" which will be turned over to the American Legion News Service desk, where the copy will be edited down to what might interest the newspaper writer. The edited copy will be sent a page at a time, to the multigraph machine beneath the stage, where it will be stenciled and multigraphed, and the copies sent back to the press box, to be distributed to the news correspondents.

### BOLSHEVISM IN EDUCATION

A recent issue of the Outlook contained a searching criticism of the present-day system of public schools, and their failure to accomplish results, written by James Annan Ayers, a well known educator of New Jersey. Mr. Ayers says: "The Bolshevism in Russia overturned the existing order of things and went to the opposite extreme. Instead of seeking to curb evils which necessarily arise in any long-continued rule or method, to work from the inside in patience and earnestness, they attempted new theories, with the expectation that anything new and radical would be better than the old and conservative."

That hope is not confined to Russia, nor to the present time, nor to politics. In religion, in economics, in education, there has always been the struggle between those who have not and are naturally dissatisfied and those who have and who wish no new partners in their close corporations, and there always will be that struggle so long as human nature is human nature, untouched by love of fellow-man. But revolutions, whether they be called Bolshevism or any other ephemeral name, must revolve slowly or they often defeat the very purpose of their origin and bring about worse evils than those of the old regime. The will of a revolutionary majority is not always sane.

The secondary, or high, schools of the United States are the outgrowth of the old academies, which were primarily higher institutions of learning for the communities in which they were located. Secondly they were preparatory schools for colleges. They were presided over by men who could, and did, prepare boys in Latin and Greek for college, and whose aim was to induce as many as possible to go. But the proportion was always small, save in the strictly preparatory schools that were feeders for certain colleges, because Latin and Greek and a college education were necessary only for ministers and teachers. A college course was not essential to any other profession and was considered a detriment in business. So the real aim of these old academies was the erection of a low but solid superstructure upon the foundation of district school. Mathematics was the principal subject in the curriculum. There was higher arithmetic, with problems in mensuration and problems of interest, of practical benefit to the farmer's boy or to the grocer's clerk; there was algebra to develop pure reason and geometry to enable the pupil to visualize. The propositions in geometry he had to memorize, and foolishly, perhaps, even their number in the book. Next in importance was grammar—next prescribed breakfast-food stuff, but solid, tiresome, dull, agonizing rules and conjugations and parsing. When the boy got through these, he was older than the present school generation; but he could think with conviction, and not fearfully, as if just beginning mental steps. Mental science and moral science each had a place in the curriculum. Over the thoughts of great men the boys pondered and stumbled haltingly in their groping for the applications of life. Perhaps they did not get very far, but so far as they went they thought. And they developed a power and an independence by debates—debates at which we would smile now, but which were full of enthusiasm and fighting spirit. These academies occurred the mental birth of the thinking nucleus of communities. Many an inglorious Milton and embryonic Newton or local Demosthenes lie buried in unknown churchyards. These academies were hard schools for the best and no refuge for the incompetent and lazy. The culling-out process began in the entering class, and did not cease during the entire course. If a subject was not mastered by a pupil it was repeated or the pupil was dropped.

That was a hardship to the pride of many, and the academy began to be called the rich man's school. Asseverations of that kind, however unjust, if repeated often enough, serve their purpose. So the close corporations of trustees gave way gradually to elected officials, and public high schools came into being. From the selection of representative men to the election of ward politicians, intellectual Bolshevism, to school boards was a fairly rapid degeneration. As a result, the independent and intensely respected schoolmaster, who loved thoroughness as he loved honor, gradually passed out of existence. There were exceptions, both as to school boards and schoolmen, but in the main the pressure to relax the rigidity of the work was too great to be resisted. Then the colleges began to complain of the high school product. To meet that, additional courses were started in the high school for those who did not intend to go to college—courses which were frankly weaker—and the college entrance course was stiffened.

For a while that served, but even the intellectual Bolshevism began to realize that it hardly paid to keep a large number in the high school, idling or making time, simply for the doubtful honor of a diploma. Something of practical value should be given to the mental feller, and into existence sprang the vocational high school, which, as a rule, is neither vocational nor high. I am making a statement which is borne out repeatedly by the facts when I say that the girl in such a school takes dressmaking one or two hours a week, and at the end of a year receives so many counts toward her diploma, the boy goes to the machine shop for a like period of time, and also receives so many counts toward his diploma. Is the girl a dressmaker? By no means. The most that is claimed is that she has learned the principles which her grandmother knew at twelve years of age with-

out going to school. Can she make a dress? Hardly, although occasionally she does make one at the direction and under the constant supervision of her teacher. She does make an apron to keep her frock clean. Is she a mechanic? No, so that you could not use it, although he is surrounded by expensive apparatus. "He knows principles," we are told. Personally I rather doubt that, for the thorough understanding of the principles of mechanics is only for those who have served hard terms of apprenticeship or for those who have mastered the mathematics of physics.

What is true dressmaking and manual training is true of other branches. A smattering of a large number is taught, but the child is incompetent as his father, who did four years in the classical school. The object of the vocational work done is not a vocation, but counts for graduation. The expensive plan has done little or nothing. On the contrary, it has taught him to place a premium upon a smattering in many things rather than upon a thorough understanding of a few. It has weakened his mental powers not only, but his morals as well, for, while it wrongly boasts of teaching principles, it fails in teaching the greatest moral principle of all—that only through hard work and self-sacrifice and thoroughness can any lasting benefit be derived. The very principle insisted upon in basket-ball or football or baseball—viz. drill, drill, drill, on fundamentals—is the last thing thought of apparently in the mental gymnastics. So the raises the foolish objection of "lack of time" on less importance than the mind of less importance than the body? Can it be insulted with greater impunity?

As the vocational high school has not proved a panacea for educational ills which seem to increase rather than diminish, the elementary school has become the field for experiments. Quite naturally the elementary school must keep pace with the high school. If the course of study in the latter be enriched by many new subjects, the former should receive proportionate attention. And, bless my heart, it did! If it no longer gave thorough preparation for the high school, it added cooking and sewing and manual training and basketry and printing and first-year science, among other things. But the minds of boys and girls are not so very different from milk-cans. You can pour just so much in, and if you are determined to fill them half full of water they will not be full of milk. So we dropped or discouraged grammar and substituted "oral English," which has as many definitions as "freedom of the seas." Drill in spelling became old-fashioned. It took too much time and was unnecessary except for stenographers; and those who wished to be stenographers could take it up in the vocational high school. Most of them, apparently, laid it down again very quickly. A few extremists—Lenines in the educational field—urged the death of advanced arithmetic and such bourgeois subjects, and in almost the same breath insisted upon those youngsters studying European history in order to understand the origin of America and its ideals.

Then the "Gary system" came as a fitting climax to this orgy, with its rapid shift from study to play, to lecture, to pupil teaching. I remember, when visiting one Gary school in a large city, having the principal show me with pride the varied activities of the pupils ("activities" is right, I think). He pointed out a room where the boys were taught "the principles of electricity" two hours a week for a period of ten weeks. I asked him the practical benefit, for these schools are supposed to be practical, and he replied that the boys should be able to install an electric bell system that was out of order, and he seemed rather put out when I inquired if he did not think twenty hours was a long time in which to teach a boy how to replace a battery. Perhaps my question was flippant, but the work in that school seemed to warrant a flippant question. If the pupils really mastered principles, twenty hours was an extremely short time. Even Edison has not finished yet. If they could only string a wire or replace a battery it was a waste of time with a loss of mental and of moral fiber. The fact that in a school of that type there is a constant movement of classes from classroom to playground, to class-room again, with the added stir of X going home and Y coming in, does not mean necessarily either concentration or work. It does mean activity. So does anarchy. One can get the same amount of activity and lack of concentration in a monkey-infested forest.

The whole idea at present in some minds seems to be to hold the interest of the child, not because of the child, but because of his halting and office-holding father, and it may not be until the child himself becomes a parent and has seen the utter worthlessness of it all that he will highly resolve that his sacrifice shall not be in vain and that his children shall not be disappointed. Better a little severity with a little hardship than to have hundreds of pupils entering high school with a choice collection of ill-digested facts and a dense ignorance of fundamental things, of which the following is a fair example: "The boy running" is a sentence. "The" is the subject, "boy" is the predicate.

It is impossible to cure Bolshevism in education by inventing new titles or names. The Montessori method, the Gary system, the junior high school, merely put off the day of reckoning by diverting men's minds from the real source of trouble. If it were possible we could add some more terms to create interest or to cater to vanity, like grammar-high or elementary college. New names and new

buildings will divert for a time only. The cure for Bolshevism in education lies in education, not in a smattering of subjects that follow one after the other in kaleidoscopic fashion. The average normal healthy child of thirteen is not able to do much more than to learn arithmetic, spelling, geography, United States history, and grammar (grammar, not oral English). That little extra should be given to the principles and ideals of his government, which gives him an education, and to the foundation principles of ethics; for in a republic every man is his brother's keeper. We are beginning to realize the danger of ignoring that fact.

When the child has been graduated from the elementary school, let him elect to go either to the high school, which will merely broaden and deepen and strengthen a foundation for higher learning, or to a public trade school where the aim will not be a diploma but a real preparation for life, a preparation that may take one year or six, depending upon the course pursued and the ability of the pupil. That preparation will be just as thorough as a course in the best high schools, and more thorough than in most. It may be just as cultural as the combined course of high school and college.

Would the girl become a designer of dresses? She would take mathematics through geometry, mechanical drawing, painting, or at least the study of colors, pictorial drawing, chemistry to know dyes and textiles, English to appear well in her business, French, possibly, to learn the history of design. To become a designer she would become versed in such subjects as would make her a well-rounded woman as well as an expert in her line. Would she become a private secretary? In addition to the study of the mechanical arts, she would study the manual duties of such position, she would study English, other literatures, business procedure, the history of business law, know how to appear, and, if possible, be fluent in one foreign language. The more culture she could absorb while studying the duties of a secretary, the more practical and valuable she would be. Would the boy become a mechanic? He would have mathematics through spherical trigonometry, the physics and the chemistry which are taught in college, metallurgy, and English.

Public trade schools that stood for something real and turned out experts—not cheap help—would draw from the present high schools those whose taste does not incline them to a higher cultural life, or whose means are such that each step must be a distinct preparation for a wage-earner, and the high schools could immediately cease to cater to incompetence or laziness and could strengthen their teaching. The purpose of education would be equally served, only in different ways, in both schools. In the trade school the child will necessarily see the reason for each step of his progress; he is adding completed room after completed room to his mental house as he digests a deep foundation for a structure he cannot see and may not have planned. What he does he must do on faith for a time. That is why so many high school pupils at present lose interest and refuse to work. They are from Missouri. They wish to be shown.

I imagine that both trade school and high school plus college would achieve the same result intellectually and culturally. Certainly the trade school would not suffer in comparison from the intellectual standpoint. They would deal with the same quality of minds, albeit of different types. The restless period in educational ideals and purposes will pass just as it will pass in political life. Eventually the radical element will become conservative for a time. How long that time will be in school affairs will depend upon school executives rather than teachers. Teachers can be trusted as a rule to be strict and to be thorough. Executives can be trusted to listen to the applause of the gallery and to worship at the shrine of some new ism. That sounds brutal, but our present method of popular government and constant change does not create strong backbones. It weakens them. And what shall it profit a school superintendent to have a strong backbone and no job, especially when he has given hostages to fortune in the shape of wife and children? So he yields to the Bolshevist pressure and waxes enthusiastic over each new fad, and, if he be astute, places the psychology of his community before the needs of his pupils. A long term for both superintendent and board of education would create independence and be the means of achieving results.

Just as we must modify some of our ideas in political life in order to have extended and well-thought-out plans of economical government and international relations, so we must modify some of our notions of elections in educational matters if we would look far in the future for results that will stand common-sense tests. We ourselves are Bolshevism in spirit unless for our children as well as for our neighbors' children we insist upon thoroughness.

### As Sweet as Usual

The country is as sweet as normal, according to E. W. Mayo of the Sugar Producers Conference, who reports the consumption of sugar for each person in the country for the past six months averaged 47 pounds.

### Tariff tinkers usually have a high conception of duty.—Akron Beacon Journal.

Auto runs better in the fall—and so do noses.

### Ida Tarbell on Safety First

Woman Writer Says Women Can Solve the Problem

Boston, Sept. 28.—Care has become out of fashion as much as a bicycle, while recklessness is as popular as an automobile, Ida M. Tarbell of New York told the delegate to the National Safety Council here tonight.

I am not here to talk about the new area of work which women in the war added to that already held," Miss Tarbell said, "but rather that it consider the possibility of rallying to the work of the council a great body of women entirely outside of industry itself but responsive to appeal for public service, and many of them organized in such a way as to focus power and influence quickly on tasks which appeal to their imaginations and to their hearts.

"The physiological effect of the present indifference to safety in our streets and on our highways cannot be ignored by industry. The wanton recklessness of the road dulls the attention and interest of the industrial worker, puts a premium on 'taking a chance'—care becomes as out of fashion as a bicycle—recklessness as popular as an automobile. That is public safety; is the direct concern of industrial safety. The latter cannot accomplish its ends as long as the mental attitude it needs for its work is constantly weakened by wanton indifference to the former.

The woman power of the country must be enlisted. I do not know a finer job than to go after the women, particularly organized women.

"I understand the feeling of certain women that a woman in industry section is what you may call a throw-back, that women should be taken into the safety council not as women at all but as industrial workers, regardless of sex. We have a long way to go socially, and industrially in this world before women will cease to be differentiated from men in all activities. Mother Nature will have to undo her work entirely before there will be no special problems connected with women wherever you meet them.

"It is the business of this section to handle whatever there is special in the problem, whether it is the best method of getting the obstinate girl at a dangerous machine to wear her cap, or having persuaded her to wear it, to keep her bangs tucked in, or whether it is the big and definite problem that I am suggesting, enlisting the women of the country, organized and unorganized in a public safety campaign.

"It is something of a job, and if it had not been for the experience with women's organizations in the war I should not feel so hopeful about it. At experience convinced me that the woman power of the country can be mobilized for permanent safety work, if this section will lead the way.

"Suppose that this section was able to rally in each state to work for industrial and public safety all of the great women's organized associations, to persuade them to take up this work as a permanent interest, what a power we would have behind the National Safety Council! Properly put to them, they would rise to it like a man to a fly. It is their kind of thing.

### Lime in the Bulb Garden

Lime, slacked lime, or as it is often sold, hydrated lime, or the commercial finely ground limestone, is one of the standard and most useful fertilizers for the bulb garden. Every bulb garden needs a liming every so often.

This is particularly true of tulips. The ideal fertilizer for tulips is bone meal and lime alternating every other year. Sow the lime so that the beds will look as if there had been a light snow, gently rake it in and let the rains do the rest. Lime, while in itself not a fertilizer, liberates other plant materials in the soil and renders it available for the bulbs.

Narcissus need liming from time to time, and for the iris garden it is absolutely essential for the best results. The fertilizer for the best lovers and they should be given liberal dressings. The lime seems to add to the brightness of the tulips and they show the results of an application by an increase of vigor, both in size of bloom and length of stem.

Lime is the cheapest fertilizer that can be purchased and can always be secured in the home market. Lime your bulbs this fall, if you have not done so before.

However, if you have used bone meal, wait a season before applying the lime, unless the bone meal was placed in the soil a month or two previous to planting.

### A New Odium?

A staid business man, buying a thermostat bottle in a department store, was accosted by a well-bred woman customer at the same counter, who seemed to be having difficulty in purchasing a flask. She asked him if he would mind trying the flask, she was buying for her husband, in his hip-pocket. He did so. It fitted with ease and she went away happy with it. Perhaps there may be a saying some day to the effect: "He's the kind of man who let his wife buy his hip-pocket flask."

### Grain Dealers' Association

2,000 Meet in Chicago to Discuss Legislation, Finance and Other Matters

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Freak and class legislation, according to members of the Grain Dealers' National Association, must be stamped out if American industry is to properly expand.

"It should be made impossible for an active and aggressive minority, aided by skillful lobbying, to obtain class laws, detrimental to business," said John B. Maling of New Haven, Indiana. He will be one of the chief speakers on legislation at the association's twenty-fifth annual convention which will open here tomorrow.

For three days Chicago, the giant funnel through which is poured a large part of the produce of agricultural America, will be the headquarters of 2,000 of the association's 5,000 members. Besides the problem of class legislation which is characterized by Charles Quinn, secretary-treasurer, and other officers of the association as an enemy of normal industrial conditions, the convention will consider transportation, South American trade development, international finance and means of overcoming unemployment.

Finance will be discussed by David B. Forgan, president of the National City Bank, Chicago. Problems bearing directly on agriculture and the grain trade will be treated by President Joseph P. Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade; B. E. Clement, Waco, Texas, President of the Grain Dealers' National Association, and Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana, former president of the association.

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and Ashby F. Lovern of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, will be the speakers at a banquet Tuesday. Eight former presidents of the association which was organized with a membership of sixty in 1895 will occupy one table at the banquet. Special convention rates have been made by all railroads leading into Chicago.

### Good Maps Needed

So far as South Carolina is concerned the Philadelphia Public Ledger is wholly right when it complains of the scarcity of good maps in this country. There are very few counties in this state of which accurate surveys and maps have been made since the time of Robert Mills, whose celebrated "Statistics," with its accompanying maps, was issued nearly a hundred years ago. The accuracy of the maps which were gotten out by Mills is conceded, we believe, even by those who question the "Statistics." But the Mills' maps are, of course, long out of date, and they are very scarce, and the data which they presented was necessarily limited.

The Public Ledger in the article of which we have spoken was referring to the need of good topographic maps for the entire United States. Its article has drawn forth a letter from Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, in which Dr. Smith says that it is true, as stated by the Public Ledger, that at present "only about two-fifths of the area of the United States is adequately mapped," and he adds that the Public Ledger could have stated further "that at the present rate of progress in making surveys with the small amount of funds provided by congress, the mapping of the United States will not be completed short of one hundred years."

Dr. Smith calls attention to the fact that a bill is now pending in congress, known as the Temple bill, which would authorize the completion of the topographic mapping of the United States within a reasonable time, "making the data secured by such surveys available when most needed for the development of our country." He declares that the passage of this bill "cannot be too strongly urged," pointing out that it would meet the needs of engineers engaged on development work now and would also be of the greatest benefit in providing the country with suitable maps in case of war. The value of the topographic maps for planning development work of all sorts has been proved over and over again. It is a great pity that such maps are not available for every county in South Carolina.—News and Courier.

### Sugar Producers Also Hard Hit

Honolulu, T.H., Sept. 15 (by mail) The tremendous effect that the condition of the world's sugar bowl has upon the life of the Hawaiian Islands was exemplified here recently when the United States customs officials announced that there had been a decrease of \$14,533,124 in the territory's exports to the mainland United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, last, as compared with the exports of the previous fiscal year.

Only the fact that the value of exported canned pineapples increased by nearly \$11,000,000 kept the figures from falling much lower, as they reflected the fall in price of raw sugar from its peak price of 23.56 cents per pound in 1920 to its present price of less than five cents a pound. The decrease in the value of exported raw sugar during 1921 was \$25,372,526 under 1920, the respective figures being \$91,948,269 and \$116,429,795.

The total exports were \$127,692,879, compared with \$142,246,093 for 1920 and \$92,018,404 for 1919. Hawaii's purchases from the mainland increased nearly \$18,000,000 during the 1921 period over 1920, the respective figures being \$77,324,114 and \$59,261,621, compared with \$43,572,294 in 1919.

### Celebration of Chicago Fire

Semi Centennial to Be Featured by Historical Pageant

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Mrs. O'Leary and her celebrated cow will have no part in the observance of the semi-centennial of the Chicago Fire, to be held here October 2-15, it was disclosed today. The reason being that a search of the records of the fire department shows that both Mrs. O'Leary and the cow had retired an hour before the fire started, and had nothing to do with starting the blaze, although it did start in the O'Leary cowshed.

These records show that there was a rumor at the time that Mrs. O'Leary had slipped into the barn to milk the cow for materials for an oyster stew or a milk punch, and another that a bunch of boys from the neighborhood were smoking in the barn.

A broken lamp was found in the ruins of the barn the day after the fire. This gave rise to the report, now become a legend, that Mrs. O'Leary had gone to the barn in the evening carrying a lamp and that the cow, piqued at being disturbed, had kicked her mistress, who dropped the lamp, and the big doings were on.

The fire department investigators learned that Mrs. O'Leary had a sore foot on the day of the fire and had retired at 8:00 that evening. It was deemed unlikely that she should have arisen and gone to the barn after the chores were all done, especially with a sore foot, hence she was absolved from all blame. But the popular rumor outran the official records, and the things best remembered about the great disaster are Mrs. O'Leary and her cow.

Two men who later headed the Chicago fire department were members of the first engine company, No. 6, to arrive at the fire. They were William Musham, who was foreman of the company, and John Campion, assistant foreman. Both later became fire marshals.

The fire will be vividly reproduced in the fourth scene of the festival play portraying Chicago's history, which is to be given in Grant Park, in a specially built auditorium seating 15,000 persons. A cast of more than 2,500, with a chorus of 1,000 singers and an orchestra of 100 pieces, will be employed in presenting the play.

The first scene shows the coming of Marquette and Joliet, the French missionaries, in 1673. Old Fort Dearborn in 1803 and the massacre in 1812 are shown in the second scene. In the third, the last Indian treaty, signed in 1833, by which the Indians traded a million acres of land in Illinois for a million in Missouri and left Illinois forever, is shown.

The fourth scene shows the days of the Civil War, and closes with the fire. The fifth shows the World's Fair, and the sixth shows the days of the World War and closes with a prophetic vision of what Chicago may be fifty years hence.

### Volapuk of Northwest

Pioneers and Indians Invented a Universal Language

Tamoca, Wash., Sept. 27.—The Chinook jargon, the prevalent means of communication in pioneer days between traders of all nations and the Indians, is still heard in the Northwest when old settlers meet in reunion or at pioneer picnics. The jargon is said to date back to the early part of the 18th century when English and Spanish navigators adopted certain vowels and consonants to convey their meaning to the Indians. The dialect grew in the course of the years, until finally words were evolved to express almost every idea that might occur. It was the universal language during the early trading period, and was known by the Indians, English, French, Spaniards, and Americans alike. One of the first things a settler did when coming to the Northwest was to learn Chinook so that he could converse with the Indians. Each tribe had a language of its own, but all knew Chinook.

Some of the most common Chinook expressions and their meanings are as follows: klahowya, good morning; kahtah mika, what asks you; kumtux mika Boston wawa, do you understand English; kah mika okoke opalo, where did you catch that trout; kahta mika, how are you; chahco yahkwa, come here friend; abba, very well; Boston man, American; chil chil, stars; chuk, water; ki-nooti, tobacco; cultus, worthless; moo-lok, elk; til-i-ku, friend; tin-tin, musical instrument; si-wash, Indian; skoom, strong; and suk-wal-al, gun.

Some of these words have become fairly current in this section. In ordinary speech a man often refers to a dear friend as his "tillicum" a person who is of little account is often called "cultus," and "skookum" is often applied to a man of great strength or physical vigor.

### Immigration Into Canada

A recovery of immigration into Canada amounting to 27 per cent over the previous year occurred in the year ending March 30, 1921. Of a total of 148,000 immigrants 74,000 were British, 48,000 came from the United States and 26,000 from other countries.

Emigration from the United States to Canada increased steadily from 2,400 in 1917 to the high point of 135,000 in 1919. The flow was checked at the outbreak of the war by the prospect of conscription and heavy war taxation, and later by the increased prosperity of the United States. An even greater reduction followed the armistice and the present recovery is but a small advance toward resumption of the prewar movement.

American immigrants are eminently desirable, not only because they are assimilated without difficulty, since living conditions are so much alike in the two countries, but because they are on the average wealthier than the settlers from any other country. It is estimated by the Department of Immigration and Colonization that the American settlers in 1920 brought with them wealth averaging \$372 per capita. It is estimated that the British immigrant before the recent enactment present possession of at least \$250 brought with him on the average about \$100.

### ENROLLMENT AT UNIVERSITY

Columbia, Sept. 24.—The largest enrollment in the history of the institution is reported by the University of South Carolina. The enrollment to date has gone beyond 440, and others are registering today. Many students usually register about the first of October, and the enrollment is expected to reach 500 by that time and 600 by the middle of the Winter. Last year at this time the enrollment was only 407, but by the middle of the session the attendance had exceeded 600. President Currell says the University is expecting the best year of its history.

### 500 Bodies Taken From Vast Ruins

Three Hundred Persons Still Missing at Oppau

Mavence, Germany, Sept. 23.—More than 500 bodies have been recovered from the vast ruins of the Badische plant at Oppau and it is considered certain that three hundred persons still are missing. Two thousand wounded, four hundred of them seriously, are scattered in temporary hospitals for miles around the scene of Wednesday's explosion.

The 150-acre plant site and a vast area around it present a picture not unlike that of a shell-torn battle field. Earth is mixed with pulverized concrete and bits of metal from hundreds of shattered machines. Some bodies have been recovered at a depth of 20 feet.

Engineers add little to the explanation already made of the disaster. There is said to have been 4,000 tons of salts in two reservoirs, one of them causing the other to explode, and that six great gas tanks and other chemicals detonated from the concussion. The chief engineer of the Badische Company is quoted as declaring himself mystified as it was believed the salts could not explode. These salts are variously described as ammonia salts and nitrate of soda.

All the sentries of the French military post in the plant are missing and it is believed the entire post was obliterated by the explosion. Roughly estimated, the material damage exceeds 1,600,000,000 marks. Store fronts collapsed at Worms, about 12 miles distant, windows are smashed at Frankfort, while in Heidelberg damage estimated at 750,000 marks is reported.

### A Hopeless Optimist

Soap Box Orator Will Ask Profiteers to Divide With Destitute

New York, Sept. 24.—Urban Ledoux, auctioneer of the unemployed, will go to Washington and appeal to President Harding to publish a list of war profiteers with the hope that they would split half their earnings with the destitute and unemployed war veterans. The request will refer to those who made more than a hundred per cent profit.

### A Model of a Man

Oklahoma Overseas Veteran Picked as Perfect Specimen

Muskogee, Okla., Sept. 22.—Although fame as a sculptor's model awaits him, Olin L. Stone of this city prefers the modest place of a store clerk. Soon his image will be emblazoned on a memorial that will overlook the historic battlefield of Chateau Thierry, France.

Selected from a hundred American doughboys who represented the best physical specimens of the American Expeditionary Force, Stone has since had numerous opportunities to pose for artists of world-wide renown. To all, however, he has turned a deaf ear and quietly continued his duties in an "army store" here.

Stone's image will adorn a statue that, when completed, will form a unit of what is declared will be one of the most artistic battle monuments erected in commemoration of the world war. It will be cut in stone 18 feet high and 8 feet wide. Stone will represent an American soldier standing on a pedestal, taller than the image of a French soldier, who stands at attention. The figure of a French girl with one hand resting on the Frenchman's shoulder and the other extending a farewell handshake to the American, will complete the group.

The memorial will be the work of Constant Roux, French sculptor and of Howard Davis, an American sculptor. It is expected it will be completed next year.

Stone saw service in the battles of Cantigny, Montdidier, Aisne, Marne, Meuse and Argonne. He also served with the Army of Occupation and in December, 1918, was returned to France to receive decorations.

When it was decided to erect the memorial at Chateau Thierry, a careful selection began for the American whose figure was to adorn the monument. The selections finally dwind