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RIVALRY BETWEEN THE New York and San Francisco fairs has precipitated a war between the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads. Passenger traffic between Chicago has not come up to the expectations of any of the roads, a condition which they attribute to the lower rates west than east of Chicago. And, because of the lower rates, it is said people from the center of the country go to the San Francisco rather than the New York fair. To overcome that condition the Pennsylvania has just put on a super-fast train with all the trimmings, which makes the Chicago-New York trip in 17 hours and 25 minutes eastbound and 17 hours flat westbound. This new train is called the Trail Blazer. To meet this competition the New York Central countered with a similar train, making the same time, which it named the pace maker. And the New York Central people call the Pennsylvania train the Hell Raiser.

* * *

THERE IS NO LONGER ANY competition between railroads in rates. The interstate commerce commission attends to the rates. Current competition is confined to speed and service. Years ago it was different, and occasionally the railroads would get to slashing rates until one could travel for almost nothing. Once in a Chicago railway office I was urged to buy a ticket to Denver for $5, to which figure the western roads had cut their rate. I was headed the other way, however, and couldn't take advantage of the offer. In the eighties I had occasion to make several trips east and west, and I could usually save from $2 to $4 by buying my ticket at a broker's office rather than at the railway station. The railroads, it appeared, had an agreement not to cut rates, and they didn't—openly. But in some mysterious way brokers became possessed of batches of perfectly new tickets which they sold at a big discount.

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THE 21ST ANNUAL PUBLICATION of the Automobile Manufacturers association, "Automobilia—Facts and Figures," gives a statistical review of the automobile industry, some of the tables covering the entire period since 1913 while others are confined to more recent years. Growth of the industry is indicated by the number of factory sales year by year. In 1900 there were sold 4,192 passenger cars, with a value of $4,899,443. In 1929 sales reached the all-time peak of 4,790,707, with a value of $2,981,141,842. This figure was almost duplicated in 1937, but in 1938 sales fell off to 2,124,746, with a wholesale value of $1,331,598,129.

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STATES HAVING MORE THAN one million registrations in 1938 are California, with 2,510,867; Illinois, 1,780,865; Michigan, 1,408,835; New Jersey, 1,000,684; New York, 2,584,123; Ohio, 1,870,249; Pennsylvania, 1,976,466; and Texas, 1,548,343. North Dakota is credited with 174,256.

* * *

AN INTERESTING TABLE OF operating costs since 1925 is given. With the figure for 1926 taken as 100, oil costs have been reduced to 55, repairs to 32, and tires and tubes to 38. Mileage per gallon of gasoline has remained almost constant, never going above the ratio of 100 or rising above 104. Total operating costs have been reduced to a fraction below 50.

* * *

THE FACT THAT THERE HAS been no material change in average gasoline consumption per mile while there have been such marked changes in other factors invites speculation as to the reason. Several possible influences suggest themselves. While the trend seems to have been away from the big cars of years ago, the smaller cars have been made heavier, with more powerful engines. Four cylinders have been displaced by 6, 8, 12 and even 16 cylinders, all making for smoother operation but higher gas consumption. There have been added heaters, wipers, more powerful lights, radios and other electrical devices, all making additional demands on batteries and power plants. Also, more winter driving is being done than formerly.
HIS DAILY COLUMN DALE

Harrison the other day listed a number of achievements and activities in which the city of New York pioneered. Among other things he said that the first long distance call was made from New York to Newark, N. J. If he had ever heard of me I might have thought he said that to get a rise out of me, for I have insisted in season and out of season that my own hometown, Brantford, Ont., was first in pretty much everything pertaining to the telephone.

If Harrison referred to the first commercial long distance call, I have nothing to say. New York can have it. But the first long distance telephone conversation was from Brantford to Paris, 10 miles away, according to Alexander Graham Bell, who ought to know.

DR. BELL’S STATEMENT IS that on August 10, 1876, he obtained the use of the telegraph line between Brantford and Paris for a telephone conversation. The telegraph manager in Brantford was W. H. Griffin, who years later was chief clerk to Superintendent Jenks of the Northern division of the Great Northern railway. It was a one-way conversation, with Griffin and the inventor’s uncle at the sending end in Brantford, and the inventor himself at the receiver in Paris. Bell, the inventor’s father, Professor A. M. Bell, had intended to participate in the sending, but some engagement stood in the way and he had not expected to be present. bell, the inventor, listened to the music and conversations by several persons and telegraphed instructions to Griffin for adjustment of the instruments. Presently he was astonished to recognize the voice of his father, who had come upon the scene unexpectedly. So, while Harrison may have the first commercial message for his town if he wants it, I claim for mine the first long distance conversation on the authority of the man who invented the telephone.

UNDoubtedly the sensational broadcast by Orson Welles some months ago, reporting the arrival of monsters from Mars, helped materially to focus attention on the ruddy little planet and the observations which are now being made of it on its present almost closest approach to the earth. Next to the moon Mars is now the most conspicuous figure in the southern sky. Its red glow can be seen some time before other stars are visible. Its position is about 45 degrees downward from and to the right of the moon, and about half the distance of the moon above the horizon.

MARS IS ABOUT HALF THE DIAMETER OF THE EARTH, and consequently is of about one-eighth the earth’s volume. Its year, measured by its circuit of the sun, is equal to 686.98 of our days, and its day of 24 hours, 37 minutes and 22.66 seconds corresponds closely to ours. The inclination of the planet’s axis also corresponds to the inclination of the earth’s axis. Mars has two tiny satellites, or moons, one estimated to be from 7 to 10 miles in diameter and the other measuring about 15 miles. Both revolve in the same direction with the diurnal movement of Mars itself, but the smaller and inner one is so close and moves so rapidly that it appears to rise in the west and set in the east twice each Martian day. Its distance from Mars is only a little more than 6,000 miles.

PRESS DISPATCHES A FEW weeks ago told of the fall of a meteorite on a farm near Dresden, Ontario, a little town near the southwestern tip of the province. A Canadian paper gives this account of the fall of the celestial fragment:

“Mrs. Solomon was badly frightened on Tuesday evening when the fiery missile plopped into the beetfield on their farm. Her husband was away from home at the time, and she wanted to go out to the field and see what it was, but she would not let him. Smoke smelling like sulphur rose from the field, she said, for an hour and a half or more. Early in the morning they went out to the field and found that the mass had gone about six feet into the earth. When dug out it was found to be roughly egg-shaped, black in color, and 88 pounds 4 ounces in weight. The center was solid, but the surface was soft and could be easily crushed by hand.

“Fragments of the meteorite were picked up on adjacent farms. “Solomon sold the meteorite for $4 to Dr. Luke Smith of Chatham, who has since been offered sums up to $500 for it by scientific institutions. At present it is on exhibition at the office of the Daily Star in Toronto.”
S. K. FISHER OF DEVILS

Lake writes that he and Mrs. Fisher made that North Shore drive a few weeks before I did. He has made the same trip several times and thinks that many of our people are missing a lot when they fail to visit a territory so beautiful and picturesque which is so close at hand. On the return trip he and Mrs. Fisher stayed a few days at Grand Marais and drove up the Gunflint Trail back, about 80 miles each way which he says is very much worth while. Then followed a leisurely drive to Ely, branching off near Iligen City, a day or so at Burnside lake, with many rock islands and good timber, thence to International Falls, Kenora, Winnipeg and home. One beauty about such a trip is the way it can be varied to suit taste, time and purse.

"YOU MISSED SOME MAGNIFICENT scenery, however, on the North Shore," continues Mr. Fisher. "Schreiber (pronounced Skib- er by the Canadians there) is some 140 miles beyond Port Arthur and is the end of the trail. From Port Arthur to the Nipigon river is only ordinary, but from there to Schreiber there is superlative scenery—many large islands, beautiful lake panoramas and almost Mountainous roads. There are very few places to stop as yet. There is a de luxe lodge at the Nipigon river and a good C. P. R. hotel at Schreiber. We were there the first part of June and were almost the only tourists on the road.

"HERE IS AN INTERESTING bit of information from that country of such beautiful, clear cold water. There are about 500 cases of goiter in the Fort William schools (this from a Fort William paper) due to the lack of iodine in their water."

WE HAD SOME THOUGHT TO going on to Schreiber, but lack of time prevented. The Canadian government is arranging for the completion of the road between Schreiber and Sault Ste. Marie, when that is finished there will be a fine drive along the entire north shore of the lake to the Soo, and thence across into Michigan and home by way of northern Michigan and Wisconsin, a trip which can be varied in any number of ways.

I HAVE BEEN EXAMINING A book on Canadian name origins lent me by Win Working. Entitled "The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada," the book is by G. H. Armstrong. It represents what must have been an immense amount of research, for it contains several hundred names of cities, villages, counties and townships in Canada, with a paragraph devoted to the origin of each, often with a little dissertation on some interesting and little-known bit of history associated with the place.

MANY OF THE CANADIAN names, of course, are those of places in Britain or Ireland which were held in affection by immigrants who wished to perpetuate in the new land names which had been familiar to them from birth. There are also European continental names for which a like motive is responsible.

IT IS INTERESTING, ALSO, TO note the great number of places in older Canada—Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces,—that were settled and named by United Empire Loyalists who moved to Canada from the northern American colonies during the Revolutionary war. Those colonists, intense in their loyalty to Great Britain, regarded their revolutionary neighbors as dangerous radicals and fanatics, violators of the constitution and enemies of orderly government. Their sincerity is evidenced by the fact that rather than give their approval to what they believed to be wrong, they left their homes and sacrificed their possessions to start life afresh and barehanded in territory which was then a desolate wilderness.

THE DESCENDANTS OF those stubborn loyalists are now the bone and sinew of scores of thriving Canadian communities. Many of them again have migrated to the United States and have assisted in building the great commonwealths of the middle west. They are as staunch and uncompromising supporters of the American government and American institutions as their ancestors were in their support of King George III.
IN DOING REMODELING work on the Frank Gilby residence on South Sixth street R. J. Moore discovered a large number of old magazines which the Gilbys had collected during the early years of their residence there. Among them were several copies of the Saturday Evening Post for dates in the early months of 1901 which, through Mr. Moore's courtesy, I have had opportunity to examine.

When one lives in close contact with a friend for many years he is scarcely more conscious of the changes that occur in the friend than those which he, himself, experiences. And when shown a picture of the friend as he was in his youth he can scarcely recognize it until gradually a few familiar aspects begin to appear. And one looking over those old numbers of the Post would be impressed at first sight by the difference between the old and the new than by their resemblance.

ONE IS STRUCK FIRST BY the mechanical differences. The pages are the same size, but there are only 16 to 20 of them in contrast with the 80 to 100 of today, and they are packed so solid with small type as to make difficult reading. Instead of the liberal display of full-page advertisements, often in color, as of today, most of the earlier advertisements are single column, three or four inches deep, and there are not many of them. From the standpoint of bulk the old magazine is anything but impressive.

THE OLD ADVERTISEMENTS, small and few in number, would scarcely meet the approval of the ad writer of today as to form, and most of their subject matter would be strange to the reader of today. Parlor organs, steam cookers, candles, roll-top kitchen cabinets and buggies were advertised, but no automobiles, gasoline, oil, tires or electrical apparatus. The wasp waist was then fashionable, and it was illustrated by a corset ad and a costume design. Both advertisements and articles were illustrated, but usually in a fashion that seems strange today.

MUCH OF THE LITERARY content of the old magazine corresponds closely to that in the patient inside of the old country weekly. There are popular science articles which one might suppose to have been written by a schoolboy. In one article describing the vast western area which once was supposed to be a desert there occurs this sapient observation:

"IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED that beneath this vast region there are large numbers of underground water, which may be reached by driving wells. From these wells water can be pumped by means of windmills, and in this way cattle may be supplied. In fact, millions of cattle are thus watered at the present time, the plains being divided up onto squares of 12 miles on each side, in which cattle spend their lives without ever seeing a stream or lake."

THE MAGAZINE OF 38 YEARS ago was chary of political comment. Its editorial pages were filled chiefly with harmless observations of a general character, to which nobody could take exception, and which would not go very far in stimulating thought. In the period covered by the numbers which I have, McKinley had just begun to serve his second term, the Buffalo exposition at which he was to be assassinated was under way, and Theodore Roosevelt had been "shelved" into the vice presidency and probably was champing his teeth and wondering if that ended his political career. The old Post was silent on those things.

IN ITS FICTION DEPART the magazine used material by authors then popular, but now almost forgotten. There is a serial by Morgan Robertson, once a writer of best sellers, but who has dropped completely out of sight. Then, as now, the Post featured articles by persons of distinction in various walks of life. There is an article by Grover Cleveland on "The Young Man in Politics," and one by James J. Hill on "The Young Man and Speculation." Henry Clews had a financial article, and William Allen White had an article analyzing Carrie Nation and her hatchet crusade.

A PERUSAL OF MAGAZINES published even so recently as 38 years ago is interesting in impressing on one the swiftness with which we have traveled and the changes which have been brought about in our ways of life.
THE MONTHLY BULLETIN of the State School of Forestry at Bottineau reports that half a million trees have been shipped from the school since April 15. Over 400,000 of these were planted throughout the state as field and farmstead shelterbelt and woodlot plantings, while 56,000 were used for replanting last year's shelterbelts and some 38,000 were planted by 4-H boys and girls.

The following 17 species of trees and shrubs were used: caragana, Russian olive, honeysuckle, lilac, green ash, American elm, Chinese elm, cottonwood, Northwest poplar, white willow, chokecherry, boxelder, Colorado blue spruce, Black Hills spruce, Ponderosa pine, Austrian pine, and Scotch pine. All of these, with the exception of cottonwood, are raised at the School of Forestry Nursery. Orders are now being taken for trees for next year's planting at prices materially lower than formerly. I suggest that persons interested communicate with the school now.

THE BULLETIN ALSOutters this warning against quack tree "surgeons" of whom there are many traveling about the country: "It is unfortunately true that a great many street and lawn trees in the towns and cities of North and South Dakota have suffered tremendously during the past several years of drouth, and due to their weakened condition many of them have become so infested with fungi and insects that it is necessary to seek professional advice and assistance to save them. There are, however, many individuals taking advantage of this unfortunate condition, traveling from town to town under the assumed title of tree specialists or tree experts. Many of these so-called tree specialists know very little more about the care of trees and shrubs than the average citizen does, but they are usually good salesmen and succeed in selling their services and special "cure-all" remedies at exhorbitant prices; and often the effect is detrimental rather than beneficial.

THE STATEMENT IS OFTEN made that our treated water is loaded with chemicals. As a matter of fact, it contains less "chemicals" than does raw river water. Years ago when our drinking water was obtained from wells it was customary to buy river water delivered by the barrel for laundry purposes because of the excessive hardness of the well water. But while the raw river water is much softer than that which was obtained from surface wells, it is now very much harder than that which one draws from the tap. The treatment given removes much of the lime and salts of various kinds which the water contains in its original state.
PURCHASE OF THE MINNEAPOLIS Journal by the Minneapolis newspapers is just as human as the lawyers, doctors, and merchants, and farmers, and mechanics in their several vocations, the wrong thing to do; but it will not be the same paper to them. Newspaper reading becomes a habit, and there grows up around a newspaper tradition. So those distance often brings violent reactions. The reader becomes accustomed to certain forms and styles and material departure from which he is inclined to resist, and if he appreciates the paper s tone and policy, he is likely to become an institution, not, perhaps, quite as sacred as the Constitution, but partaking in some measure of the characteristics of that immovable document. Those who have been faithful readers of the Journal in the past will have some difficulty in adjusting themselves to the new order.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE two papers leaves Minneapolis with only two papers in the afternoon field. For several years a similar process has been going on in the country. It has affected not only the daily, but the weekly field. Many hundreds of newspapers, large and small, have been suspended or merged with others. There are fewer, but better newspapers than there were a quarter of a century ago. The modern newspaper has more subscribers and a better advertising patronage than its predecessor, and it is able to give its patrons better service. The reader becomes accustomed to the defense of its agencies and the best and wisest administration of the government from coming to the defense of its agencies and the best and wisest administration of the government.

DOES THE MODERN NEWS- paper print all the news? Certainly not. Does it suppress information? It does. Does it publish things that ought not to be published? Undoubtedly. All of those things are done by every newspaper. In the first place, it is a physical impossibility for any newspaper, however large, to print every thing that might be considered news. There is too much of it and a vast multitude of things must be left out. There must be a selection of what is considered desirable for publication; and the rest must be left out. In the second place, in the list of things for which space is available there are items which, in the interest of good taste, good morals and the sacredness of that immortal Constitution, ought not to be published. On all these matters decisions must be made, daily, hourly, momentarily. And because those who prepare the newspapers are just as human and fallible as are the lawyers and doctors, and merchants, and farmers, and mechanics in their several vocations, the right thing is sometimes published and the right thing suppressed.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signed the Hatch bill, the political activities of federal employees. In doing so he expressed general approval of the purposes of the measure, but was quite severely critical of some of its provisions. It is in the opinion of President Roosevelt that it will be partaking of the kind of legislation which he would, as the chief executive of the United States, refuse to sign. The Hatch bill, if adopted, will not prevent employees from discussing the merits of political questions among themselves, or from influencing the election of another member of Congress, but it will give its塞ators better service. The Roosevelt idea, however, is false and misleading. Of course there is no way of preventing that, nor should there be. Nor is there any feasible way of preventing abuse of power by Injecting political propaganda into the outgoings of government employees and departments. The Hatch bill is designed to curb the worst excesses of the Roosevelt policies is false and misleading. And neither the Hatch bill nor any other is likely to stem the flow of criticism of the various agencies in the government.

ONE FEATURE OF THE Hatch bill which was noted with satisfaction by the president was that it will not prevent employees of the government from the defense of its agencies and the activities when these are attacked by falsehood and misrepresentation. Of course there is no way of preventing that, nor should there be. Nor is there any feasible way of preventing abuse of power by Injecting political propaganda into the outgoings of government employees and departments. The Hatch bill is designed to curb the worst excesses of the Roosevelt policies is false and misleading. And neither the Hatch bill nor any other is likely to stem the flow of criticism of the various agencies in the government.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS without any expression from the president with reference to a third term. But if he had intended at any time to seek a third term the developments of the recent session should convince him of the futility of that course. The split in his own party membership in congress has resulted in the defeat of important measures. Congress has been thoroughly committed, culminating in kicking out of the window the leading and housing bills. Seldom has a president been given such a rebuke while in control of both houses. Opposition to him would be even more pronounced in the nominating convention should he appear there as a candidate.
Davies

I GATHER FROM WHAT I read in the papers that skirts are to be shorter before they are longer, and we may look forward to a display of knees similar to that which prevailed some years ago. And it will be remembered that in that earlier period there were knees which would have looked much better if they had been invisible.

THE HUMAN underpinning has been the subject of much observation and comment. It has been remarked that it took polite society a long time to recognize the fact that woman is a biped. It seems always to have been concealed, however, that persons of the male persuasion have two legs, though the display of those members has sometimes given offense. The director of an English athletic field for boys caused the side walls of the dressing tent to be raised a foot or two for ventilation on hot days. He received a complaint from the next door complaining that under those circumstances she could see the legs of the young gentlemen. The director, being an accommodating person, had the dressing tent moved to the opposite and distant side of the field. The lady wrote again, thanking him for his courtesy, but complaining that she could still see the legs of the young gentlemen— with a field glass.

DURING ONE OF THOSE periods of transition in women's attire, a girl on the street, wearing what I suppose was the very latest of everything—skirts above knobby knees, short jacket unbuttoned, an atrocious headpiece, and high overshoes, unfastened and flopping every which way. The late W. W. Fagan stopped me and turned to get another view of the spectacle. "Gawd!" he said, "Did you ever see anything like that before?" I hadn't, and once was plenty.

THE HOUSE WREN IS A charming little bird, and everyone enjoys her choice song and apparently happy disposition. We enjoy, also, the courage with which he will warn intruders from the vicinity of the family nest. But it appears that which prevailed some years ago has been in the possession of the family of a member of the Wolseley expedition.

IT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY for easterners to go west to find little ranches on which they can make believe that they are real westerners. They have several of those ranches now in Pennsylvania and adjoining states. The young man from the law office in Boston and the stenographer from Trenton can jump into the car and in a couple of hours be ranching with all the accomplished of saddle horses, ten-gallon hats, full moons and romance. It must be a great life.

ALL THE POSTMASTERS ATTENDING the convention in Grand Forks are enthusiastic in the serpent. That enthusiasm is shared by those in the department all along the line. That common feeling was so apparent at the convention that E. F. Robertson, chief of the international money order department of the post office in Washington, put it into verse as follows:

SPECIALISTS

The world is ripe with specialists,
Of every type today;
But folks take that for granted
And go calmly on their way.

Some think the grocer is the "tops,"
And praise him to the sky;
But the butcher too they brag about,
When prices are not high.

Some others rank the auto man,
Of value most by far;
When he brings out at lower cost,
A handsomest streamlined car.

Police court and department stores,
Hotels and night-clubs too;
Likewise the movies and the bank,
Each has a claim on you.

The telephone and telegraph
Are priceless in their sphere; And now we have the radio,
Which brings the whole world near.

True all those things we all admit,
Help round our modern life;
Just like the gas stove and the clock,
Assist the toiling wife.

But when you think of service, folks,
The kind that never fails,
You have to turn to Uncle Sam,
And patronize the mails.

You choose the type that fits your needs.
Then pay a modest fee,
Your missive speeds where'er you will,
Safe, sure, efficiently.
IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON several persons are kept busy at least part of the time erasing from the statuary names, sentiments and observations which visitors have scribbled on busts or pedestals. This scribbling is contrary to regulations, of course, but it can be done so quietly and quickly that it is difficult for guards to catch the scribblers at their work. Senator Ashurst says that he has seen one for that sort of writing is indicative of a nation trying to express itself. But if the senator thinks that there is anything new about it he is away behind the times. Young America was trying to express itself by scribbling on fences and barn doors when the senator was a boy, and it would be strange if he didn't do some of it himself. As to the statuary in the capitol, some of it might be improved by a little scribbling, which would tend to divert attention from the statues themselves.

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DO YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE between a cantaloupe and a musk melon? Neither do I. There are persons who will tell you that a cantaloupe has pink meat and a melon white, or vice versa. There is nothing to it. The words are different names for the same thing. I have read somewhere that the nane "cantaloupe" is applied to musk melons with bare hands. There have been listed some 400 species of humming birds, all confined to the western hemisphere. While their food is partly the honey which they extract from flowers, it consists more largely of insects which are attracted to the blossoms.

* * *

DRI Y ICE IS A MODERN CREATION which is put to a multitude of valuable uses. It is a solidified gas, carbon dioxide, which remains solid at a temperature of about 100 below zero but resumes its gaseous form at higher temperatures without melting into liquid as ordinary ice does. Because of its low temperature it may inflict serious "burns" if brought into contact with the skin, and if placed in a closed receptacle it is likely to burst the container. Children have been injured, sometimes fatally, while playing with it. A bulletin on the subject says:

"DRY ICE IS NOT A TOY. It is not enough to warn your children against it: whenever you bring it into the house, be sure it is placed well out of their reach, preferably in a closed refrigerator. Do not handle it yourself until it has dissipated itself. In the interim do not handle it yourself.

"NEVER try to chill drinking water with it. Floating particles may be swallowed with dire results. Don't chew dry ice no matter how hot you may be. Last summer a foolish mother gave her infant a piece of dry ice to suck on. The baby died.

"FINALLY, DON'T EVER PUT dry ice into any container that is securely closed. The pressure that is rapidly built up inside the container can't help but burst the thing into smithereens. This does not mean that carbon dioxide gas is explosive—on the contrary it is one of the safest gases known. But if enclosed in a field it is confined to special steel cylinders capable of withstanding a great pressure.

"The sum and substance of the story is that dry ice is a boon to humanity when employed with knowledge and caution. But mishandled, it will get more and more thoughtless people into trouble."
THE CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE of tobacco being one of the major industries of the United States, its taxation being one of the important sources of revenue, and its consumption being one of our most prevalent and agreeable vices, the history of tobacco should be of some importance. It is so considered by the publishers of an expensive quartet of volumes on the subject, the material having been selected from a vast collection of works on tobacco in the library of George Arents Jr.

The Arents Collection contains hundreds of books, pamphlets and other publications on tobacco, dating back to the first printed reference to the subject known to have been made. That was in a book published in 1507, 15 years after the first voyage of Columbus. One interesting fact is that no reference to tobacco has been found in the works of Shakespeare, although Bacon referred to the subject several times and displayed interest in the possible medicinal value of smoking. Of course that will not convince those who believe that the works of Shakespeare were not written by Shakespeare, but by Bacon. They have hurdled higher obstacles than that.

VALUABLE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES have continued to be ascribed to tobacco for many years, and this fact is responsible for much that has been written about tobacco. A list in the Arents collection shows more than 100 maladies for which tobacco was claimed as a remedy. Tobacco farming was big business in Virginia in revolutionary days and long before. But we are told that the tobacco grown by Washington and his predecessors and now grown generally in the south was not native to the United States at all. The native Virginia tobacco was hot and acrid, but John Rolfe, the man who married Pocahontas, brought from the West Indies seed of the milder tobacco that grew there, and that seed became the source of all the commercial tobacco that has been produced in the United States. The first commercial shipment of tobacco made from Virginia to London was made in 1613 and consisted of 2,300 pounds.

NEW YORK TAX AUTHORITIES have a smuggling problem on their hands since the New York state tax on cigarettes went into effect. New Yorkers bring in cartons of cigarettes from Jersey City, where there is no state tax, and some of the untaxed cigarettes are peddled surreptitiously. But in the time of Queen Elizabeth a few cents more or less in the cost of the tobacco in a package of cigarettes would have been considered a small matter, for in that early period fine tobacco sold for as much as $120 a pound, due allowance being made for ratio of money value.

A VERSE ON TOBACCO which was taught to many children years ago runs like this:

"Tobacco is a filthy weed
That from the devil did proceed.
It fouls the breath and soils the clothes,
And makes a chimney of the nose."

I have just recalled a cartoon which was published along about the beginning of this present machine age. The picture showed a farm yard with a strange looking piece of machinery speeding across a field, throwing dirt right and left, and the farmer’s wife running toward the house, waving her arms frantically and crying, "Henry! Henry! Come out quick! The automobile plow’s broke loose an’ headed for the corn field!"
THE FLYING BOAT CARIBOU, which brought across the Atlantic the letter which made the journey from London to the Herald office in three days, (picture of the envelope in Wednesday evening's Herald) is the ship used by Imperial Airways to establish a mail route reaching across the continent through Canadian territory. The service will carry mail and passengers from London across Ireland to Newfoundland, thence to Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Ultimately it will be extended to Australia and New Zealand, to India and back through Europe to the home port. Paralleling its route across the continent is the Trans-Canada highway, which awaits only the completion of the gap along Lake Superior from Schreiber to Sault Ste. Marie. When that is finished one may drive through Canadian territory on graveled or hard-surfaced roads from Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific.

IT WAS WITH SINCERE REGRET that I learned of the death of Joseph D. Scanlan, publisher of the Miles City, Montana Star. Joe and I worked together on the old Grand Forks Plaindealer and then on the Herald. He was a young chap then, active and irrepressible and bubbling over with enthusiasm. He had a decided flair for politics and during one session he was chief clerk of the house of representatives in Bismarck. For a short time he and Ernie Kent were associated in the publication of a little Grand Forks weekly called the Review. Joe then moved to Montana, acquired the Miles City Star and developed it into a valuable property. He became an important factor in Montana politics and for several years was Republican national committeeman from that state.

SCANLAN HAD A KEEN sense of humor, as his associates on the Herald had occasion to know. George B. Winship, owner of the paper, and W. L. Straub, at that time editor, were about as different in manner and temperament as two men could be. Winship was genial and affable, Straub witty and critical. Both had attended a show at the Metropolitan one evening. Later in the office Scanlan asked Straub what he thought of the show. "Not much good," replied Straub. "Is that so?" said Scanlan. "Mr. Winship thought it was good." He hadn't spoken to Winship about it. "Oh, I suppose he would," said Straub. "He'd like anything."

Scanlan then waylaid Winship and asked his opinion of the show. "I thought it was first rate," was the answer. "Straub didn't like it," said Joe. "That's natural," said Winship. "Straub wouldn't like anything."

Then Joe made it a point to circulate the story of both conversations, to the delight of everybody, including Winship and Straub.

I HAVE ENJOYED FEW books as I enjoyed "Good Bye, Mr. Chips" when it was first published, and I have enjoyed few plays as I enjoyed the film version of the book the other night. Seldom is a play so faithful to the spirit of the book on which it is based. In this play the spirit and atmosphere of the book were retained perfectly, it seemed to me. The play has neither histrionics nor vapin sentimentality. Robert Donat does a remarkable piece of acting as the character whom he portrays from scene to scene, retaining all the while the spirit of a hero and unquenchable love and understanding of the hundreds of boys whom he guides, stimulates and inspires.

THE DIRECTOR HAS DONE what most of us would have deemed impossible in training the scores of boys in the cast to be, not play-actors, but just boys, human, mischievous, generous and impres-sonable, and as one sees groups of them at the beginning of the World war the illusion of the screen is lost and one seems to be observing real life, and to know that many of those joyous lads are soon to experience all the horrors of war, from which only some will return.
THERE IS SOMETHING FAMILIAR about the statement that farmers whose pastures have been destroyed by drouth are to be supplied with seed for summer seeding by the department of agriculture, but to most readers there is a certain sense of strangeness about the fact that this aid is to be given, not to those who have suffered from drouth in the west "drown a bowl", but to those in states along the Atlantic seaboard. It is a little difficult to adjust one's thought to the idea of drouth in states where we have been accustomed to think of water as abundant, and the experience must be decidedly novel to the easterners who have experienced it.

RAINFALL, LIKE MANY OTHER things, is relative, and a given number of inches of precipitation may mean a dry season in one area and a wet one in another. North Dakota's normal annual precipitation ranges from about 20 inches in the Red river valley to about 15 inches along the western border. New York, New England and adjacent states expect about 40 inches a year. But in much of that eastern territory this year the precipitation has been less than in North Dakota, and July in the east was as dry as any spot in North Dakota.

THERE HAVE BEEN MORE rains recently in the east, but until the heavier downpours of the past few days they appeared to have done little good. Park authorities in New York say that their principal effect was to stimulate the growth of ragweed and crab grass on the lawns, while the grass is still brown. This is in spite of the fact that millions of gallons have been poured onto the lawns through fire hose. I have no doubt that other residents have noted, as I have done, the unusual prevalence of weeds in their lawns. Probably the cause is similar. Our dry July checked growth, and the occasional light showers served to stimulate the growth of shallow rooting plants, while the deeper grass roots were not reached. Fortunately, most of the weeds which have sprung up are annuals, and many of them are prevented from going to seed by the lawn mower. Crab grass, however, sticks close to the ground, and the lawn mower does not catch many of the seed heads.

ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE there have been insect pests. But usually each pest is kept more or less in check by something which destroys by drouth and a rather stable balance is thus maintained. But occasionally a new insect arrives from abroad and threatens with complete destruction everything that it attacks. On the destructive ness of these foreign pests J. S. Houser, of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, writes:

"FREQUENTLY, WE ARE asked why the pests of foreign origin are so much more destructive than our native forms. The answer is simple. When an insect is not native to a region for a long time other insects as well as birds and animals adapt themselves to prey upon it and in time decrease its numbers to such an extent that its capacity for harm is much reduced. Let me cite a specific example. This spring in many parts of the eastern United States ugly webs of the apple-tree tent-caterpillar were seen in abundance on wild cherry, wild apple, and other trees. This is a native insect which becomes plentiful at infrequent intervals. Only four tiny, wasplike insects are known to parasitize and destroy the eggs from which the caterpillars hatch and 24 different kinds of insects destroy the larvae and pupae. In addition, birds and animals consume large numbers of the moths as well as both pupae and larvae. The present outbreak of the insect was due partly to the natural enemies are at work and will soon reduce the pest to insignificance. There will follow a series of years when it will be almost, but not quite eliminated. When the tent caterpillar becomes scarce, wholesale death of the parasites occurs by starvation. The host insect gradually rebuilds its members."

A WEEK OR MORE AGO A reader brought to the office several specimens of a weed which he had found growing profusely along the railroad right-of-way and in several patches in the city. He thought it might be marihuana. I doubted it, but as I am not familiar with marihuana I forwarded a sample to the agricultural college. Professor C. A. Stevens, of the botany department, sends this reply:

"THE PLANT WITH YOUR letter of August 3 is Smooth Catchfly (Silene fabaria), and has no resemblance to or connection with marihuana. It is a biennial, rather recently introduced from the Mediterranean region, and tends to thrive in gravel, so that we find it chiefly along roadsides or in old gravel pits. It is a great seed pro ducer but has shown no inclination to take over ordinary fields."

Davies
IN A MESSAGE TO YOUNG Democrats meeting in Pittsburgh President Roosevelt served notice on the entire Democratic party though some of the implications of that notice remain obscure. The feature that is not obscure is that if the Democratic convention next year should nominate for president a man whom Mr. Roosevelt deems conservative or reactionary he will not give his support to the party in the ensuing campaign. This statement has been generally accepted that a conservative candidate would be given no support by Roosevelt, and the statement just made merely confirms what has been believed all along.

* * *

OTHER ELEMENTS IN THE situation have been doubtful and, though the president’s statement does nothing to remove that doubt. It is certain that Mr. Roosevelt will use all the influence at his command to cause the convention of his party to nominate a presidential candidate who represents the Roosevelt point of view and the Roosevelt policies; who seeks the objectives sought by Roosevelt and is prepared to use the Roosevelt methods to attain them. But will he seek the nomination for himself? On that question the message sheds no light.

* * *

THE MESSAGE STATES WHAT Roosevelt will not do if his party nominated a conservative, but it is silent as to what he will do in that event. Certainly he will not support the Republican candidate, whoever that candidate may be. In his 1912 presidential campaign’ at “took a walk” which led him right into the opposite camp, Roosevelt will not walk in that direction. Will he seek the nomination for himself? On that question the message sheds no light.

* * *

DURING THE LAST WEEK Europe has been the scene of war maneuvers of every imaginable kind, and the leaders have passed through all the evolutions of war. Bombing planes have flown over great cities in an effort to intercept the deadly missiles of death, and other planes have soared aloft, to intercept the deadly missiles of death. Bombing planes have flown over great cities in an effort to intercept the deadly missiles of death, and other planes have soared aloft, to intercept the deadly missiles of death.

* * *

IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY clear that unless the Republicans commit unpardonable blunders it will take extraordinary strategy to save the Democratic party from defeat next year. The cleavage within its ranks is too wide and abrupt to be bridged over. The cleavage between Roosevelt himself, or of anyone whom he may choose, would be bitterly contested in the convention by such men as Garner, Byrd and Glass, and no assistance could be expected from them in the campaign. Roosevelt has declared his attitude toward all those of the Garner group, and it was not necessary for him to mention names.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE World war steps were taken by the federal government to provide for the future of service men by issuing to each of them what amounted to an insurance policy guaranteeing payment of a lump sum of $1,000 when the bonus of disabled veterans, who should nominate guaranteeing payment of a lump sum of $1,000 when the bonus of disabled veterans, who

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ANDREW DAVIES

READER'S DIGEST

ISSUING THE MESSAGE

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YET WHAT SHALL BE DONE about it? Somewhere influences are at work menacing human beings. A dangerous war is abroad. The movements have been of actual war save that there has been no bloodshed. It is clear that I must think of the futility of it all—human beings reaping the slaughter of other human beings.
EVERYONE WHO DRIVES AN automobile knows that it takes more power to start a car than to keep it moving after it has started. It is that way with a train, and railway managers know it costs much more to start a train both because of the additional expenditure of energy involved and because the wages of train crews are always paid on during the minutes that the train is standing still. A committee of the Association of American Railroads has been collecting information during the past five years to determine in dollars and cents what it costs to stop a train. The committee has just made its report.


These stops are such as are made in the ordinary course of operation. The committee did not add in its report, as it might have done, that when one train is stopped by running head-on into another the cost is materially increased.

**WHILE 23,000 SOLDIERS WERE PREPARING FOR MILITARY MANEUVERS ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, OR BULL RUN, A PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN MADE A NEST ON THE FIELD AND LAY AN EGG IN IT. DUE CARE WAS TAKEN NOT TO DISTURB THE HEN WHILE OFFICERS' TENTS WERE ERECTED THEREON, ONE TENT BEING PLACED ON EACH SIDE OF THE NEST. EACH DAY THE HEN RETURNED AND LAID ANOTHER EGG UNTIL THE STORY WAS SENT OUT, SHE HAD LAID FIVE. PERHAPS BEFORE THE WAR WAS OVER SHE WILL HAVE HATCHED A BROOD OF CHICKENS.

**WHEN THE FIRST IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE, AND ESPECIALLY FROM BRITAIN, CAME TO AMERICA THEY FOUND MANY BIRDS AND ANIMALS SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO THOSE WHICH THEY HAD KNOWN AT HOME, AND THEY GAVE THEM THE SAME NAMES. IN MANY CASES THE NAMES WERE WRONG, THE CREATURES DIFFERING IN SPECIES FROM THOSE OF THE OLD COUNTRY, BUT THE NAMES HAVE STUCK AND THE PRACTICE HAS CAUSED MANY INACCURACIES WHICH ARE POINTED OUT IN A REPORT FROM THE FIELD MUSEUM IN CHICAGO.

**THE BIRD COMMONLY CALLED A ROBIN IS NOT A ROBIN, BUT A THRUSH. A REAL ROBIN IS A SMALL MOURNING BIRD WHICH WERE CALLED BY US OUR SO-CALLED ROBIN, AND ONLY DISTANTLY RELATED ALTHOUGH SUPERFICIALLY ALIKE IN HAVING A RED BREAST.

The real partridge is European, and has been introduced in some places in America where it is often called a squirrel because of the resemblance it bears to the woodchuck. Our so-called bob-white is called partridge in the South, and the ruffed grouse is called partridge in Canada. In the Middle West the bob-white often called a quail, which is confusing because the true quail is a European bird that migrates to Africa.

**JUST TO MAKE THINGS A LITTLE MORE Complicated, OUR RUFFED GROUSE IS SOMETIMES CALLED PHEASANT IN THE EAST—A TERM THAT IS PROPERLY APPLIED TO THE LONG-TAILED Ringneck introduced from Asia.

What we call a warbler does not belong to the true warbler family at all. The true warblers are Old World birds. America has only one species of weaver-bird, an immigrant first brought from Europe in 1855.

**OUR SO-CALLED ORIOLE IS ACTUALLY A BLACKBIRD, UNRELATED TO THE TRUE ORIOLES WHICH ARE AN OLD World family. A true oriole which is called prairie horned lark—is a real oriole. A real oriole is a small bird with a red breast.

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**IN FLORIDA LIVES A TURTLE WHICH IS MISNAMED A Gopher. There also is a gopher (the little mammal called a gopher in the North) and they call it a salamander.

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LAST WEEK-END WAS MARKED by major tragedies. In Nevada one of the modern streamlined trains was wrecked, almost certainly as a result of sabotage, and 20 persons were killed and some 114 injured. A seaplane carrying 12 passengers and a crew of five landed on the water in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, struck a submerged dredge, swerved into a dock and burst into flames. Fourteen persons lost their lives. Sixteen persons were hurt in the derailment of a train running to Coney Island. These were in addition to accidents, some of them fatal, involving lesser numbers. It was a bad week-end.

BECAUSE OF THE PRACTICE that has grown up of grouping and tabulating casualties over week-ends and on holidays there has developed a sort of impression that there is something peculiarly hazardous about holidays of any kind. Usually there are more casualties on such days for the obvious reason that more people are abroad, subjected to the hazards which are present, not only on holidays, but on all other days.

THE PLANE WRECK IN THE Rio harbor seems at this distance to have been due to someone’s inexcusable negligence. The plane, bearing its human freight, alit on the water just as usual after its flight and had begun to taxi to the dock when it struck the dredge, which, apparently, was not marked in any way. Such an accident cannot properly be listed as one due to a hazard of air travel.

THE STORY OF THE OPERATIONS attending the raising of the submarine Squalus contains one feature mystifying to a landsman half the width of a continent from the scene. We are told that after the sunken craft had been raised from the bottom and was being towed to shallower water it struck an obstacle in the form of an uncharted mud bank and operations had to be delayed until additional pontoons were brought into service and the submarine had been raised far enough to clear. At this distance it seems that the sensible thing would have been to make sure of the character of the bottom along the course to be followed before beginning to tow. That’s what a farmer would have done in the old days when his team got mired. But perhaps they have different regulations in the navy.

IS THERE TO BE AN AWAKENING to recognition of the scenic values of our rivers? The Minneapolis Star-Journal thinks that the Mississippi in the vicinity of Minneapolis has been too long neglected. Most of the literature dealing with the big river has dealt with it in its lower stretches, while people have regarded the upper river merely as something to get across. The article maintains that the river itself has attractiveness which should be recognized and enjoyed.

THE RED RIVER AT WINNIPEG comes in for its share of attention. The Free Press tells of its beauty and urges that steps be taken to maintain it and to remove whatever now disfigures it. The paper suggests the creation of a Red river association devoted to that task. It points out that excellent opportunities for boating, canoeing and river sports in general are being overlooked, and that there are ugly spots whose removal would add immensely to the picturesque features of the city.

A YEAR OR TWO AGO A WINNIPEG visitor to Grand Forks took a boat ride on the Red river here. He had lived in Winnipeg many years but had never before been on the river. He said that never before had he realized what a beautiful stream the Red river is. I suppose that of the thousands of persons living in Grand Forks not five per cent have ever seen the Red river except from a bridge or one of its banks. Yet, viewed from a moving boat it is a stream of fascinating beauty. We ought to make more use of it.
THE OTHER DAY DR. ISAAC S. CORN of Bloomington, Ill., who has been lecturing at the summer school for ministers at Wesley college, took Mrs. Corn and the two children to the state mill because he thought it would be interesting for them all to inspect a modern plant of that kind. They found it exceedingly interesting and were glad they took the time to make such a visit. The j oke is that though the Corns lived in Grand Forks for 10 years while the doctor was an instructor in Wesley college, and the mill was there all the time, they never visited it. Like most Grand Forks people, they intended to, but never got around to it. They had to wait until they had moved to Illinois.

THAT KIND OF EXPERIENCE is common everywhere. In Boston years ago Dr. Corn took two high school girls from out west to see the Bunker Hill monument. With them was a Boston lady, a friend of Dr. Corn's, who had lived all her life in Boston but had not yet seen the monument. A man whom Dr. Corn knew in Illinois, at the age of 70 made a special trip to Niagara Falls to see the grand spectacle. He had been born and raised within 18 miles of the Falls, but had to go back from Illinois to get his first view.

IN CHICAGO LONG AGO, HAVING time to spare, I dropped in at the Art Institute. I found it so interesting that I spent the entire afternoon there. That evening at the home of a Chicago friend, being asked to give an account of myself, I told where I had been. My friends had lived in Chicago for many years, and had always intended to visit the Art Institute, but hadn't done so yet. They would, some day. I'll bet they haven't.

ONLY A FEW RESIDENT NEW Yorkers have ever visited the Metropolitan museum. Lots of them have never seen the Atlantic ocean, and plenty of others have never seen Central park. Those things can be done at any time, so they are deferred. The out-of-town visitor has no such choice. With him it is now, or perhaps never.

EVERY LITTLE WHILE WE read of some Tennessee or Kentucky mountaineer who, at the age of 80 or 100, has just had his or her first ride on a railroad. Of course there are many districts in the United States remote from railroads where even adults have never seen trains. But even in a place like Grand Forks, where everyone is accustomed to the sight of trains it wouldn't be hard to find young people well along in school age at least, who have never yet ridden on a train. They may have traveled and visited large cities, but their traveling had been done by automobile.

MY FIRST RAILROAD TRAVELING was at the age of two years, in the company of my mother and my grandmother. Not until I was about 16 did I board a train again. It was a novel and interesting experience, I was alone, and, as I had to change cars at a junction where many trains came and went, I was fearful that I might take the wrong train. In order to avoid having to ask questions I checked my carpet bag, and when we stopped at the junction I went forward and watched for the unloading of my bag. When it came off I followed it and boarded the train on which they put it. Fortunately for me, the railroad people didn't put my bag on the wrong train. I followed that practice for several trips, until I got the run of things.

SOME MONTHS AGO THE appearance of an albino robin prompted comment in this column on albinos in general. Over in the Lassen national park in California they have a young albino deer which interests naturalists because of what appears to be its complete absence of color. The fawn is wild, and is being studied at a distance through glasses. It appears to be a perfect white, even to its hooves, which are usually black. It is seen in company with its mother and a twin of its own size, both of which are of normal color. This is one of the first, if not the first albino deer recorded in California.
A FINE SOUVENIR PROGRAM of the Golden Jubilee program at Bismarck in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of statehood is being distributed by the committee in charge of the program. F. G. Orr, veteran newspaper man of Bismarck has had charge of the preparation of the program, which is described as of 32 pages 9x12 on enamel white paper with a canary ripple cover printed in blue. Briefly it will contain the daily program, pictures of the old new capitol buildings, a list of the parade entries, a list of the historical window displays, a pioneer history and interesting facts, a list of the patrons who have financed the celebration, a description of the pageant episodes depicted and the cast of 850 including a chorus of more than 200 and a band of 60 pieces.

THESE PROGRAMS ARE sold at 15 cents each, and undoubtedly many persons, even of those who cannot attend the celebration, will wish to have them as souvenirs of the occasion. Copies may be obtained from Mr. Orr, Box 625, Bismarck.

CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION has been given in wild life bulletins to botulism in wild ducks, a disease popularly known as "limber neck" because of the neck paralysis which attends it. Not long ago a news story from Lake Kenmare told of hundreds of ducks lying on the shores of that lake, incapacitated from this disease. One bulletin attributes the disease to a poison taken by the ducks in their search for food in the bottoms of shallow and stagnant bodies of water. Under certain conditions, especially during drouth, organic impregnated in alkali mud undergoes changes from which highly toxic elements are generated, and ducks feeding in such places become dangerously and often fatally affected. The only treatment which seems to be at all effective is the injection of fresh water.

SOMEONE HAS TWISTED AN old proverb into the statement that "it's a long worm that has no turning." It would be irreverent to call the dignified New York Times a worm, but whatever its biological classification, the Times has turned in protest against the sort of representation of newspaper men common on the screen. Attention of the movie people has been directed to the subject, and we are told that there has come from the Hays office a demand for a different type of newspaper story which will be more nearly in accord with the facts of life. Expressing gratification over this new trend the Times says:

"IT HAS ALWAYS COME WITH a shock of surprise to newspaper men to see how they were portrayed on stage and screen. While they secretly enjoyed thinking of themselves as not quite like other men, the picture drawn in Hollywood was a little too strong to stomach with complete pleasure. Even to such sections of the public as never knew a newspaper man or visited his office, there must have been something faintly unbelievable about the riotous manner of life which was offered. Newspaper men themselves have been partly at fault in allowing this unreal picture to flourish; they have not been so energetic as they might have been in making it clear that the usual day of the newspaper man is perhaps not much more exciting than some other office worker's day. A fair number of reporters and editors lead lives at work, and among their families, that are based on catching the 8:03 in the morning and returning home on the 5:10 with their lives wholesomely devoid of any special frenzy or dissipation. Today's standards of quality, the competition within a newspaper's own staff, and from other papers, demand a constant alertness, accuracy and competence that a zigzag journalist cannot supply.

NEWSPAPER MEN KNOW there is plenty of drama in their work. Every day is different, touches new lives and new events, and makes necessary a persistent struggle to record the action swiftly and well on the printed page. Newspaper men will await with interest a sincere effort by Hollywood to present a picture that they can recognize as lifelike."
change the date of the holiday on that basis, let the armies be utterable confusion. to work. It would be a lot cheaper and family gatherings arranged when the issue of the game is decided or debited with marks accorded. Games are scheduled for that day and let each gamester be credit to time. Thanksgiving day is the merely go through the motions, ways which have not been taken forth. Why not go into war because of the expectation of at- doing to his achievement, the schedules, often prepared in advance, are based in consideration. School games on a grand scale, with all giving being held at the usual of killing each other, let them be the inevitable catastrophe. The one good argument for war-and I hope I'm right. That says, in every season of the year. But lief must be modified by reserva- sions, and it may be strengthen- ing moves with the eccentricities and Christmas. But, if secular matters may select. Heretofore it was said as well as another for the lower. Soon, he knew that blade was a keen-edged blade, while Thanksgiving day is observ- ing day about as filthily lightly to be set aside. The first colonial Thanksgiving day was fixed on February 22, 1631. "No, I don't think there will be a solution of the world's problems which seems to me, the London, the strength of the Seig- a solution of the world's problems which seems to me, the London, the strength of the Seig-
AT THE RECENT MEETING of the American Youth congress in New York a vote was taken on presidential preferences. The balloting resulted: Roosevelt, 904; LaGuardia, 58; Dewey, 56; Hull, 18; Taft, 24; Vandenberg, 24; Garner, 4. If the Youth congress is representative of the nation, it’s all settled, and Roosevelt is as good as elected in 1940, and by a tremendous majority. But the one-sidedness of the voting indicates that the Youth congress doesn’t represent the nation. The congress was composed of delegates from a score or more of groups which are affiliated with the Youth movement, some quite intimately, some very loosely. The delegate to such a gathering is apt to be an energetic and ambitious young person, eager to participate in movements which seem to him liberal and progressive, who gets himself elected a delegate because of personal popularity or through skillful political engineering. As a rule those who elect him don’t know what it’s all about, and are not particularly interested.

ANOTHER REASON WHY IN any such gathering Roosevelt is likely to receive many times the number of votes cast for any other person is that the contest is one against the field. Because of its peculiar composition any such gathering as that of the Youth congress is pretty certain to lean strongly toward the New Deal. And Mr. Roosevelt is the outstanding representative of the New Deal. In that capacity he has no competitors. Inevitably, under the conditions which existed he would receive a big vote, even though a majority of the members of organizations technically represented at the congress might be opposed to the New Deal and its sponsor.

THE COUNTRY HAS LEARNED to be wary of national polls on any subject. The early Literary Digest polls were marvels of accuracy, yet see what happened. Although the Digest’s last poll indicated a smashing Republican victory, the party was literally snowed under. While charges were made concerning that poll, as well as others, that it was biased, those charges have never been substantiated, and no reasonable explanation of the colossal failure of that poll has ever been given. But very largely because of it the Digest folded up.

THE LITERARY DIGEST WAS one of many periodicals which failed to hold their own under the stress of competition from sources which had not existed during their earlier years. For many years the Digest was a weekly compendium of news and comment from all over the world, and from its columns one could learn what was being thought and said about almost every major subject of current interest. Other magazines came into the field, more flashy, more journalistic and more opinionative, and the Digest followed suit. Then it became a piece of flotsam, drifting nither and thither, until it landed on the rocks.

LOOKING BACK FIFTY YEARS or so one can recall as outstanding examples of literary excellence the Atlantic, Harpers, Century and Scribners. More than any of the others the Atlantic has remained true to its traditions, but it has yielded to pressure. Harpers has slipped, and Century and Scribners, after struggling with new style and new form, are numbered among the things that were. Century was absorbed, and Scribners just quit. The magazine output generally has been cheapened, and some of the more recent arrivals have been able to do little more than make their initial bows and exits.

THE OLD MAGAZINES WERE read, perhaps because there were not many of them, also because other printed matter was less abundant. Today there is less reading and more looking. We want to get the gist of everything at a glance, and that which demands attention and thought is apt to be discarded. Our reading has become wider and much less deep.
VICAR JARDINE, THE ENGLISH CLERGYMAN who defied his superiors and performed the marriage ceremony for the duke of Windsor and Mrs. Simpson, is not having a happy time. He is living in California in a cheap little apartment, without occupation and without regular income. Unable to obtain a church engagement in this country, he seems to think that his church has gang ed up on him because he refused to be bound by ecclesiastical shackles. He tried radio when he first came to this country, but failed at that. He thinks he may be driven to the cinema. He is a man with a deep-seated grievance.

AT THE TIME THAT THERE was such a pother over the prospective marriage of the duke and his lady, and people were speculating over who should wed them, and whether anyone could be found to do the job, there was a round of applause when the dusty little vicar came forth and volunteered for the service. But there were some misgivings when the vicar came to the United States and immediately went on the air to tell the world all about it. If he had been content to perform the service and then subside, he would have been credited with both the spirit of independence and a generous desire to help others out of a tight corner. But his radio effort created the suspicion that back of his apparently generous act was the motive of self interest, and that he had planned his coup with the idea of converting his notoriety into American dollars. That suspicion has not been removed, and because of it, people lost interest in him. He could have got away with the marriage ceremony alone quite nicely, but it will take him some time to live down his subsequent performance.

HELEN KELLER, DEAF AND blind, has a new dog. Two years ago, while she was touring Japan, her dog guide died. To console her the Japanese state department requested the police of the city of Akita to train for her a dog of the breed named after the town. Kazan Go, a promising pup-

py, was taken in hand, and his training was completed a few months ago. He was received by Miss Keller in New York last week. Miss Keller has five other dogs, and as a precaution against hostilities, Kazan Go has been introduced to the others at a time. Friendly relations are being established gradually. The new dog has been accustomed to a diet consisting largely of rice. That is being continued, but gradually other food is being substituted, and presently he will be living on a regular American diet.

MARIAN ANDERSON, THE famous colored contralto who sang in Grand Forks last winter, was given a medal at Richmond, Virginia, recently. The medal is one given annually by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the American negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."

PRESENTATION OF THE medal was made in the city which was once the capital of the southern Confederacy, and it was made on behalf of the society by the wife of the president of the United States. Last spring, on account of her color, Miss Anderson was refused the use of an auditorium in Washington. Later she sang in the great Lincoln Memorial before an audience of many thousands, and seated on the platform were several of the most distinguished figures in the nation—a quiet, but forceful protest against the cavalier treatment to which the singer had been subjected.

WHAT IS SAID TO BE THE largest flower in the world bloomed in a New York park not long ago. The plant is known as the Giant Krubi, and its single blossom measured four feet in diameter, which would be something to carry in your lapel. The bulb, or corm of the plant was brought from Sumatra, whence several specimens have been brought to England and the United States. None of the imported plants has bloomed more than once, and after blooming the bulb has died. Care is being taken of the New York plant by maintaining soil and atmospheric conditions as nearly as possible like those in its original home. It is hoped that in his way new bulbs can be obtained from the original one, and that the plant may gradually be acclimated.