



From The Masthead

By The Lookout

I said the other day that if I were a millionaire well-wisher of humanity I should distribute millions of copies of the new book by G. Lowes Dickinson, English publicist, entitled: "War, Its Nature, Cause and Cure." I add to that statement that with Mr. Dickinson's book I should combine another book, also by an Englishman, "The Reformation of War," by Col. J. F. C. Fuller (published by E. P. Dutton & Co., N.Y.) ought to be read only in conjunction with such a book as Mr. Dickinson's.

Col. Fuller, a student of warfare, who has passed thru two long campaigns, describes war as it would be fought in the future. He says that the next war will be as much in advance of the last war as the last war was in advance of the war in 1914. He says that the next war will be a struggle between barbaric hordes, a struggle between the medieval and the modern, a struggle between the old and the new.

"I believe," says Col. Fuller, "that in future warfare great cities, such as London, will be attacked from the air and that a fleet of 500 airplanes each carrying 500 10-pound bombs of let us suppose, mustard gas, might cause 200,000 minor casualties and throw the whole city into panic within half an hour of their arrival. Picture, if you can, what the result will be! London for several days will be one vast raving Bedlam, the hospitals will be stormed, traffic will cease, the homeless will shriek for help, the city will be in pandemonium."

Have you ever read what the great war cost the world? You would think that those figures would be all the proof needed that another world war ought not to take place, and that all possible human effort ought to be made to prevent another war. Here are the figures of the war's cost to Great Britain alone:

Casualties—Killed, 956,023; wounded, 2,121,906.

Expenditure during the war—\$49,950,000,000.

Loans to Allies—\$7,470,000,000.

Losses at sea: Shipping and cargoes (value) \$3,750,000,000; (tonnage) \$8,000,000.

War pensions (to March, 1923)—\$2,250,000,000.

Unemployment (to March, 1923)—\$2,000,000,000.

Total (roughly)—\$65,500,000,000.

I suppose there is hardly a worse indictment that can be brought against the existing system of society, so far

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as the United States is concerned, than the number of child-workers in that country.

More than a million child wage earners are now toiling in that rich republic, and the number is growing steadily.

As a result of a long fight by social workers, labor unions, Socialists and others, a national anti-child-labor law was passed. The reactionary Supreme Court, consisting for the most part of big, fat corporation lawyers appointed thru the influence of trusts and corporations, declared the law to be unconstitutional, and it had to be repealed. And so the children are consigned to toil. The million children referred to are between the ages of ten and fifteen years.

We look back with amazement upon the institution of black slavery in the United States, and we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that chattel slavery actually existed. The thing seems very distant and unreal to us.

The day will come when people will look back upon this age and find it almost unbelievable that in the year 1923 over 1,000,000 children of tender years were toiling in the rich and powerful United States.

What are the churches doing? Is there anything that the mind of man can conceive that excites the churches for failing to agitate and campaign through the length and breadth of the land until this shameful blot is removed from the escutcheon of the nation? Thousands upon thousands of clergymen of all denominations in that country preach hundreds of thousands of sermons to millions of people. And how many sermons are preached against child labor?

I say that the failure of the churches to raise a mighty voice in unmitigated condemnation of child-labor is a failure little if any less reprehensible than the failure of some of the churches years ago over the slavery issue.

It is appropriate to print here the well-known poem by Charles Mackay:

CHILDREN'S AUCTION
Who bids for the little children—
Body, and soul and brain?
Who bids for the little children—
Young and without a stain?
"Will no one bid?" said England,
"For the souls so pure and white,
And fit for all good and evil
The world on their page may write?"

"We bid," said Pest and Plague;
"We bid for life and limb;
We bid for pain and sorrow,
Their bright young eyes shall dim.
When the children grow too many,
We'll nurse them as our own,
And hide them in secret places
Where none may hear them moan."

"I bid," said Beggary, howling;
"I bid for them, one and all!
I'll teach them a thousand lessons—
To lie, to skulk, to crawl!
They shall sleep in my lair like maggots,
They shall rot in fair sunshine;
And if they serve my purpose
I hope they'll answer mine."

"I'll bid you higher and higher,"
Said Crime, with wolfish grin;
"For I love to lead the children
Through the pleasant paths of sin.
They shall swarm in the streets to pilfer,
They shall plague the broad highway,
They shall grow too old for pity,
And ripe for the law to say."

"Give me the children,
Ye good, ye rich, ye wise,
And let the busy world spin round
While ye shut your busy eyes.
And your judges shall have work,
And your lawyers shall have the tongue,
And the jailors and policemen
Shall be fathers to the young."

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE

(From The World's Bureau)
LONDON, Sept. 10.—It seems pretty well established that the consignment of potatoes Sir Francis Drake brought home with him in 1586 was not the first to reach England. Sir Walter Raleigh having forestalled him by a few months. In Offenbun, where the French are now ruling with rods of iron—they think otherwise. Offenbun consists mainly of one long street, at one end of which stands an imposing statue whose base is decorated with potatoes. The person thus honored is Sir Francis Drake, on the ground (so the inscription states) that he introduced potatoes into Europe, and this benefited the agricultural community.

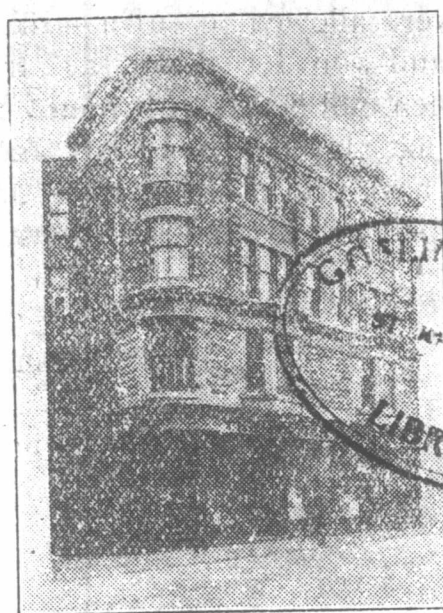
The s.s. Portia sails north when the prevailing gale moderates, to bring up crews from the Labrador coast. The ship is going direct from here to Holton, and will work south from that point. Captain T. Connors goes in charge of the ship.

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TOWELINGS.
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TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
STAIR OIL CLOTHS.
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MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
ETC.

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BOOT LACES.
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TAPES.
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QUILT COTTONS.
QUILT MUSLINS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKET ENDS.
COTTON TWEEDS.
WOOL TWEEDS.
SERGES.
ART TICKING.
SHEETINGS.
GINGHAMS.
TABLE LINENS.

PERCALES.
LININGS.
KHAKI.
DENIMS.
CREPES.
QUILTS.
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ETC., ETC.
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HERE AND THERE

THE UBIQUITOUS JACKASS
(Cape Argus)

Some years ago now a poet laureate spoke about letting the ape and tiger in human nature die. It is almost safe to assert that humanity will have even harder work with the donkey. The donkey will probably take a much longer time to eradicate.

AN UNSTABLE CONTINENT
(Springfield Republican)

Internationally Europe has seldom been in such unstable equilibrium as Mussolini has shown full appreciation of the fact. His recent performance is not to be taken as an empty gesture, and its full consequences may not for some time be apparent.

THE FULL SETTLEMENT
(Albany Knickerbocker Press)

The miners' vacation is at an end. But the old factors which made that dreary outlook remain. Time will pass and each day will bring nearer another just such danger in the anthracite situation unless there is sufficient wisdom in the industry itself, and in public office to correct this evil, until there is assurance that the supply of fuel will be continuous.

OUR SHIFTING POPULATION
(Daily Chronicle)

The night population of the City of London is less than 14,000. Its day population is over 410,000. That is an extreme instance, but it may be taken to illustrate the change that has been brought about in the life of this country by developed industrialism. Factories and commercial offices have been introduced into the middle of residential areas. They have displaced resident population, and have drawn around themselves masses of workers who live under various conditions in ever-widening circles around them.

THE UNCHRISTIAN CHRISTIAN
(Indianapolis News)

It does not seem fair to class love of power, profit and pleasure as pagan, for there have been pagan religions which taught utter renunciation of these—and the teaching was obeyed by billions of people. But they are pagan in a different—yet a very critical—sense as being opposed to Christian ideals, which, by the way, have rarely been realized. In a word, a Christian is a pagan—and of the worst sort—when he ceases to be, except in name, a Christian. Of this type of pagans there are millions today in the Christian churches.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY
(Daily Telegraph)

The threat of Italy to withdraw from the League if the League intervenes has been read with sincere and extreme regret, but the League is nothing unless it be greater than even its greatest member. The time, however, to consider the situation which in that unhappy event would be created has not yet come. We have first to await the decision of the Council. It is absolutely unjust to suggest that all the countries, and Great Britain most of all, who are members of the League of Nations, show any hostility to Italy because they uphold the Covenant of the League. On the contrary, this country especially cherishes for Italy an old and enduring friendship.

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In eighty-three years overseas travel has been built up until from its small beginnings it has reached the height of perfection and luxurious comfort that is obtainable to-day.

The Britannia, the first Cunard liner which left Liverpool for Boston and Halifax, carried sixty-three passengers and accomplished the journey in 14 days 8 hours. Her length was 207 feet, and she had a speed of 8.5 knots. To-day the Mauretania, one of the world's fastest liners, has completed the trip in 4 days 10 hours 41 minutes, while an average Cunarder with a length of 910 feet has a speed of 27.04 knots.

Whereas formerly one oil lamp sufficed to light two cabins, to-day the Aquitania has 10,000 electric lamps, while her electric power is sufficient to supply the domestic needs of a town of 70,000 inhabitants.

As compared with tub baths in passenger cabins we have to-day 105 private ordinary and shower baths, and a swimming pool, on board one liner. The morning news by wireless at the breakfast table is not the least of the wonderful achievements in the romance of world travel.

WOMAN SUFFERED FOR MONTHS

Weak and Nervous. Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Webbwood, Ont.—"I was in a very weak and run-down nervous condition, always tired from the time I got up until I went to bed. Sleep did not rest me at all. My sister recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and others told me about it, but it was from my sister's advice that I took it. It did not take long until I felt stronger, headaches left me and my appetite came back to me. I am a farmer's wife and have many things to do outside the house, such as milking, looking after the poultry, and other chores. I heartily recommend the Vegetable Compound to all who have the same trouble I had, for it is a fine medicine for women."—Mrs. LOUIS F. ELSASER, Hillcrest Farm, Webbwood, Ont.

Another Nervous Woman Finds Relief

Port Huron, Michigan.—"I suffered for two years with pains in my side, and just as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was sleepy all the day and didn't feel like doing anything, and was so nervous I would bite my finger nails. One of my friends told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me so much that I soon felt fine."—Mrs. CHARLES BEELER, 501-14th St., Port Huron, Mich.

Women who suffer from any feminine ailment should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

WILL WAGE WAR ON HIGH TARIFF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Talk that the campaign of 1924 is to be waged over the tariff issue is not by any means idle speculation. This is demonstrated by recent developments.

Complaints are being made by high tariff republicans against the new tariff law which they themselves forced through Congress and which many consumers are criticizing as unreasonably high. The ultra high tariff republicans point to the large importations of many U. S. mills and factories will be closed.

On the other hand, the democratic national committee and democratic leaders are losing no opportunity to assail the tariff law as one providing excessive rates. The democratic national committee in a statement this week calls attention to the fact that khaki for the U. S. marines—a half million yards of it—has been bought by this government in England. The Marine Corps, the committee points out, was able to get this cloth for \$180,000 less in England than in this country, and it ascribes the situation to the "republican tariff."

The democrats are omitting no chance to hit at the tariff law. At the same time, farmers' organizations are protesting against it for its products are concerned and is increasing the cost of the things he has to buy.

Disclosure of the fact the Coolidge administration is opposed to any but slight use of the flexible tariff has added fuel to the flames of the controversy.

All the indications are the tariff will be a subject of much contention in the coming session of Congress. Talk by high tariff republicans that they want still higher rates is exasperating to the low and moderate tariff men who point out the present Congress will never stand for it and hold that the country will refuse to sanction it if it becomes a clear-cut issue next year.

\$200,000 CHEYENNE SCOUT HOME

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 26.—(AP)—Boy Scouts of Cheyenne have what is declared to be the finest scout lodge in the world. It cost \$20,000 and was the gift of Harry P. Hynds of this city. It is located in the timbered hills above Big Springs, near here.

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