

"Such Was and Such Is the Part Played by the German Magnates"

By JOSEPH CAILLAUX, in Current History Magazine.

GERMANY, naturally, did not fail to take advantage of the underlying difference in policy between the victorious powers. It confirmed her in the design which her captains of industry had conceived and imposed on the vacillating government, namely to evade the payment of reparations.

Germany before the war was a vast firm, an immense factory, if one prefers that term, of which all the parts were closely welded together. The mines, the factories of Alsace, of Lorraine and of Upper Silesia, were incorporated in the edifice, which was supported by the gigantic props called customs duties and especially by the trusts. The enormous structure was bound to collapse whenever one of its parts was torn away, or one of its props damaged.

The great German industrial magnates have not understood, or else have not wished to understand, the significance of the defeat inflicted on their country. Instead of reaching the conclusion that the force of circumstances compelled them to establish German economic life on the basis of formulas new to them, but similar to those of their Anglo-Saxon rivals, they undertook, immediately after their defeat, to carry out the designs that they had previously cherished, that is, to construct, by artificial processes, an industrial system so strong that it would be able to crush the universe.

Had territory, rich in mines and factories, been taken away from them? What did that matter? They could procure from foreign sources the ore supplies that were indispensable. By means of great internal works they would create economic conditions which would permit them to transport their raw material at little expense, and also to replace the factories they had lost.

But money, much money, would be required for all that. How could they find it? By selling, in foreign markets, mark currency, a proceeding which Professor Cassel, whom no one can tax with hatred of Germany, has called "the most gigantic swindling operation that the world has ever known." When one pursues such objectives and undertakes to use all the resources of the nation to acquire mines in Austria, Sweden and Chile, to deepen ports, to dig canals, one cannot dream of paying indemnities to conquerors. Such was and such is the part played by the German magnates.

Alaska Has Disclosed to an Astonished World Its Wealth and Possibilities

By J. J. UNDERWOOD, in "Alaska, an Empire in the Making."

The years that have passed since Alaska came into the possession of the United States have disclosed to an astonished world its great wealth and wonderful possibilities. Its auriferous gravels have yielded untold treasure; its colonies of seal and other mammals have loaded the markets with valuable and beautiful furs; its seas have given up their wealth of food fishes; its barren tundras have presented us the nucleus of the reindeer industry and taught a lesson in the civilization of savage tribes; its agricultural possibilities promise returns in excess of all expectations; its unmeasured timber areas will furnish wood pulp and lumber long after other forests have been exhausted; and its undeviled coal-mines suggest a national opulence beyond the dreams of avarice.

It may sound like a wild dream to say that within a few years, European immigrants, instead of landing at New York, will land on the Pacific coast, to make productive the unoccupied areas of land in the West and in Alaska.

But it is a dream that likely will come true, for Alaska is capable of raising every pound of beef, every sort of vegetable, and every pound of butter or other dairy product that her people will need till the white population increases to two hundred times its present number.

Fifty Millions of Farm Loans With But Thirteen Defaults in Six Years

By GUY HUSTON, President American Association.

Out of \$50,000,000 in loans made in Iowa and Illinois by the Chicago Joint Stock Land bank, only thirteen defaults have occurred in six years. One-crop farmers are the deepest sufferers now, because they have not been able to take advantage of the new economics of modern farm equipment. Ninety per cent of the borrowers among the farmers are carrying on in good shape. The farming business is not as bad as painted. More than 50 per cent of the farmers are clear of debt and 90 per cent of the other 50 per cent are in good condition.

Only six per cent of the land classified as "agricultural land" is real "plow land." Only 25 per cent of the land in the country is agricultural land, which is valued at \$67,000,000,000. The estimated value of crops this year is about \$8,500,000,000, which is not such a bad return, even with labor costs taken out.

The farmer with a 240-acre farm, worth \$50,000, with clod breakers and modern equipment, is making money. The small farmer, on land less valuable with no machinery equipment and small production to the acre, is in a bad fix, but so are manufacturers in the city in poor locations, ill equipment and lack of knowledge.

"If Someone Would Invent Solar Engine of Five Per Cent Efficiency"

By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, in Science News Bulletin.

The greatest waste is our failure to utilize, not our carelessness in methods of utilization. We waste 50 per cent of our petroleum through irrational and competitive drilling. We waste two-thirds of our coal before its energy gets into the engine. But we waste all of the sunshine that falls upon our arid region lands, and that means a greater loss of energy than we get from all our oil and coal. The richest region in the United States is Death valley, California. If some one would invent a solar engine with an efficiency of even five per cent, it would add incalculably to the wealth of the country through the utilization of the wasted sunbeams that fall upon our arid land.

Here is a prize bigger than any grasped by coal kings and oil magnates. But nobody comes forward to claim it. Yet very likely the knowledge necessary to achieve this supreme triumph of chemical engineering is already in existence—somewhere.

If it is not, there is certainly enough brain-power in the world to solve the problem if it were set to work at it. We are all of us the poorer because of this waste of ideas and inventive genius.



If you have a word of cheer That may light the pathway drear Of a brother pilgrim here, Let him know.

Show him you appreciate What he does, and do not wait Till the heavy hand of Fate Lay him low.

If your heart contains a thought That will brighter makes his lot, Then, in mercy, hide it not; Tell him so.

—J. A. Egerton.

MORE CELERY COMBINATIONS

Celery makes a very pretty garnish when curled. Cut it in two-inch lengths with a sharp knife; beginning at the outside of the stalk, make fine cuts to the center, leaving a bit to hold the spray together; turn the other end of the stalk and cut in the same way. Drop the pieces thus shredded into ice-cold water and in an hour they will be curled. These curled pieces may be used in salads with other vegetables or fruits, or they may be used as a garnish for a dish.

Hashed Potatoes With Celery.—Melt one and one-half tablespoonsful of butter over a moderate fire; put in one cupful of finely chopped celery; cook for fifteen minutes, stirring occasionally, then add two cupfuls of cold boiled potatoes, finely chopped and cook until slightly colored. When nearly done season with salt and pepper and serve sprinkled with chopped parsley.

Scrambled Eggs With Celery.—Melt one tablespoonful of butter; add four tablespoonfuls of chopped celery; cook slowly for fifteen minutes; add four eggs and stir until set; season well and serve at once.

Baked Celery With Cheese.—To two cupfuls of celery, cooked until tender, cut in inch pieces, prepare one cupful of white sauce and dice one cupful of good, snappy cheese. In a baking dish put a layer of celery; cover with a layer of cheese, then the cheese with a layer of white sauce. Repeat, using the above proportion; finish the top with white sauce covered with buttered crumbs. Put into the oven long enough to brown the crumbs and thoroughly heat the dish. Over-cooking will toughen the cheese and make it stringy, unattractive and hard to digest.

God never wants anything. God never forgets anything. God never loses anything. Though he holds the world in the hollow of his hand He will yet remember each of us, and the part we play in the eternal drama.—Anna Robertson Brown.

THE FRUIT CLOSET SHELF

In these days of abundance we must provide for the future—when winter comes—and fresh vegetables and fruits are limited in variety. Here is an old-fashioned pickle which, though some work to prepare, is worth all the trouble it makes.

Virginia Mixed Pickle.—Slice half a peck of green tomatoes and 15 medium-sized onions. Cut four heads of cabbage as for slaw (that is, shred very fine), quarter 25 cucumbers and cut into two-inch pieces leaving the peel on. Add one-half peck of small onions. Mix with salt and let stand twenty-four hours, drain and squeeze dry as possible and cover with vinegar and water. Let stand a day or two, drain again and mix with one ounce of celery seed, one-half ounce of ground cinnamon, one-fourth cupful of white pepper, one-half pound of white mustard seed, one pint of grated horse radish, two ounces of turmeric. Boil six quarts of vinegar and pour boiling hot over the pickles. Do this three mornings in succession, using the same vinegar each time. The third morning add one pound of sugar to the vinegar; then mix one cupful of olive oil with one-half cupful of ground mustard and add when the pickles are cold.

Tomato Butter.—Take seven pounds of ripe tomatoes peeled and sliced, three pounds of sugar, one ounce each of whole cinnamon and cloves and one pint of vinegar. Boil three hours; during the last of the cooking stir to keep from scorching. This may be kept in unsealed jars.

Red Pepper Jam.—Take twelve large, sweet red peppers, remove the seeds and put through the meat chopper, using the medium knife. Sprinkle with a tablespoonful of salt and let stand three or four hours. Drain, put into a kettle and add one pint of vinegar and three cupfuls of sugar. Boil gently until of the consistency of jam—about an hour. Pour into sterilized glasses and when cold cover with paraffin. This makes six glasses.

Spiced Cranberries.—Take two quarts of cranberries, one and one-third cupfuls of vinegar, two-thirds of a cupful of water, six cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one tablespoonful of cloves and the same of ground allspice. Combine all the ingredients, boil gently for forty-five minutes, stirring often. Seal in glasses.

Nellie Maxwell

NOVELTIES IN DAY DRESSES;

FOR SCHOOL OR BUSINESS

FASHION and fickleness have been associated in our minds for so long that thinking of one suggests the other. But, for once in the history of dress, stylists complain, not of the fickleness, but of the steadfastness of fashion. It seems that the straight-line dress and the cloche hat have outlasted their welcome, so far as creators of styles are concerned. But, in spite of interesting substitutes of

tine might be used for the embroidered, pointed panel at the front of the other dress, and a similar decoration appears on the pockets, but in the sleeves the colored embroidery is unexpectedly omitted.

Prep school clothes and the clothes of the young lady who goes to college come in for a great deal of criticism from the older people if they do not conform strictly to what the



Two Conservative Dresses.

older people consider proper and suitable for the age and occasion. Sometimes their criticisms are unfair and unreasonable, but more often they feel that Young Miss America has overstepped the bounds of good taste in dressing for the classroom.

Designers have therefore compromised with the feminine public and are offering dresses that stick closely to the straight line but adroitly introduce draperies, diagonal tiers, godets and panels. These presage a flaring skirt line and are intended to lure us away from too much simplicity in the silhouette. Many skirts are fluted at the side and back, or even all around, as shown in the two day dresses pictured here.

For dresses of this kind, polster

Two good-looking, stylish and practical school frocks are shown in the illustration. That at the left is of wool crepe with an indistinct plaid pattern. Collar, pockets and the front of the blouse are bound with white silk. The elbow-length sleeve has cuffs of the same silk and are finished with tabs and covered buttons.

For a between-season school frock the costume at the right recommends itself. It is the popular blouse and skirt combination of cream crepe de chine and a knitted fabric in black and white and may be worn very comfortably with a little sweater coat



Suitable for School or Business Wear.

twill, a will corda, jersey, matelasse and charmeen (which resembles broadcloth) and other woolsens are used. Dark brown, blue and black share honors in color and are almost universally brightened by touches of vivid color in their decorations. In the dress at the right a belt appears, brightened with varicolored embroidery that reappears on the end of hanging straps, where it is accented by a fan of monkey fur placed back of it. The sleeves in this frock have a long puff at the forearm.

when days are neither warm nor cold. The blouse and wide band about the skirt are of the fiber fabric, while the sleeve, band and upper part of the skirt are of the crepe de chine. Combinations less easily soiled but equally attractive could be had with green or gray with blue. Both garments show good designing.

Julia Bottomley

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A Million a Year. Only 21 persons in the United States in 1921 filed income tax returns showing net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more. Ninety-two per cent of all returns were filed by persons who had net incomes of \$3,000 or less.

With old age comes the knowledge of lost opportunities.

It All Depends. Guy—Do you think it possible to love two girls at the same time? Girl—Not if they know it.

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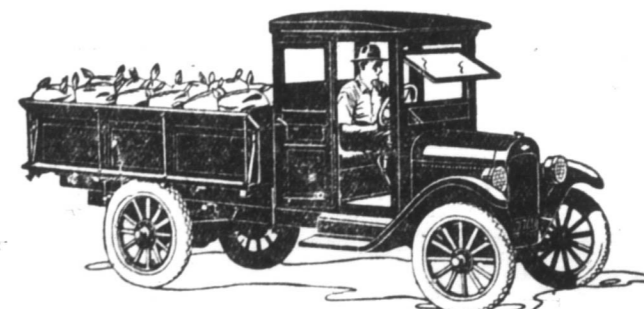
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Intuition. Mrs. What do you think of my new bathing suit, dear? Mr.—Well, ah, hum, to tell you the truth, my dear— Mrs.—Stop right there. If you're going to talk like that I don't want to hear another word.

Speed Is Dangerous. He—Why do blushing creep over girls' faces? She—Because if they ran they would kick up too much dust.—Answers.

16,500,000 Books Printed. Basing conclusions on what is considered reliable data, an English librarian estimates that since the invention of printing in Europe in the fifteenth century the output of the world's book presses has amounted to about 16,500,000 titles, of which some 4,400,000 have been printed since 1900. The librarian believes that perhaps 20,000 of all the books printed still possess value.—Scientific American.

Don't forget that a flatterer always has an ax to grind.

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