

MAKING HISTORY THROUGH CHARITY

Near East Relief Is World's Greatest Charity, Says Annual Report to Congress.

MILLION GIVERS DURING YEAR

What Dawes Plan Did for Europe, Philanthropy Is Doing in Bible Lands.

The state committee of Near East Relief has received from Washington a copy of the organization's annual report, which was laid before the Senate a few days ago by its presiding officer, Vice President Dawes, who happens also to be one of the national trustees of the relief organization. This report is filed with Congress annually in accordance with the national charter of Near East Relief, and embodies a full account of the work done during the calendar year. The report says in part:

"In principle what the Dawes Committee did in Europe in 1924, American philanthropy has attempted to do in the Near East. A demonstration

consideration is given to the individual child and the safeguarding of his future. Personal inspection and later supervision is required in every home or environment in which a child is placed.

"When one notes that the largest child-welfare organization in America has placed only 2,235 children in the prosperous homes of this country in twenty-five years' time, one realizes the task involved in finding homes for 12,000 orphan children in a single year in the midst of the social and political chaos of the Near East. In the opinion of some, the outpouring has been too drastic for the good of the children, but it has been necessitated by financial limitations. Apparently the saturation point has been reached, for the time being, in some areas."

Large Deficit From Smyrna

The total disbursements during the year were \$3,966,339, leaving a balance on the year's operations of \$298,393, which has been applied to the deficit remaining from the Smyrna disaster. The balance sheet at the end of the year shows a remaining deficit of \$298,339.

Total expenditures by the Near East Relief since its organization have been \$90,337,820, of which \$24,000,000 was spent in Armenia, \$20,000,000 in Turkey, \$11,000,000 in Syria and Palestine, \$7,500,000 in Mesopotamia and Persia, and \$3,800,000 in Greece. During the same period, the "national headquarters expense," including administration, publicity and supervision, was \$4,538,000, or approximately

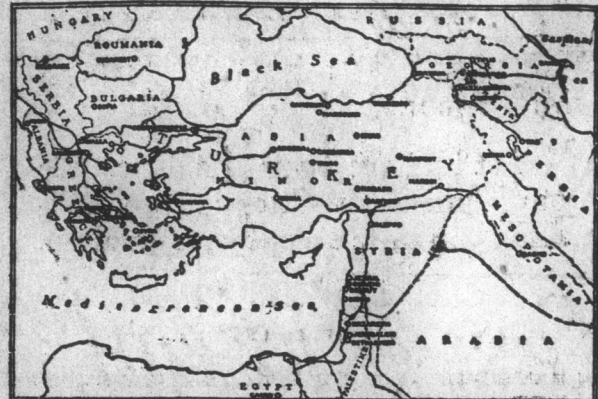
Farm Woman Produces the Best Ear of Corn in United States



America's best ear of corn has been produced by a woman farmer of Illinois, for which achievement she won the \$1,000 prize offered by the National Seed Corn show, held under the auspices of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The feminine champion corn grower is Mrs. Elsa M. Paluska of Waverly, Ill., who received the announcement of her victory over more than 27,000 farmers of 45 states on her fifth wedding anniversary. The judges declared that the test showed the ear was 100 per cent perfect.

Five years ago Mrs. Paluska and her husband started farming in Morgan county, with only \$25 in the family coffers. Now they are working a 100-acre farm, and that they are good farmers is evidenced by the fact that they test all their seed corn for germination power and disease resistance before planting.

The winning ear was a hybrid, the result of a cross between yellow corn and red corn. Back in 1846 James E. Reed, an Ohio farmer, moved to Tazewell county, Illinois, and began to grow corn. It was he who made the cross and the prize-winning ear was a descendant of that mating.



THE WORK OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF IS BEING DONE IN SIX COUNTRIES BORDERING ON THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS

of ways and means of international reconstruction was not only a prime essential of good relief, but it became peculiarly necessary in 1924 to enable American philanthropy adequately to round out its work.

"The chain of orphanages that Near East Relief has built up overseas is the most remarkable success of continuing charity that the American people has ever achieved; for the raising of money in a spurt after some great catastrophe is child's play compared with the continuous support, year in and year out, of children salvaged from death in such catastrophe.

Volunteer Workers Everywhere

More than a million Americans contributed \$4,265,322 to Near East Relief during the past year. But even more significant than this financial response was the large enlistment of volunteer workers throughout the United States. Local committees in every state of the Union included 12,000 persons in their active membership. The National Woman's Committee had the organized assistance of 45,725 women's organizations and clubs. More than a hundred nationwide Advisory Committees, representing various religious, political, social or commercial groups, co-operated in nationwide promotion of Near East Relief. It has been this volunteer service on a large scale which has made possible the effective and economical collection of funds necessary for the overseas operations.

"The general policy in our work abroad during the year has been to confine activities, as largely as practicable, to orphanage and child-welfare work. In a war-ravaged, impoverished area, where 28 per cent of the population are refugees and where the wholesale exchanges of the populations are still in progress with an inevitable accompaniment of suffering, reduction of the relief program has not been easy."

During the past year the service of Near East Relief abroad reached 554,978 persons, of whom the great majority were women and children. This service included food, medical aid, education, clothing and personal service, such as the release of Greek military and civil prisoners and the supervision of refugee emigration. Children in orphanages numbered 41,962 at the beginning of the year; children supervised and subsidized in families were 13,774, and children in special schools were 1,454. The institutions supported were as follows: 46 orphanages, 65 hospitals and clinics, and 23 special schools and other institutions. The report adds:

Children Placed in Homes

"Every effort is being made to de-institutionalize the orphanage and child-welfare work and to provide homes or self-supporting employment for all the children as rapidly as possible. The statistics reveal an unprecedented achievement in child placement. During 1924 a total of 14,159 children were placed in homes, apprenticed or otherwise brought into comparatively normal, social and economic relationships. During 1924 an additional 13,900 were similarly placed. This means the placing out of one child every ten minutes of each working day throughout the two years. In every instance personal

five per cent, of which more than half was met by special contributions for expense and interest on bank balances.

Anti-Malaria Campaign

"The outstanding cause of the Near East is malaria," says a report. "During the past year the Near East Relief conducted a comprehensive demonstration of anti-malaria technique at Corinth, Greece, where the disease was making heavy inroads in the American orphanages. The American director had succumbed to the disease and several of the American nurses were likewise victims. Children were ill by the hundreds.

"A survey of the local surroundings of the orphanage showed that 54 per cent of the native population were infected. The Near East Relief mobilized sanitary engineers to find the root of the epidemic. The source was a vast swamp covering more than a square mile, and acres of vineyards from which the malarial mosquitoes swept over the whole valley of Corinth.

War on Mosquitoes

"With Greek government support, the Americans obtained authority to drain the swamps and enforce rigid sanitary regulations in the town. Ninety orphan boys did the work, assisted by squads of refugee laborers. After two months' work the swamp was dry; fifty miles of irrigation ditches had been completed; 783 open wells had been covered; 20 reservoirs were filled biweekly; 300 houses were under constant inspection, a small river channel had been deepened, and 2,000 pounds of petroleum was being used weekly for oiling stagnant water.

"Thus the mosquito plague was got under control, and instead of 14,000 cases of virulent malaria per month, as in the previous year, not a single new case of malaria was reported in August. The percentage of children ill from malaria dropped from 56 to 4 per cent.

Homes for Refugees

Discussing the refugee problem in Greece, the report says:

"When the allied nations sought a solution of the greatest human problem since the days of Moses—the repatriation of a million Turkish-speaking Greeks, who were refugees from Turkey—America provided the man to lead the effort in the founder and executive committee of the Near East Relief, Henry Morgenthau.

"Near East Relief is nominating one of its own officials to this high international task with no less modesty. It was essential that American philanthropy promote all possible means of helping Greece to restore itself so that thousands of orphan children could eventually leave the orphanages.

"Beyond the high sentimental value of participating in the giving of work to refugee families, it was a plain case of necessity for stabilizing the regions surrounding the American orphanages in order to complete the job of child relief."

Dawes and the Senate

Philadelphia Record

If the country were in desperate need of more laws every obstacle in the way of legislation ought to be removed, debate curtailed or entirely cut out, and suspension of the rules should be permanent instead of occasional. If, on the other hand, the country is in dire need of better legislation, more carefully considered, more fully debated, with greater opportunities for reflection, there should be the least possible restriction on debate, and time spent on consideration should not be deemed wasted, even if some members of Congress are undeniably prolix and occasionally some member should engage in the cheerful task of talking a measure to death.

Vice President Dawes, imbued with the idea that if he can make himself a sufficiently dramatic figure in our politics during the next three years he can get the Republican Presidential nomination, is now engaged in an attack upon the rules of the Senate, of which body he is not a member, though he presides, and in which he may vote on a tie if he happens to be present. But his talk about the unconstitutional veto of legislation by a single Senator is a grotesque exaggeration, and as he admits that the rules are the growth of 119 years they are entitled to more respectful consideration than he gives them, than he gave them when, upon taking the oath of office as Vice-President and never having had the experience of being a member, he had the curiosity to bad taste to launch a diatribe against them. Mere age gives some title to respect.

The House of Representatives is a large body, 435 members at present. In so large a body the means of checking debate are necessary, and a suspension of the rules to close debate is comparatively easy. This restriction has been abused more times than the right of every Senator to unlimited debate has been. It is true that the Senate is a much larger body than it used to be, and many of its members are very slightly amenable to the considerations that once restrained every Senator from holding the floor unreasonably. But it remains true that the Senate will never be much larger than it is, 96 members, and it is of enormous importance that there should be one body where debate may be full, and where a two-thirds majority cannot gag the minority and rush a measure through without full consideration.

Yet there is a restriction upon Senate debate. Eight years ago, in consequence of the determination of a handful of "wild men" to obstruct the call which the nation felt to save the world from German domination, a rule for closure was agreed to. It is a somewhat difficult process, but it can be effected in an emergency, and it never should be used except in an emergency, a very great one. Cautious, party rule, the tyranny of majorities, and the need of affording the minority ample opportunity even, if on rare occasions, they make an unreasonable use of it.

"The fact of 'talking a bill to death' can only be accomplished when the adjournment is very near, and the cases in which an obstinate man performs this act are very few. They afford no justification for the raid which the chamber of 'brass tacks' has undertaken. A number of years ago Senator Carter talked a river and harbor bill to death because it was not balanced by a huge appropriation for irrigation in the arid States. But a delay of a year in river and harbor works was not vital, and the arid States got their measure at the next session. When Congress ended its session last summer several measures failed because one Senator held the floor against them. But the bills were not especially important, and they merely went over to the next session. Nothing in the public welfare justifies the heat of the Vice-President and his picturesque exaggerations in denouncing the parliamentary practice of 119 years.

"Why do you call that a one man dog, Sam?" asked Col. Culpepper, inspecting the savage looking mongrel that his colored retainer was leading down the street.

"Well, sah, 'ese one man am all dat sats at one time, sah."

The Rising Tide of Crime

The Pathfinder

It took the murder of a relative of a New York official to drive home to authorities of that city the menace of its gun-toting taxi drivers. Many crime was laid at the door of Manhattan's army of public chauffeurs but no general clean-up was attempted until someone dear to the higher-ups chanced to fall victim to a taxi driver's gun. Then the police made a surprise inspection of the 18,000 taxis, stopping them at a certain time all over the city. They found many weapons and arrested many drivers. The raid brought to light some old offenders in the guise of hackers. Some taxis were deserted in the middle of the streets by drivers who fled.

There has been much criticism of Chicago for making a hero out of a gunman and head of a vice, bootlegging and gambling ring, who was shot by his enemies there recently. Thousands of persons, including public officials, honored his memory by attending the funeral.

The crime wave has reached such proportions in Boston that Mayor Curley has asked newspapers to stop exploiting crime by printing crime news. He wants more publicity for jail sentences and less attention to fruitless search for offenders. State's Attorney Crowe of Chicago, however, defends the printing of crime news but doesn't want the papers to hurt the public's confidence in the machinery used to enforce law.

Illinois bankers have organized their own police force to cope with the increasing number of bank robberies. They have purchased several thousand rifles, revolvers and thousands of rounds of ammunition for the use of bank guards. In Philadelphia 35 armored "bandit-chaser" cars have been put on 24 hour patrol duty because of many bold robberies.

The spread of a forime in a "condition that alarms us," declared Gov. Silzer of New Jersey in urging Jersey justice to be extreme, finds a similarity between present conditions and the times of Dick Turpin, the only difference being that "where there was one Dick Turpin we now find 50 and some of them bobbed-haired."

Rev. I. M. Margaret of Kansas City lays some of the crimes in that city to the influence of burlesque shows. "These shows," he says, "are 10 times more demoralizing than the saloons were. Most of the men and women who attend such shows he calls 'moral degenerates and morons.' The Chicago appellate court brands as 'immoral' and a fitting subject for the censor's ears, 'Wild West movies or other pictures where a character kills for personal revenge or some similar motive.'

"There is no excuse for a man going out to rob with a pistol; such a man intends to shoot rather than be frustrated," says Frank Brooks, of Boston, president of a parole board, in appealing for stiffer sentences. Thomas Mott Osborne, former Sing Sing warden, contends that increasing the severity of sentence merely increases the violence of crime.

Anyhow, there are about 10,000 murders in this country a year. About \$3,000,000,000 in goods and money is stolen annually. Chicago has a murder a day; New York has 12 times as many murders, as London and hold-ups are everyday occurrences in almost every station. Over 8,000 persons were reported "missing" in New York city last year. The Los Angeles crime commission finds that seven per cent of the county jail inmates are college graduates as against six and one-half per cent in ordinary civil life; 32 1/2 per cent had college training and 45 per cent are high school graduates.

In the old days engineers used to be hard-bitten individuals, grimy of fat and gnarled of countenance. Nowadays they are sometimes girls with bobbed hair, ready to take on every and any job connected with engines. Such a one in Miss Annette Ashberry, who is credited with being England's woman engineer. Not only has she established a successful engineering business of her own, but her merit has been recognized by the Society of Engineers, who have elected her a member, the first of her sex to be honored by the society since its formation in 1854.

VISITING JUDGE ISSUES WARNING

Judge Watkins Says Fathers Are Paying Price With Souls of Boys and Girls.

Statesville, April 21.—Judge H. H. Watkins, of South Carolina, who is holding federal court here this week in the place of Judge E. Y. Webb, who is exchanging courts with Judge Watkins, preliminary to his charge to the grand jury yesterday in opening court, made complimentary remarks concerning the citizenship of Statesville, and said that his first impression of North Carolina had been gained about 30 years ago when he used to spend part of the summers in one of the mountain sections of the state. Then he was impressed with the lack of roads, with the prevalence of poverty and ignorance; with the universal lack of observance of the whiskey laws. However, he stated, that he was impressed with two distinct qualities of the people—hospitality and bravery—the two most essential qualities on which to build a strong citizenship.

Recently, he stated, he had revised his opinion, North Carolina is making more progress than any of the states. He finds as a reason for this that the people are true Anglo Saxons and happy. They are beginning to build right. But he finds that our progress in wealth and civilization is ahead of our observance of the law. This is especially true as to the violation of national prohibition laws. Men in most respectable positions of state and society keep a little for their own use. They are warned to stop and think of what they are doing. Their children know what they are doing; they know their fathers are violating the laws. The fathers are paying the price with the boy's soul and the daughter's virtue.

The court and officers cannot make a proper show of correcting the situation without a strong, healthy public sentiment to back them, he said.

In addition to fifteen relay races there will be nine special track and field events on the program of the University of Kepeas relay carnival to be held April 18. It will be the first time that distance running events have been included in the program.

The credit of having formed the first women's club in America, a sometimes claimed for Anne Hutchinson, who gathered the women of the early Massachusetts colony together to discuss the sermons of the ministers.

CHASE FINDS SOUTH IS LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

"Go South, Young Man" Is Present-Day Slogan, He Says, Returning From Tour.

Chapel Hill, April 20. "Go South, young man, go South," that is the country's new slogan, Dr. H. W. Chase, president of the University of North Carolina, who has just returned from a two-week's visit of southern colleges and universities told the student body here in chapel today, in describing impressions gained from his tour. That slogan bids fair to replace the "Go West" urge of a generation or two ago, President Chase said. "It is increasingly clear that the south is going to be the land of opportunity," he said in telling of his visit. "Everywhere I was impressed by the faith I found in that, and by the way in which the people spoke of the leadership of the state of North Carolina in the whole movement.

"If I were, as you men are, on the threshold of a career, I would not hesitate for two minutes to stay in the south and play my part in the advances that are scheduled to take place here during your generation. I think it gives your work here added significance to realize that you are now preparing yourselves for taking part in such a great future. Trained men are one of the south's greatest needs; it is your business to train yourself that you may do your full share in the splendid developments that lie ahead."

President Chase made the two-week tour in company with Dr. Beardsley Ruml, director of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial foundation; Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the school of public welfare of the university, and

Leonard Outhwaite, also of the Rockefeller foundation. The party visited institutions in six southern states; North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

"I have come back with an immense faith in the future of the south," he concluded. "It is impossible to see within few days' time such a wide variety as is offered by the fertile fields of south Georgia and Mississippi, the beginning of great industries in Alabama, with its immense future power at Muscle Shoals, the pasture lands of middle Tennessee, without a sense of the enormous potentialities of this whole southern territory."

Foreigners in Sweden Only One Per Cent of Population.

Stockholm, April 21.—Sweden's population as shown by a report of the royal bureau of statistics is slightly more than 6,000,000, and the entire Swedish nationality, wherever domiciled is estimated at close to 9,000,000. It is shown that 780,000 native born Swedes live outside the country, of which 625,000 are in the United States; 30,000 in Canada; 50,000 in Norway and 36,000 in Denmark.

The Swedish race in Finland, dating back several centuries, numbers about 350,000, while the total Swedish stock in the United States, including immigrants and their children, was 1,457,382 in 1920.

The foreign born inhabitants of Sweden number 57,832, or less than one per cent of the total population. Another fact brought out by the report is that 90 per cent of the total population belongs officially to the Established State Church.

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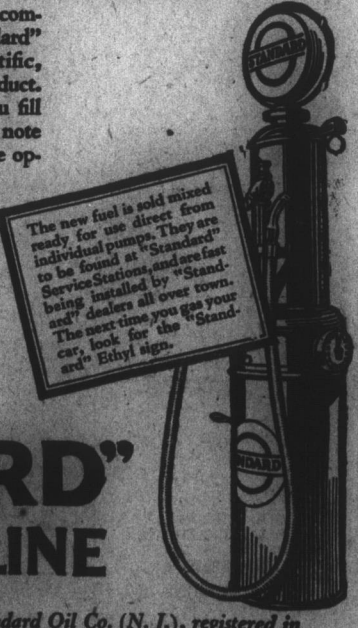
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A number of dealers in this city carry the new fuel—"Standard" Ethyl—as well as the old reliable "Standard" Gasoline. Both are on sale at "Standard" Service Stations and at several "Standard" Ethyl pumps throughout town. Try some today and add one more thrill to motoring.

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