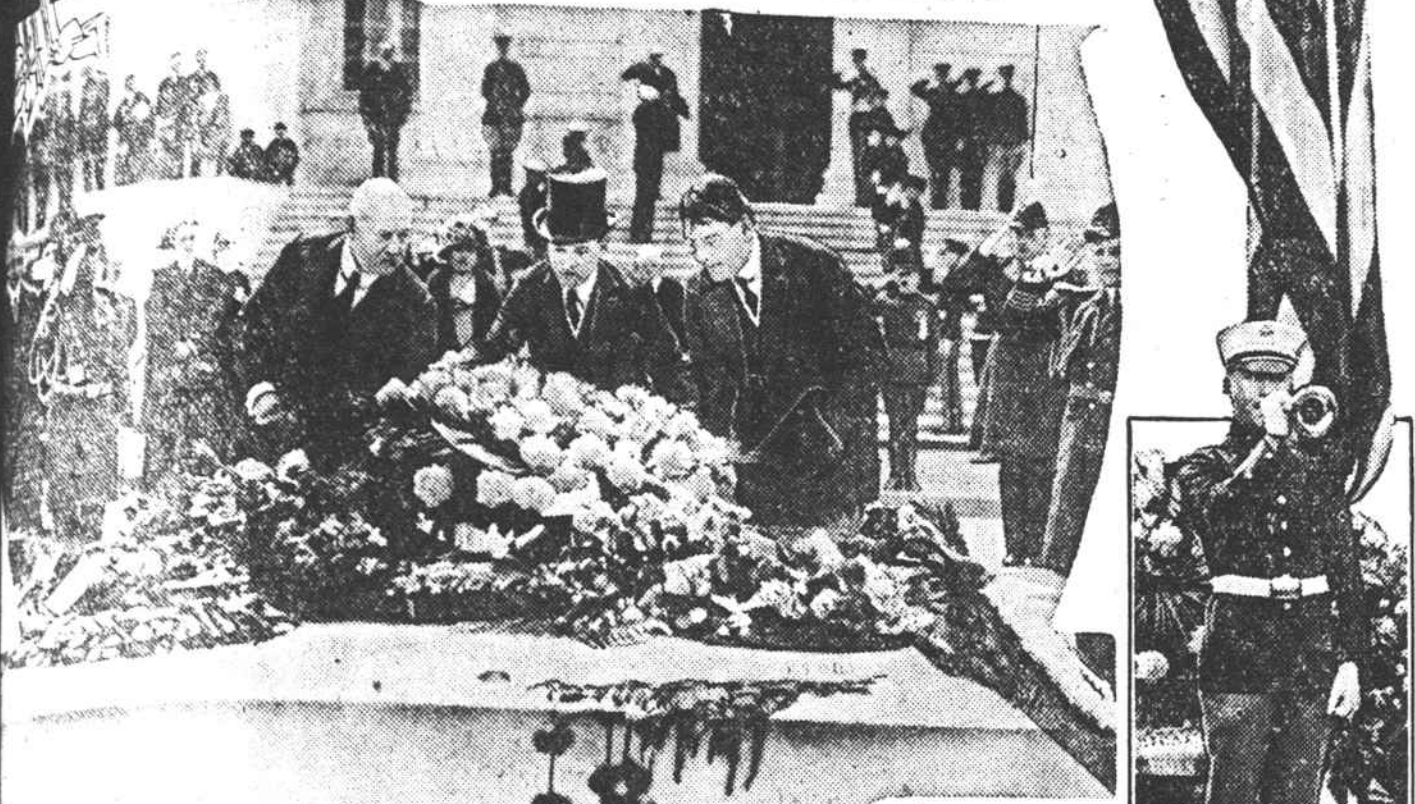


# Six Years After



ARMISTICE DAY, 1924, Holds Promise for Future

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

ARMISTICE DAY, 1924—six years after that blessed night when the doughboys in the trenches on the firing line built fires in the open and slept under the stars, undisturbed by the whine of shell or airplane's drone. And now for the first time in all those six years a promise of order from out the chaos following the greatest war of all history!

Also 1924 brings to its close a stupendous decade. Ten years ago the German empire towered a new colossus over the world. Now the imperial German empire lies in the dust. Her mighty army is gone. Her flag is deep in Scapa Flow. Her kaiser is a fugitive, hiding in exile. Her money is gone. Her power, France, with Alsace and Lorraine again, keeps the watch on the Rhine. There was a government of the mallet fist and the fist. Now a socialistic republic, striving to preserve its nationality, with a mortgaged future—Hungary, dismembered, is now none other than a puppet state, bankrupt and struggling for its very existence. Russia, once the mightiest of empires, is now a collection of provinces, a menace to all civilization. In the grip of a dictator, is emerging from chaotic chaos. France, the military power of the hour, has made new alliances and is reluctant to loosen her clutch. England, proud "Mistress of the Seas," mother of mighty dominions, is now secure on her island throne, experiments with a socialistic government, her mighty empire of commonwealths that may break up at any time. The Balkans are in the throes of nationalistic, struggling for the breath of life. And the new classes have been wiped out, wealth piled up, old barriers thrown down and new ones piled up. New problems arise as old ones are solved.

America, in comparison with all this, is a heaven on earth. Rich, powerful and secure, we are the envy of all mankind. None gainsays our power. Our favor is eagerly sought. To aid in our responsibility. To aid without foreign entanglements in our problem. We have no urge for conquest, no desire for domination. Our wish is for peace and independence.

Germany in the six years, has gradually come to accept our attitude as sincere and reasonable. It has ceased to fear us as an aggressive nation. It has come to learn that we will not use force and that we look for payment of our debts. At least it appears to have made up its mind to do its best work out its own salvation. The festering sore of all Europe is about to be cleansed by the application of the American method, with legitimate American methods. There is a fair way to be outlawed and arbitration to place by the nations. There is a way to have turned from madness to sanity. France and England have set an example of agreement. Science hastens to bring all mankind that another method may not merely the extinction of the human race.

It is to be sure, in China and the Middle East, and in Arabia, but there is no world danger in any of it. And the spirit of war spirit by Japan, angered by the loss of her nationals from America and

## ARMISTICE DAY, 1924

Two minutes' silence—while we share The silence of the men who gave Their lives and all that makes life fair: The age-long silence of the grave.

Face to the East! And murmur a prayer For the lads who forever have gone "Over There."

If ye break faith with us who die, We shall not sleep, though poppies grow In Flanders' fields.

"Let's go!" the eager Yankee cried. And did he? Ask the Hun. Our answer is that Nation's Shrine—His tomb in Arlington—The Great Unknown, picked in the dark From out an untended grave. Unnamed, unsung, without a mark Of the glory of the brave. So this shall be by all men read—While grass shall grow and waters run And sire shall hand the Flag to son—"IN HONOR OF OUR UNKNOWN DEAD!"

Hoh, the Henglah an' the Hirlsh an' the 'owlin' Scotliss too. The Canucks an' Haustriee-uns an' the 'airy French polli—The hony thing that bothered hus hin hall hour staggerin' ranks Was wot in 'ell would 'appen when the 'Uns they 'it the Yanks! The hony thing that bothered hus them bad days hin July Was 'ow in 'ell the line'd 'old, hif they should run awy.

My word! hit 'appened sudden! 'E 'it 'em 'ard, the 'Un! An' we seen the Yanks a-runnin'—Gaw Blimy, 'ow! But the hony thing that bothered hus that seen the Yanks begin Was 'ow in 'ell to stop them 'fore they got hinto Berlin!

Hats off! Along the street there comes Over the steel-tipped, ordered lips. A flash of bugles, a ruff of drums, A blaze of color beneath the sky: Hats off! The Flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great, Fought to make and to save the State; Weary marches and sinking ships; Cheers of victory on dying lips; March of a strong land's swift increase; Equal justice, right and law; Stately honor and reverent awe; Sign of a nation, great and strong; To ward her people from foreign wrong; Prides and glory and honor—all Live in the Colors to stand or fall.

other countries. But all the world has known of Japan's attitude toward the white races. Her formal declaration does no harm, since it will be many a year before she can get herself ready to fight. But unless England stands by her dominions and commonwealths against Japan, she may lose them. And there may be a new "Monroe Doctrine of the Pacific."

Armistice day—how shall it be celebrated here in America? It is too soon to say, for it is a national holiday in the making and the history that shall give its final form is still in the making. Armistice day can come to its own in America only after the World war's aftermath shall have established its true significance to America. Even

the last few months have made history here at home that may have its bearing on the Armistice day of the future.

The American world flyers have completed their momentous journey. Does their exploit mean that our physical isolation is a delusion? Does it mean that the day of the dreadnaught is over? The Navy department has begun a comprehensive study of the relative values of vessel and submarine aircraft.

Our first "Defense Test Day" under the new national defense act has come and gone. It was a success, in the view of the War department. Exercises were held in more than 6,534 cities and towns and more than 16,792,781 citizens took part. The day marked the retirement from active service of Gen. John J. Pershing, and the culmination of a specific task in national defense preparation to which he has devoted himself largely since the close of the World war. Probably not less than twenty million people listened in when General Pershing's thanks for the loyal co-operation of his fellow citizens was broadcast to the people.

Forty thousand members of the American Legion met in their sixth convention, staged an impressive parade, and declared for a program of stalwart Americanism. When will the Legion enter politics? And what will be the result?

Tramp, tramp, tramp! The streets of the national capital resound to the rhythmic tread of marching troops. Massed battle flags flash in the sunshine. Massed bands blare out the old familiar marching airs that belong with Old Glory. Boom, boom, boom! crash

the guns in the national salute. Lines of the people along the curbs, the great steps of the State, War and Navy building packed solid; crowds about a tall and slender granite shaft.

It was the First division, A. E. F., unveiling a memorial in honor of its 5,586 World war dead. This First division—six years after and in peace times—was a composite regiment of Infantry gathered from the regular army posts for the occasion. In the ranks was many a veteran. And with the veterans marched men no longer in the army, whose proudest boast is that they served "with the old First in France." But the massed battle flags, under escort of honor, were the same old flags that were first unfurled "Over There." The guns that gave the national salute were the guns of Battery C, Sixth artillery, that fired the first American shots. At the head of the First division were Maj. Gen. Charles P. Sumner and Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, old-time commanders. On the official stand were members of the cabinet, high officers of the army, navy and marine corps and President Coolidge.

And what of the spirit of the day? There is no hint of sorrow in the fashioning of a soldier tribute to fallen comrades. It is raised in calm acceptance of that code which bids free Americans hold their lives not too great a price to pay that their countrymen down the years may live always as free and liberty-loving sons of the Flag. There a graphic portrayal of that code in the pose of the winged figure of victory that tops that slender granite shaft of the memorial. It stands with the bronze wrought folds of the Flag for which these gallant dead fell, swept aloft in the lifted right hand. It is poised as though to step forward again in a moment, forward toward the great vision of high destiny that shines before the lifted, exalted gaze. And as it pauses, here above the fallen, the left hand is spread downward in proud benediction as though the winged figure would say to those whose names are scrolled below: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

And President Coolidge, commander in chief of all "Fighting Yanks," turned his face to the monument and said:

"This monument commemorates no man who won anything by the war. It ministers to no aspiration for place or power. But it challenges attention to the cost, suffering and sacrifice that may be demanded of any generation, so long as nations permit a resort to war to settle their disputes. It is a symbol of awful tragedy, of unending sorrow, and of stern warning. Relieved of all attendant considerations, the final lesson which it imparts is the blessing of peace, the supreme blessing of peace with honor."

Armistice day of 1924 will be observed from coast to coast much as it was a year ago. Citizens will stop for two minutes of silence, face East and renew their vows of loyalty. "An epitome of the nation's observance will be the services in Arlington at the tomb of the "Unknown Dead."

Largely in spirit Armistice day will be a glorification of the "Fighting Yank." In this there is nothing to offend the intelligent lover of peace. In this there is everything to commend itself to the good American. For the true significance of the nation's shrine in Arlington is that it is the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace that makes the patriot the foundation and the salvation of the nation.

So here's to the "Fighting Yank!" For "Fighting Yanks" are all good Americans who give their best when their country calls—whether to food conservation, Red Cross work, training camp, aviation field and convoy duty, or to the great adventure of the firing line, where death and glory vie. Here's to them all!

In Tasmania. The umbrella was bought in 1770 by a man named William Clevett in the county of Dorset, England, who emigrated to Tasmania. It has been handed down from generation to generation and still belongs to a descendant of the first owner.

**Destiny Called**  
Herder and Schiller both in their youth intended to study as surgeons; but Destiny said, "No, there are deeper wounds than those of the body— heal the deeper!" And they wrote—

**World's Oldest Umbrella**  
The oldest umbrella in the world still in the same condition as when it was bought, including the cover, is in the possession of a resident of Hobart

## Orchard Information

### PEACH NEEDS MOST PRUNING ATTENTION

Of all the tree fruits the peach requires most attention in pruning. At best, it is a short-lived tree, and if allowed to spend all of its powers of growth each year, it soon exhausts itself and dies of old age. Moreover, its habits of bearing are such—the fruit buds being borne on the current year's wood—that unpruned trees soon become unmanageable.

Pruning the peach resolves itself into two distinct problems: First, to increase the vigor of the tree; and, second, to train the tree to a form that will make orchard operations easy and give a maximum amount of fruit-bearing wood. It is presumed that a peach grower wants a "merry life and a short one" for his trees, and in order to secure this on sandy soils, he must head back. The hardy sorts, nearly all of which are weak in growth, must be pruned much more severely than the stronger growing kinds, which, as a rule, do not bear nearly so many fruit buds.

The peach does not bear transplanting as well as most fruits. It is necessary, then, in order to prevent excessive evaporation from the top as the plants start, to cut away part of the branches—best done by cutting back all branches to stubs several inches in length or by cutting to a whip. The second year the top must be formed. Two forms of top are open to choice—the vase form or open-centered tree, and the globe-centered tree. In the first the framework of the tree consists of a short trunk, surmounted by four or five main branches ascending obliquely. In the second the trunk is continued above the tree, and, later, by being headed in, a globe-like head is formed. The beginning with the second year, it heading back seems necessary, the main branches should be shortened from one-third to one-half their growth, cutting to upper and inner buds so that the oblique ascending vase form is maintained. The pruning of the third season is much the same, except that some of the interior branches should be removed to open up the heads to air and sunshine. The third season's pruning may be repeated from year to year, bearing in mind that the slow-growing, hardy, productive sorts can be pruned much more severely than the free-growing, tender kinds. Open forks should be carefully avoided, thus greatly lessening the danger of splitting when branches are heavily laden.

**Apricot Trees Usually Don't Need Pollination**

So far as is now known, apricot trees are generally self-fruitful; that is, they do not require pollination from some other variety in order to set fruit, as in the case of the sweet cherry. Consequently, failure to bear on the part of the apricot is probably due to something else than pollination. At the same time, in seasons of wet, cool conditions at blossoming, pollen often fails to germinate or to grow sufficiently rapidly to fertilize the ovary, and so result in normal fertilization and fruit setting. The result is that fruit apparently sets, but drops prematurely. If the dropped fruits are cut open they will often be found to contain shrunken or abortive seeds, showing incomplete fertilization. Obviously nothing can be done to counteract the effect of the season unsuited to fruit setting.

Again, brown rot is sometimes responsible for a wholesale loss of fruit, or curculio may be so bad as to cause the loss of practically an entire crop. Spraying with self-bolled lime-sulphur when the blossoms show pink, when the shucks are falling, and again two or three weeks later, will control brown rot, while the addition of arsenate of lead, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of spray solution, to the application of self-bolled lime-sulphur, made when the shucks are falling, will help to control curculio.

**Pollination of Cherries Quite Fully Explained**

Most any variety of sweet cherry will provide proper fertilization for another variety, and yet there are exceptions. Napoleon, Bing and Lambert are all self-sterile and inter-sterile. Consequently the one should never be used to afford pollen for the others. Downer will not set fruit on Windsor. Coe, Governor Wood, Black Tartarian and Windsor have usually given good sets of fruit when used as pollinizers. There are many cases of inter-sterility that are still unknown to the world, so that it is impossible to prophecy in all cases. Nevertheless it will be a good gamble to try any one of the varieties mentioned.

**Cut Out Diseased Plants**

As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove and destroy the fruiting canes in the raspberry patch. The plants need these canes no longer, and they may harbor disease and insect pests which are likely to infest new growth. Keep a sharp lookout for plants affected with yellow or mosaic. Remove and destroy affected plants; root, suckers and all. Use the bonfire. That is the only way to stamp out this disease. Use every precaution in setting a new patch.

**Storage for Soft Corn**

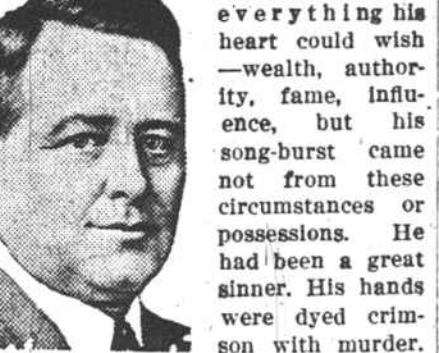
The best form of storage for soft corn or corn which has not properly matured is in a silo. Silage can be cut at almost any stage in the development of the corn crop, and should the corn be as soft as it promises to be, the crop can be utilized to best advantage by putting it away in a silo. It is a fortunate farmer who has plenty of silo space this year. He can get the full value of the corn that he is able to grow.

### God's Plus Ultra

By REV. J. R. SCHAFFER  
Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—Being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus.—Rom. 3:24.

A great king wrote a song that has lived for 3,500 years. It is a song of joy. He had everything his heart could wish—wealth, authority, fame, influence, but his song-burst came not from these circumstances or possessions. He had been a great sinner. His hands were dyed crimson with murder. The picture gallery of his soul was hung with vile scenes and experiences. He wrote his Miserere in the 51st Psalm. When his transgression had been forgiven, his iniquity pardoned, his sin covered, he breaks forth into a Jubilate, (Psalm 32), "Blessed is the man whose transgression is forgiven"—multiplied peace and joy demands an expression of superabundant ecstasy. How scarce is such an experience today. Seldom is a spontaneous outburst of song heard. Our fathers and mothers had hymn experiences in their hearts, and committed to memory the words that most fittingly gave the expression. Father sang in the shop and office. Mother washed dishes and swept the house to music. Oft the family gathered about the Word of God and sang from hearts aglow with the divine afflatus upon them. It would almost seem that such days are gone forever. In the rush and worry of life today the lips are silent, the song has been crowded out of the heart, or experience has not gone deep enough to smite its flute for an outgushing. David had a fountain of joy that broke forth like singing waters.



Rev. J. R. Schaffer.

A report of the Olympian games stated that one of the contestants in hurling the discus had thrown a hyperbole. It was another way of stating that he had thrown far beyond any other. Hyperbole is the anglicized form of two Greek words hyper and ballein, to throw beyond. Justification is God's hyperbole. Man forgives, God justifies. A pardoned criminal took up his residence in a strange city under a new name. He found employment as a street car conductor. One day a detective boarded the car and tapped him on the shoulder. He called him by his old name. His ashen pallor established his identity without further admission. He was arrested and again committed for living under an assumed name. So men treat one another. God never. He pardons. He blots out the record, cleanses away the stain, yes. He justifies, which means He declares righteous. He looks upon the sinner as though he had never sinned. Wonderful redemption, complete and perfect! This measures to us the incalculable value God places upon Calvary. The perfect obedience of His dear Son culminating in the death on the cross is so precious to Him that He will count as righteous all who believe on Christ. We may never be able to forget the dark past; its shame and sorrow may haunt us like ghostly shadows. But He has declared us righteous, and to accept this proclamation of Heaven's King is to flood the soul with an ecstasy, which, compared with David's joy, is like the torrent of Niagara beside a mountain stream.

No other philosophy of salvation can account for the thrilling triumphs of the early church. No other truth could have wrought such a tremendous upheaval in religious thought and experience. Back of the appreciation of this truth lies an attitude of mind and heart that is lacking today.

**I. An Attitude Toward Sin.**

Sin has lost its horror, its heinous character. We are so accustomed to it that it apologizes have taken the place of denunciations, tolerance the place of tears. This attitude found its climax in the atrocious crime of two rich young men of Chicago, who throughout weeks of investigation and trial, never confessed a pang of conscience nor gave a sign of remorse. The whole trend of modern thought and life is obtuse to sin. Does the experience of conversion today lack the old-fashioned conviction of sin? When Edwards preached his great sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," his hearers held to the backs of the pews for fear of slipping into hell. Would that such a conviction of sin might be experienced again!

**II. An Attitude Toward Self.**

There is a revision today against the old-fashioned doctrine of total depravity. The natural man does not relish such a humiliating admission. The proud human heart wants to do something to be saved. Nothing is more difficult than to do nothing, but only an attitude of helplessness can appreciate God's justifying grace.

**III. An Attitude Toward Christ.**

Christ must be more than teacher, helper, friend to the sinner; He must be the only Savior. He enters into no partnership in salvation. He has paid it all, "all to Him we owe." Nothing is left for the sinner to do, only believe. Take what God freely gives. No trace of sin left. Pardoned, justified, God offers more than man ever conceived. He can eternally change the leopard's spots. "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

**A Hot Run, All Right**  
Dippy Dan—I say, Rags, what makes the dew on the earth?  
Rags Roland (annihilating a red-hot)—Well, ye know dis ole earth runs around de sun onst every day, an' it's such fast goin' that it makes 'em sweat, ya see.

**Making Sure**  
"Did you see many beautiful landscapes on your holidays?"  
"I can't tell until I have developed my photographs!"

## ROAD BUILDING

### SUPER HIGHWAYS TO MEET TRAFFIC NEEDS

A super highway plan for Detroit, to provide for transportation in the suburban area as the city expands, is proposed by the Detroit Rapid Transit commission. The commission would have the city buy rights of way, before values rise, for a series of streets wide enough to carry four rapid transit lines, two roadways for fast moving automobiles and two roadways for slow moving vehicles, such as trucks.

Of chief interest to motorists is the proposal that the two motor speedways in each street be so built as not to be subject to interruption by cross traffic. According to the Engineering News-Record, separation of through from cross traffic would be accomplished by elevating the two motor speedways as well as the four rapid transit tracks above the cross streets at half-mile intervals. Crosstown traffic would pass under the motor and rapid transit lines through archways which would provide for access to the rapid transit stations. Thus foot passengers would not have to cross the motor speedway.

The super-highway district would be divided into areas three miles square, or of about nine square miles, bounded on all four sides by super-highways. The super-highway system would not include the thoroughfares through the subdivisions of those areas surrounded by the super-highways themselves, but the plan considers it desirable that the intermediate section (the roads located on the mile divisions) be made 120 feet wide and the half-mile streets be 80 feet wide. If the mile streets were given a width of 120 feet, then it would be practicable, if traffic conditions warrant, to convert them into express motor traffic streets by elevating the express lanes over the half-mile cross streets, as would be done in the case of the super-highway.

The advantage of this plan, it is explained, lies in the fact that besides providing a right of way for wide streets it also provides space for rapid transit lines in the center of these new highways, which can be built at grade when they are required, thus avoiding the necessity of building either subways or elevated railways. The cost of such rapid transit lines is estimated at \$1,100,000 a mile, as against \$5,500,000 for similar four-track subways. So five miles of surface rapid transit could be built for the same money that would be required for one mile of subway if the new streets did not provide this space for rapid transit lines.

Of course, within the city proper, rapid transit lines would have to be built as subways. The plan recognizes this fact and provides for the transition from 120-foot streets with four-track subways to a 204-foot super-highway near the outskirts of the present city.

### Automobile Highway to Peak of Rocky Mountains

Mount Cheyenne, the easternmost peak of the Rocky mountains, is to be conquered with an automobile highway. The mountain commands a wonderful view of the plains to the east, north and south. Its altitude is 8,150 feet.

To the west Pike's peak rises 14,109 feet. The auto highway up Pike's peak, which is 18 miles long, cost \$500,000. The six and a third miles of highway to the summit of Mount Cheyenne will cost an equal sum. It is characterized by C. H. Bryson, an engineer, as the most difficult piece of highway work ever attempted.

Mount Cheyenne is one of the most conspicuous of all the Colorado mountains and is famous in paintings and poetry. Helen Hunt Jackson, the poet, was buried here for a time. She rested on its northern slope near the Seven Falls, at 7,000 feet altitude.

### Improves Road Building

Since an instrument known as the violog has been in use by the engineers of the highway department of New York state there has been reported considerable improvement in the construction work by contractors. This device, which measures accurately the surface irregularities of the Empire state's highways, is viewed by the department as one of its best inspectors.

### Ontario Highway Plans

The province of Ontario will spend \$28,000,000 within the next five years for the improvement and extension of provincial highways, according to an announcement made by Premier G. Howard Ferguson in Toronto. There are already more than 1,000 miles of improved highway in the province and this is to be improved and added to substantially.

### Best Results in Liming

Best results in liming are secured when the material can be thoroughly mixed with the soil by disking. Applications of lime are often made on stubble or sod land during the fall, or on wheat or rye in the winter. Fall plowed land may be limed during the winter and the material disked in. In case a crop that particularly needs lime, such as alfalfa, is sown before the soil is discovered to be acid, a surface application of limestone will give satisfactory results.

### Autoists Pay Road Bills

Illinois has 1,023,762 motor vehicles, divided as follows: Passenger cars, 892,158; trucks, 127,801; dealers, 4,303. From this registration the automobile department has collected \$10,887,000 and turned it into the state treasury. Under the state law, the entire sum derived from automobile registration, must be used for the construction of roads.

## Writer Master of the Vituperative Art

Freudian, namby-pamby, introspective, dirty, sniveling, complex-ridden, wire-drawn, decomposing, O-how-dar-ing, pasty, thin-blooded, cleverish, peevish, mangle-mangle stuff they print nowadays, I would not throw it at a Higher Thoughtist let alone give it to a Christian.

Mail, however, D. B. Wyndham Lewis, who is given the title of humorist by some literary critics, let himself go. He was writing about what he found good to read when it rains in the country, but his description of what he does not read, seems to constitute the strongest array of adjectives and real vituperation noticed for some time. Here is the paragraph: "As for pulsing, sickly, neurotic,

the possession of a resident of Hobart

In India the wedding feast lasts for about twenty-four hours.