

Many Men of Many Minds

Manuel Ugarte, Argentine writer.—The outcome of the European war has turned over to the United States, without counterweights of any kind, the commercial and political hegemony in the New World, and it will not be long before Spanish America will feel, in proportion to its zones and to the importance of each of its republics, a recrudescence of diplomatic pressure, internal troubles, abrupt interventions which will make it conscious of the state of complete tributary subjugation which is the ideal of the Washington politicians.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.—It is almost a sacrilege to suggest that within the four corners of this document the hopes of the world's good are tied up—in a document prepared by General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, with one article put in it by President Wilson, which, we have from him, is the "heart of the covenant." The league as brought back by Mr. Wilson is nothing but a political alliance, headed "all full of enforcement and very little peace in it."

John Burroughs.—The bird song is much less a deliberate performance than the human song. It is the badge of the male alone, like the gay plumes, and is for the most part confined to the breeding season. To our ears it is expressive of joy, hilarity, ecstasy, but it probably no more has its origin in those emotions than the gay plumes do.

Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico.—The American people have been asked to join in an adventurous experiment in internationalism and in the exploitation of new doctrines foreign to the spirit of our institutions and inimical to our highest and best interests. To this has been added what might be appropriately described as "shirt-tail diplomacy," a phrase which aims to describe the state of mind that induces us to get up in the middle of the night and see what our neighbors are doing and, if they are doing it, to tell them not to do it; and if they aren't doing it, to tell them to do it.

David Wark Griffith, movie producer.—Human nature is the same in London and in Santa Ana, California, and in all points between those towns. Find out in what respects it is the same and you will be a world conqueror; for it is the men who know most about human nature and who use that knowledge to constructive ends that are the world's greatest men.

Frederick Palmer, war correspondent.—How are we to know what are the right policies unless we are well informed? If the newspapers do not inform us properly it is our fault. We are the market for the newspapers' wares; what we desire to read calls for the window dressing of the headlines. Every editor and reporter would prefer not to bury a well-considered statement on a great national issue in the back pages and put a sensational theft on the front page.

Pomeroy Burton, manager, London Daily Mail.—If the men who represent all grades and kinds of business throughout the United States were to unite in a movement not to fight labor nor to fight capital but fearlessly to expose the faults of both and simply and fairly to spread the truth, they could turn the whole trend of events and avert consequences that are not pleasant to contemplate.

J. W. Harrington, New York chemist.—There are extensive deposits of lignite in Illinois mines. By a certain process this coal, which is sometimes like peat and which has been considered refuse, may be combined with petroleum. The particles are suspended in the liquid by celluloid chemistry and it is burned like oil. Its chief value lies in the fact that the petroleum is used after gasoline, kerosene and other products are extracted from it. Both the refuse petroleum and the lignite are considered worthless now, but combined form a valuable fuel.

Major General William G. Haan, General Staff, United States Army.—The policy of the General Staff contemplates a well-balanced force capable

of such immediate expansion, officered by Regular, National Guard and organized reserve officers in which all the element of components have received equal consideration from the standpoint of efficiency and effectiveness during peace time. When the army has been organized under a plan, the elimination or transfer of officers or units, and the latter's dismemberment of reorganization in the event of war will be wholly unnecessary. The expansion to the limit of strength required to meet the emergency will take an orderly course through the medium of voluntary enlistment and draft. We realize certain defects exist in the new policy, but the War Department is diligently engaged in developing an organization which will make effective the policy contemplated by Congress and which, it is believed, will meet with the approval of the entire country.

Franklin D'Olier, head of American Legion.—The posts of the Legion which I visited showed a remarkable growth. The men are very much interested in the organization and I predict next year will be a great one for the Legion. It was gratifying to find the growth of the Legion practically uniform throughout the country and that no particular section has advanced to the detriment of another. It was none the less gratifying to find that in Centralia, Washington, the Legion has practically put the I. W. W. out of business. The local posts did not accomplish this with violence, but with an educational campaign.

W. A. Wheeler, market division, Department of Agriculture.—With fresh beef selling at prices ranging from 40 to 75 cents a pound retail, cooked corn beef, at 25 cents per pound can, wholesale, costs about one-fourth of the fresh meat price on a cooked and boned basis. Its relative value, as compared to fresh beef, such as porterhouse, round and sirloin steaks and chuck and rib roasts, can be readily seen when it is understood that to produce one pound of canned corned beef it takes approximately two and one-half pounds of boned beef.

Sat Hing Kan, Chinese trade delegate.—China for a long time has been conscious of the fact that America is a real friend grown distant through lack

of contact and that its attention should be directed to conditions as they really are in order to assure an understanding which will result in the greatest possible co-

operation. There has been a great awakening in China. There was a time when the Chinese felt that their sons who had been educated in America had been spoiled because they wanted American customs and American products. But as conditions developed we began to realize modernization was a good thing for China; our fathers began to approve of most of the new ideas brought home by college graduates. The 400,000 Chinese laborers who saw much of the world during their war work in France came to know new and strange ideas which they have introduced among the working classes.

James A. Frear, Representative from Wisconsin.—During the investigation of aircraft expenditures testimony before the committee carried its own argument. Our report covered over 4,000 printed pages of testimony and over 100 witnesses were examined. Aircraft expenditures by the War Department aggregated \$1,051,000,000 during 19 months of war and at the signing of the armistice 213 De Haviland-4 observation planes had reached the French front. Five hundred and twenty-seven machines, largely obsolete, purchased from the French Government, were furnished American aviators. As all the Allies were short of planes, according to the testimony, whatever machines we bought were either of little value to them or weakened their own supply.

Henry P. Fairchild.—Those who advocate a large and unrestricted immigration must be prepared to demonstrate that it is a desirable thing in this democratic country of ours to maintain a large propertyless class as an element in our industrial system. The facts are usually camouflaged by high-sounding phrases such as "the need of industry," "the expansion of business," "the development of commerce," or "the upbuilding of national prosperity," as if the demand for labor emanated from the country as a whole, or from some other abstract but highly important entity. The truth is that every demand for labor traces back ultimately to some individual who, already possessing more capital than he can profitably employ himself, desires to possess still more.

Billy Miske, pugilist.—Dempsey is a better man than I am. That fellow hits too hard. I never was hit so hard in my life. I think Dempsey is unbeatable.

Herbert S. Houston, publisher.—With government support, including loans totaling 9,609,082,916 francs for agricultural and industrial reconstruction in "devastated departments," the French people have reopened 5,345 out of 6,445 schools existant before the war; built or rebuilt 28,200 temporary wooden and 16,800 permanent stone dwellings, and erected 28,500 wooden barracks to replace houses destroyed; cleared 3,339,000 hectares (a hectare is about 2½ acres) out of 3,950,000 of barbed wire and trenches; employed 1,500 men pumping out and cleaning up flooded mines; rebuilt 475 out of 600 railroad bridges, with 80 more in course of construction; reopened virtually all of 1,100 kilometers of canals destroyed and rebuilt 136 wharves and built 28 new ones. Today, less than two years from the armistice, the population of the invaded regions has grown from less than 2,000,000 to more than 4,000,000, approximately three-quarters of the pre-war population.

General Alvaro Obregon.—I would rather teach the Mexican people the use of the toothbrush than to handle a rifle. I would rather see them in schools than upon battlefields. I prefer any day a good electrician, machinist, carpenter, or farmer to a soldier.

William G. McAdoo.—Those who contend for the League don't insist as to its form. They do insist that the great principle which gives it vitality and force shall not be emasculated by subterfuges put forward by a cabal in the Senate, which was more interested in promoting war because the men who control the Republican party are more interested in promoting wars than in promoting peace. We can destroy war if we can forget politics and have the courage and confidence to do it.

William J. Keary, financial writer.—Already there are signs that the process of readjustment is in motion. The manufacture of luxuries is being curtailed; the spending fever is abating; commodity prices are declining, and efforts are being directed toward bringing about deflation. Above all, we are alive to the necessity for proceeding cautiously and we are armed by our experience of previous panics and a good banking system. By the exercise of sound judgment we can render ourselves immune from either panic or crisis.

Julius Kruttschnitt, railroad official.—Development of the country, which has grown by leaps and bounds, has brought us problems more difficult to solve than those of war days. It is vitally necessary that the public, the railroad owners and the employes pull together. I believe that the railroads today have greater co-operation from the public than ever before. This was shown by the public's favorable attitude toward the increased tariffs just granted.

The Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy, New York.—If no form of labor organization is permitted and if not only strikes, but labor organization itself is fought to a finish, there appears no way out of our troubles, but rather a deepening of them. We shall have an autocratic management of industry on the one side and either a kind of serfdom on the other or a militant, bitter and class-conscious organization of labor growing yearly more revolutionary. That is just the danger of the present hour.

Frank Comerford, government prosecutor in Chicago communist trials.—The government will survive a revolution but labor will not. A revolution would destroy the American Federation of Labor. That is just what the Reds want, because they know they cannot control an organization of individual crafts. They want one big union that they can control.

Perley P. Christensen.—As an instance of the dual political affiliations of the capitalist combination, I would direct your attention to the dominant financial institution of the United States, namely, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company. This firm, through two of its members, is openly supporting both the Republican and Democratic tickets in this campaign. Its Republican agent is Henry P. Davison, a member of the firm, who last Friday visited Senator Harding at Marion and announced his support of the Republican candidates. On the other hand, less than two weeks ago, the New York Evening Post, owned outright by another member of the Morgan firm, Thomas W. Lamont, announced its support of the Democratic ticket.

Theodore Roosevelt.—This country has been conceived and moved forward to its dominating greatness on one theory of government and that is representative government. The Democratic party during its tenure of office has contravened this and endeavored to set up a dictatorship of the executive. What the Republican party proposes to do is to establish again the powers and functions of Congress and the Senate.

William Howard Taft.—Thus the Socialistic proclivities of Mr. Wilson will find expression in Governor Cox's campaign. Those who are now favoring him as the champion of the League of Nations will find themselves supporting a futile issue as to the League, while they will at the same time be backing up radical propaganda against those principles of representative government and constitutional limitation which it is of great importance that we maintain in these critical times of militant socialism.

Colonel Edward M. House.—It is probable that the present extraordinary situation was brought about by the frank avowal of the Western Powers to try to destroy the kind of government which a large part of the Russian people had decided upon. In this warfare of ideas we find the East (Russia) relying almost wholly upon propaganda and the Western Powers almost wholly upon force.