

Many Men of Many Minds

Gifford Pinchot.—The people of the United States are the most wasteful in the world—wasteful in living, wasteful in manufacturing, and wasteful in their failure to conserve our national resources.

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz.—If all our potential water powers were developed and every raindrop used, it would not supply our present energy demand.

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, financier.—The Military party in Japan believes in a mighty army and navy. Japan is commercially, today, under a handicap which I should hardly attempt to analyze if it had not been gone for me by the Japanese themselves. This handicap is the policy of the so-called Military party, which of recent years has been so strong as almost to constitute an actual super-government.

Boris Brasol, former district attorney of Petrograd.—The Bolsheviki have tried to convert the peasants into staunch believers in communistic ideals. They have endeavored to

Russian Peasant Refuses to Surrender Land convince the peasant that he ought to give up his land but the property-owning instinct is something which the Bolsheviki simply cannot subdue. Much in the same way they are unable to compel the peasant to surrender the surplus crops to feed their Red gangs in the cities. The peasant contends that there is no need of producing more than he himself is able to consume since industrial production has ceased entirely and he can obtain nothing in exchange for his surplus.

Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University.—Education of a type adapted to the special needs and conditions of a given people is absolutely essential if that people is to be raised to a higher level of civilization. Nothing has struck me more in my recent travels than the determination of the forward-looking nations to try to fit their backward races through education for as large a measure of self-government as their capacities warrant.

H. G. Wells.—The abolition of war is no casting off of ancient, barbaric, and now obsolete traditions, no easy and natural progressive step. The abolition of war, if it can be brought about, will be a reversal not only of the general method of human life hitherto but of the general method of nature—the method, that is, of conflict and survival. It will be a new phase in the history of life, and not simply an incident in the history of man.

John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency.—Excessive interest rates offered in New York artificially draw money away from outside communities through their banks and often leave legitimate enterprises starved or pinched.

Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton.—Socially, we have achieved results worthy of our democratic aims. We have no actual class distinctions. Men and women of ability are freely given the chance to pass from one group to another. Leisure classes are rapidly becoming extinct. Respectability no longer attaches to social parasites.

Ernest P. Bicknell, Red Cross deputy commissioner.—Taken as a whole, Europe has made marked progress toward recovery from the effects of the war in the twenty-two months

Red Cross Official Believes Europe Shows Gain since the armistice. There have been periods of depression in every country, during which the gravest fears for the future were entertained, and in which little progress was made. A new spirit has taken hold of the western nations during comparatively recent months, and, barring a serious setback in the immediate future, their progress toward complete rehabilitation from this time forward should be rapid.

Honorable Arthur Meighen, Premier of Canada.—Every citizen who has the energy and ambition should have a chance to earn and receive adequate compensation for services rendered. Do not forget as well that, after compensation exceeds the value of services rendered, a stagnation of industry and unemployment are bound to follow.

Luis Carlos Portillo, consul general of Mexico.—A decade such as Mexico has suffered naturally has put the country back a great deal in development, and we cannot expect to overcome this setback, or repair the ravages of revolution in a day, or in a year, but, given time, Mexico will be as quiet, as hard at work and as prosperous as any country of its size in the world.

Sherman Rogers, editor.—Bolshevism has spread in the state of Washington.

Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Gailor, Episcopal bishop, of Tennessee.—We have inherited some unfortunate prejudices. We have had too much aristocracy in our traditions. We are too horribly respectable. Our ancestors left us traditions of state's rights. Well, the country had a fight for four years over that subject, and, so far as the country goes, it was settled for all time. But we never have had a fight in the Protestant Episcopal Church over this matter of rights, and, as it never has been settled, we have been lumbering along burdened by state's rights, diocesan rights and the independent bishop.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese ambassador to Great Britain.—War, even if successful in a military way, is not a paying proposition nowadays.

G. K. Chesterton.—The Socialists often demand real rights; they most certainly denounce real wrongs; but it is very difficult to get them to deal in any words so simple as right and wrong. It is only when they have called the workman a proletarian that they will consent to become conscious of his existence at all. They are dealing with great popular and unpopular realities that are as plain as poison and blood and beer. But they always dilute these definite things with watery floods of indefinite.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.—If the vote had been granted to women some 25 years ago, women's influence would have so leavened world politics there would have been no war.

Isaura Gabaldon, Philippine commissioner.—I wish to be careful to emphasize that the Filipino people have very friendly feelings toward the United States. We realize more than anyone else that you have rendered us a great service in assisting us to prepare ourselves to take over the responsibilities that will come with independence. We are practically unanimous, however, in desiring a Philippine republic, and we desire it for precisely the same reasons that you Americans desire a republic.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel, Anti-Saloon League.—Prohibition is not a failure. It is going through the same experience that state and local prohibition laws were subjected to in many places. Of course, the law is not very well enforced in some places because some public officials are derelict in duty and others are corrupt. The league will keep on guard. If we could win the fight with the odds all against us, we can hold the fort when the enemy is outside.

Anti-Saloon League to Stand Guard on 18th Amendment

George Creel.—The United States has sent some 14 notes to Mexico on the oil question. The attitude of this government has not varied in any particular from the time of sending the first note in 1916 to the present time. All we demanded then and all we demand now is the protection of American lives, rights and property, such as is accorded to foreigners in every civilized country of the world.

James A. Davis, Chicago Association of Commerce.—No richer harvest was ever offered to the fake stock-jobber than that of the present time. It is safe to estimate that at this very moment there are more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of wildcat "investments" being offered to the public in this country. The United States leads the remainder of the world combined in the amount of money lost annually in financial swindles. States which do not have blue sky laws, notably New York State, are in the lead in the number of shady stock flotations. In New York State alone there are \$100,000,000 worth of securities being sold which we refused to qualify under the Illinois securities laws.

Viscount Grey.—The best I can suggest is to make it clear that the very starting point of our policy is our conviction of the incapacity of the British Parliament to manage purely Irish affairs, and our determination to put an end to this tragic failure. And I want to see it clear beyond power of misconception, that within certain limits, frankly and honestly stated by us, Irishmen are not only free to arrange their own government but must do so.

President de la Huerta, of Mexico.—Our one desire is to form part of the concert of civilized nations by respecting all established principles for the development of a free people. Mexican laws are not confiscatory, and I formally declare it has never been our intention to give them such an effect. Nothing is more untrue than the assertion that the Mexican Government has forcibly deprived foreigners of their property. Mexico will pay all it justly owes in conformity with all recognized principles of international law. The outside world should be satisfied with this solemn promise.

M. Clyde Kelly, Representative from Pennsylvania.—One of the difficulties encountered in plans to stimulate building has been the unwillingness of private banks to lend money to home builders at low rates, it is said, because they can receive greater interest by lending to speculators.

Miss Mabel Boardman.—Woman suffrage, whether we approve of it or not, is no longer an opinion, but a fact, and with suffrage will undoubtedly come the additional duty of civic responsibility and, to a certain degree, of official service.

Judge J. W. Woltz, Buffalo, New York.—Under prohibition a man brings home his entire pay envelope to his wife. He comes home good-natured, not half drunk and surly and he takes the wife and the babies out to the movies. The change in home conditions is very great, and is a matter for rejoicing.

William Jennings Bryan.—The world is weary of war. If blood is necessary for the remission of sins, enough has been spilled to atone for the wrong done by all who live upon

Blood Enough Shed to Redeem All Sins, Says Commoner the earth. If sorrow is necessary to repentance and reform, enough tears have been shed to wash away all the crimes of the

past. This last plague would seem to have been sufficient to release the world from bondage to force—if so, mankind is ready to turn over a new leaf and set about the task of finding a way to prevent war. The work will be made easier by the fact that equal suffrage brings woman's conscience to the aid of man's judgment and thus hastens the triumph of every righteous cause.

Samuel Gompers.—In the American Trade Union, founded upon the democratic control of the rank and file, there is no power lodged anywhere to call a general strike in the United States.

E. W. Howe.—I have never been able to understand that writing men are the real intellectuals. I should say that the intellectuals are those who have the best common sense and apply it most usefully.

Sir Charles Addis.—You will be making a great mistake if you attach the importance of revolution, as naturally attached to revolutionary countries in Europe and in the West, to an Oriental country like China. These revolutions are bloodless revolutions. The Chinese, perhaps more than any other people, have a standard of rectitude, a deeply-rooted, innate belief that right is might, and that those reforms which are brought about by force are not likely to be permanent or salutary to the people.

John Burroughs.—No one else looks out upon the world so kindly and charitably as the pedestrian; no one else gives and takes so much from the country he passes through. Next to the laborer in the fields, the walker holds the closest relation to the soil; and he holds a closer and more vital relation to nature because he is freer and his mind more at leisure.

Samuel G. Blythe.—The average American is an awkward radical. He functions clumsily as a red, a pink, or even as a mere glow. Communism is as vague to his understanding as

Average American's Politics Not Even a Pale "Pink" internationalism, and internationalism means the foreigners in a certain part of the city who are always getting into trouble with

the police. Since the war he has learned the term "Bolshevism," but that ordinarily types uncut whiskers, low brows and exploding bombs to him. If he has any radical ideas he cloaks them by saying he is a progressive, which is a status from which he can work in either direction and which enables him to retain standing with neighbors.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer.—The time is surely coming when a very considerable part of the world's supply of meat will be raised on the grazing lands, within and around the Arctic Circle, and when settlements of people will find life not only endurable but congenial along the highways leading to the North Pole.

James Lord, labor investigator.—Mexico is today consuming an increasing quantity of American-made products and with the peaceful development of the country this consumption is certain to increase rapidly. Of course there are many conditions in Mexico that are far from ideal. It is no easy task to uproot the peonage system, and the removal of illiteracy presents a staggering problem. The important fact, however, is that progress is being made and that there is a sincere and intelligent effort to meet the needs of the people and to develop the marvelous resources of the country.