

THE COLUMBIA EVENING MISSOURIAN

Published every evening except Sunday by the Missouriian Publishing Association, Inc., Jay H. Neff Hall, Columbia, Missouri. ALFONSO JOHNSON, MANAGER

City: Cash-in-advance: Year, \$4.00; 6 months, \$2.00; 3 months, \$1.00.

By Mail in Boone County: Year, \$3.00; 6 months, \$1.50; 4 months, \$1.00.

Outside the County: Year, \$4.50; 3 months, \$1.25; month, 45 cents. Payable in advance.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: News, 274; Advertising and Circulation, 55; Society, 320.

The total paid circulation of the Missouriian in Columbia yesterday was 1,785.

The total paid circulation of the Missouriian yesterday was 2,899.

Our books have always been open to advertisers.

RADIO NEWS SERVICE. The authority granted to the Navy by Congress to send out news reports by wireless expires on June 30.

The Pacific Union has requested President Harding to use his efforts to have the authority renewed. It would be a great act of kindness and sympathy on the part of Congress if this privilege continued to be extended to those exiles in the Pacific.

The great ocean is dotted with islands, many of them hundreds of miles from a settlement of any size, and on most of them can be found some representative of Europe or America, exiled from civilization in the dreary wastes of the Pacific, surrounded for the most part by natives.

Pioneers and missionaries of civilization in past times were compelled to undergo isolation when venturing beyond the frontiers of civilization but in this day of wireless there is little excuse for a nation failing to keep in touch with its lonesome citizens who dwell in far-off corners.

The radio service has become a veritable blessing to these isolated persons; it has kept them in intimate and immediate communication with their home people and the service should be extended. It is little enough to do for those who have sacrificed themselves to serve modern commerce and education on these distant isles.

Temptation is the opportunity given us to follow our natural inclinations.

EDUCATION AND MEXICO. The National University of Mexico, located at Mexico City, is making preparations to instruct one thousand teachers of Spanish from the United States this summer.

Two teachers of Spanish of the University of Missouri are planning to take the course. Students in advanced Spanish have the opportunity to do so.

Mexico has been the scene of disorder for years. She has been regarded as a somewhat undesirable neighbor by this country. Her people have been engaged in civil war and but little time has been given to education.

Lack of education has kept Mexico from advancing as she should. The plan of the University of Mexico indicates that the country is having an educational revival.

Through the interchanging of ideas and education the summer course should be of great benefit both to the Mexicans and to the teachers that afford themselves the opportunity to take the course.

Education is the test of civilization and when our hitherto disorderly neighbor takes such steps it is an indication that her policy in the future will be to devote more time to this vital factor, education, and less to that of internal strife.

Germany is building concrete flat-cars. The automobile might as well concede the right of way to a freight train.

HUMANITIES AND IDEALS. Humanities are to a great degree the drawbacks of progress. Great institutions of the race have been formed and are kept up by ideals. Ideals are big enthusiasms such as religion, reform and the like.

Humanities are the feelings that each individual experiences such as love, affection, and others.

The advancement of mankind has been made possible by the possession of ideals, and their existence in institutions. The humanities always pull against these. Every great ideal which has been carried out

has caused cruelty, injustice and often tyranny. Often the greatest wrongs committed have been made under the influence of movements designed to do good. The church in its attempts to accomplish world good, had many persecutions which in most cases absolutely disregarded individual feeling, and yet it survived, and today lives as one of the world's strongest institutions.

When man sets out to accomplish great ideals, often a weeping mother can cause him to lose his enthusiasm and to drop his project, losing a big work to the world. Ideals make for power, which when not misdirected, can lead nations into doing the right thing, and making for a better civilization.

THE NEW BOOKS

"Poems"—Louise Hart. To a reading world already surfeited with mediocre poetry written by children not yet in their teens this volume of poems by a little girl fails to bring anything new. Louise Hart was born in 1911 in Columbus, Ga., and began her poems to her great-grandfather when she was four years old.

Most of her poems are in free verse, although some of the later ones show the beginnings of rhyme and meter. A few of them are characterized by a certain naivness and a charm not unlike the prattle of most children.

"American Citizens' Government." A general view of American government with an outline of its chief factors is found in Kenneth Colegrove's "American Citizens and Their Government."

The origin of the book was in a series of public-private conferences held by a group of "public-spirited women of Chicago" as the author says in the preface.

The first part of the book takes up the beginning of the American government and tells about it in a brief and lucid way which does not render itself with unnecessary details.

Most of the sentences are brief, condensed in a form which makes them exceptionally clear. This same conciseness in the thought makes it possible to present a complicated subject matter in a simple way.

The children of the third grade of the Jefferson School have made health posters, which they have worked out in correlation with geography and art work.

The children have been interested in the discussions in class about food properties and food values. They have learned to classify foods in a general way as to their food values such as proteins, fats and carbohydrates.

They selected a picture from each group of pictures containing one of the food values and used them to form the healthful lunch picture for the poster. After the pictures were selected the children found out where the various foods came from, such as fruits from the South and wheat from the Middle West and Northwest.

The children then wrote stories about the representative localities of the picture meals. To emphasize the lesson, they collected all the pictures which they could find of the people and localities in which they were interested.

When they were ready to paste the pictures on the poster they were careful as to the regularity and evenness of the lines of the margin of the poster, of the colors which they put together and of the slaps and sizes of the pictures they placed near one another.

The work has been of value to encourage the children. They become interested in the general health work of the room. It has served also to stimulate interest in geography and art.

NEW COURT IS DESCRIBED. Article by M. O. Hudson in Current Issue of Law Review.

Manley O. Hudson, a former professor of law in the University, has described in the current issue of the Harvard Law Review the workings of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which has just been set up at The Hague.

Mr. Hudson, after leaving the University, became a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and now is a professor of law at Harvard.

NEWS OF THE STATE

Edward O. Roberts, city marshal of Louisiana, died Wednesday.

The Gem Theater at Monroe City was burned Wednesday night.

A live stock shipping association has been formed in Carroll County with 200 members.

D. B. Smiley, 91 years old, oldest resident of Troy and vicinity, died at Troy Wednesday.

Adair County, without a fair for several years, is making preparations to hold a county fair this year.

Four streets in Chillicothe are to be repaved with tarvia, the council of that city decided Wednesday night.

Walnut Grove is negotiating with the Phoenix Stone Co. for electricity. If the deal is successful a transmission line will be built at once.

The cantaloupe growers of Kennet and vicinity will market their own cantaloupes this season through the Kennet Cantaloupe Growers' Association.

Thirty business men of Glasgow have offered \$5,000 to the person or company willing to erect a hotel in that city, to replace the hotel burned a short time ago.

Basil V. Jones and George N. Hoff of Pleasant Hill will start the publication of a newspaper in that city as soon as the necessary equipment is received.

The reorganization of the People's Bank of Hale is progressing at such a rate that it is thought that the bank will reopen by March 1.

A. M. Hoffman of Sedalia has been elected president of the Missouri Retail Hardware Association. The Association met Wednesday in St. Louis.

The Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association has voted to purchase the early home of Gen. John J. Pershing at Laclede if the state will pay for its maintenance.

The American Railway Express company has filed an application with the public service commission for permission to increase its rates on shipments of milk and cream throughout the state.

Two persons are receiving treatment at Jefferson City, having been bitten by mad dogs in Cedar City, just across the Missouri River from Jefferson City. About one hundred head of cattle were also bitten by the dogs.

Christ Heller, a butcher in St. Joseph, was shot to death in his shop early Thursday morning by a man who made away with a box containing \$1,000. The murderer is thought to be a man who recently applied to Heller for a loan.

The merchants of Harrisonville have formed an association to protect themselves against "wooden" checks, many of which have been issued in the last few months by strangers as well as residents of the town.

State Auditor George E. Hackmann has refused to furnish to Governor Hyde reports of audits of eight counties, which the governor is planning to use in the prosecution of his charges against the state auditor. The auditor claims that he has not sufficient stenographic help.

Thomas J. Weeks, mayor of Montgomery City, has received word from Washington that a patent has been issued to him on an invention which will enable a tractor to work with a binder when the ground is too damp for ordinary machines.

Managers of produce exchanges of Northeast Missouri formed the Northeast Missouri Poultry Shipping Association at a meeting in Kirksville and will make that city the assembling point of all poultry shipped from that section of the state.

The sale of tickets at Isbell, small station in Osage County on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, amounted to \$446 in 1920, while the salary paid the agent from March to September, 1921 amounted to \$777.65. The railroad company filed proceedings to discontinue the agency and employ a caretaker of the station.

IN FORMER DAYS

FIVE YEARS AGO. The Forestry Club planned an Arbor Day celebration.

Hog prices soared to the unheard of price of \$12.95.

Governor Gardner was to ask St. Louis banks for a loan of four million dollars without collateral.

Mrs. Berry W. Jacobs, wife of the city collector, made a real clean-up of the city hall—she had the windows cleaned.

The Columbia women's sewing club was busy sewing on clothing for the French wounded.

A site for the proposed Carnegie library was to be chosen by a committee appointed by Prof. L. M. Defoe, president of the Commercial Club.

England was facing a food crisis. Supplies were the lowest since the beginning of the war.

TEN YEARS AGO. The Commercial Club launched a campaign for new members.

Columbia had 18 miles of paved streets and 60 miles of granitoid sidewalks.

AT THE THEATERS

TWENTY-THREE YEARS AGO. William Jennings Bryan spoke on free silver in Jefferson City.

The state Senate adopted a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment allowing state officers and members of the legislature to ride on passes.

An examination paper of a school girl revealed the following: "The human body is divided into three parts—the head, the chest, and the stomach. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any. The chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stomach is devoted to the bowels, of which there is five, a, e, i, o, u and sometimes w and y."

FIFTY YEARS AGO. The gas bills of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York amounted to \$500 a day.

Wheat sold for \$1.10 a bushel, common whisky from \$2 to \$3 and the best from \$4 to \$5. Wool was worth 40 cents a pound.

Governor Brown was serenaded by a band and about 500 persons on the night of the 22d.

Governor Hoffman of New York was the champion voter. In three years he placed his veto on 391 bills; all of these vetoes save one were sustained by the legislature.

At a leap-year sale of old bachelors quotations were low, except for widowers, who brought \$1,000. Lawyers were knocked down for \$5 a head.

The estate of Sir Francis Drake of 120 million dollars was to be divided among several American heirs.

AT THE THEATERS

Hall. Tonight and Saturday—Jackie Coogan, the youthful screen star, is appearing in "My Boy," a story of a little immigrant who lands in New York City alone and friendless.

Jackie Blair is the little fellow's name. We soon see Jackie ingratiating himself with a stern old sea captain who has never liked children, but who cannot help having a soft spot in his heart for this happy youngster.

The old salt is at first prompted to surrender Jackie to the immigration officers who are trailing him as a stowaway, but finally decides that he and his little pal are too good friends for that.

When fortune steps in and helps Jackie to a better station in life, the sea captain is rewarded handsomely for his kindness. There are plenty of heart tugs and laughs mixed in the right proportion to make this picture even better than "The Kid," in which young Coogan started his screen career.

"The Adviser" is the comedy attraction which completes the program.

Columbia. Tonight and Saturday—Three men, long thought dead, return to England after the recent unpleasantness with Germany and claim their homes and sweethearts.

Such is the theme of "Three Live Ghosts," in which Notmap Kerry as Billy, Edmund Goulding as Spooly, and Cyril Chadwick as Jimmy Gubbins, take the principal roles.

Billy is the only American of the three and proves to be a pretty "live ghost" when he gets back to London and finds another man, for whose crimes he is accused, making love to his sweetheart.

Spooly and Jimmy each have their own little problems to solve and their own little situations to clear up, but finally all three, after sensational events, find the happiness that begets to them.

The cast includes Anna Nilsson as Ivis, Billy's sweetheart, Clare Greer and Windham Guise. As indicated, the picture, although dealing with a rather "ghostly" theme, resolves itself into a pretty lively series of the liveliest happenings imaginable.

Larry Senou is appearing in "Passing the Buck," his latest comedy production.

Cozy. Tonight only—Eugene O'Brien is the principal figure in "The Open Door," a tale of mystery and omance centering about the operations of the "Mag-net," a notorious thief whom the police have constantly pursued but never caught.

The "Mag-net" is a thorough gentleman, famous for his chivalry, and works entirely for the sake of adventure. He continues in his pernicous practices until the gravity of his offenses is suddenly forced upon him by the girl he loves and he realizes that no enemy of the law can ever hope to be permanently happy.

Maria Mansfield is at the head of a large supporting cast which includes Nita Naldi, Katherine Naldi, Katherine Perry, Charles Craig, and Warren Cook.

"The Headlock" is the comedy attraction concluding the bill.

AT THE HOSPITALS

BOONE HOSPITAL. Mrs. Alice Gether, 1610 Amelia street, was operated on at the Boone County Hospital last night. She was getting along well this morning.

FARMER MEMORIAL. Margaret Stueben, 2800 South Apartments, who was in the hospital with a bad cold was discharged this morning. Karin Jansson, Raymond Farris and Ray Engman were also discharged.

Oren Howard, 609 Turner avenue, entered the hospital this morning. Donald Hoiakraam, 1102 Hudson street, Hazel Brownfield, 412 South Ninth street, and George Kigabre, 419 Pitt street, were admitted to the hospital yesterday.

William Hall, James Williams, Herbert Hank, Lucille Pennington and Frank Brizzi left the hospital yesterday.

February is Month of Holidays and Birthdays of the Great

February is a month of holidays, and birthdays of famous persons. One of the oldest holidays is the celebration of Candlemas on February 2. The celebration is held in honor of the purification of the Virgin. In the church of England the celebration consists of a blessing of the candles by the clergymen and a distribution of them among the people, who afterwards carry them lighted in a solemn procession through the streets. At Rome the Pope officiates every year at this festival in the beautiful Chapel of the Quirinal. In Scotland there are several curious customs carried out on this day. In many of the schools the children make small presents of money to their teachers. In many of the small towns an annual football game is held—the East end of town versus the west, the married men against the unmarried men or one parish against the other.

Candlemas was originally such an important day that a superstition arose concerning it. In the United States it is known as Groundhog Day.

Other days of celebration in February are Lincoln's birthday February 12; Valentine's day, February 14 and Washington and Lowells' birthday, February 22. James Quin, the actor, was born and in the year 1726 on this date Robert Lord Clive, the "Conqueror of Bengal" was born. Victor Hugo was born February 26, 1802, and Francois J. D. Arago, the natural philosopher, was born on this day in 1786. The birthday of Henry W. Longfellow is February 27, 1807. The date of the birth of Michael de Montaigne, the essayist, is February 28, 1533. The birthday of Gioachino Rossini comes on February 29.

February 15, 1564, Galileo Galilei, the astronomer, was born and on the same day, 1710, Louis XV of France. The birthday of Chas. Lamb, the essayist, is Feb. 18, 1775. February 19 gave us two scientists: in 1473, the astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus; and in 1792, the geologist, Sir Roderick I. Murchison. The birthdays of Francois-Marie Arouet de Voltaire, the dramatist, historian, and philosopher, and David Garrick actor and dramatist fell on Feb. 20 in the years 1694 and 1716 respectively. February 22 is the birthday of George Washington and James Russell Lowell. February 23 is remembered as the day upon which Samuel Pepps, the noted diarist, and William Mason, the English poet, were born. The great musical composer George Frederick Handel was born on February 24, 1684. On this date, in the year 1693, James Quin, the actor, was born and in the year 1726 on this date Robert Lord Clive, the "Conqueror of Bengal" was born. Victor Hugo was born February 26, 1802, and Francois J. D. Arago, the natural philosopher, was born on this day in 1786. The birthday of Henry W. Longfellow is February 27, 1807. The date of the birth of Michael de Montaigne, the essayist, is February 28, 1533. The birthday of Gioachino Rossini comes on February 29.

THE NEW SPRING HAT IS WOMAN'S ONE SIGN THAT WINTER IS PAST

The first authentic sign of spring has always been a matter of contention. Optimists maintain it is the groundhog's initial appearance; poets aver it is the first bluebird seen north; and a few cynics claim it is the first fly. But for women there is only one real sign of spring—the new hat. Not the conservative mid-season kind bought for the indeterminate period when winter is just merging into spring, but the bright shiny one meant for nice Sundays and the Easter tea.

Suits, wraps and shoes may arouse enthusiasm or interest, but it remains for the hat to inspire that feeling. Wellington is said to have known at Waterloo. Every woman, whether she is an efficient secretary or the merest fluttering flapper, knows this sense of personal triumph which only the purchase of a new hat can give.

The shops are flaring with new colors—vivid red hats, clever blues, dull greens and lavenders waiting to be admired and chosen. There's that new periwinkle shade, Marlan. Doesn't it sound like Marla Washington and powdered curls and silver buckles? And the magentas and cardinals and fuschias, fascinating names which are after all only names for old colors. Mulberry is pretty good this year, they say. Wonder how that would go with a gray suit.

Trim sailors, floppy braid hats, demure poke bonnets meant for dimples and blue eyes. With ruthless tenderness one jerks sailors off and poke bonnets on, rushes from one counter to another, choosing, peering, discarding, peering.

NEW DIVORCEES EAT CHOP SUEY TO SHOW THEIR EMANCIPATION

An enterprising restaurateur in St. Louis has made a startling discovery—the affinity between chop suey and divorce. The Chinese restaurants in the vicinity of the courthouse noted an agreeable increase in trade when the divorce cases were heard.

The Post-Dispatch quotes one of the proprietors: "Was nice business from ladies which wanted to kiss husbands good-bye. There's something about chop suey which is like stars and stripes, or taking off income tax. It all same stands for freedom. Ladies looking for freedom."

OTHER LOCAL PERSONS, HOWEVER, EXPRESS OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Soldier Bonus Bill is the topic of discussion at present throughout the country. People are interested so much in this subject because it has a direct effect on their welfare and every-day life.

"I don't like to see the bonus bill pass," is the way a Columbia citizen expressed it, "as it aims to hurt the consumer. If the government, however, can devise some scheme so that the public in general is not pressed, then by all means give the soldiers a bonus, and let me add, two bonuses."

Speaking from the attitude of a business man, one Columbia merchant, sizing up the bonus situation, bitterly opposes it. "Indeed, if the bonus bill passes Congress," he said, "the country in the long run would suffer to the extent that the government would be forced to issue worthless bonds. This would put us in the same position many European nations are today. The government would be stranded and the people would be forced to accept paper money on mere faith."

Another business man, when asked to give his idea of the bonus, said, "Business would prosper for a short while only. The business world would be seriously stricken after the reaction. There is bound to be a reaction and the whole nation would suffer."

"Increase in taxes on necessities of life would not in the long run prove advantageous. People would economize, thereby reducing the amount of revenue. The people will bear the brunt of it all, but the government, too, will be automatically put in a serious financial condition."

"The whole economic, industrial and business situation will be upset," said a Columbia banker. "This is no time to venture to handle such an impossible undertaking."

Vocational students in the University are mostly in favor of the soldier bonus. According to this trend of thought the soldiers would not necessarily have to ask for money, as provisions in the bill give them options, such as farms, or vocational training. It is the opinion of many that the government would not suffer financially because the soldiers would almost all choose something more permanent, tangible and reliable than money.

There are some vocational students who discredit the bonus idea if it is to affect the prosperity of the country. "Soldiers deserve the bonus and perhaps more," said a former service man, "but if it means that both the soldiers and the whole people of America are to suffer in the long run, why then just let's not have the bonus."

"Sure let's give the soldiers what's coming to them," said a farmer commenting upon the bonus. "We can never repay them for the service they rendered. All the money in the world can't buy a single life that was lost during the war. Yes, I say, give it to them. They suffered, now let's all do a little sacrificing for their sake."

HUGHES SATURDAY SALES SPECIAL

Two inch post steel bed, your choice three popular finishes, a high grade spring and a 45 pound all cotton mattress, complete for only \$20, Saturday. Hughes Furniture Co.—adv.

Do You Know

—That during the past century the life of man has been lengthened six years.

—That the death rate in America is less than it ever has been?

—That much of this is due to sanitation?

—That sanitation is due to the work of modern plumbing?

—That the business of the plumber is to conduct water into the house and waste out of the house?

—That unless waste is properly removed it creates rank poisons?

—That without the plumber, disease would sit at every fireside?

—That the healthy and wise consult the plumber for the same reason that they consult their doctor?

Columbia Plumbing & Heating Co.

Phone 906 105 N. 9th St. In the basement under hotel office. H. C. MALO, Manager.

A Liquid Furnace for 15c

When the weather is cold, hot, savory vegetable soup is the most deliciously warming of all dishes. It is a veritable liquid furnace! Vivian's soup is unsurpassed.

Let Us Plan Your Electric Wiring For That New House.

John L. Platt Successor to Chas. W. Furney. 17 S. 9th Phone 829

COLUMBIANS FAVOR TWO BONUSES FOR SOLDIERS

Other Local Persons, However, Express Opposition to Proposed Compensation Plans.

The Soldier Bonus Bill is the topic of discussion at present throughout the country. People are interested so much in this subject because it has a direct effect on their welfare and every-day life.

"I don't like to see the bonus bill pass," is the way a Columbia citizen expressed it, "as it aims to hurt the consumer. If the government, however, can devise some scheme so that the public in general is not pressed, then by all means give the soldiers a bonus, and let me add, two bonuses."

Speaking from the attitude of a business man, one Columbia merchant, sizing up the bonus situation, bitterly opposes it. "Indeed, if the bonus bill passes Congress," he said, "the country in the long run would suffer to the extent that the government would be forced to issue worthless bonds. This would put us in the same position many European nations are today. The government would be stranded and the people would be forced to accept paper money on mere faith."

Another business man, when asked to give his idea of the bonus, said, "Business would prosper for a short while only. The business world would be seriously stricken after the reaction. There is bound to be a reaction and the whole nation would suffer."

"Increase in taxes on necessities of life would not in the long run prove advantageous. People would economize, thereby reducing the amount of revenue. The people will bear the brunt of it all, but the government, too, will be automatically put in a serious financial condition."

"The whole economic, industrial and business situation will be upset," said a Columbia banker. "This is no time to venture to handle such an impossible undertaking."

Vocational students in the University are mostly in favor of the soldier bonus. According to this trend of thought the soldiers would not necessarily have to ask for money, as provisions in the bill give them options, such as farms, or vocational training. It is the opinion of many that the government would not suffer financially because the soldiers would almost all choose something more permanent, tangible and reliable than money.

There are some vocational students who discredit the bonus idea if it is to affect the prosperity of the country. "Soldiers deserve the bonus and perhaps more," said a former service man, "but if it means that both the soldiers and the whole people of America are to suffer in the long run, why then just let's not have the bonus."

"Sure let's give the soldiers what's coming to them," said a farmer commenting upon the bonus. "We can never repay them for the service they rendered. All the money in the world can't buy a single life that was lost during the war. Yes, I say, give it to them. They suffered, now let's all do a little sacrificing for their sake."

White Eagle Dairy Being Painted.

New paint is being applied to the interior as well as the exterior of the White Eagle Dairy building. D. V. Vandiver said this morning that the interior will get a coating of white paint, while the exterior will get a battleship grey coating. A new cement floor is being laid in the basement. This improvement will give a spotless white appearance to the interior of the building, visitors at the Dairy announced this morning.

White Eagle Dairy Being Painted.

New paint is being applied to the interior as well as the exterior of the White Eagle Dairy building. D. V. Vandiver said this morning that the interior will get a coating of white paint, while the exterior will get a battleship grey coating. A new cement floor is being laid in the basement. This improvement will give a spotless white appearance to the interior of the building, visitors at the Dairy announced this morning.

Let Us Plan Your Electric Wiring For That New House.

John L. Platt Successor to Chas. W. Furney. 17 S. 9th Phone 829

COLUMBIANS FAVOR TWO BONUSES FOR SOLDIERS

Other Local Persons, However, Express Opposition to Proposed Compensation Plans.

The Soldier Bonus Bill is the topic of discussion at present throughout the country. People are interested so much in this subject because it has a direct effect on their welfare and every-day life.

"I don't like to see the bonus bill pass," is the way a Columbia citizen expressed it, "as it aims to hurt the consumer. If the government, however, can devise some scheme so that the public in general is not pressed, then by all means give the soldiers a bonus, and let me add, two bonuses."

Speaking from the attitude of a business man, one Columbia merchant, sizing up the bonus situation, bitterly opposes it. "Indeed, if the bonus bill passes Congress," he said, "the country in the long run would suffer to the extent that the government would be forced to issue worthless bonds. This would put us in the same position many European nations are today. The government would be stranded and the people would be forced to accept paper money on mere faith."