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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1919.

Even railroad accidents are more sanguinary in Mexico than elsewhere. A wreck down here that claims less than 50 victims is no wreck at all.

"They aren't hitting," is the way Kid Gleason diagnoses the case of the Sox, thereby indicating claims that he is a regular wizard when it comes to figuring out baseball problems.

Jacob Billikopf, who went to Poland as a personal investigator on behalf of Felix M. Warburg, and other members of the American-Jewish relief committee, in a recent interview said that the six weeks he spent in Poland made Dante's Inferno appear a haven of bliss by comparison. The American-Jewish relief committee will aid these sufferers with the money contributed in the coming drive for \$5,000,000. The amount to be raised in this state is \$1,500,000 and the date of the drive is set for the last week in October. Illinois ought to have no trouble in raising its apportionment.

Plenty of Potatoes?

Circular letters sent out by the regional director of the railroads for the northwestern district are authority for the statement that the potato crop is considerably larger than last year ago.

That is good news to most people. The general impression has been that potatoes are short crop. That certainly is the case in northern Illinois, while reports from Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas where most of the crop is raised indicate a yield considerably below normal. The price, too, is about what it was a year ago, though that does not signify so much nowadays.

Under the circumstances this assurance of heavy yield is most welcome. We hope the floods deliver the spuds speedily and in good condition.

The London View.

It may help to bring some Americans back a better perspective in their view of world affairs to read the following reference by the London Chronicle to the illness of the president.

No sick bed of our time, or perhaps any other time, has commanded such universal concern and sympathy. Not only America but mankind has a lot and a part in the president's welfare.

The Sugar Crop.

Reports from the acting trade commissioner at Havana and published by the National City Bank of New York anticipate a crop of sugar in Cuba for 1918-19 of 4,000,000 tons, the largest ever grown on the island. Of a 2,508,332 tons had been exported Sept. 1, against 2,503,653 Sept. 1, 1918. This year the United States had taken 2,209,494 tons, against 1,809,237 in the same period last year. Her countries had taken less sugar this year in last year, their total importations being 1,238 tons as against 684,416 last year.

These figures are especially interesting just in view of the trouble that the average grocer has in getting enough sugar from his grocer for his barest needs, with canning and preserving quite out of the question unless it can be done with sugar substitutes. If the price makes a sharp advance when government control ends all the statistics in the world will not convince the average mind there has not been wholesale hoarding.

either in this country or elsewhere. It may be true that the present situation is merely the result of a slip in the change from federal to private control of the business, but Sweeney will be about the only one willing to listen to that version and even he may become afflicted with deafness.

The Law of Survival.

Davenport doesn't like to see the name Rock Island on the map of the trans-continent air route when Davenport's isn't there and so it is trying to have the landing field already selected on this side of the river abandoned and one laid out on the Iowa side. Then Davenport's name will be on the map and Rock Island won't even be a flag station.

Davenport is working, of course, for the tri-city. If anything comes along that it can't use it is perfectly willing that Rock Island or Moline shall have it. It wouldn't be likely to divert a good thing to Clinton, Burlington or Des Moines to keep the cities on this side of the river from getting it. It wants its neighbors to shine for the good of the neighborhood, though it means to see that their luminosity originates in Davenport and is merely reflected.

Nobody has a right to quarrel with Davenport over this attitude. It has money, live citizens, a strong Commercial club with a wide-awake secretary and it is a good town. If it gets the trans-continent landing place away from us it will be our fault. We have got to look out for our own interests if we are to continue to have any. That is the law of life. Competition is a great business builder and rivalry between the three cities is vital. Taking advantage of it we have an exceptional opportunity for municipal development. Neglecting it we must expect to drop back and see other centers of population outstrip us.

Neither Rock Island nor any other city has a right to keep anything that it is unwilling to fight for. In order to fight it is necessary to have something to fight with--an organization representing the solid interests of the community and backed up with money.

If Rock Island is going to continue to put a battle for its share of the good things it must keep its Chamber of Commerce--reorganize it, if necessary--but keep it alive and going.

Otherwise we may expect to wake up some fine morning and read in the newspapers about the Chicago, Davenport & Pacific road and the Davenport arsenal.

International Common Sense.

"It had to be settled. It couldn't go on," is the way Englishmen commented upon the end of the railroad strike.

There is a lot of reassurance in that point of view, reassurance for America as well as for the British Isles. Disruption of commerce and industry, with extreme suffering and loss of national prestige resulting is too great a price to pay for a little temporary advantage for any class. It is unthinkable that a domestic contest should be carried to such lengths in England and it is equally unthinkable in America.

Some Americans may feel resentment toward the British and their patronizing ways, and some British may look upon Americans as bumptious upstarts, crude and ill-mannered, but it will have to be admitted on both sides of the Atlantic that there is a common fund of Anglo-Saxon common sense which probably always will constitute the saving element in any situation. British and Americans are alike in that both always have an eye on the main chance and neither has the slightest intention of throwing it away for a mere bauble.

What we have in the way of civil and religious liberty and in material advancement we have earned by hard knocks and many of them, as any student of history will attest. What has come so hard is not to be lightly given up.

There is a simple common sense basis for adjusting every grievance that has set the world at cross purposes. Nobody really wants more than that which he may fairly claim, and if he did it wouldn't do him any good. If he got it he wouldn't be able to keep it long. An aroused public would take it away from him and then penalize him for his selfishness. That has repeatedly happened in our history and it will occur again as often as there is occasion for it.

Labor and capital will arrive at a common basis of understanding under which both will be better off than before and then the world will move on to take up some other question. This is a transitory stage and England and America, as usual, are showing the way.

THE RACE CONFLICT

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Special Correspondence of The Argus.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—The American negro really believed that the defeat of Germany would make the world "safe for democracy," and that in such a world he would enjoy rights and privileges which had long been denied him. He is bitterly disappointed to find that the world, in which he bore a part, has not made much difference in his social, political and industrial status.

This disappointment on the part of the negro, who took all the war-time oratory quite literally, is the most immediate cause of the present negro unrest, according to Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, a leading American student of the negro problem.

Dr. Jones, employed by the Phelps-Stokes fund, which is an endowment for the betterment of negroes and Indians. He has also made studies in negro education for the bureau of education. Recently most of his time has been devoted to the present acute race problem, and to the promotion of measures for its relief.

Throughout the south committees on interracial cooperation have been formed which have already gone a long way toward alleviating the race problem in that section. Dr. Jones points out emphatically that some such organization, which will focus the best minds of the race on the problem of adjusting their relations, is urgently needed in the north. Washington, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha will be on the road to a solution of their race problems when they recognize this need for cooperation between the two races.

The committees which are being organized in the north have each sections, one black and one white. These sections meet separately. The negroes draw up a prospectus of what they think they should have in the way of aid and recognition from the whites. The white committee then meets, considers the complaints and suggestions of the negroes and devises means for their relief. On this condition, an agreement is substituted for mutual misunderstanding, and intelligent men of both races are stimulated to think about the problems of race relations.

These southern committees have in most cases among their members some of the strongest men in their communities. They have an expert, a lawyer and a representative committee. Much good has already been accomplished by these committees. Newspaper owners and editors have been influenced to take a reasonable and constructive attitude toward the negro question. A public high school for negroes has been provided in Atlanta for the first time, solely for the purpose of the committee. Unfair treatment of negroes on elevators and in street cars has been abolished in other places. In one city an address on this subject was delivered by a prominent white citizen to all of the street railway employees. In another southern city a petty court which existed merely by arrest and fining negroes without cause, was abolished.

Since the establishment of these committees, the Ku Klux Klan organizations, which had been revived here and there in the south to "keep the negro in his place" after his return from the war, and incidentally to keep negro labor from leaving the south, have to a great extent disappeared or modified their activities.

Dr. Jones is of the opinion that assaults on white women and alleged arrogance and boastfulness on the part of returned negro soldiers as a result of the unusual social opportunities they enjoyed in France, really have very little to do with the race problem. These things are only minor aggravants. The most immediate cause of the troubles is the negro's disappointment that he did not gain more by the war, and the deep underlying cause is the economic fact of his growing need and demand for better living conditions and fuller opportunities.

As a result of this feeling on the part of the negro, he is moving north. There has been a regular negro migration to the north throughout the war and since the war. In the north the negro often gets work at better pay, gets at least an ostensible political equality with the whites, he escapes racial discrimination, and perhaps some other forms of racial discrimination. But he finds himself in cities where there are no special sections for him to live in, no recreation facilities for him. In his attempt to find a home and live a normal life, he comes into contact with white people who are not used to coming into contact with him. Conflict arises, and the result is that all northern cities, the housing problem has had much to do with race conflict. In one great city where more or less rioting has been going on for months, the trouble started with a fight on a bathing beach, and was aggravated by the efforts of a local politician to exploit the growing negro vote.

Meantime, in the south, the departure of the negro is resented. The south has had the negro laborer so long that it has perhaps not fully appreciated his value. Now that he is beginning to leave, the south is waking up to the fact that it needs him. Negroes have been stopped by men with cocked guns from boarding trains for the north. Organizations have been formed to check the exodus by force if necessary. All this has caused a tension in the south as well as in the north. But the south, with its committees on inter-racial cooperation, seems to be moving toward a solution. The south has always understood the negro pretty well, and the negro has always been interested in his welfare. Now the south is gaining a better appreciation of the negro's economic value and that promises much for the future.

HEALTH TALKS BY WILLIAM BRADY MD.

NOTED MEDICAN AND SURGEON

How To Shrink Adenoids. A little patient, 11 years old had come under my care at fairly regular intervals, first with the whooping cough, then the measles, then--well, I made several bad guesses, I called these attacks "acidosis," "intestinal indigestion," and so on. The little one had me guessing, and I had her parents guessing. Then I removed the adenoids, and then she began having severe throats. Then frank attacks of tonsillitis. Then a more or less constant coryza or running at the nose. By and by it became evident that she was a mouth breather. One day she developed an earache, followed by a fever, which cleared up in two weeks.

The child had permanently enlarged tonsils. I did not know whether she had adenoids, too, because I feared to alienate her affection by thrusting my finger into her pharynx to find out, and there was no other way I could find out--although I might have made a guess about it as doctors sometimes do. However, I dodged the question neatly and distracted the parents' attention toward the possible adenoids to the impossible tonsils. The parents hated having any operation. Was there any other course? I didn't know for sure. But I brazened that out too. In practice one learns to accommodate oneself to circumstances. I don't try to be better than I can be at that operation. I would see what could be done in the way of shrinking the tonsils by direct local applications. (Between you and me I knew nothing could be done, but I thought perhaps the local applications might shrink the hypothetical tonsils. Remember, the nasal obstruction was prominent feature of the case.) Well, the little one and I became great friends. She was a good soldier and we got on fine. She never whimpered when I swabbed the tonsils nor made any objection when I swabbed the roof of the pharynx where I suspected the adenoids were.

After several weeks I felt that time of Alexander the Great. He was a native of Sinope and studied in Athens. He was sold as a slave and brought before Alexander the Great with whom he discussed his cynic philosophy, and upon whom he made a deep impression.

Q. How long does it take to acquire satisfactory speed on the typewriter? S. L. A. An average student, practicing three hours a day, for three months, should acquire speed from eight to a hundred words a minute.

Q. Do debtors' prisons still exist in Great Britain? W. P. S. A. These prisons were a part of the life of the British Isles for centuries but were abolished in England in 1869, in Ireland in 1872, and in Scotland in 1880.

Q. Who is Harold Bell Wright, the author of "The Calling of Dan Matthews"? J. G. G. A. Mr. Wright is a New Yorker by birth. He is 47 years old and lives at Hollywood, Cal. He was once pastor of the Christian church of Pierce City, Mo. In addition to being an author, he is a painter and decorator.

Q. What is the pay of a captain in the army? Y. E. A. The base pay of a captain is \$2,400 a year. If he is given foreign service he receives an additional 10 per cent. When he is not assigned to an army post where quarters are furnished, he receives certain allowances which amount to about \$600 a year.

Q. Why are ships christened with champagne? K. J. A. It is a sailor superstition that it is unlucky to christen a ship with water, and sailor superstitions are leniently dealt with. The sailor further holds that nothing is too good for a ship at her christening, and insists on champagne as the most favored of beverages.

Q. Was there really such a character as Diogenes who went about with a lantern hunting an honest man? J. J. S. A. Diogenes actually lived in the time of Alexander the Great. He was a native of Sinope and studied in Athens. He was sold as a slave and brought before Alexander the Great with whom he discussed his cynic philosophy, and upon whom he made a deep impression.

Brad's Bit O' Verse THE MOON. The moon looks down with shining face through dark abyssal voids of space on mortals here below; the same old sentimental moon 'neath which found lovers used to spoon ten thousand years ago.

Today's Anniversaries 1763--Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia. 1775--Caesar Rodney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, born at Dover, Del. Died there June 29, 1784.

Today's Events Thousands of visitors are in Atlanta today for the opening of the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and the meetings of its several auxiliary organizations. The application for divorce of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, wife of the well known yacht millionaire and sportsman, is docketed for hearing today in the superior court at Newport, R. I.

Sketches From Life BY TEMPLE



The Lady of the House

Heart and Home Problems by MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson:-- I have been going with a young man for about six months. One evening he told me he loved me and asked me to quit going with the other boys. I told him I was too young to be engaged and he said he would wait a while.

I waited and he didn't come. The next day I heard he had gone and yesterday I received a letter from him and today a card.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a girl of 18 and have a girl friend of the same age who is very dear to me. The boy she goes with is a friend of mine also. Is it all right for me to go with him if I care to when he asks me? Should she object? I do not want to lose her friendship.

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Household Hints

Menu Hint. BREAKFAST. Poached Eggs. Coffee. LUNCHEON. Cold Beef Sandwiches. Sliced Tomatoes. Tea. Fruit Tapioca. DINNER. Tomato Canape. Roast Leg of Lamb, Brown Gravy, Mint Gelatin. Mashed Potatoes, Creamed Carrots, Lettuce. Frozen Marshmallow Pudding and Coffee.

Tested Recipes. Mint Gelatin--Shred the leaves of a bunch of mint and place in a saucepan. Add one-half cup of water and cook slowly for 10 minutes. Now drain and add. One-half cup of sugar, three-quarters cup of vinegar. Stir to thoroughly dissolve and then place one tablespoon of gelatin to soak 10 minutes and then add the hot mint preparation. Strain and add two drops of green vegetable coloring into it and then pour into a pan to mold. Cut into blocks and serve with the meat course.

The War a Year Ago German official proposal for armistice received in Washington. French pursued retreating German northeast of Rheims. British and United States troops attacked between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Observance of Missouri day in Missouri.