

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM

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Tragic Failure of Socialism

Russia is a tragic example of the underlying fallacy of socialism. Socialism as administered by the Bolsheviks was to have ushered in a millennium wherein no one was to have any more worldly goods than anyone else. Working hours were to be reduced to a minimum and the joy of a carefree existence was to be increased to a maximum.

The first part of the program has been practically accomplished. There is economic equality because five years of pillage, murder and destruction have reduced everyone to the same dead-level of want and starvation. It is estimated between ten and fifteen million men, women, children and babies will have perished in Russia this winter from starvation and exposure. These souls, dying like flies after the first heavy frost, are the poor and downtrodden proletariat whom Lenin and company were to usher into an economic heaven. Instead he has sent them through a hell of misery before death relieved them of their sufferings.

The startling success of the first part of the program has strangely set back the accomplishment of the rest. Universal want has compelled an increase in the daily hours of work. Four-

teen to sixteen hours are now required and soldiers are used whenever necessary to coerce the workers into working such long hours.

As time goes on and the story of true conditions in Russia unfolds, the world more and more realizes what a tragic failure socialism has been. It all boils down to the socialists' refusal to look facts in the face and realize that what is everybody's business is nobody's business; that the most workable form of society is one in which each individual is responsible for his own economic welfare.

In a society based on private ownership one employer may fail, his employees will scarcely feel any hardship provided they have protected themselves with savings, and the rest of the nation won't know he has failed as far as any economic consequences are concerned.

In Russia the Bolshevik state has been the employer. It failed, after prohibiting its employees from having any savings, and one hundred and sixty million people, the entire Russian population, are suffering, and ten to fifteen millions are dying from starvation and exposure.

Socialism resolves itself into a system whereby a comparatively few intellectuals impose their theories on everyone else, and do all the thinking for the multitude. Consequently when the theories break down the multitude suffers and dies by the millions, having no means of self protection.

Under capitalism the multitude thinks for itself and each one through his savings is able to protect himself.

The one breeds dependency and economic slavery to a state. The other develops independent thinking and ability and produces economic freedom for the individual.



Answers to Questions

Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Palladium Information Bureau, Frederick J. Haack, Jr., director, Washington, D. C. This office applies strictly to information. The bureau does not give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose two cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.

Q. What is the difference between the flashing point and burning up point of oil?—R. H. W.

A. The bureau of mines says that the flash point of oil is that temperature at which oil vaporizes rapidly enough to form an explosive mixture with air under certain conditions. The fire point is that temperature at which oil vaporizes enough so that the vapor continues to burn when a flame is applied to it. This test also must be made under specified conditions.

Q. How many postmen are there in the United States?—H. R. W.

A. The postoffice department says that according to their figures for April 1, 1922, there are 44,004 rural carriers and 39,335 city carriers in the United States.

Q. Do Pennsylvania farmers produce enough food to feed her people?—D. H. W.

A. The bureau of farm management says that Pennsylvania does not produce enough food for her own needs.

Q. How long has Bourke Cockran been in congress?—C. W. K.

A. Bourke Cockran was a member of congress from 1887 to 1889; from 1891 to 1895; was re-elected to succeed George B. McClellan in 1904, in fifty-eighth congress; re-elected to the fifty-ninth and sixtieth congresses; and also elected in 1920.

Q. What is the oldest regiment in the English army?—F. M.

A. The Royal Scots, of First Foot, is the oldest regiment in the British army, with the Coldstream Guards ranking second.

Q. How big was the Coliseum of Rome?—A. A. G.

A. The Coliseum is said to have accommodated 100,000 spectators, of whom about 87,000 were seated, and its arena measured 182 feet from side to side and 285 feet from end to end.

Q. What is the most valuable fish?—N. F.

A. The herring ranks as the world's most important economic fish, with the cod taking second place. The cod averages from 7 to 40 pounds in weight, but several exceeding 100 pounds, and one of 180 pounds, have been recorded.

Q. Where was the first subway built?—H. S. O.

A. London was the first city to feel the need of subways. A two-track underground railway from Edgeware to King's Cross was begun in 1853.

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TODAY'S TALK

By George Matthew Adams, Author of "You Can," "Take It," "Up"

MY TRIBUTE TO A DOG

The dumb earth has within its lap many kingdoms as dumb as itself. But its variousness contains no kingdom so close to the soul of us who think and believe as that of the kingdom of the dog.

The other day a boy was deserted by his own mother. For why I know not, if I did know I could not understand. But in this case society decreed that this boy was "bad," and so he was brought to the bar of justice and placed under the ear of a judge.

With the boy was a dog. It was his only friend. It lapped the hand of the boy as the judge pronounced sentence—which was that the boy should be sent to a house of some kind where they "looked after bad boys."

The boy was lead away—the dog following. Before the boy had left the room, however, the dog was taken away from him. Immediately the young master broke into tears, and the dog echoed his grief. The watchers were touched. And so was the judge. So much so that he gave orders that the dog should go with the boy—the first instance, so the newspaper account related, that a dog had been allowed to take sentence with one it loved and to whom it gave all the devotion which it had.

There are many instances of dogs dying of broken hearts. And they have been known to go through every privation to serve their masters.

The intelligence of the dog is of a very high order. And once its belief in its master is anchored, nothing seems able to shake its loyalty.

The dog's courage is of a quality much finer than mere brute courage. I shall never cease to marvel at the dog's instincts. And there are few human beings so expert at sizing up and judging human character.

I have seen a dog suffering with the greatest pain and yet so grateful for the kind treatment given it that it lapped the hand of its caretaker and bore up patiently—because it understood.

Human beings will at unfortunate times strike and abuse a baby—but universally do dogs protect children.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says that there will be dogs in Heaven. I hope he is right about it. I hope there will be dogs in the hereafter that I go to.

Who's Who in the Day's News

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

Some years ago Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's arrival in the United States on one of his frequent visits someone put the question to him: "Why do you come to the United States?"

The noted English author and proponent of spiritualism replied, "Just for fun."

And he apparently is still finding what he comes to seek. His views and belief regarding the spirit world and our communication with it have furnished reams of copy since he came to New York on his present visit and the originator of the Sherlock Holmes stories derives as keen enjoyment from the interviews and comments as do his interviewers.

Sir Arthur has had an interesting life. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 22, 1859, the eldest son of an artist. He was educated at Stonyhurst, Edinburgh university, specializing in medicine. He practiced for eight years and then gave up his active duties to tour the Arctic regions, west coast of Africa and other territory. Then he devoted most of his time to writing. He is probably best known internationally through his Sherlock Holmes stories. His medical training, his interest in criminology and most pleasant relations with the famous Scotland Yard and his skill as a writer produced what are recognized as the most brilliant detective stories. Of late years he has been a leading believer in spiritualism.

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After Dinner Tricks

No. 169.—The Jumping Hat

A stiff hat (derby or straw) refuses to stay in position when the performer pulls it down over his eyes. Every time he pulls it down, the hat jumps to the back of his head as soon as it is released.

The hat is pulled down by the thumb and second fingers, as shown in Figure 1. The forefinger is held bent inward against the thumb. As the thumb and second finger release their grip, the forefinger is snapped upward against the underside of the hat brim. The sudden action shoots the hat to the back of the head. With a little practice, the movement of the forefinger can be timed so nicely that it will not be noticed, especially if the head is kept in motion. Every one will look for rubber bands, springs, or other mechanical contrivances in the hat.

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STEEL WORKERS' EARNINGS GROW

AVERAGE RISES 5% IN A MONTH

MONTHS CURRENT MONTH MONTH AGO YEAR AGO

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MAN

STEEL & IRON WORKERS \$100

COTTON MFGR \$100

CIGARS MAKERS \$100

BOOTS & SHOES \$100

PAPER MAKERS \$100

MENS CLOTHING \$100

AUTO MFGR \$100

CAR BUILDERS \$100

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