

THE PUEBLO CHIEFTAIN

ESTABLISHED 1893

Published Every Morning In the Year By
THE CHIEFTAIN PRINTING COMPANYG. G. WITHERS, President and Business Manager
WALTER LAWSON WILDER, Editor

VOLUME LXXXIX, No. 224

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at
Pueblo, Colorado

Enemies of World Peace

The current number of the News Letter of the so-called Friends of Irish Freedom is devoted almost wholly to bitter attacks upon the Peace conference at Washington. It is perfectly plain that this organization, and its supporters whoever they may be, have no regard for the interests of the Irish people, and no concern for the welfare of the United States.

Its sole animating spirit is a bitter and desperate hatred of England and everything that has any connection with England. It would rather that the United States be plunged in eternal war and Ireland ravaged to the point of extermination of her people, than approve anything that would be in any way to England's benefit.

It is well for the American people to know that such an organization exists, and it would be profitable for congress to ascertain whether its sources of financial support have connections with foreign governments or peoples not directly connected with the Irish quarrel.

Cuban Sugar and Home Industry

The eternal conflict between tropic sugar planters and the sugar producers of the United States is now raging with extraordinary violence in connection with the discussion of the new tariff law.

Naturally enough, those persons who are interested financially in the controversy, on one side or the other, present only the arguments for that side, and the public generally accepts these arguments in accordance with preconceived opinions.

It is a fact that under ordinary conditions sugar can be produced in the West Indian Islands much cheaper than it can be produced, either in the Gulf states of this country or in the sugar beet fields of the northern and western states. If the desire of the people is to get sugar next year at the lowest possible price, Cuban sugar should be admitted to the United States without duty or at a very low duty.

But this is very far from being all that is to be considered. The opening of the American market to Cuban sugar undoubtedly means the destruction of the American sugar industry. Louisiana cannot compete with Cuba in producing sugar cane, and Colorado and the other beet sugar states cannot compete with Cuba.

Yet the production of sugar is one of the fundamental industries of broad national prosperity. Sugar is one of the vital necessities of civilized existence. A nation like the United States should not be dependent upon a foreign and an uncertain source of supply for such a necessity. History plainly teaches that the supply of sugar from the tropical islands is likely to be interrupted by war, by tempests, by commercial distur-

ances, by political upheavals, and other causes, and a nation dependent upon foreign sugar is at any time liable to be deprived of its supply or to pay an exorbitant or an extortionate price for sugar.

It has been also fully demonstrated that the growing of sugar beets and the making of beet sugar constitute a most desirable industry, holding close relations with other parts of a well-balanced system of national industries, and that they supply important incidental benefits both in agricultural, stock growing and manufacturing lines.

It would be a colossal mistake, therefore, for congress to adopt such tariff rates on sugar as would permit the destruction of the American sugar industry. For this industry serves an important national need and purpose, and it is a vital element in the prosperity of some American states. It has been established by prolonged effort, as the result of heavy investments, and it has served a most important national need. Once departed it could not be restored without long continued effort and vast expenditures.

Under present conditions, however, the need for sugar is greater than can be supplied by American beet and cane growers. An additional supply is needed, and Cuba is the logical source of that supply. The tariff on sugar should not be fixed in such a way as to shut out Cuban sugar altogether, but it should be at such a level as to protect American growers and manufacturers, and thus to protect the nation. The cost of such protection is money well spent.

Labor and Wealth

When the socialist says that labor produces all wealth and therefore labor is entitled to all the produce of labor, he means something quite different from what he says. No socialist, theoretical or practical really wants the laborer to have what that laborer produces. What he has in mind, in a hazy way, is that the total production of all laborers shall be disposed of for the benefit of laborers exclusively, in such a way that each laborer shall receive all that he needs or desires of the products of other laborers.

It is obvious that if the coal miner receives nothing but coal, which is all that his labor produces, or if the railroad man receives nothing but his own product, which is transportation, he can neither exist upon or profit by the product of his labor. And the same thing is true as to the class of coal miners, or the class of railroad men as a whole. The product of their labor must be exchanged for the products of other men's labor.

This process of exchange in barbarous countries is a simple matter of barter, but among civilized peoples it becomes an extremely complicated business involving transportation, banking and all the varied details of wholesale and retail commerce. And unless this process of exchange is successfully operated, regularly and continuously, it is useless for labor to continue production. Coal miners will not continue to dig coal in order to pile coal at the mouth of the mine. Railroad men will not continue to operate trains unless they receive something else than transportation as the reward of their toil.

Soviet Russia illustrates the truth of these statements. There indeed labor produces all the wealth that is produced, and in theory at least every man receives what he produces. But the entire system of exchange is paralyzed, and the laborers starve.

and the price in local currency which in each case is double the face value. Four cents. Anyone wishing to buy stamps with American currency at the Shanghai, China, postoffice is given the ordinary American stamp.

That the Postoffice Department will send for any of these Shanghai stamps for its postage stamp agency to sell is extremely doubtful. There is a regulation that they may not be sold by the department except for the local money current in Shanghai, known as "Mexican."

The Postoffice Department has been directing collectors who desire to buy these stamps to send a domestic stamp order to the United States postal agent, Shanghai. He converts the order into local currency, and makes the purchase. To sell these stamps in the United States would need a special order of some sort, and none is contemplated at present.

Considering all the things it is not established to do, a collector who has never collected stamps might not see how the government stamp agency is going the collectors a special service by selling them ordinary current stamps and a very few recent issues.

The important point is that not all two-cent stamps look alike to the expert. The stamp with perforations running into the pink design may be all right to put on a letter, but it isn't a collector's ideal of stamp beauty.

He wants a stamp that has a neat margin of white around it when it is torn off the sheet. He prizes early like to see the perforations form a maltese cross where they intersect between four stamps. Stamps with this even margin he calls well-centered.

Collectors who go up to the postoffice stamp window and ask for stamps are often given badly-centered specimens. Generally the clerk has no time to hunt for perfect copies. This is one of the things that the stamp agency is going to do. In selling to collectors the ordinary current issues, it aims to sell well-centered and well-perforated specimens.

"IN DAY'S NEWS"

Half a century in the Roman Catholic priesthood is the record that will be rounded out today by the Rt. Rev. Theophilus Meerschaert, bishop of the Oklahoma diocese. The bishop, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, was born in Belgium and received his early education in the College of Bonheuil in his native land. His theological studies were completed at celebrated American College of Louvain, where fifty years ago today he entered into holy orders. The following year he came to America and was given charge of a parish at Natchez, Miss. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1875 he performed heroic service in nursing the sick, until he himself was stricken with the disease. In 1887 he was appointed vicar-general of the Natchez diocese and continued to serve in that capacity until 1891, when he was made first vicar apostolic of the Indian Territory. In 1895 he was made bishop of Oklahoma.

Horoscope

"The Stars Influence, But Do Not Compel."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1921
(Copyright, 1921, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Astrologers read this as a doubtful day. While Neptune, Jupiter and Venus are in benefic aspect, Mars and Uranus are adverse.

Merchants should benefit from the away of Jupiter and Venus, which should assure them a large volume of trade.

Jewelers should profit greatly from this aspect which encourages the buying of gems and precious metals. There is an auspicious sign for the sale of women's wear of every description.

Furs and rich fabrics are under a direction of the stars that is held to make them especially alluring.

This is a wedding day read as lucky, so far as the prosperity of the bride and bridegroom is concerned, but they should avoid quarrels as they will be particularly unfortunate.

Entertainments of the lighter sort are well directed and there is an especially auspicious sign for dancing, which is to be, if possible, more popular than ever.

New forms of amusement are foreshadowed and there will be widespread interest in a novel form of entertainment.

College students and all young persons should benefit during this government of the stars with pressages gifts, favors and many pleasures.

Mars and Uranus are in aspect that seem to indicate some sort of violence that will arouse the people.

Dissensions of every sort may be serious under this rule, which leads to extreme bitterness.

Chicago is to gain precedence as a musical center and a city in which there is a movement that encourages all the arts.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the forecast of an active year. There should be much happiness in the domestic circle.

Children born on this day may have many talents that may be wisely used. These subjects of Capricorn usually prosper, and many become very wealthy.

TODAY'S EVENTS

Friday and the Twenty-third is here today, so watch your step.

The Rt. Rev. J. Ryan, Catholic bishop of Alton, Ill., today completes 50 years in the priesthood.

Rt. Rev. Theophilus Meerschaert, head of the Catholic diocese of Oklahoma, observes the golden jubilee of his ordination today.

One hundred and fifty years ago today died Mother of Youville, the foundress of the Grey Nuns (Sisters of Charity) in Canada.

Special trains will be run by many American railroads today carrying homeward-bound students on holiday leave from school and college.

Indianapolis is to open bids today for a \$1,600,000 bond issue to finance the project for a great war memorial plaza which it is proposed to construct in that city.

The Army and Navy club of Chicago, of which Major General Leonard Wood is president, will formally open its magnificent new clubhouse in Lake Shore Drive today.

Organization of the Workers Party of America is the aim of a convention called to assemble in New York City today by the American Labor Alliance and the Workers' Council of the United States.

And reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Chieftain Information Bureau, Frederick J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The Bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject.

What you 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 used to enamel copper wire? J. A. S.

A. Copper wire is taken through a bath of enamel made especially for wire and baked on.

Q. How did the English acquire the Rock of Gibraltar? F. F. F.

A. The Rock of Gibraltar was captured by combined Dutch and English forces, July 24, 1704, and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Spain set out to recapture it in 1779, and a siege lasting three years, seven months, twelve days followed. The British withstood the siege successfully and the Peace of 1783 secured the Rock to Great Britain.

Q. What is Bob veal? A. G. T.

A. Bob veal is the flesh of a calf less than one month old. It is very indigestible and its sale is illegal.

Q. What is the record parachute drop, and how long did it take? B. L. L.

A. The record is claimed by Sergt. Emil Chambers, U. S. A., who dropped approximately 22,000 feet during the American Legion Convention at Kansas City. The ascent in an army plane took one hour and a half and the descent took 18 minutes.

Q. What is the base pay of naval officers? H. F.

A. Base rates of pay for naval officers vary from \$1,700 for ensign to \$8,000 for rear admiral. In grades of captain and commander there is an addition of 10 per cent for each five years up to 15 years and in grade of lieutenant commander to ensign an addition of 10 per cent each five years up to 20 years. Sea pay is 10 per cent more than shore pay. The temporary increase act gives captains in the navy an additional \$600; lieutenant commanders \$540; lieutenants, \$720; lieutenants (j. g.), \$600; ensigns, \$420 per year additional until June 30, 1922. The officers also have allowances for quarters, heat and light, varying according to grade of officer.

Q. How many births and deaths are there in the United States in a year? P. G. J.

A. In 1920, in the registration area, there were 1,598,874 births and 1,142,558 deaths.

Q. Were the continents of Europe and Asia named for women in mythology? L. N. E.

A. The continents of Europe and Asia were not named after women. The word "Asia" is derived from the Semitic stem "acu" meaning "to go out" used in connection with the rising of the sun. "Europe" is derived from the Semitic "erub" meaning "darkness."

Q. Is the number of deaths from tuberculosis increasing or decreasing? E. L.

A. The census bureau says there has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis. In 1919 the death rate from this cause was 125.6 per 100,000; while in 1920 the rate had declined to 114.2 per 100,000.

Q. Did Robert E. Lee and Ulysses

FASHION HINT

In accordance to the request of many readers, The Chieftain has resumed the fashion service which proved so popular. We have made arrangements with the Beauty Pattern company of New York to supply the patterns to our readers and to run in The Chieftain illustrations of the latest and most convenient styles. These are of special interest and advantage to the home dressmaker. Orders for these patterns may be sent direct to The Chieftain office, but the patterns will be sent from the pattern company direct to the person ordering them.



A PRETTY NEGIGEE

Pattern 3739 was used for this pleasing model. It is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 36-40 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 5 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. For sack length 4 7/8 yards will be required. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

No.	Size
Name	
Street	No.
City	

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Dr. Gustav Ador, former president of the Swiss Confederation and head of the international committee of the Red Cross, born 76 years ago today.

Giacomo Puccini, composer of "Madame Butterfly" and other popular operas, born in Lucca, Italy, 63 years ago today.

Edwin T. Meredith, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson cabinet, born at Avoca, Iowa, 45 years ago today.

Oscar S. Straus, eminent New York merchant, philanthropist, and former cabinet officer, born in Georgia, 71 years ago today.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

and Asia named for women in mythology? L. N. E.

A. The continents of Europe and Asia were not named after women. The word "Asia" is derived from the Semitic stem "acu" meaning "to go out" used in connection with the rising of the sun. "Europe" is derived from the Semitic "erub" meaning "darkness."

Q. Is the number of deaths from tuberculosis increasing or decreasing? E. L.

A. The census bureau says there has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis. In 1919 the death rate from this cause was 125.6 per 100,000; while in 1920 the rate had declined to 114.2 per 100,000.

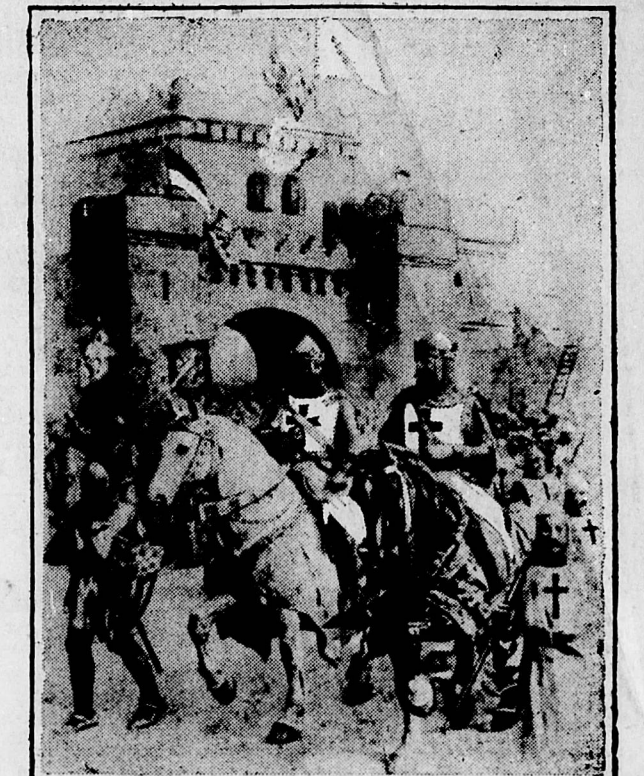
Q. Did Robert E. Lee and Ulysses

SPENDS 15 YEARS SOLVING MYSTERY OF A DEAD RACE



Dr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley has been working for 15 years in the jungles of Central America on the riddle of the hieroglyphics of the Mayas, the most remarkable aboriginal people of the American continent.

HAVE YOU RECEIVED YOUR XMAS CARD FROM THE KING OR QUEEN OF ENGLAND?



Esteemed friends of the king and queen of England and the other members of the royal family are now receiving their annual Christmas cards from the royal palace. Above is shown the card painted for King George to send to his friends. It shows King Richard of England and Phillip of France setting up their standards in Acre, which town surrendered in 1191 after a two-year siege by the united forces of the Crusaders in Palestine. The card was painted by Howard Davis and is reproduced by courtesy of Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1783—Washington surrendered his commission to Congress, in session at Annapolis.

1805—Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon church, born at Sharon, Vt. Died at Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844.

1830—First lodge of Odd Fellows in Ohio instituted in Cincinnati.

1846—Santa Anna was elected provisional president of Mexico.

1851—Elaborate ceremonies were held in both Chicago and Cairo at the breaking of ground for the construction of the Illinois Central railroad.

1875—Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) visited Calcutta.

1879—A British force under Generals Roberts and Gough defeated an army of 25,000 Afghans.

1897—French parliament passed a bill for the annexation of Tahiti.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1783—Washington surrendered his commission to Congress, in session at Annapolis.

1805—Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon church, born at Sharon, Vt. Died at Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844.

1830—First lodge of Odd Fellows in Ohio instituted in Cincinnati.

1846—Santa Anna was elected provisional president of Mexico.

1851—Elaborate ceremonies were held in both Chicago and Cairo at the breaking of ground for the construction of the Illinois Central railroad.

1875—Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) visited Calcutta.

1879—A British force under Generals Roberts and Gough defeated an army of 25,000 Afghans.

1897—French parliament passed a bill for the annexation of Tahiti.

Chieftain want ads. bring results.

UNCLE SAM AND THE STAMP COLLECTOR

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Stamp enthusiasts all over the country are responding with promptness to Postmaster General Hays' announcement that the Post Office Department has established a stamp agency and has certain stamps for sale.

Nearly 100 letters a day are being received from collectors who wish to buy stamps, but a surprising number indicate that the government's new venture is not altogether understood. Some think that the government is selling obsolete and rare stamps. They ask casually for such valuable old issues as those of the eighteen-sixties. As a matter of fact, the Government agency is selling at present only the following: three cent Victory stamps, all denominations of the Pilgrim Tercentenary issues, airplane stamps, a small quantity of special delivery stamps with a pink back, and the ordinary current issues.

The only place from which the government stamp agency can get its stock to sell to collectors is from the postoffice of the country. In the past, anyone who wrote to the Postoffice Department to buy stamps for a collection was referred to his postoffice, and told that if his local postmaster did not have the particular kind desired, perhaps some other postmaster would. Following this suggestion often meant a wild goose chase for the collector. Perhaps some little country postoffice might still have a few of the desired stamps. But the chances of striking

these caches were about even with those of digging up buried treasure. Now, the Postoffice Department is getting stamps, such as the Pilgrim Tercentenary issues, from the postoffice, and will sell them direct to stamp collectors. Postmasters have been requested to report any discontinued issues of postage stamps which remain in stock. But up to the present time only those kinds which we have mentioned as now being sold have been reported.

Another point of misunderstanding is that the Postoffice Department is setting up a commercial stamp agency. One man wrote to know if he could represent the department in Philadelphia to buy and sell stamps for it there.

POSTOFFICE DOES NOT BUY STAMPS

The fact is the department is not buying stamps at all, and it is selling them only at their face value. It is written into the postal regulations that no employee in the postal service may buy or sell stamps at more than their original sale price.

Other people have thought that the government philatelic agency would be disposing of freak issues, such as the airplane sheet that was printed with the design upside down, or the famous issue of two cent stamps with several fives on the sheet.

There are great rarities, and bring prices which only a stamp collector can understand. The 24-cent airplane have a border of red and the airplane in the center of blue. By a mistake which will probably always remain a mystery, on one single sheet of stamps the airplane design was put in upside down.

The Bureau of Engraving was itself turned upside down in vain attempts to find out how the catastrophe occurred. Philatelists, however, rejoiced. One Congressman who has three of these stamps recently refused \$4,500 apiece for them.

The plate of two on which the fives occur was also due to some mysterious mistake. Perhaps the engraver absent-mindedly took up a die marked five cents thinking it was the master die for the two-cent sheet. No one knows. And no one knows just how many sheets were printed. But we are told that one of them might bring \$350. It is because such accidents are rare—almost unheard of—that the misprinted stamps are so highly valued by collectors. The Postoffice Department says emphatically that it has none of these rarities for sale.

One collector suggested that the department might render a service if it would get some of the Shanghai overprinted stamps. The Conference on Limitation of Armaments plans to abolish the postoffices which the United States and some other countries have in China. These stamps of our office at Shanghai will probably raise in value in the collector's estimation thru this move, since no more will be printed when the postoffice is closed.

THE CHINESE STAMPS

These Shanghai stamps are ordinary United States stamps except that over each one is printed "Shanghai, China,"

NOOZIE

2 MORE SHOPPING DAYS

THE CHAP WHO IS ALWAYS YELLING "A LITTLE SERVICE PLEASE" IS USUALLY

THE SAME ONE WHO IS SO DEAF WHEN HIS OWN PHONE IS RINGING

Will She Admit It?

WILL SHE? Just give your wife a Hoover Sweeper this Christmas and see how much she admires it. She'll admire you, too, for your sensible choice—and more—because your gift says that you don't want to see her breaking her back with old-fashioned methods of sweeping, heating and cleaning rugs.

We will satisfy you that mechanical construction is right and will make it easy for you to buy. Let us help you select Electrical Gifts for Christmas.

Telephone 1848

The Arkansas Valley Railway
Light & Power Company

Electric Bldg.

1st & Main