

### COMMISSIONER SELLS URGES INDIANS TO SAVE AND FORM HABITS OF THRIFT

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that to make money honestly and industriously, to save it without being sordid, and to spend it without waste or extravagance are fundamental in character building and will bring to any young man or woman a useful education of great value.

I ask you, therefore, to push the sale of these stamps vigorously as an educational and economic matter no less than a patriotic one, and to do everything practicable to get Indians, young and old, in the way of earning money and saving some part of it for thrift investment, and that you discourage cashing such stamps prior to maturity, except in the case of extreme need.

I feel most earnestly that our new policy to hasten the competency of the Indian for the management of his own affairs correlates intimately with the thrift stamp movement, and I desire an active and constant endeavor to convince the Indians that, whatever may be their choice, the day is coming as rapidly as we can bring it when their relation as dependents and wards of the Government will cease, and that they can make no better preparation for that time and do themselves no greater credit or honor than to begin now a faithful and rigid saving system such as the purchase of these stamps afford. I should like the Indian atmosphere to be surcharged with the idea that they must eventually and not remotely, stand on their own feet, make their own way, pay taxes, feed, clothe and educate themselves the same as the white man. To this end there should be no failure to furnish the simple lessons of all experience that to provide for the future is the essential law of intelligent life; that when times are good and conditions favorable provision must be made for misfortune, or sickness, or bad times; that in fruitful days a store must be laid by against possible adversity and want. We should see that the Indian gets the true meaning of thrift; that it is not a saving of money alone and for itself; that it does not foster avarice or greed, but means the wise use instead of the abuse of money; that the thrift of the right sort tries to make the most and best of labor and its product; that it is the spirit of order, attention to details and carefulness in all our daily affairs and that industrious earning and saving becomes the best stores of all capital which provides opportunity and prosperity to the rapidly increasing number of wage workers.

#### A WAR EXPLOIT

The lifting of the censorship following the armistice permitted the publishing of an exploit in the war which ranks with that of the celebrated ancient Roman hero, Horatius, who, lone-handed, fought off the

Etrurian King Porsenna and his hordes and when the bridge leading across the Tiber to Rome was knocked from under his feet to keep the enemy out of the city plunged into the river and, despite his wounds, his encumbering armor and the darts hurled at him by the foe, swam across in safety.

It seems that a naval constructor named Rossetti had conceived the idea of so modifying a torpedo as to make it possible for two men to ride on it and guide it, through mine-sown, net-obstructed water to an enemy ship, thus insuring its getting in the deadliest possible work. Accordingly such a torpedo was built and for weeks Dr. Paolucci, a young athlete and surgeon, underwent special training in the water to enable him to serve effectively as the "war head of the torpedo."

When all was in readiness the torpedo, with Paolucci at its head and Rossetti behind him guiding it and regulating its speed, was launched from a submarine chaser. Warily they worked their way through the heavily mined areas and through the nets which the Austrians had arranged for the protection of their ships and at length successfully reached the side of the Austrian flagship and superdreadnaught *Viribus Unitus* in Pola harbor.

There the difficult dangerous part of the "human war-heads" work was performed. He contrived to fasten a high explosive charge to the side of the Austrian ship and light a time fuse. Then the two men sank their torpedo, expecting to clamber onto floating wreckage when the *Viribus Unitus* had blown up. About this time they were discovered, captured and taken aboard the ship which they were expecting to be shattered any minute.

They told the Austrian officers of the fate that was impending and advised that all hands be hustled off as soon as possible. This advice was taken after a number of the crew had jumped overboard. The boats were scarcely clear when a terrific explosion rent the great vessel in twain and she dropped to the bottom like lead. The two Italians were held prisoners by the Austrians but were later returned to Italy in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

#### THE STRENUOUS LIFE

The world will long remember the late Col. Roosevelt for the many notable deeds he performed and for the numerous expressive words and phrases which he introduced or revived and made a part of the current speech of Americans. One of the most familiar and commonly used of these peculiarly Rooseveltian expressions is "the strenuous life." This phrase he first used in public, it appears, in a speech which he delivered before the Hamilton club in Chicago, in 1899, when he was governor of New York. The following year he published a book bearing the title.