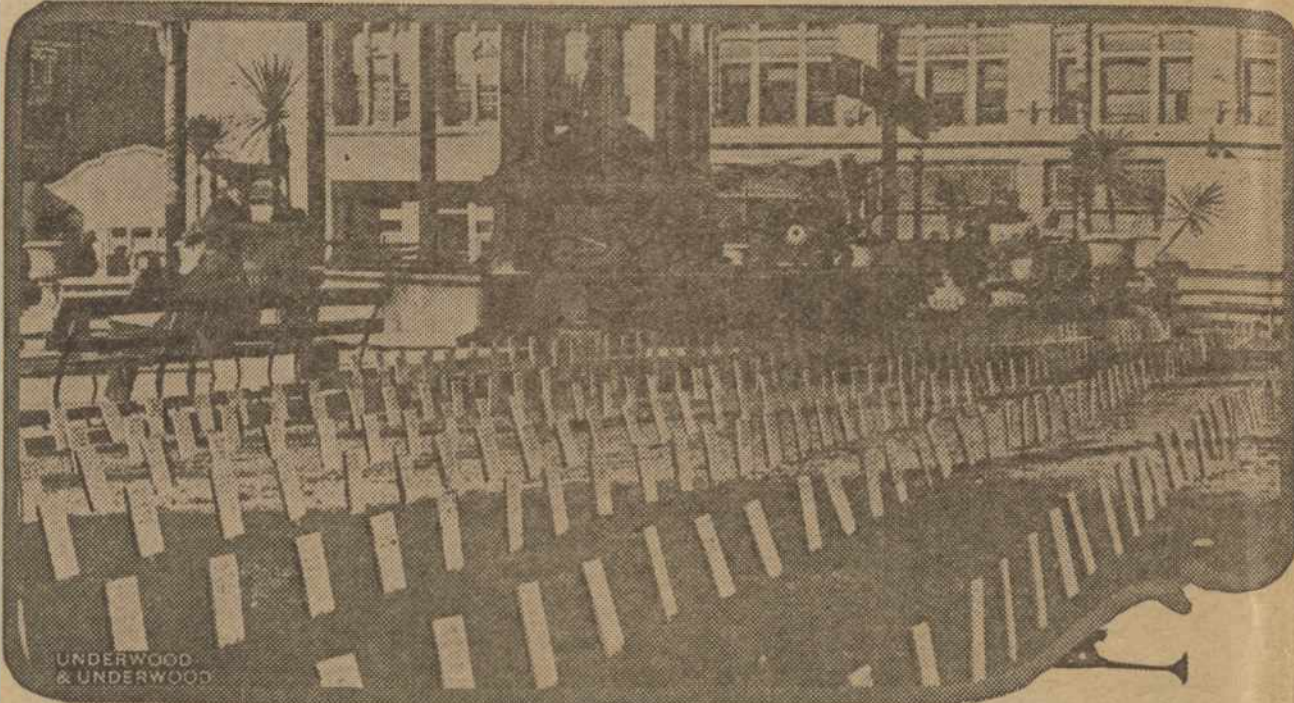


"Old Glory" Means a Life Saved From the Graveyard



The most impressive of all the varied means employed by the European relief council to boost its funds for the relief of Europe's starving children, is this "cemetery," built in the very heart of San Diego, Cal. For each \$10 contribution made a tombstone is taken from the ground and an American flag set in its place—symbolizing that the life of another child has been saved.

Teach Europe Corn Is Food

Must Be Induced to Eat Grain That American Farmers Offered as Gift.

OPEN NEW EXPORT MARKET

Previous Attempts to Teach People of Old World That Corn Is a Healthful and Appetizing Cereal Have Resulted in Failure.

Washington, D. C.—Can Europe and Asia be taught to eat corn?

This momentous question has been raised again by the gift of a million bushels of corn which American farmers are sending to starving Europeans and Chinese.

You must know that in practically no country outside of the two Americas has maize, or Indian corn, been used to any extent as human food. It has been regarded as food for live stock only. The un-American world has simply never learned to eat corn. But now large sections of that world are starving. This would seem to be a most unusual opportunity to teach Europe and Asia to eat corn to the advantage of all parties concerned. Europe would have a new food, and America would have a new export market for its growing corn crop.

Last season this country produced 3,232,367,000 bushels of corn, considerably more than the average for the last five years—2,760,000,000. But the big crop has not brought prosperity to the mid-western farmers. Instead, corn prices have fallen to less than half what they were last year and many farmers have harvested their corn at a loss.

Illinoisian Suggested Gift.

In view of these facts, a young Illinois farmer suggested the gift corn project, which has grown to such proportions. The offer was made to the committees for relief in China and the Near East. They considered the difficulties of transportation and decided to try to overcome them by obtaining donations of money and help. Some money has already been collected and trainmen have offered their services free in carrying the grain across country.

With this much of the ways and means problem worked out, the corn is beginning to be collected at railroad centers and the first cargo has been shipped to Constantinople. An attempt is to be made to keep track of individual donations so that a report can be rendered to the giver, showing when and by whom the corn was used.

Shipping corn is a much more complicated business than shipping wheat. There is about 12 per cent water in corn and the moisture in the grain is therefore apt to cause mold in the course of lengthy transportation. Damage due to moisture has frequently been a cause of complaint in the comparatively small shipments of corn which we have sent to Europe.

Water can, however, be baked out of the corn by a kiln drying process after which it will keep for a much longer time. This precaution is to be taken before the gift corn is shipped abroad in the form of meal, grits and hominy. Preparing the corn will mean some delay, but special machinery which would not be generally available abroad is needed. A first shipment is expected to reach China in April and it will then be ready for immediate consumption.

They Won't Reject It.

As distribution of the corn is to be directly in the hands of relief committees, no difficulty in getting the people to eat the corn is anticipated. In China, where thousands of people have been trying to live on bark and mosses, there will be no caviling over the American corn being pig's food. And the committees believe that the grain will be equally welcome in Armenia and Hungary. Corn was used to some extent in Austria during the war. Europe has never liked it very much, however, and generally pre-

ferred rye when wheat was not to be had.

Americans have felt that this dislike was due mainly to ignorance—not many Europeans know much about corn and those who have tasted it more often than not were prejudiced by bad cooking.

There is a story along this line about Carlyle and Emerson. Emerson wrote to his friend, Carlyle, recommending corn as a food and saying that he had sent a package so that the Carlyle family might try it. Carlyle wrote back politely to thank Mr. Emerson, but to say that after several experiments they really did not find the flavor of corn meal agreeable. The correspondence stopped here until Mrs. Emerson could copy off some of her best recipes. Then the Carlyles were asked to try again. They did, and wrote back enthusiastically to know where they could get more of the American delicacy.

Believe Europe Would Like It.

This incident, from the letters of Carlyle and Emerson, is one of the grounds on which Americans base their conviction that Europe would like corn if it could ever be persuaded to give it a fair trial. The department of agriculture once sent demonstrators and lecturers to Europe to enlighten the different countries as to the possibilities of Indian corn. Neither eloquence nor samples of corn disguised in griddle cakes, muffins, gingerbread or corn pone aroused any enthusiasm. Mostly the present did not even come forward to get the samples.

Because of such experiences, when the food shortage began to afflict Europe, the United States did not send corn to the rescue. You may remember that Herbert Hoover urged us to eat more corn and save wheat because Europe could not very well be taught to eat a new kind of food in so critical a period.

Now the situation is different and Hoover accepted the offered corn glad-

ly. About 1,000,000 bushels, it is announced, will be fed to children of the famine areas, and probably most of it will be prepared by the relief organizations, and served to the children at feeding centers.

What goes to adults may or may not be cooked before distribution. Where it is not prepared for eating, directions doubtless will be given to insure sufficient cooking.

Good Nutritive Value.

With adequate cooking the nutritive value of corn is about the same as that of wheat. Corn contains a large amount of sugar and starch which supply the body with heat and energy. It also has a good deal of protein which builds up the body tissues. It is not, however, rich in minerals, needed in bone formation. Experiments have shown that corn is about as digestible as wheat and that 90 per cent of its dry matter is absorbed in the process of digestion.

Possibly it does not become America to be too impatient with the European lack of appreciation of corn. The high nutritive value of corn is realized all over this country and we have been eating it ever since the Pilgrims, by accident, dug up some seed corn buried by the Indians and got them to explain the growth and uses of the grain. Further back than that, Columbus is said to have found corn growing over here, and the Aztecs in their great civilization used it. This country has had plenty of time to study corn and its uses. Yet it is estimated that less than 10 per cent of our big corn crops is eaten by people, who practically all of the wheat is turned into flour.—Frederic J. Haskin in Chicago News.

Teaching Others How to Smile.

Fairmont, W. Va.—Little Rosie Scola, aged ten, has 150 mothers. Rosie lost both her arms at the shoulder when she swung on a live wire near the Catherine Coal company's plant last July. Later she became the heroine when she submitted to a skin grafting operation at the hospital that another little companion might get well. She volunteered for the ordeal, too. She has been adopted by the Young Women's Business and Professional club of Fairmont and will be educated and supplied with artificial arms.

Mr. Wilson's New Sun Parlor



This is the south portico of Ex-President Wilson's new home at 2340 S street, Washington, where he may continue his almost daily sun baths. The portico overlooks a spacious garden with a fountain in the center.

Big Fund for Food Research

Carnegie Corporation Supplies \$700,000 for Study at Leland Stanford University.

WAS SUGGESTED BY HOOVER

One Aim Is to Avert Waste, and Marketing and Distribution Will Be Studied—New Institute Will Begin Work in July.

New York.—A food research institute for the study of all problems of production, distribution and consumption is to be established at Leland Stanford Jr. university at the suggestion of Herbert Hoover, with an endowment of \$700,000 provided by Carnegie corporation. This announcement was made by the corporation here.

"The need for such an institute was first suggested to Carnegie corporation by Herbert Hoover," said the announcement, "and the selection of Leland Stanford Jr. university as its home was due in part to the fact that it is the point at which the great unique collection of documentary material relative to the economic side of the war, gathered by Mr. Hoover during the war, is deposited."

"The value of such an institute as it is now proposed to establish also was emphasized by experience during the war, when the study of food supply in its different phases was necessary in order to attain maximum efficiency in the nutrition of the nations involved. The knowledge thus acquired clearly indicates the great importance of continued research effort. The general field of the institute will be the problems arising after food has left the farmer's hands."

Efforts to Reduce Waste.

"A special feature of the work of the institute will be the scientific study of the marketing and distribution of food products. The objects of the institute, however, are thoroughly practical, and will, it is hoped, contribute to the welfare of the producer and consumer by eliminating present wastes in the process of marketing nearly all kinds of food. The objects of the institute are not only important from the standpoint of the farmer, but have a direct effect on the question of proper nutrition of the nation."

"In every nation at war, and in neutral nations as well, much of the previous data of production, distribution and consumption of food was found to be inaccurate. Faced with the necessity of securing immediate results, governmental authorities in charge of food programs were frequently compelled to grope in the dark for long periods before they could accomplish the end sought."

"Under the terms of the agreement with Carnegie corporation the university agrees to establish a research organization under the name of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford Jr. university and to appoint three men of science to be known as directors of the institute. These directors will have authority to determine the scientific policies of the institute and the problems to be studied. It is the hope of the Carnegie corporation that eventually the new organization will be known as the Hoover institute."

"There will also be an advisory committee made up of men of national prominence, representing agricultural, consumer, economic and other groups of the community, one of whom will be Mr. Hoover. The university will appoint seven members of this body, who, with the president of the university ex officio, and the president of the Carnegie corporation, ex officio, will make the committee number nine men."

To Begin Work July 1.

"The institute will begin its work on July 1 next, and the Carnegie cor-

poration will provide a fund of \$700,000 for its support for a period of ten years.

"James R. Angell, president of Carnegie corporation, who has just been called to the presidency of Yale university, announces that Leland Stanford Jr. university has agreed to make its scientific laboratories available to the institute. It is not intended to duplicate the equipment of research laboratories working in the field of nutrition, but as far as it is practicable to have the institute co-operate with other agencies working in the general field.

"The directors to be appointed will head three separate divisions. One will be an expert in the field of physiology and chemistry of nutrition, one an expert in economics and food distribution, and one an expert in chemistry of food manufacture and agriculture. They will work co-operatively from three avenues of approach upon fundamental issues of widest human significance. It is also provided that the institute may receive from time to time such specially qualified students as it may be possible to instruct without disadvantage to the primary research purposes of the organization.

"A small group of fellowships will be available for graduate students of high intellectual promise. These students will receive wholly unusual training for public service while at the same time contributing valuable assistance to the work of the institute.

"Carnegie corporation, after the institute is once established, will abstain from any attempt to direct or control its work."

FRANCE'S STRONG MAN



Seidinger, a French master baker, who for exercise lifts 2,400 pounds of sacks containing flour. Seven men also add their weight to the load. He is prominent in amateur athletic circles in his town in France. This photograph shows a test in strength in lifting power, and Seidinger chose this unusual method, wholly within the rules, of demonstrating he can accomplish the feat.

School Children to Teach Aliens

Give Valuable Aid in Campaign to Americanize New York's East Side Immigrants.

SEEK CORRECTION OF EVILS

Harry H. Schlact, Head of the Commission on Immigration Aid, Has Unique Plan to Protect Newcomers Against Exploitation.

New York.—The scriptural dictum that "a little child shall lead them" is being applied 10,000-fold in Americanization of New York's east side immigrants.

Its practical demonstration was described by Harry H. Schlact, head of the commission on immigrant aid at Ellis island, who has conceived a unique plan to protect newcomers from exploitation by their unscrupulous predecessors and radicals.

Through the downtown chamber of commerce, membership of which is limited to foreign-born merchants, bankers and other business men who have gained wealth in this country, Mr. Schlact has developed the idea of placing each immigrant family—fresh from the bewilderment of official red tape and the fantastic New York skyline—in the custody of an American, or Americanized, schoolgirl. Ten thousand of such girls are spending their evenings and spare hours infusing their charges with American ideas and the rudiments of the English language.

Rewards for Teachers.

Stimulated not only by innate interest in the quaint, dejected and often victimized and disillusioned seekers for new homes, but also by rewards from the chamber of commerce for meritorious results, these

girls can be seen every evening, by dim lights, spelling out c-a-t, r-a-t and other simple words to enraptured old patriarchs, scarcely aware that they are transplanted in a strange and yet not dissimilar country from that whence they came at such a sacrifice.

"But before I tell you in detail of this Americanization work and its results," interposed Mr. Schlact, "let me tell you something of why they may easily fall prey to radicalism."

He then told of how he was aroused to the necessity for this work by some poignant experiences he had going through Ellis island disguised as an immigrant. Mr. Schlact mingled with the immigrants throughout their trials at admission and learned, he said, that thousands had been induced to migrate by members of an organization which had swindled them of everything they owned before taking them on shipboard.

Since he has been on the island Mr. Schlact said he had investigated these organizations, which he characterized as "professional flim-flammers," and has caused the indictment of several individuals, some of whom have fled the country and the cases of some are still pending. Numerous others, he said, who had luxurious offices in New York have scurried away and disbanded operations. He described their operations, while in full swing, somewhat as follows:

Exploited by Radicals.

Equipped with these foreign addresses, the only thing that really interested the exploiters, these "agents" would set out for Europe to transfer their operations to new fields. But instead of turning over the money sent by anxious relatives, they would demand all they could get from the poor Europeans before taking the necessary steps to place them on ships bound for America. If they could get enough they could do this through questionable methods with pass; rt bureaus and shipping companies, Mr. Schlact said.

"So you see," he declared, "they swindled them both going and coming. This wholesale exploitation," he continued, "is what makes it necessary to do intensive Americanization work among these poor families, who, through no fault of their own, land among us without education and without anything but a misconceived idea that America is a worse place to live in than their home countries. They are ripe for further exploitation by radicals who enlist their willing aid in flaunting false ideals of capitalism."

While it is imperative to correct this immigration menace at its source, Mr. Schlact said, those who have been dumped into this country through influences other than their own volition must be looked after. This is what the "Junior American Missionaries," as these schoolgirls are called, are doing successfully, he said. "Not a family placed in their care has failed to make good," he said.

Marine Outpost in Hills of Haiti



Senator Hiram Johnson has introduced a resolution calling for a senate investigation of the "invasion" of Haiti by the United States. The photograph shows an outpost of American marines in the hills of the island republic.