

ARMISTICE DAY FINDS PROBLEM OF WAR VEXING.

World Still Burdened With Reparations, Evacuations and Boundary Adjustments—Ten Years Since War Has Seen Demand for Lasting Peace.

By SMITH HEAVIS
(Associated Press Staff Writer)
PARIS, Nov. 10.—(AP)—Europe will observe the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, November 11, with statesmen still preoccupied with questions arising from the World war.

Reparations, war debts, the evacuation of occupied territory, armaments; these are yet the problems that must be solved.

There is still a demand for rectification of frontiers created by the war and by the peace of Versailles. Minorities of eastern and central Europe are clamoring for a new consideration of their rights and duties.

Physically, except for the crippled men who are still to be seen hobbling about the streets of every city, town and village, most of the traces of war have been erased in the years that have gone by since the Armistice bough sounded at Rheims. In France and Belgium torn battlefields are again peaceful forms, the battered ruins of villages and towns have given way to new villages and towns. Destroyed factories and workshops are again at full blast of pre-war production.

Europe, ten years after, recalls the war in its demands for lasting peace. In the ten years that have gone by since the Armistice the league of nations has been established, the treaties of Locarno have been signed and accepted and the Briand-Kellogg treaty has put on solemn record the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. Insignificant disputes that might once have led to mobilization have been adjusted without resort to battle.

On the other hand, the nations of Europe, with the exception of Germany, have more men under arms than in 1914. The destructive power of instruments of conflict is far greater than it was when the world war ended. A formula for real disarmament sought in numerous futile conferences, remains to be found.

"The old theory of 'alliances,' softened now to 'compromises' collapsed of a few weeks ago in the ill-fated Anglo-French naval agreement. The nations still flinch at their nervousness over 'understandings' that, it is felt, may lead to something akin to Europe's discredited theory of the balance of power.

France, greatest physical sufferer from the conflict, has undergone many vicissitudes since November 11, 1918. In ten years 15 governments have essayed to bring order out of chaos. The franc, maintained at nominal parity throughout the four years of war, is worth today, stabilized, just one-fifth of what it was in 1918. In 1924 it touched a point one-tenth of pre-war parity. Alarmists predicted bankruptcy, even revolution. The crisis was passed, however, and today France's leaders believe that the period of steady rebuilding despite high taxation and vexing internal problems, is well under way.

The franc is stabilized, business has regained confidence and the development of foreign markets has been renewed. The devastated regions are virtually restored. In the minds of the common people, intellectually and even politically, the war is being largely forgotten. Relations with Germany, clouded still by the problems of reparations and the evacuation of the Rhineland, are, nevertheless, friendly. Herr Stresemann came to Paris to sign the Briand-Kellogg treaty making the first official appearance of a German foreign minister in the French capital since 1870. Recently, Edouard Herriot, French minister of education, went to Germany to study the life of Ludwig von Beethoven, the German opera was sung in Germany in Paris this year for the first time since 1814. French theatrical companies have been received with acclaim in the cities beyond the Rhine.

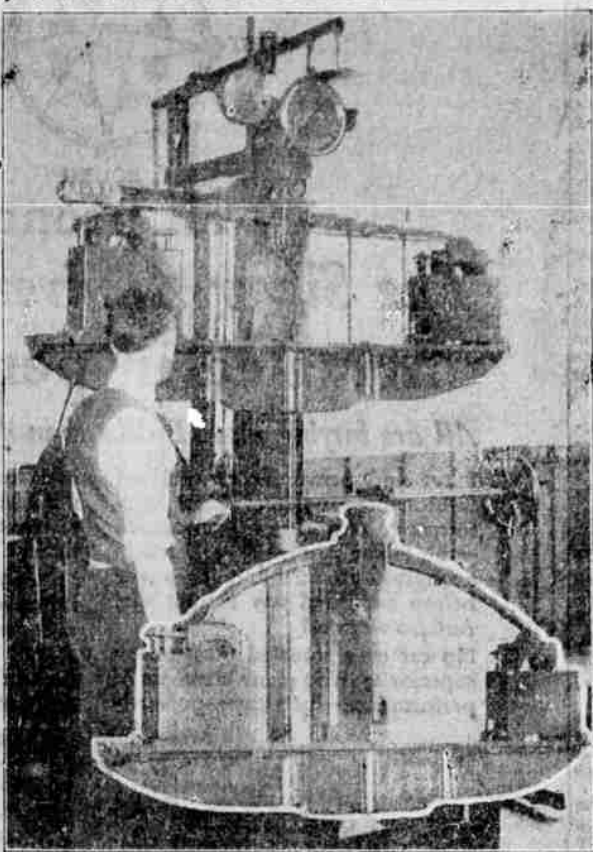
Shortly the vexed reparations and Rhineland questions are to be again attacked, with prospects, it is believed in many quarters, of success. Representatives of six countries, France, Germany, England, Belgium, Italy and Japan will meet in Paris in December at the behest of the League of Nations, to consider the technical aspects of the problems. But disarmament, the question of frontiers and the treatment of minorities are war problems that are likely to raise bugaboos for European statesmen for years to come.

CHEAPER CREMATION RATES IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet workers have acquired a new privilege of being cremated for a fee, according to a new cremation tax established by the "Society for Spreading Ideas of Cremation in Soviet Russia."

Cremation of bodies of those belonging to free professions, such as artists, doctors and lawyers, cost five rubles. Out of 2,130 bodies cremated during the year, as reported by the society, 2,121 were those of workers and eight of free professions.

How Springs Are Tested



AUTOMOBILE SPRINGS must pass tests far more severe than the use they receive in ordinary driving. Here is a spring used in a Dodge Brothers car being subjected to the compression test by a machine that alternately flexes and releases the spring. Under a pressure of 1,150 pounds, the semi-elliptical spring is shown flexed more than nine inches, so it is completely straightened out. Below is shown the spring before pressure is applied.

Old-Time Football Game Hectic

Anxious faculties and college presidents cannot call for comfort upon the good old days when they struggle with football evils. For in the actual practice of playing the game—quite aside from distraction of the non-combatant student bodies—"conditions have been worse." No less than four centuries ago the worthy Sir Thomas Elyot felt obliged to warn all young gentlemen against this rough sport "wherein is nothing but beastly fury and extreme violence."

Fifty years later, when Shakespeare was a youth in Stratford, one Philip Stubbes in his vivid description of prevalent "abuses" wrote this graphic indictment: "As concerning football playing, I protest unto you it may rather be called a friendly kind of fight, than a play or recreation; a bloody and murdering practice than a fellowship sport or pastime. For doth not every one lie in wait for his adversary, seeking to overthrow him and to pick him on the nose? And he that can serve the most of this fashion, he is counted the only fittest, and who but he? So that by this means, sometimes their necks broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their arms, sometimes one part thrust out of joint, sometimes another, sometimes their noses gush out with blood, sometimes their eyes start out, and sometimes hurt in one place, sometimes in another."

"But, whosoever stands away from this best game, not only is he either sore wounded, and bruised, so that he dieth of it, or else weareth very hardly. And no marvel, for they have slights to meet one betwixt two, to dash him against the heart with their elbows, to hit him under the short ribs with their gripped fists, and with their knees to catch him upon the hip, and to pick him on his neck, with a hundred such murdering devices. And hereof groweth envy, malice, canker, choler, hatred, displeasure, emptiness and what not else; and sometimes fighting, brawling, contention, quarrel picking, murder, homicide and great effusion of blood, as experience daily teacheth."

A Game for 'Roughnecks.'
From so circumstantial a description of "bawling" and "bawling," we suspect that the good Stubbes had played the game and suffered from these "hundred such murdering devices," says a writer in the New York Times magazine. In any case his terrifying picture explains the opprobrious epithet which delights every college student more than any other passage in Shakespeare. When Lear's faithful Kent would brand Oswald with his scurvy he calls him "you base football player!" which is to say, "roughneck." For centuries, in fact, if truth must be told, the only eligibility rules in football were summed up in saying: No gentleman plays this low game!

It may be that the noblesport had a bad start in England. A persistent story says that organized games began in Chester on a festival occasion when the head of an enemy Dane was used as the ball. That must have been as early as the ninth century, and from that time on the game must have increased in popularity, for by the fourteenth century it had become a national problem and was prohibited by royal edict. Not that the king had cared so much for the bumps and bruises of his subjects, but he saw that it was diverting the populace from the practice of archery, and he needed plenty of skilled archers for his armies. Football was so popular that it threatened the national defense! **Football Kept On Popular Way.** But the people preferred football, and new royal edicts went forth periodically in the effort to stamp out the "evil." The last of these came at the end of Shakespeare's career, when James I. found

it necessary to debar from his court "all rough and violent exercises, as the football, meeter for laming than making able the users thereof."

This explicit reference to the court would imply that at last gentlemen had become attracted to the sport, and probably through the influence of the many Englishmen who brought back from Italy a more genteel estimate of the game. For in Italy it was an elegant pastime, as may be seen in a picture from the first book on football ever written, Giovanni de' Bardi's "Deoroso Sopra 'L Giuoco del Calcio Fiorentino," published in 1580. Here they are lined up, twenty-six on a side, with perfect symmetry, in one of the principal squares of Florence, ready for the "kick-off."

As befitted the artistic environment of Florence, the rules had been elaborately developed. Obviously in Italy it was a gentleman's game. The lack of such amenities kept football on a low level in England. There were no rules, and the game was a jolly free-for-all. When it was played in the narrow streets of cities we can understand how the resulting brawls and destruction of property demanded municipal ordinances. But in small communities apparently the combat was largely a good-natured melee. Scottish towns and villages usually lined up opposing teams of bachelors and married men. At Scorne on Shrove Tuesday the game lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until sunset.

Early Game in England.
One of the frays is described by an eye-witness as follows: "The game was this: He who at any time got the ball into his hands ran with it till overtaken by one of the opposite party; and then, if he could shake himself loose from those on the opposite side who seized him, he ran on; if not, he threw the ball from him, unless it was wrested from him by the other party, but no party was allowed to pick it. The object of the married men was to hang it, that is, to put it three times into a small hole on the moor, which was the hole or limit, on the one hand; that of the bachelors was to drown it or dip it three times in a deep place in the river, the limit on the other; the party who could effect either of these objects won the game; if neither won, the ball was cut into equal parts at sunset. The course of the play there was usually by some violence between the parties; but it is a proverb in this part of that country that 'A' is fair at the be' o' Scorne."

In the country districts, too, we have preserved even poetic pictures of the sport among the honest rustics. Early in the sixteenth century Alexander Barclay wrote:

The sturdy plowmen lustie, strong and bold,
Overcometh the winter with driving the football
Forgetting labour and many a grievous fall.
And now in the winter,
When men kill the fat swine,
They get the bladder and blow it great and thin.
With many beans and peason put within;
It ratteth, soundeth and shineth cleve and fayre
While it is thrown and caste up in the ayre.
Each one contendeth and bath a great delite
With foote and with hands the bladder for to smite;
If it falls to ground, they lift it up againe;
And this way to labour they count it no payne.

Game in Seventeenth Century.
But apart from his genial recognition of the recreational value of the sport, football received the ap-

proval of only one person of social prominence before the seventeenth century. This was Richard Mulcaister, a graduate of Eton and Oxford, first headmaster of the famous Merchant Taylor's school and afterward highmaster of St. Paul's, who contended that the game could not have grown "to the greatness that it is now at . . . if it had not the great helps both to health and strength" and that "the abuse of it is a sufficient argument that it hath a right use."

This "right use" was elevated to respectability at last under the merry monarch Charles II. during the Restoration, and in his reign football for the first time became a regular fashionable sport at Cambridge. Apparently some of the present day attendant "evils" sprang up, for in 1679 the university fathers passed the following rule:

"That no scholars give or receive at any time any treat or collation upon account of ye football play, further than college beer or ale in ye open hall to quench their thirsts. And particularly that most vile custom of drinking and spending money—supper and freshmen together—he utterly left off and extinguished."

From that time on football appears to have been established as respectable in both the great public schools, such as Eton, Harrow and Rugby, and at Oxford and Cambridge, although the rules remained in their primitive simplicity. In the early years of the eighteenth century none other than the impeccable Addison wrote in "The Spectator" that he not only enjoyed watching a football match but that he had played often himself. And the same shrewd observer perhaps the first to perceive that the football here is a sure favorite among the ladies, for he mentions a certain Tom Short who played so valiantly "that he could not long remain a bachelor." Evidently William Cowper, the gentle poet, although he writes of his enjoyment of the game, never played well enough to get him a wife.

Sir Walter Scott found this homely philosophy in the game: Then strip, lads, and to it, though sharp be the weather,
And if by mischance, you should happen to fall,
There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather.
And life is itself but a game at football.

RADIO LIER PROVIDES BEAUTIFUL SETTING FOR RADIO SPEAKER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In the modern home all manner of bridge floor and junior lamps may be found, but the radiolier designed by itself an ornamental work of grace and beauty. The illustration shown herewith will in a way give you an idea of the artistic beauty of the new radio auxiliary.

Designed for use with the model 163 speaker, it consists of a graceful, ornamental stand, from which



two candleabra arms bearing parchment shades extend just high enough to throw their mellow light upon the beautiful tapestry front of the Radiola 163. It is so colored that it will blend harmoniously with the furnishings of any room. The radiolier is statuary bronze in finish and fulfills the requisite of the radio engineers that speakers be placed some distance from the radio receiver. Designs and ideas of this new radio accessory came to the fore in Pittsburgh, but at the present time the manufacturing processes are being conducted at the Kayline Co., in Cleveland. Those of you who possess the Radiola 163 speaker and desire to move this unit away from the set to obtain more faithfulness of tone should investigate the radiolier.

Locomotives Gain Power.
NEW YORK (AP)—Locomotives in service on Class 1 railroads have increased only 6 per cent in number since 1911, or from 28,971 to around 30,000, but the average tractive power per locomotive has gained 51 per cent during the same period. The 1911 tractive power of only 23,365 pounds has grown to about 35,302 pounds, enabling the railroads to handle a freight business 72 per cent larger than in 1911.

Mail Tribune ads are read by 20,000 people every day.

TAXIS MADE SAFE FOR FLIRTATIONS CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—Taxi parties, one of the phenomena of the recent emancipation of Turkish women, have been given a boost by the chief of police of Constantinople.

He has ordered taxi-drivers to remove the mirrors which they have the habit of fastening on the side of their windshields and by means of which they could watch their passengers in the back seat. Stamboul chauffeurs become so absorbed in watching the new game of flirtation in which back-seat occupants indulge that the number of traffic accidents has increased by leaps and bounds since the inauguration of these mirrors.

The chauffeurs plead that the mirrors are an essential precaution by which they can check on passengers who have a habit of jumping out and running away without paying their fares, and also as a safeguard against bandit clients who more than once recently have hailed a taxi, driven to the hills beyond Stamboul and there wounded or murdered the chauffeur and made away with his car.

The inexorable chief of police, however, insists that the mirrors must come down, and Turkish flappers rejoice.

REPLACING PLUGS IGNITION WIRES

"Regardless of the make of car and spark plugs used, a year's operation weakens the spark which results in loss of power, greater gasoline consumption and crank case dilution," contends Mr. Graham, local manager of the Western Auto Supply company. "A new set of spark plugs not only shoots the motor full of pep but gives added power on hills and saves money on gasoline and repair bills."

"Selection of the proper plug is extremely important. In order to get the maximum power and efficiency from the motor, it is absolutely essential that the proper type plug be used. If the plug is too long, pre-ignition results. If it is too short, the firing points do not extend far enough into the combustion chamber and the motor is bound to be sluggish and inefficient. The correct plug, that is shown on the manufacturer's chart that Western Auto salesman consult, fits so that the bottom of the spark plug shell is just flush with the inside wall of the cylinder.

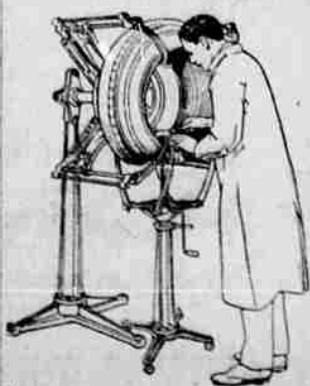
Title faults



Court litigations could be noticeably diminished if every purchaser of real estate would demand title insurance. Mistakes in conveyancing may trouble subsequent owners of the property for a century. It cost little to be on the safe side and the protection is permanent.

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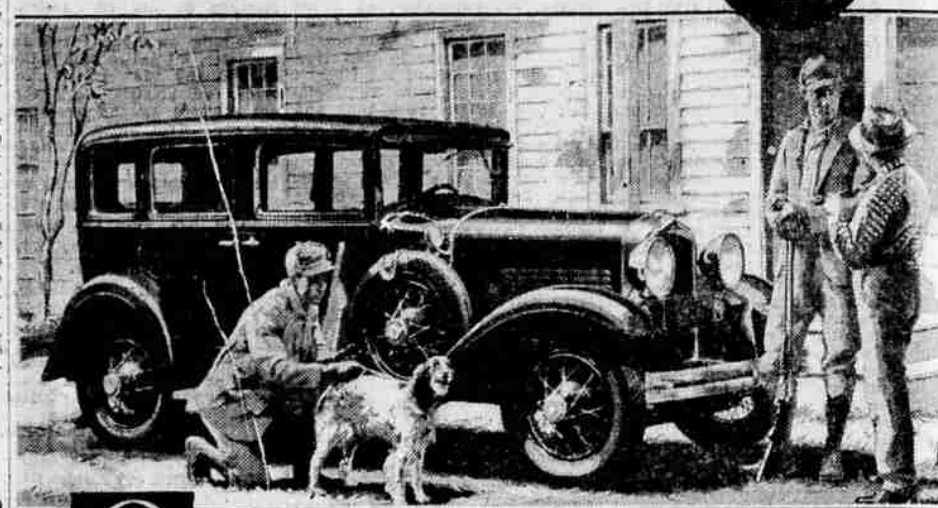
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head and the spark gap extends beyond into the ignition chamber. Next in importance to replacing spark plugs each year, is the necessity of changing spark plug wires every 10,000 miles. According to factory tests, eight out of ten cars that have gone over 10,000 miles have leaky high ten-

don wires. By replacing the cables before the winter season, the car is fortified against current leakage from cracked and broken ignition wire insulation. Among the new additions to our electrical department are sets of ignition cables for all popular makes of cars. These sets make it possible for the auto owner to replace the cables at the end of every 10,000 miles at a very low cost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—(AP)—Governor Smith will deliver a message to the American people of ignition cables for all popular makes of cars. These sets make it possible for the auto owner to replace the cables at the end of every 10,000 miles at a very low cost.

NEW SERIES MARMON 8's



The New Series 68 . . . the greatest automobile in the world at this price

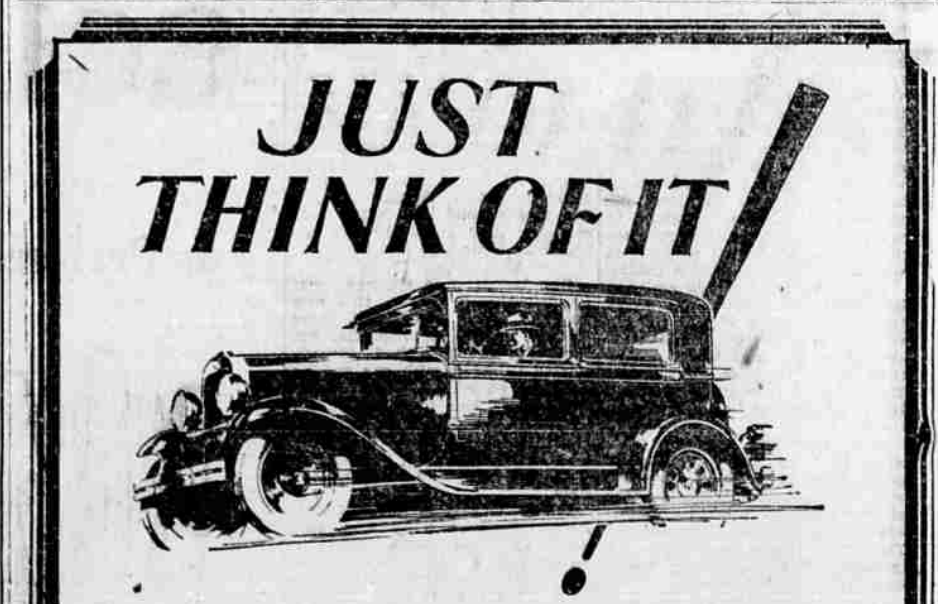
THIS automobile ten years ago would have cost \$2500. Five years ago at least \$2000. Even a year ago—\$1800 . . . Today it's only \$1465—the greatest automobile ever built to date for this money. We invite you to try the "68" and see for yourself the truth of this seemingly bold statement.

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