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P. B. ENGLISH Business Manager

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1929

"Laid Off At Forty"

"Laid off at forty," is a phrase that you will probably hear repeated a good many times in the next few years.

It represents one of the biggest problems raised by modern industrial methods—a problem that this generation must solve if we are to come even close to justifying our belief that America is the best of countries in which to live.

For to be "laid off at forty" is the fate of constantly increasing numbers of American workers.

Business and industry, having taken to machinery, mass production, and high pressure tactics generally, are hitting an ever higher pace. This pace requires young men. Middle age, in the eyes of many employers, is not the period of greatest usefulness, but the period of declining powers. In addition, machines are continually displacing workmen from their jobs; and this, likewise, means that young men get the call and that the middle-aged man is not wanted.

Stuart Chase, who has proven himself as clear-eyed an observer of modern industrial trends as any man in the country, declares in the July Harpers Magazine that we seem to be headed for an ever greater technical efficiency at an ever greater human cost, and adds that "a more truly damnable apportionment of the human costs of industry it is difficult to imagine."

Conditions will grow steadily worse, he warns, unless the nation as a whole sets itself to remedy matters. And—strangely enough—he declares that President Hoover, supported by public opinion and a willing Congress, could go far to remedy matters.

According to Mr. Chase, unemployment could be materially checked, if not altogether eliminated, by the following steps:

- 1—The collection and maintenance of dependable unemployment statistics to state the problem.
- 2—A reliable system of labor exchanges.
- 3—An intelligent program for the construction of public works to absorb at least a part of the human surplus.
- 4—A system of unemployment insurance.
- 5—The gradual reduction of hours of labor to equalize technical improvements.

These are not radical moves. They are relatively simple. A nation that has always prided itself on its equality and prosperity ought to be ready to adopt them without much urging. Something, obviously, needs to be done; for Mr. Chase is not far from right when he concludes:

"A machine without adequate protection for the workers scrapped by the machine is tearing down its social fabric as fast as it builds up its shell of concrete and steel. It is indeed sunk in barbarism."

A Puzzling Proposal

MR. WICKERSHAM'S suggestion that the federal government and the states divide responsibility for prohibition enforcement seems to be slightly puzzling to some of the people most interested in prohibition.

Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the Methodist Church Board of Prohibition, declares that "Dr. Wickersham has been generally regarded as a wet by dry elements in the United States," and indicates that the proposal is highly unsound, from the standpoint of a prohibitionist.

On the same day Mrs. Anna Marden Deyo, corresponding secretary of the national Women's Christian Temperance Union, hailed Wickersham's proposals as "those of a true prohibitionist," and asserted that in making them he had the "interests of the nation at heart."

Evidently the matter will take a bit of studying.

EDITORIALS

From Over the Nation

THE LITTLE DARLINGS

From the Omaha World-Herald

"Come right in, Mrs. Jones, and how happy I am that you brought little Herbert along. Hello, Herbert!"

"Speak to Mrs. Spivvis, Herbert, like a nice boy—now, don't act like that!"

"What a fine boy Herbert is!"

"No, Mrs. Spivvis, Herbert, I'm afraid, is a bad boy. See how he's acting. Herbert, behave yourself! He's altogether too full of mischief."

"Oh, no, Mrs. Jones. He's no worse than my Junior!"

"I'm afraid he is, Mrs. Spivvis. I have lots of trouble with him—Herbert, take your hand out of that fish bowl!"

"I don't know, Mrs. Jones. I sometimes tell papa that I fear our Junior is the very unluckiest boy that ever was."

"He just can't be as mischievous as Herbert, leave that little alone!"

"But you ought to see our Junior!"

"HERBERT! A piano bench was not made to walk on. Get off there at once!"

"Well, boys will be boys. So full of life, Mrs. Jones, so full of life! Well, I always tell papa I'd rather they'd be healthy and full of life than—oh, Herbert, darling, I wish you really would-

n't scratch the picture. There's a—"

"Mrs. Spivvis, I don't think he was really scratching it. In fact, I know he wasn't. Herbert would not do such a thing—"

"Then, my dear, how did the scratch get on the picture?"

"It was already there, Mrs. Spivvis. I saw it with my own eyes—"

"I suppose that you mean to intimate that our Junior—"

"I am intimating nothing, Mrs. Spivvis, except that I do resent, I can't help resenting, your intimations that Herbert is a bad boy."

"Why, you've just been telling me how bad he can be, and—"

"I said no such thing, Mrs. Spivvis—and I a guest in your home! As for that, your precious, angelic Junior—"

"We won't bring Junior into this. He is not even in the house, if you please."

"Ah—no! And where is he, pray? Do you, his mother, know where he is? Do—"

"That is my business, Mrs. Jones, even if you are a guest in my home. Just because you are a guest here should not lead you to think that you can start right in abusing my child and—"

"Very well, Ida, if that's the way you feel about it. Come,

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"Trade relations between nations must be based on the principle to give and take if they are to develop into a long-lasting and amicable alliance."—Edgar Prochnik, Austrian Ambassador.

"The state makes laws forbidding unnecessary labor in order that its citizens may rest and be physically strong and not for the purpose of crowding our churches, or of making men moral by law."—Rev. David G. Wylie.

"To see ourselves as others see us" might make us terribly unhappy."—B. C. Forbes. (Forbes Magazine.)

"There is no aristocracy like honest service, however humble, and no inferiority like that conveyed by idleness, however moneyed."—Kithleen Norris.

"The difference between success and failure depends in most instances on the degree of co-operation obtainable from the whole organization and the basis of this co-operation is mutual confidence."—E. J. Kulas, president Otis Steel Company.

"Our most human trait is to look for flaws in the monument we place upon the pedestal of fame."—Jack Binns. (Collier's.)

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DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

No Goat Ever Won the High Place Occupied by William Hamilton Bones, Chief Goat to Secretary Stimson's Military Aide—William Has the U. S. Government Working for Him.

By RODNEY DUTCHER NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON.—Few if any goats have ever risen to the international renown of the goat William Hamilton Bones.

Perhaps that is because Washington correspondents, who have contrived the fame of William Hamilton Bones, would rather write about a goat any day than about a politician.

Although, if the capital were full of goats, one might also eventually weary of writing about goats.

William Hamilton Bones probably would not now be within our gates had it not been for the widely credited report that he was the personal goat of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson.

Not even the Department of Agriculture, which feared that William Hamilton Bones might have foot and mouth disease, surra, rinderpest or pleuropneumonia, could hold out forever against the Secretary of State's own personal goat.

As a matter of fact, William Hamilton Bones is and was the own personal goat of Capt. Eugene Regnier, the secretary's military aide. One hesitates to suggest just how much culpability attaches to Capt. Regnier for letting the story get out that it was the secretary's goat—a story which so immensely strengthened the position of William Hamilton Bones.

A Very Lucky Goat

Probably William Hamilton Bones does not know his luck, for this government has barred in recent years a count and a countless, the Karolyis, and a member of the British Parliament, Shapurji Saklatvala, for less.

These and others who were kept out were never suspected of hoof and mouth disease or rinderpest.

Now that he's here, the citizenship of William Hamilton Bones will be taken for granted. He will not have to promise a judge, as Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer and Martha Graber refused to promise, to fight our enemies.

William Hamilton Bones is willing, nay, pleased—to butt anybody at any and all times.

The fact is that William Hamilton Bones, the world's most famous goat and probably the world's most widely traveled goat, has always had extraordinary luck. Once he was a poor orphan in the hills of Hawaii, bleating piteously and barely old enough to wobble. Then he was taken to live in a palace. Now he is an American citizen! There are few success stories to

beat that. It has all happened to William Hamilton Bones in two short years.

Some goat hunters killed his mother in Hawaii and it was there that Capt. Regnier adopted him at the age of eight or ten days. Two quarts of milk the captain fed him every day, at first through a rubber nipple.

Two quarts of milk he guzzled every day until the time Regnier left his leather riding gloves on a chair near William Hamilton Bones and returned to find them vanished except for the two buttons. He was then put on a general diet.

At the age of six months, William Hamilton Bones went to Manila with Capt. Regnier, who became Stimson's aide. Stimson was governor-general of the Philippines and so William Hamilton Bones moved to the Malacan Palace, the governor-general's mansion. With fastidious tastes and an eye for color, he went on a diet of roses, hibiscuses, chrysanthemums and delphiniums and remained on that diet until Mrs. Stimson discovered what was happening to her flower beds.

A Name Out of a Book

When he came to Manila, this goat's name was only William. Miss Candace Stimson, the governor-general's sister, came from a tour in the Orient with a number of Edgar Wallace's books, which she had picked up in Shanghai. One was a yarn of African adventure in which the name of a native infant who had been rescued from the jungle by a British army officer. Miss Stimson saw the similarity. Thus a goat came to be called William Hamilton Bones.

It was at Malacan Palace that William Hamilton Bones became acquainted with The Old Soak, the world-famous Stimson parrot, and a warm friendship began. Soon parrot and goat were bleating back and forth to each other.

After Mrs. Stimson had decided that she liked flowers better than goats, William Hamilton Bones was staked out at the Manila Polo Club, where he became the team's mascot. He replaced in that capacity a 40-year-old mule named Caruso, once the property of Governor-general Forbes, who had become too old and infirm to travel about with the polo ponies. At the Polo Club William Hamilton Bones developed his appetite. He has an especial fondness for cigarettes, but refuses to accept them when lighted. Neither does he eat tin or glass, but he is not to be trusted with anything else.

Also at the Polo Club William Hamilton Bones butted many locally famous posteriors, though never viciously and always in a gentle spirit. Once he went into a main highway and refused to permit traffic to pass until a squad of men was sent to remove him.

It must be remembered that William Hamilton Bones is not

as other goats. He was born a wild goat and resembles in figure more an antelope or an ibex or something. It is as a wild goat, in fact, that he is finally admitted to America after two months aboard ship in San Francisco harbor.

Has a Military Bearing

William Hamilton Bones, through contact with soldiers and sailors, has a military and naval background. He stands at his hind legs and begs. He makes sounds like a person talking, though the words are indistinguishable.

The State, War Navy and Agriculture Departments were all in on the business of admitting William Hamilton Bones, for the Navy radio was used to get the assurance from Manila that he had not been exposed to rinderpest, etc.

After the official reception in Washington he probably will be taken for a time to Capt. Regnier's shack down the Potomac River, to graze on wild flowers.

When winter comes he may be stalled out at the Wardman Park saddle club, along with Senator Horah's horse and other aristocratic animals.

The newspaper Politkas at Belgrade published what purported to be a suppressed Sofia report: A munitions depot near the village of Sawiljeff exploded recently, wounded 50 persons, some of whom died. Several thousand shells were exploded. It was said the government forbade the press to publish the story.

In 1927, according to the government of British India, 24,000 persons were killed by wild animals. Snakebite was responsible for the death of 19,069.

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