IRELAND AND PEACE

Gains Under "Bargain" With Great Britain Are Shown in Detail by Mr. Smiddy in Lecture Before Harris Foundation

Chicago.—The Irish Free State hopes in no small way to help to make prevail ideas of peace and betterment of mankind and it is in a particularly favorable position to do this, having no foreign territory, no enemies and is unlikely to foster any in time to come. So declared Timothy A. Smiddy, Minister of the Irish Free State to the United States, in the second address of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation's fourth Institute at the University of Chicago, the series this season being devoted to problems of the British Empire.

The more political freedom is an established fact, he said, and the more the absolute equality of statue of the Irish Free State with that of Great Britain and of her other dominions manifests itself in the ordering of its own affairs, the greater wil be the moral bonds which bind associates in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Self-Determination.

Of relations to the British Empire, Mr. Smiddy stated, "We have co-operation and no coercion and the bonds which bind the various nations are bonds which are intangible. And, so far as the Irish Free State is concerned, whether these symbols signifying our membership in an association of free nations are bands which attach or bonds which chafe is to be determined by future experience; and since the establishment of the Anglo-Irish treaty we have been free to work out our national life in our way without hindrance from any outside source whatever."

At this point the speaker digressed from his manuscript to remark that the Irish Free State and Great Britain have both adhered to the letter and the motive of the "bargain."

Facts and figures were presented to show that Ireland and England are interdependent economically; in fact, "more so than any other two countries on the face of the earth." He showed that 98 per cent. of exports of the Irish Free State are to Great Britain and northern Ireland, and 85 per cent. of the imports of the Irish Free State are from Great Britain. Possibility of a substantial and immediate increase in exports of the Free State to Great Britain are great and the government of the Free State has devised methods and affected legislation by which this trade can be increased in a short time both in quantity and quality, he said.

"If one of the tests of self-government is ability to insure stability and to lay the foundations for an economic and cultural development that will create for the average citizen the opportunities for a full life, the people of the Irish Free State have already, during the last five years, amply justified their claims to be allowed to govern themselves," Mr. Smiddy asserted, and he reported numerous progressive steps to substantiate his claim.

Grading Improves Market Values.

The fruits of freedom are already manifest, he said, and he described some of them. Good effects of the Dairy Prudence Acts by which all eggs and butter for export must be graded, packed properly and shipped only from licensed premises, are already noticeable, he stated, and during the year eggs from the Irish Free State have obtained high prices as compared with those of competitors. By the Livestock Breeding Act inferior types of bulls are being eliminated and within a few years the quality of cattle will be substantially increased, he reported.

An agricultural credit organization is about to be established with an object of cheapening the price of the farmers' raw material by purchase at wholesale prices, producing a better article, and through co-operative marketing and reduction of transportation costs obtaining a better price, Mr. Smiddy announced. The aim is to bring the farmer into business and produce and sell in accordance with the ideals of Sir Horace Punkett, "pioneer of co-operation."

By complete amalgamation of 26 railways in the Irish Free State, freight charges and passenger rates have been substantially reduced and more expeditious delivery of agricultural commodities has been achieved, he stated.

Introduction of the sugar-beet industry has met with more than the expected success. Within 15 months hydroelectric power will have been generated by the Government's projects on the historic River Shannon, he reported. It is estimated that the cost of production a unit will be as cheap as any produced in Europe, he related, and it will thereby provide "cheap power for industry and bring light and cheer to every village in the Irish Free State of 500 inhabitants and up."

Gains in School System.

The Government has completely reorganized education and put it on a Gaelic basis, the lecturer said. Prior to establishment of the Free State, primary, secondary and university education were under control of three different authorities without any connecting links. Now attendance at school is compulsory for all children between ages of six and 14 years and a commission has been set up with objects of devising the best means for industrial and commercial education, it was told. This commission includes experts from Sweden and Switzerland, 'so that we shall be in a position to develop a system by which continuation education and technical education can best be integrated with general education," he said.

Some other achievements described were that as a result of a tariff commission 49 new factories have been established since 1925 and an extension of many existing factories has been made; a Trade Loans (Guaranty) Act has been passed, the object of which is to facilitate obtaining of capital for establishment and development of business undertakings; the total amount paid out of the treasury for housing purposes has been $7,500,000 and 14,000 homes have thus been established and houses are in pricess of erection; taxation has been considerably reduced, including a cut of 50 per cent. in the income tax since 1922; grants to relieve local taxes of farmers have doubled by a contribution of $81,000,000 and investments of more than $1,000,000,000 by Irish Free State citizens in British Government and foreign industrial securities the Irish Free State is a creditor nation.

A Maligned Leader

General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.M.G., in the London Contemporary eview: (A reply to Mr. Winston Churchill). Mr. Winston Churchill (in The World Crisis) sets out to demolish Joffre's military reputation. .. .. .. There are few more marked contrasts in history than that between the sickly von Moltke, in his distant headquarters at Luxemburg, losing all power to control and co-ordinate his armies, and the energetic Joffre, now here, now there, on the long front, teaching the doubtful battle where to wage, ruthlessly sweeping away those, including close personal friends, whom he held not capable of dealing with a great crisis, and refusing all temptation to be drawn piecemeal into battle, until he could strike "toutes forces reunies." Joffre's is, indeed, as fine an example of generalship in adversity as the history of war discloses.

Had Winged His House.

"Brown's the daffiest man on aviation I've ever known."

"How come?"

"Why, he's even added new wings to his house."

Tariff Equilibrium

Vancouver Province (Ind.): The tariff in Canada has more or less reached a stage of equilibrium. We can't cut it much without injuring some established industries and we can't increase it much without discriminating against some other industries. Politicians may talk about the tariff, but they can not manipulate it to any great extent and this fact is becoming known. This is one influence that is pushing the tariff out of politics. Another is the Tariff Commission. This body has not been long in existence, and it has advisory powers only. But it has taken itself seriously from the start. It has investigated freely and has let in a lot of light on dark places. It is making it fairly plain that international trade is not really such a mystery as some people had tried to make out, and also that the raising of tariff barriers and the devising of taxes are matters for economists and not for politicians.

Commerce and Culture

Hugh Walpole in the London Nation and Athenaeum: The worst thing about American letters to-day is the noisy competition that arises round it. The air is filled with best-seller lists and contests; there is a sort of perpetual racecourse atmosphere among the books; the chink of money is always to be heard; authors go up and down according to their commercial value. A young writer, if he has any success, is at once tempted by vast sums to produce too rapidly and too monotonously. Nevertheless, these things come from excitement and from interest, and out of the excitement a new literature is being born and a new audience is becoming critical; anything can happen with a public so vast and a horizon so varied.

Canada's Splendid Isolation

Quebec Evenement (Cons.): (Since the war some eighty countries have raised their tariffs, some of them more than once. Australia's tariff is up 45 per cent. since 1913, the American 40 per cent. since 1914. Even the British tariff is 20 per cent. higher since the war, while the tariffs of Germany, France and Italy have risen 50 per cent. in the last 15 years). All this does not prevent Canada, while she is following a different policy, from making as much economic progress as the other countries—with a few exceptions. But the question is to know if our position would not be still better if we had followed the general rule. Would we not have benefited by being able to exact tariff reprisals against the United States?

Checking up the Log Crop

Lumberjacks breaking up a jam of logs in the sorting runs at La Tuque, on the St. Maurice river, Quebec.. La Tuque is the terminal to which millions of logs are floated annually from Quebec lumber districts.

Buck Private in Education

Salisbury Evening Post: West Point Military Academy's announcement that two soldiers from the ranks of the regular army had walked off with scholastic honors this year, but parallels the experiences of many colleges and universities: the students from the ranks are most often found to have passed through the barrages of examinations with the best records. At Harvard, Yale and Princeton, men from the public schools always show up better in their studies than men from the private schools. In spite of tutoring and exceptional opportunities the man with the pampered education cannot, or at least does not, hold its own with the man from the more unpromising source who has had to dig for his knowledge. Why the buck privates always seem to do best is something to make the educational theorists ponder long and deeply.

Britain and Egyptian Nationalism

London Spectator: The British nation as a whole is still of the opinion which Palmerston expressed to Napoleon III: We want friendly relations with Egypt, but as little responsibility as can be. The extremists ought to help us on our way to that end instead of delaying us. It is difficult to understand what they think they would gain if they could make it impossible for Great Britain to stay in Egypt. If Great Britain went, somebody else would step in. Would the Nationalists prefer Signor Mussolini? Cyrenaca would be a good jumping off place for the next candidate for our responsibilities. And Signor Mussolini would certainly have a very short and sharp way with the Wafd (Nationalist Party).

Leadership

Indianapolis News: There is general admission that the attainment of success in business or the professions comes easier to one who has college training. . . . It seems hard, after having been praised for a high degree of intellect and for having spent four years in the pursuit of knowledge, to begin again at the bottom of the ladder, but there is where most of the successful start. Colleges are not military schools, conferring the rank of captain of industry at commencement time. They merely release the graduates to become privates in the ranks. . . . They can have the leadership, as others have gained it, if they are willin to work for it.

Fathers to Blame for Beauty Contests

Girls who allow themselves to be exploited in the Atlantic City beauty pageant usually do so because of the urging of their fathers, charges Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, Chief of the Women's Bureau, Police Department, Washington, D.C., in the June 11th issue of "Patches Magazine."

"These contests are the commercializing of youth and ignorance," she writes. "Do not be surprised that it is the fathers of girls who inspire and finance them—for throughout history men have put commercial interests before human welfare. This will have to be a woman's fight—and women can win it, for women are the spenders

"Let the woman of the country boycott Atlantic City, and there will no longer be beauty contests there. Let them refuse to buy from the merchants and rent rooms from the hotel men who countenance these exhibitions. Let them compel the Atlantic City business men to choose between the sporadic beauty contests and the permanent, respectable Rocking Chair Brigade, and the business men will soon see where the bulk of the profits lies. It is economy in the end to destroy such activities as this—for youth is an asset only when you protect it. When you don't it is a liability—an expense to the taxpayer.

Mrs. Van Winkler points out that beauty contests attract all the objectionable types of men—the mental defectives, the vicious, the perverted, the unscrupulous and the mercenary. Participants in beauty contests immediately are flooded with mash letters, both signed and anonymous.

She says, "From every point of view these contests are outrageous. Many girls with unsavory police histories take part in them. And the good girls who are innocently drawn into them are never the same again."

Heroic Remedy.

Twice on the way across the choppy course he was seized by cramps. Each time he floated and succeeded in kicking them nine miles.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

How the Other Half Lives.

Brown—"What do you do with your worn-out razor blades?"

Jones—"I shave with them."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

It is not a good thing to thrust imperialism down other people's throats.—Lord Byng.

"SILENCE"

Visitors to lumber camps in the big woods of Northern Maine or Canada are impressed with the silence at table. It seems strange, this subdued brand of dining deportment, in direct contrast to the boisterous, rollicking demeanor of the woodsmen in the open. Yet it is an inflexible custom.

Some camps post such signs as "No Talking at the Table" or "Silence at Table." The experienced woodsman, however, knows the custom and abides by it. It is the unquestioned edict of the cook. There must be no dallying over coffee and cigarettes. In fact, coffee is gulped and cigarettes are barred. The cook's slogan is "Eat and Get!"

This is a rule of reason. The cook has so much to do. It is seldom that the dishes from one meal are washed before it is time to prepare for the next. The cook's helpers, or "cookees," have to cut the wood for the stoves. This is hauled into the camp yard as logs, and it is up to the "cookees" to saw and split these into the proper lengths. It takes time. And there are innumerable details remaining. All these take time.

Experience has demonstrated that when conversation is permitted at table in the lumber camps, arguments are inevitable. And arguments generally consume a lot of valuable time and not infrequently end in trouble. Occasionally, newcomers to the camp will challenge the cook's right to enforce silence. Generally these troublemakers are from the cities. Recently a New York rough, who had sought the isolation of a Northern Maine lumber camp for reasons best known to himself, persisted in talking after the cook had admonished him that conversation was prohibited.

"Who'll stop me?" he asked.

The cook, being an upstanding man, with long experience among the woodsmen, and appreciating that it was a pivotal moment for his authority, unloosened a "haymaker" that ended on the jaw of the belligerent. There was no come-back. The tough had had enough.

The woods camp in recent years is a harmonious place.

The new maid was not all that could be desired. "Don't forget," her mistress warned her before her first dinner party, "coffee is served after everything." "Yes, ma'am, I understand," replied the girl. And during dinner she served coffee after the soup, after the fish, after the meat, as well as after the sweets.

Changing of The Guard

HOLIDAY IN LONDON

Crowd of Whitsuntide holiday makers in Old London watching the changing of the guard at Whitehall, a ceremony which always commands interest.

THE CHEST

There is not, perhaps, in all history, a greater fund of story attached to any one article of furniture than there is to the chest. In the castles of the Middle Ages it was the most important single possession, and on its broad surfaces were worked out most wonderful patterns, with a devotion to art difficult to understand in a people whose lives were filled with the action of primitive living.

Chests seem to have been a part of man's equipment since the beginning of time, but each age and country had its own particular type.

They were at first made as the savage fashions his canoe, by hollowing a log. Then came the rectangular box with a lid, often beautifully carved, and the gilded Italian marriage coffer, most elaborate and exquisite of al such pieces.

Primarily, the chest was made for use as a receptacle, but often it served as a seat at table; and doubtless many a retainer has lain down on one, thankful for its services as a bed.

In 1500 it would have been a serious breach of etiquette to sit on a chair in the royal presence, but perfectly proper to sit on a chest or coffer.

Chests crossed to the American continent with the colonists, and when the use of chairs became common, chests were raised upon trestles, and soon drawers were introduced, a type which ultimately became the bureau.

The materials of these old chests vary, naturally, although the better ones remaining are of oak, mahogany or treakwood. Some are fitted with drawers, some open with doors, some by means of a lid, as was the case originally. Some are provided with backs i norder to serve the double purpose of hall seat as wel las chest.

Through all the ages bridal coffers have been important in the household. Every bride, were she rich or poor, peasant or princess, had a chest of some kind given her by her parents. It represented the best they could afford, and was always the chief ornament of the bride's home.

Most exquisite of all chests, as has been stated, are the Florentine cassoni. Noted painters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were employed to enrich them with panels of such artistic value that many have been removed from their original settings and now hang in the galleries of Europe. Ot was a common practice to inclose a series of painted panels in a gilded framework of elaborate form. The all-over pattern of the lily is a motif that proclaims a Florentine origin.

In Jacobean times, when the coffer grew into theh chest of drawers, tall hanging cupboards also came into use.

By easy stages the tallboy evolved, expressing the need of something more commodious than the primitive chest. It was made in two sections, mainly for convenience in moving.

In the eighteenth century the commode made its appearance. On numerous of these were placed little dressing glasses, set in swinging frames, and with tiny drawers below the glass to hold the toilet articles.

An Awful Lot.

"He has no friends worth talking about."

"Why, he has an awful lot of friends!"

"Yes, an awful lot, but none worth talking about."

Old and New Canada

Regina Leader (Lib.): These visits of citizens of Quebec to the West from year to year are important. They are valuable to Quebec and are valuable to the West. They are helping French-speaking Canadians of various sections of the Dominion to keep in touch with one another the better, and, more important still, they are contributing to a better feeling between the two outstanding racial elements in the population. They are helping also to bring about a better understanding between the East and the West. It is to be hoped that the tour of next month will be a success in every way. The whole Dominion stands to gain by such exchanges.

Why Missionaries are Disliked

"In virtually every missionary inevitably there is a 'certain inner arrogance," states Lewis Gannett, associate editor of The Nation, in June Current History. 'They could not be in China as missionaries if they did not feel that they had something to teach the Chinese which is better than anything the Chinese know. In the best of them this inner arrogance translates itself into a desire to serve; in the worst of them it becomes the intolerable vulgarity of the man who will rush into the dim light of a beautiful old Buddhist temple and in his barbarous alien Chinese denounce loudly the superstitions of those who worship there, or will deem it an act of grace to smash the heathen idols in a Taoist shrine. In any case the sensitive Chinese is likely to be conscious of it in time of intense national consciousness to resent it."