

CITY LEADERS ARE OFTEN COUNTRYBRED

RURAL DISTRICTS LOSING

One of Most Important Features of This Situation is Bearing on Democracy, Says Magazine Writer

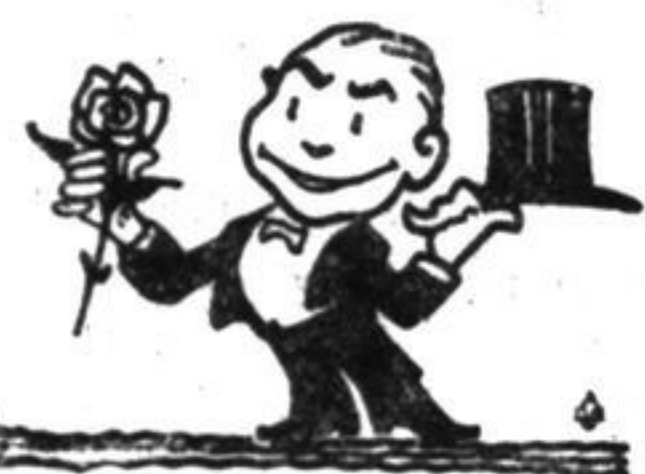
The power of the cities to draw leaders away from the country districts is cited by Ellsworth Huntington, authority on geography and natural selection, as the reason for the farmer's plight. Dr. Huntington has made a special investigation of "the sifting power of cities" based upon an analysis of "Who's Who" for the September Scribner's Magazine.

"The persistent loss of leaders," he says, "and the resultant slowness and conservatism of the rural population go far toward explaining why the farmers are continually sacrificed on the altar of commerce and manufacturing. Our American farmers of the middle west vie with the laborers in their insistent cry for special legislation. The manufacturers, merchants, professional people, and others who compose the bulk of the townspeople aside from the laboring classes, make no such constant clamor about legislation in their behalf, and about the discriminations against them. They do indeed want many privileges, but when the desire arises, they set to work and get them. But the farmers, like the laborers, are generally in difficulty, and rarely seem to get what they want.

"One of the most important features of the loss of leaders by the rural districts is its bearing on democracy. We of the United States have supposed that we believe in democracy. But can true democracy flourish where large numbers of farmers, laborers, or any other group fail to think for themselves and to produce outstanding leaders? Such depletion has probably taken place on a large scale in almost every old country where the people have long been on the soil. That is presumably one reason why social classes have become so strongly entrenched in such countries, and why democracy is a farce in countries like Turkey and Russia. Even if the peasants are still capable of producing leaders in as large numbers as are the townspeople, those leaders do not stay on the farms. Democracy can permanently succeed only where there is relative equality among all the great groups of society."

WINTER SNOWS NOT USUAL FLOOD CAUSE

Too much emphasis is usually laid on the probable effect of winter snows on the spring floods in the great river valleys of this country, according to the weather bureaus of the United States department of agriculture. Most snow melts away gradually and is carried off to the various rivers in such normal fashion that the effect is not important. Once in a while, in a small river valley, if a heavy snowfall that is not densely packed melts rapidly, due to a sudden wave of high temperature, and the thaw is accompanied by heavy rain, there will be a flood condition. But the factor which actually causes floods is the rain. No serious floods traceable to melting snow alone have been known in the larger rivers, but very bad floods have resulted from the formation of ice gorges. These are frequently seen in the Missouri above Sioux City, Iowa, or in the Susquehanna, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and in other places where the natural topography of the district or the shape of the river bed is favorable to their formation. When ice actually forms a dam across a river, holding the water back behind it, trouble may be expected when the ice breaks up and releases them suddenly.



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KLEIN AND YOUNG HELD FOR MURDER

BY LAKE CO. GRAND JURY

Patrolman Who Shot Christopher and Man Who Killed Mezzini Indicted; Others in Speed Trap

Among the indictments returned by the grand jury last week were the following of interest in this part of the county:

The Cook county officer, Arthur Klein was indicted for the murder of Samuel Christopher of Highland Park. Klein shot and killed Christopher last spring when the man is alleged to have failed to comply with orders to stop his machine. Klein at the coroner's inquest claimed he was shooting at a tire of the machine and not at the car driver, but that the bullet deflected upwards when his foot slipped while he was discharging his weapon.

Young Indicted
Vincenzo Picon, alias James Young, Highwood, murder. He is charged with killing Eugene Mezzini, a wealthy Highwood contractor on August 28.

Leo Riley, a constable at Barrington, had two true bills returned against him, one charging conspiracy to assault and the other malfeasance of office. He is alleged to have conspired with Milo Kelsey of Barrington on May 19 to assault Dr. Darwin Grinnell, county veterinarian, while the latter was examining cattle on the Kelsey farm, for bovine tuberculosis, and stood close by while Kelsey assaulted the veterinarian, making no effort to stop the assault.

In Speed Trap Quiz
The officers who were named in true bills by the grand jury after this body listened to evidence presented by State's Attorney A. V. Smith and Assistant State's Attorney Sidney H. Block, through 22 witnesses, who testified about speed traps in Lake county, follows:

Bernard C. Hamlin, police chief at Lake Villa, malfeasance in office.

Lyle Witwiler, a state policeman, malfeasance in office.

Frank Valenta, a county deputy sheriff, malfeasance in office.

Paul M. Jensen, police magistrate in Winthrop Harbor, conspiracy to extort.

Elden Peterson, motorcycle policeman in Winthrop Harbor, conspiracy to extort.

Edward Schoenke, motorcycle policeman in Winthrop Harbor, conspiracy to extort.

Others Held
George Stancliff, justice of the peace in Half Day, conspiracy to extort.

Charles Krueger, constable in Half Day, conspiracy to extort.

Justice Stancliff and Constable Krueger were indicted in one true bill, as were Police Magistrate Jensen and Motorcycle Policeman Schoenke and Peterson, while separate true bills were returned against Chief of Police Hamlin, state policeman Litwiler and deputy Valenta.

OBSERVE NAVY DAY ON OCTOBER 27TH

The annual observance of Navy day will be held again this year on Oct. 27, according to word received from Walter Bruce Howe, national chairman for Navy day. Patriotic organizations sponsoring the day and the many others who are co-operating will pay a tribute to this occasion to the services of the Navy to the nation and will call attention to the part of the Navy and seapower in its wider sense play in our national life.

A statement from the Navy league of the United States reads as follows: "The United States has become a great power. It must of necessity accept certain responsibilities. America strong enough to gain respect for its ideals is a force for stability in a troubled world. Weak or impotent its viewpoint may be disregarded.

"Our people are peace-loving and fair-minded. Our Army and Navy are at all times under civic direction and their personnel are imbued with the same respect for republication institutions as are other members of the community. There can be no well-grounded fear of militarism under our laws and government."

DISCUSSES MOTIVES FOR PHILANTHROPY

AMERICA LEADER IN GIFTS

Field Director in Near East Relief Organization Tells How and Why People Give Mostly

American philanthropy has become a household word throughout the world, according to John W. Mace, field director of the Near East Relief, who has just completed a report to the League of Nations on the past year's work of his organization in Bible Lands.

"America's philanthropies are a matter of interest and amazement to European politicians and statesmen," says Mr. Mace. "They have nothing but the highest praise and admiration for the widespread spirit of benevolence in this country, as well as its efficient organization and scientific administration. Throughout his-

tory, charity has been considered a great virtue, but never before has the spirit of benevolence in any nation reached such a high point of organized relief for human suffering."

Various Motives
In an interview published by the New York Times, Mr. Mace answers the questions, What are the motives that act as mainsprings in the habit of philanthropy? What makes a man give? He says:

"A variety of motives lie behind the practice of philanthropy. On the one hand we have the realist, who responds best to the stark physical appeal of starvation. Such a man is horrified when he hears that certain human beings are slowly dying from lack of food, and he will respond immediately. But later, if the same man is asked to contribute to reconstruction work among the people whom he has helped to save from starvation, he no longer feels the same interest and his contribution frequently drops off.

"On the other hand we have the 'intellectual' philanthropist. The appeal in his case must be made in a more scientific or technical manner. He is an expert in social service himself, having studied it from every angle, and any charity deserving a response from his must prove its own technical expertness. For instance he must be assured that all the workers engaged in relief are trained social workers. He will not tolerate the idea of amateurs. I may remark that this type of philanthropist is

occasionally so academic that he requires information on the number of calories in the daily diet of the children in our Near East orphanages.

Training of Children
"Between these extremes of the philanthropic spirit there exist a number of motives that shade off one into another. A large percentage of contributors are above all interested in the training of children, and it is this aspect of our work which especially appeals to them. This appeal works among all classes of people. As a matter of fact, children constitute the most effective appeals. Few can successfully resist a plea to help a half-starved orphan.

"Again there is the philanthropist who contributes to hospitals because he himself has had health or because members of his family have had to undergo prolonged hospital treatment. But a somewhat curious point in the psychology of philanthropy is the fact, that—at least, so far as our experience goes—if you want to get money from a doctor you must not appeal to him to support your hospital work—you must appeal to him on the whole of the broad program. In the same way we find that it is best not to appeal to ministers merely for religious work. They, too, prefer an appeal made on broad, general grounds.

Must Be Concrete
"There is one extremely important point in the psychology of philanthropy—the appeal must be concrete. The man to whom the appeal is made

must be approached in a manner that enables him to visualize the need. It is almost useless to make an appeal for money if the appeal is worded in vague terms or if the object of the charity is so wide or general in its scope that it cannot be visualized in concrete form.

Use Photographs
"It is for this reason that we find it necessary, when appealing for help for our sponsorship scheme, to show a photograph of the child for whom sponsorship is sought, together with a biography of its short and stormy career. When a man is confronted with the photograph of a friendless little orphan, a biography attached stating that the birthplace of the child is unknown, that its age is about seven, that its father was massacred and that its mother is dead, he will more readily undertake responsibility for that wait until it reaches the age of self-support than if he had been appealed to in less vivid and specific terms.

"Possibly the day may come when we shall not need to make appeals in their most poignant forms, but until the world is, so to speak, more internationally-minded, such forms remain most efficacious.

Children Philanthropic
"Children are remarkably philanthropic," continued Mr. Mace. "They are immediately touched by any account of the needs or misfortunes of other children. I fear, however, that as they grow older they harden unless

pains are taken to keep alive the spirit of benevolence with which they usually start. I think that most educators in this country realize the importance of developing the natural philanthropic spirit of children and we have been given facilities for making appeals for the Near East Relief through the schools. The medium we use is frequently the moving picture. American children never fail to respond to the needs of the little Armenian sufferers when vivid evidence of misfortune is brought home to them.

"It is my experience that women are fully as philanthropic as men. It must not be forgotten that women, as a sex, have far less money at their disposal, but when they have it their benevolence is equal to that of men. If the child appeal is strong with men, with women it is absolutely irresistible.

"It is perhaps natural that business men should lay considerable emphasis on the proper administration of a charitable fund and require assurances as to good organization. The average American will not give a penny unless he believes that a philanthropic scheme is practical and unless he is convinced that real need lies behind the appeal. But once he is convinced on these points, he is the most idealistic creature in the world. In a word, real, honest administration and sound organization will always make Americans open their pocketbooks."

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