

## Roger Babson Says Young People Have Ample Room for Invention

Statistician Tells Business Conference That There Are More Opportunities in the World To-day Than Ever Before

Wellesley Hills, Mass.—Far from supposing that "everything has already been invented," Roger W. Babson, business statistician and founder of the Babson Institute, believes there are more "opportunities for young people" in the world now than ever before, he said at the closing session of the National Business Conference held at the institute.

With these opportunities arises also a tremendous responsibility upon youth for "a proportionate development of intelligence, integrity and character," he warned.

"The chief peril against which we must guard is a let-down on the moral or spiritual side," he said. "We must not only maintain unimpaired the forces of righteousness, but we must increase them in order to keep pace with material developments. Twenty years from to-day people will be dealing with powers far in excess of anything we know to-day. There is imperative to balance the growing physical power of the years ahead."

Grouping young workers as "self-starters" and "those who have to be wound up," Mr. Babson said both types are necessary to business, just as a watch has to have both springs and cogwheels, but that the boys and girls who become leaders are the self-starters.

"These are the boys and girls who, to-day, are interested in radio, airplanes and various new inventions and developments," he continued. "Their field of endeavor is greater than ever. We are developing machine production to an extent and in a sense which are long literally transform civilization itself. Already there is a subtle evidence of the coming changes."

**What Will Save Laborers?**  
"Notice that labor-saving machinery is revolutionizing not only the heavy manual labor but also all kinds of mental labor. In statistical and engineering work, for example, we are turning more completely to mechanical computation. I foresee some remarkable development along this line. "Of course, this vast labor-saving program which is already in full swing and which is swinging even faster and

wider, may create a problem of unemployment. Machinery will save labor, but what will save the laborers? There will be at least two solutions proposed, one the development of great new industries, and another the undertaking of great public works. You can be prepared for endless discussion of this question."

Turning to changes in the business world which will offer opportunities in young people of executive capacity, he said:

"You will see many more mergers in the future. The automobile manufacturer is finding that he cannot successfully compete with his fellow motor makers and at the same time compete with clothing makers, radio manufacturers and all the other industries which are bidding for the family budget."

"There will be also persistent struggles to speed up stores so they can distribute the immense volume of production. One of the things which will almost certainly be developed is some form of automobile vending."

Among probable changes in conditions of everyday living, Mr. Babson forecasts that airplanes capable of rising and landing vertically will be used in large numbers, that automobiles will be made to run sidewise to get into parking places, that street cars will develop into or be replaced by "horizontal elevators" operated automatically without motorman, and that electric cooking and gas heating will be greatly improved, together with more effective heat-insulation of houses. Radio congestion will lead to development of private systems of "wired broadcasting" along electric light or telephone wires, he expects.

Among "70 opportunities to become a millionaire" he mentioned volcanic power stations, watches run by radio, self-finding golf-balls, pre-cast tunnels, use of gunpowder to put out fires, changing birch into mahogany, return to use of windmills for power, and cooling houses in summer as well as heating them in winter. With these he included "return to Sunday observance," "bringing about international peace" and "utilizing the power of prayer."

## Former Kaiser Wins Farms in Africa

Court Decision Gives Back Real Estate in Face of the Versailles Treaty

A judgment given by Judge Grindley Ferris, of the court of Windhoek, South Africa, restores to Wilhelm Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, a couple of farms situated in former German Southwest Africa, which had been confiscated in accordance with Article 257 of the Treaty of Versailles. The judgment, which is contrary to all legal precedent, is expected to inspire other mediators and non-reigning royalties of Germany, Austria, and Hungary to make similar claims for the recovery of their real estate, confiscated by the peace treaties.

Heretofore, it had been supposed in the legal circles of the former allies that Article 257 admitted of no equivocation as to spirit and letter, for it reads:

"All property and possessions belonging to the German Empire or to the German States situated in such territories shall be transferred with the territories to the mandatory power. In its capacity as such, and no payment shall be made nor any credit given to those Governments in consideration of this transfer. For the purposes of this article the property and possessions of the German Empire and of the German States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire, or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other royal personages."

In giving judgment Judge Ferris held that the foregoing article by virtue of which the Government of the Union of Southwest Africa, had confiscated the farms in 1920, did not apply to property belonging to non-ruling members of German royal families or held in trust for a royal family by "fidei commissum," but only referred to actual ruling sovereigns. Legal comment on the judgment is that it is probably based on the omission of the word "former" in the last sentence of the copy of the judge's Article 257, which formed the basis of his decision.



KNIGHT AT DAY LABOR  
"How is that English knight employed?"  
"At day labor!"



COL. J. S. DENNIS, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, who, for over fifty years, has been active in Canadian land settlement. An outstanding authority on Canadian immigration and colonization problems, he has recently concluded important plans with the British Government for the movement of British settlers to Canada.

## A Socialist Proposal

Leeds Mercury (Cons.): Mr. Turner's suggestion is that our miners should work shorter hours, and in effect be given more money for doing it. In other words, his remedy for our dear coal is to make it dearer still. This is like proposing blood-letting as a cure for anaemia. It will aggravate the disease. Then Mr. Turner proposes a great land colony system, which obviously would cost the country many millions of pounds for a start. And what would be the result? When our own farmers, who know their work from A to Z, can hardly make both ends meet, and when, even in rich Holderness, agriculture is so depressed that there you can have farm tenancies for nothing, is it likely that our unemployed, going from the mines and cotton and woolen mills, will make any better success of the job?

## Prayer

Grant me, O Lord,  
When the days come that I am grey  
and tired,  
No'er to grow bitter of heart, no'er to forget  
I, too, have loved and longed and been desired.

Least, one sad hour  
Should come, my son, of that past love begotten.  
Seeking for understanding, and should say,  
"She is too old, too old. She has forgotten."  
—Teresa Hooley in the London Observer.

It's easy to get sympathy—if you tell your troubles to the right people.

## Even Oil Millionaires Suffer Losses



BLAZE AT AN OIL WELL LOOKED LIKE VOLCANO  
Immense columns of smoke and flame poured from a well in Getty Field at Santa Fe Springs, Calif.

## The Scotch and Irish Scots' Migration From Ireland Now Put in Prehistoric Times

Recommendation to railway companies that they should be the ones to own and operate air transportation lines is made in an article in The Railway Age by C. W. Kelsey, written after a long study of aviation as to its probable effects on railroads. Mr. Kelsey's plan is for all the companies in a particular territory to operate the air service jointly. In this way, he says, the service would have sufficient financial strength to be efficiently run, the confidence placed by the public in railway management would carry over into the air service, there could be complete co-operation between the railways and the new service, and there would be no financial losses to the railways from having their passengers use the air lines.

Mr. Kelsey believes that aviation has already reached the point where passenger air lines can be operated profitably. Planes large enough to carry forty passengers, he says, are practicable now and could be built and put in use as soon as the demand for them is created. He urges railroad officials to realize also that the same rapid advance in aviation engineering will take place in the next thirty years as the last thirty or less have seen in automobile engineering. It would be possible, he estimates, to establish a regular air line between New York and Los Angeles which would carry passengers at a trip, he believes, could be made on a charge of \$197.60, plus meals. The thirty-two-hour schedule. The railroads under his plan, he points out, would not only share in the profits of the air service but also would benefit by having their lines serve as feeders to the air lines.

**Swiss Air Lines Gain**  
Passenger traffic on the Swiss air transport lines (including foreign lines with terminal in Switzerland) has been about 50 per cent. greater this far this season than last year, reports the Berner Tagwacht, but the lines are still far from making ends meet financially. A good sign for the future is seen in the advance in freight traffic, which increased 175 per cent., and in a gain of 90 per cent. in the amount of mail carried by air. The number of passengers carried from the opening of the air navigation season on April 23 to Aug. 1 was 10,000. The air lines handled 150,000 kilograms of

## Brazilian Planes

Interest in aviation is growing fast in Brazil, its latest manifestation being the introduction of a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for the establishment in the near future of a factory for the construction of planes for the Brazilian Army and Navy. The bill has aroused much favorable comment and it seems to have a good chance of becoming law. The plan includes the extension of the construction facilities so as to make possible the building of commercial as well as military planes. The bill also calls for the opening of a big airport at the City of Natal, the first stopping place in South America for future trans-oceanic air transportation lines.



## "Liberty-Bell" Foundry Oldest London Business

London.—The ancient bell foundry, where America's "Liberty Bell" was cast, is reputed to be the oldest business in London.

The property of Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, it was originally established in 1570 at Essex Street, Whitechapel, whence it was removed to its present site in the Whitechapel Road during 1738. A bell cast at the foundry in 1594 for the English village of Staplehurst was sent back to the firm for repairs 300 years later. "Big Ben," the huge clock tower surmounting the British houses of Parliament, came from this foundry, as did also York Minster's "Great Peter" and Lincoln Cathedral's "Great Tom."

## Who Wouldn't Like One of These Boys?



DOG'S JOB WELL DONE  
Sheep penned during the sheepdog trials at Skipton, England, where the canines proved just how good they are at their work.

## In an Ancient Belfry

The long, winding staircase seems to have no end. Two hundred steps are already below us. The higher we go, the more broken and rugged are the stairs. Suddenly it grows very dark, and, clutching the rope more firmly, we struggle upward. Light dawns again through a narrow Gothic slit in the tower; let us pause and look out for a moment. The glare is blinding, but from the deep, cool recess a wondrous spectacle unfolds itself. We are almost on a level with the roof of an old cathedral. . . . Among the petals of yonder mighty rose a couple of pigeons are busy building their nest; seeds of grasses and wild flowers have been blown up, and here and there a tiny garden has been laid out by the capricious winds on certain wide stone hemlock leaves; the fringe of yonder cornice is a waste of lilies. As we try to realize detail after detail, the heart is almost pained by the excessive beauty of all this petrified bloom stretching away over flying buttresses and breaking out upon column and architrave, and the eye at last turns away weary with wonder. . . .

At this moment a noise like a powerful engine in motion recalls our attention to the tower. The great clock is about to strike and begins to prepare by winding itself up five minutes before the hour. Groping among the wilderness of cross-beams and timbers, we reach another staircase, which leads to a cast, square but lofty fabric. . . . The dust of ages lies everywhere around us, and the place which now receives the print of our feet has, perhaps, not been touched for five hundred years. And yet these ancient towers and the inner heights and recesses of these old roofs and belfries soon acquire a strong hold over the few that care to explore them. . . .

Overhead hang the huge bells, several of which are devoted to the clock; others are rung by hand from below, while somewhere near, besides the clock machinery, there will be a room fitted up, like a vast musical box, containing a barrel, which acts upon thirty or forty bells up in the tower, and plays tunes every hour of the day and night. You cannot pass many minutes in such a place without the clicking of machinery and the chiming of some bell—even the quarters are divided by two or three notes or half-quarter bells. Double the number are rung for the quarter, four times as many for the half-hour, while at the hour a storm of music breaks from such towers as Mechlin and Antwerp, and continues for three or four minutes to float for miles over the surrounding country. . . . The great clock strikes; it is the only music, except the thunder, that can fill the air. Indeed, there is something almost elemental in the sound of these colossal and many-centred bells.—The Rev. H. R. Hawes, in "Music and Morals."

## Modern Hospital Opens in Liberian Capital

Monrovia, Liberia.—The new government hospital recently opened here with impressive ceremonies by President King and Bishop Gardiner in the presence of high officials of the Liberian Government, the foreign diplomatic and consular corps and representatives from all parts of the republic, is one of the finest and most enduring works of the president during his ten years of administration. The medical staff consists of three physicians, trained and educated in Europe, two of whom are white and one a Negro, and an efficient nursing staff. The hospital is open to all patients regardless of race.

## Joan of Arc Holiday Draws Opposition of Free Thinkers

Rheims.—The annual meeting of the French Free Thinkers League passed resolutions calling for abolition of the holiday honoring Joan of Arc. Other resolutions favored the granting of amnesty to all political prisoners and the discontinuance of all honorary decorations like the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. They also demanded stricter separation of Church and state.

## Institutes in Australia

Settlers "Outback" Might Have Little to Read, but for Their Work

Adelaide, S. Aust.—Settlers in the outlying districts of Australia depend much for their education and general culture upon what is known as the "institutes." These societies, controlled for the most part by local committees, supply books and other reading matter and generally assume the role of popular centers of learning. Steps are now being taken to hold a conference of "institute" authorities in the various states with the object of forming a Commonwealth executive. The main purpose of such a conference would be to provide better means of educating in their difficult duties all those who have to manage libraries, and conduct activities associated with libraries, and also to secure as far as possible co-ordination in the purchase of books and magazines. At the projected conference all the public librarians throughout Australia would attend to expound the technical side of the subjects to be discussed; and prominent members of governing bodies of all the institutions affected will participate.

Sir William Sowden, president of the Institutes Association of South Australia, declares that this state is still the only one which has a special Institutes Act. In the other states there is no such convenient concentration of effort, and to bring them into union in such circumstances was practically impossible. This hindrance is being overcome by the formation in the various states of representative bodies resembling the Institutes' Association of South Australia.

There are nearly 300 institutes in the State, while officers of the administrative staff in Adelaide make frequent tours to keep in touch with the 3000 members who form the local committees. The central council represents 20,000 institute subscribers. The executive attends to the exchanging and indenting of books and other publications, and supervises traveling libraries. The secretary edits the Institutes Journal, a bi-monthly literary magazine, which has a large circulation and is one of the most interesting publications of its kind in the world. The interior settlements depend much upon the institutes, which, of course, are entirely unconnected with political or class distinctions.

## World Aviation

Railways Are Urged to Co-operate in Maintaining Passenger Air Lines

Scottish anthropologists have been investigating how Scotland became Scotland, and at the recent session of the British Association for Science the head of the anthropological section, Sir George Macdonald, in the Presidential address, gave an account of the work done so far. He reported that because of the obstacle of the Caledonian Forest to the south "the early immigrants arrived by sea via the western islands from Ireland, and it is in Ireland that the roots of prehistoric Scottish civilization must be studied." The medical staff consists of three physicians, trained and educated in Europe, two of whom are white and one a Negro, and an efficient nursing staff. The hospital is open to all patients regardless of race.

## October Bonfires

Just below me on the hillside is a forty-acre field that slopes gently down to the valley. Last year it was ploughed by a motor-tractor; this year I rejoice to say it is being ploughed in the old way, as it has been ploughed for a thousand years. I suppose we ought to be grateful for the motor-tractor and the steam-digger that in cheapening production cheapen our food, but I am glad that the farmer below me has returned to the ancient way. When the machine comes in, the poetry goes out, and though poetry has no place in the farmer's ledger it is pleasant to find that he has sound reason for reverting to the primitive plough. All the operations of the fields are beautiful to see. They are beautiful in themselves, and beautiful in their suggestions of the permanence of things in the midst of which we come and go like the guests of a day. Who can see the gleaners in the field, or the haymakers piling the hay on the hay-wain, or the mower bending over the scythe without the stirring of feelings which the mere beauty of the scene or of the motion do not explain? Indeed, the sense of beauty itself is probably only the emanation of the thoughts subtly awakened by the action. . . .



BUT IS NOT BURNING IT  
"That pretty widow has money to burn."  
"Yes; but is carefully keeping it in a fireproof vault."

## October Dances

Crack your first nut and light your first fire,  
Roast your first chestnut crisp on the bar;  
Make the logs sparkle, stir the blaze higher;  
Logs are as cheery as sun or as star,  
Logs we can find wherever we are.

Spring one soft day will open the leaves,  
Spring one bright day will lure back the flowers;  
Never fancy my whistling wind grieves,  
Never fancy I've tears in my showers;  
Dance, nights and days! And dance on, my hours!  
—Christina G. Rossetti.

You never can tell the stinner from the Christian. They drink the same drinks and smoke the same cigars. —Almea Semple McPherson.

A hypocrite is one who pretends to believe a person who he knows is lying.

Our standard of life is no longer our acreage, but our brain capacity and our science.—Sir Arthur Keith.