

GOOD ROADS

CRUSADING ENTHUSIASTICALLY.
(By Frank Weldon.)

The State-Wide Good Roads campaign inaugurated by The Constitution and two score of its contemporaries has made a tremendous hit all over Georgia.

Everybody realizes that it means action and results; a great impetus to road construction and a quickening impulse to the development of the entire state.

The counties which have taken the lead in road improvement welcome the movement just as heartily as do those counties which have been backward.

Then, the auto tour around the state next fall appeals powerfully to motorists, both as a sporting event and because the endurance contests focus public attention on the subject of highway improvement.

Word comes from scores of counties that the autoists are talking enthusiastically about the trip, and hundreds are figuring on entering the contest. There are very few towns of 100 population without one or more cars, so the interest extends to every corner. Local interest is intensified by the fact that every car is to start and finish at home or at some nearby point. Of course, the tour will be open to all towns, whether they are on the route or not. Entrants may select any point on the road they please from which to start. Motorists are particularly pleased with this provision.

Permanent Construction.
The great feature of the campaign is the certainty of arousing such a strong public sentiment that every county will want to hasten permanent highway construction. This organized movement sounds the death knell to temporizing, make-shift roadwork, for it is proposed to show that temporary work is costly, and out-of-date. The progressive counties are adopting the policy of building one mile of road which will last, rather than to hurry over and patch up 10 miles which will go to pieces in a few months.

Almost without exception, the road authorities are studying their problems as never before. It is generally admitted that there has been an enormous waste of money and energy. Hence a widespread desire to learn the best methods for each county. Conditions vary so widely that the methods suited for a county in middle Georgia may have to be modified in the mountains or along the coast.

The two points which are receiving the greatest attention are:
Surface and
Grade.

Surface includes the question of location of materials. The old and oft-repeated injunction about drainage is, of course, kept in mind, but the surface of the highway is the main thing aimed at.

A firm, smooth, resilient roadway with a 5 per cent grade is easier to negotiate than a sandy, muddy or rutty level road. The problem is how to get a good surface for the least money. Hundreds of miles of sand-clay road scattered over many counties prove that in fully two-thirds of Georgia the counties have a suitable material at hand from which they can build excellent highways at a minimum cost.—Atlanta Constitution.

DOUBLE VALUE OF GOOD HIGHWAYS.

Good roads are double acting—they make money for the farmer and with the money he buys an automobile with which to enjoy these good roads. Good roads mean automobiles for farmers; the automobile is helping to keep the farmer's boy at home, so good roads help keep the family circle intact. A good road may not cause two bushels of corn to grow where one grew before, but it will permit the marketing of several at the former expense of one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASTE FROM BAD ROADS.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are wasted in this country every year because of bad roads. A roadway deep in sand or heavy with mud means small loads and long time spent in trips over it. A good roadway, scientifically constructed and well maintained, means big loads and quick trips. That lowers the rate and increases the net value of all his products to the farmer.—Minneapolis Journal.

A TEST OF PROGRESS.

The great question is, How long will the people be content to pay tremendously for poor roads when good roads can be had for less money? Upon the answer will depend in a large measure the rapidity with which Alabama is to develop in the next few years and the extent to which her people will prosper.—Birmingham News.

AMERICA A BAD SECOND.

More money was spent in road improvement and construction in the United States in 1909 than in any previous year, but the country is still playing a bad second-fiddle to Europe in this respect and making less progress than is warranted and should be expected after the campaign of good roads education which has been carried on in the last dozen years.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

TAPPING FOR RUBBER.

Various Methods in Different Countries—What "Latex" Is.

The methods of "tapping" to procure the latex from which caoutchouc or rubber is obtained, are as various almost as the genera of trees and plants yielding it.

The latex or milky juice procured by the various processes of tapping is composed of caoutchouc in the form of minute globules, similar to the butter fat in animal milk and other chemical substances, including resin. The finished rubber commanding the highest price in the market is that in which the least quantity of the substances incompatible with elasticity and durability is retained.

This aim, naturally, is more easily achieved from latex possessing the least proportion of resin, which substance is insoluble in most liquids, says the Westminster Gazette, and is, therefore, with difficulty got rid of—and the latex in which it is present in the least quantity is that rendered by the Hevea or Para rubber tree, which contains about 30 per cent of rubber.

What is known as "latex" is not, as might be supposed, synonymous with "sap." Scientists seem not to have been able to discover yet what particular function is fulfilled by "latex." It is contained mostly in the tissue, composed of minute tubes, forming the middle layer of bark. Its color varies from pure white to pale yellow, and when fresh no smell and very slight taste can be detected.

Tapping, in all cases, consists of making incisions in the bark sufficiently deep to penetrate into the latex-bearing vessels. Deeper wounding, while yielding no more latex, deteriorates the quality of it by allowing the juice of the wood to mix with it, and interferes with the growth of the tree by arresting the upward flow of sap.

There is no hard and fast rule observed as to how old a tree should be before tapping is commenced. Usually, however, a tree is not tapped much before it is six or seven years old, as the latex obtained from young trees and plants is found to be less pure than that from the older and more mature trees. A series of tapplings made once, or if the previous wounds have healed, twice in a year, is not too frequent for the preservation of the tree in a healthy condition.

Where a systematic series of tapplings of the Para rubber tree are made the incisions are kept open for some time, the yield increasing steadily daily until a maximum is reached in a period varying from three to fourteen days, when the flow as gradually decreases, until, if more is wanted, fresh incisions have to be made elsewhere in the bark. The latex is caught generally in small cups or tins—usually capable of holding about six ounces of liquid—affixed to the tree beneath the incisions.

In the valley of the Amazon the tree there indigenous is tapped often for six months continuously, being allowed the same period to recuperate in. The method of tapping there is by making a simple upward incision in the bark. The flow of latex is always more abundant in wet weather. The usual yield at one tapping of the Para rubber tree is about six ounces of latex. The process of tapping in general use on the Para estates, in the Malay Peninsula, is known as the "herring bone," the length of the "bone" and the number of oblique "ribs" varying according to the size of the tree.

In Ceylon a row of V shaped incisions, about six inches long, is made about six feet from the ground. In West Africa the natives cut long perpendicular channels in the bark, with smaller transverse ones leading into it. Less quantity of latex, rather than more, is yielded by tapping the trees high up. "Ceara" rubber, derived from the Manihot, a native tree of the province of Ceara, in Brazil, is left to coagulate on the trees.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Over 20,000,000 Protestants and 12,600,000 Catholics in Country.

The aggregate number of communicants or members of all religious denominations in continental United States for 1906 was 32,936,445, according to the United States census of religious bodies, a part of the Census Bureau's special report. Of this grand total the various Protestant bodies reported 20,287,742, and the Roman Catholic Church 12,679,142.

Of the Protestant communicants, according to the report, 80.6 per cent were outside the principal cities of the country. Of the Catholics, 27.9 per cent were in the cities of the first class, those having a population of more than 300,000, while 47.8 per cent were outside the cities of the first, second, third, and fourth classes, the last class being cities of 25,000 to 50,000. Protestants in the first-class cities aggregated 7.3 per cent.

Of the Protestants, the Protestant Episcopal Church reported a majority of its communicants in the principal cities, 51.2 per cent, as did the Church of Christ, Scientist, 82.6 per cent.

The report shows a growth of all communicants, both in the cities and country, since 1890. In the five leading cities the proportion of communicants to population was: New York 44.7 per cent, Chicago 40.7, Philadelphia 35.8, Boston 32.6, St. Louis 46.6.

ANOTHER KNOCKOUT.



—Cartoon by Macaulay, in the New York World.

SAFE AND SANE FOURTH A SUCCESS.

Big Decrease in Casualties in United States as a Result of Restrained Observance of the Day—Last Year Dead Total 44—650 Injured by Fireworks and 108 by Cannon This Year.

Chicago.—The value of a sensible and restrained observance of the Fourth has again been demonstrated by the casualty list of this year's celebration. In almost every city and town where the sale and explosion of fireworks were prohibited or restricted there has been a decided falling off in the number of deaths and injured, compared with previous years.

This year's list of dead throughout the country, so far as reported, is 24. Last year the total was 44. The whole number of injured last year was 2361. This year there were only 1294. These figures show enormous conservation, not only in human life, but less injuries to arms, ears and

eyes, which are so frequently the bittered targets of destructible explosives.

Casualties in Chicago and its suburbs showed a remarkable diminution from the number a year ago. One death, due to the accidental discharge of a pistol, was reported, although the day's celebration must also be debited with a second death that resulted June 21 last from a rifle wound, self-inflicted, while a boy was cleaning a small rifle.

Of the injured this year 650 were hurt by fireworks, 108 by cannon, 173 by firearms, 59 by torpedoes and 97 by toy pistols.

The fire loss was \$317,816.

WOULD ABOLISH FOOTBALL.

David Starr Jordan Ranks Game With Pugilism—Declares Before the National Educational Association That No Intelligence is Required to Excel at Such Sport—Favors the English Football Game.

Boston.—David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, declared in an address before the American Educational Association that football as played by the athletes of American universities is a combination of the elements of pure brutality and pugilism. He said that the worst feature of the athletic life of the modern college is the love of the sordid, the same love of the sordid, he said, that compelled the interest of nearly the entire country to focus itself upon a ring away out in far Nevada, where a black man and a white man were pounding each other.

"Some day," said President Jordan, "the college presidents and school heads of this country will perhaps be called cowardly and brutal because they did not put a stop to the dangers of football, a sport that de-

troys the best there is in American youth.

"No intelligence is required in the game of football. Blacksmiths and boiler-makers can play the game as well as men of finer intellect; in fact, blacksmiths and boiler-makers are considered the best raw material for the game."

The remarks of President Jordan were called forth by the preceding address delivered by Clark W. Hetherington, physical director of the University of Missouri and himself a Stanford graduate, who had delivered an eloquent appeal for the extension of athletics in American colleges and had defended football as the greatest of intercollegiate sports.

Dr. Jordan favored the entire abolition of football as played and the substitution of the English game.

IF YOU FLIRT ON THE STREET IN BALTIMORE YOU WILL HEAR FROM THE ASSISTANT LADY POLICEMAN

Baltimore, Md.—The Woman Suffrage Club, of Baltimore, intends to put an end to all street flirtations, to keep many of the young people who swarm the streets at night at home, and to prevent any behavior that is not decorous and mannerly by older men and women.

A committee from the club called upon the State's Attorney and asked his advice and co-operation.

The State's Attorney will be appealed to particularly to discover if it is possible to appoint women assistants to the police officers at the suburban resorts and on the downtown streets, whose duty will be to look after street morals.

When the suffragists appealed to the police board recently to secure the appointment of women policemen at the resorts the board declared such action not within its power, as the resorts were outside of the city limits.

NO POSTAL BANKS THIS YEAR.

Plans to Be Taken Up With President Taft at Beverly.

Washington, D. C.—Such meetings of the Board of Trustees of the projected postal savings banks as were held during the summer will take place at Beverly. This has been agreed upon by the three members, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and Attorney-General Wickersham.

The organization of postal banks has been informally discussed by members of the board, but no plans will be made for putting them into operation until the board has had an opportunity to talk over the matter with the President. It is not believed that the first of the postal banks can be opened this year.

Will Abandon "Biblical Fables."

Chicago.—The rise of a new type of Christianity is heralded in the current number of the Biblical World, organ of the University of Chicago Divinity School. It will be ethical, scientific, social and altruistic. Biblical fables and stories that conflict with scientific truth are to be abandoned.

His Broken Neck Set by a Bloodless Operation.

Columbus, Ohio.—By a bloodless surgical operation Jack Bowers, a coal miner, of Nelsonville, O., was relieved of an injury to his neck involving both dislocation of vertebrae and fracture, suffered three weeks ago. Under an anesthetic, the vertebrae were restored to their proper relations by hand manipulation and the head strapped rigidly in a normal position. Bowers stood the operation well and an hour later was talking and laughing.

Now State's Attorney Owens will be asked for aid, and if he declares that the appointments are impossible the women will wait until the next legislative session, when a bill will be framed providing for the appointment of the women assistants to the police.

Many of the many of the suffragists will appoint themselves unofficial policemen and will look out for the conduct of the people on the streets. Mrs. Emma Maddox Funk, the president of the club, says:

"We are not planning this campaign because we feel that the policemen are lax in their duty, but we think that there is much to be done for morality that the police have not time to bother about. If we succeed in getting women assistants to the police to do duty on the downtown streets and at the resorts then we will feel that we have accomplished something worth while."

BOY AND GIRL DROWNED.

In Rowboat at Midnight When It Capsized Near Stony Brook.

Stony Brook, L. I.—The capsizing of a rowboat at midnight caused the death of a young girl, Miss Eugenia Fitzgibbons, twenty, and Leroy Norton, eighteen. Two other young men who were with them in the boat struggled ashore.

Miss Fitzgibbons was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fitzgibbons. Norton was the son of Mrs. Winfield Norton, a widow.

The two young men who saved themselves hurried to where some guests still lingered at a beach party given by Miss Bessie Hawkins and gave the alarm. Many hurried to the creek and after repeated efforts recovered the body of Norton.

Government to Run Model Farm.

Washington, D. C.—Modern methods of handling dairy products will be exemplified by the Department of Agriculture on a farm of 475 acres, near Beltsville, Md., a few miles north of this city. It is stated that a herd of milk goats will be bred on the farm, besides other dairy stock.

Aviator Crawls Out From Under Wreckage of Machine Unhurt.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Arch Moxsey, in a Wright biplane, dived almost straight downward from a height of a hundred feet here after his engine had gone dead. The machine was demolished, but Moxsey crawled from a mass of planes and wires unhurt. Moxsey was soaring along, evenly at a height of 500 feet when his motor stopped. Moxsey tilted his planes and floated down. When one of the plane stays gave way the machine crashed to earth.

PHYSICIAN CRITICAL OF TRAINED NURSES

Scouts Idea That They Are in a Profession and Speaks Re-proachfully of "Leaders"

A UNION IN INDIANA.

Nurses Affiliated With the F. of L. Still Speak of Their "Practice."

Dr. Theodore Potter, President of the Indianapolis Medical Society, in his last address to the Society discussed "The Nursing Problem." It is reproduced in the New York Medical Journal. After praising the work of nurses and the young women who take up nursing as their life work he continues:

"We have gladly aided the nurses in almost everything which they thought desirable, and have been easily persuaded to indorse and co-operate in things the significance of which we did not always stop to study and some of which are now being called in question. The main purposes of the whole movement in the nursing of the sick and in meeting the needs of physicians in the hospital and the home were so plainly being accomplished that it would have seemed almost petty to criticize where so much good was being done. It would have been like looking a gift horse in the mouth.

"We have seen the natural rise of leaders among nurses, some of them women of ability and force of character, and some typical examples of organization politicians. We have sometimes been skeptical or even a little startled at their doings, but they have usually easily led us their way, and we have hardly felt like calling a halt among others while over-straining ourselves somewhat in the same direction.

"And so we have almost suddenly come to realize that some radical things have been accomplished or are aimed at. That the body of everyday trained nurses and student nurses is largely under the direction and even practical domination of a few leaders; that the training schools are coming to be more and more under management and control quite independent of the medical profession, and, what is of more moment, if we are to believe some critics, are being used to advance the political interests and plans of organization politicians.

"We have seen a custom developing almost into a system, as the result of which people of moderate means cannot without undue sacrifice obtain the services of a trained nurse, and this, too, in spite of the earnest protest of some of the most high-minded leaders among the nurses. So far has this feature of things gone in some places that the extreme has been reached in the formation of a local trades union among the trained nurses of a leading Indiana city, to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. And this has occurred almost coincidentally with the advice handed down to the trained nurse proletariat that they are to assume the position of membership in a 'profession.'

"It is quite evident that a deliberate and systematic effort is being made by some leaders to cultivate among the rank and file of trained nurses the use of the terms 'profession' and 'practice' in the technical sense. They are constantly reminded that they are 'practicing their profession' among the public."

After elaborating upon his theme Dr. Potter asks these questions:

"Is the establishment of independent State boards of examination and licensure for nurses and State registration for nurses a necessary or rational or expedient thing in the best interest of the public, the medical profession, and the vocation of nursing? Should the whole system be abolished or radically simplified?"

"Is the anxious endeavor to establish popular and official recognition of nursing and the nurse as belonging to an autonomous and independent profession either rational or moral, and in harmony with a proper alignment of things in the social order? Is it to the best interest of the three parties concerned, the public always first, and promotive of their harmonious working?"

"Should there be a revision in the training schools, especially a shortening of the time required for graduation?"

"What of the question of the charges for nursing service, and of the application of them to the public?"

"Does the logic of the situation, the rights of those who aspire to make a business of nursing the sick, the requirements of practical medicine and surgery, and the rights and needs of the public point toward the establishment of two grades of trained nurses, the one primary and graduate, the other ordinary and simply certified? Practically we have such in crude form now; shall we hereafter have it in definite and orderly form?"

"Should the whole nursing problem be taken up, thoroughly considered, and with justice and dignity acted upon by some general professional, responsible and recognized organization?"

Of the 1,022 locomotives built by one firm last year 197 were electric.

WEAK KIDNEYS WEAKEN THE WHOLE BODY.

No chain is stronger than its weakest link. No man is stronger than his kidneys. Overwork, colds, strains, etc., weaken the kidneys and the whole body suffers. Don't neglect the slightest kidney ailment. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at once. They are especially for sick kidneys.



Frank H. Reynolds, 327 Pine St., Providence, R. I., says: "My doctor told me an examination of the urine showed albumen. I took his medicine for a whole year, doctored with a New York specialist and took electrical treatments without relief. My suffering was simply awful. Six weeks' use of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, however, and the cure has been permanent for four years."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

As Artists See Some Models.
James Montgomery Flagg, the artist, during a recent visit to this city told a story of a young woman who wished to be a model to a friend.

"The first requisite in a model," he said, "is that she should be good-looking. One day a would-be model called to see me when I was not at home. Consequently she told my wife about it.

"I was calling on some friends the other day," she said, "and they saw me working my thumbs. One of them exclaimed, 'Oh, what are you doing? You are doing such beautiful things with your thumbs. You must go to an artist and let him see your thumbs.' And I came to see Mr. Flagg," she concluded.

"Later I had an opportunity to see her thumbs in action."

"What was it like?" he was asked.

"I don't remember," Flagg replied wearily. "Her face would stop a clock."—Philadelphia Times.

The Miser of Safe Harbor.

"Economy," said Daniel W. Field, the millionaire shoe manufacturer of Boston, who at the age of 45 has entered Harvard, "economy is essential to wealth, but by economy I don't mean niggardliness.

"Too many men fail to attain to wealth because they practice a cheese-paring and mean economy that gets everybody down on them.

"My like that of old William Brewster, of Sag Harbor, William, you know, would never buy oysters because he couldn't eat the shells and all."—Washington Star.

The Rolling Passion.

Kirk La Shelle met an actor and noticed that he was wearing a mourning band on his arm.

"It's for my father," the actor explained. "I've just come from his funeral."

La Shelle expressed his sympathy. The actor's grief was obviously very real and great. "I attended to all the funeral arrangements," he said.

"We had everything just as father would have liked it."

"Wag there many there?" asked La Shelle.

"Many there!" cried the actor, with pride. "Why, my boy, we turned 'em away!"—Minneapolis Journal.

A Sample Of Suggestion.

George Choan, comedian and play-right, was praising, at the Lambs, the humorous value of suggestions.

"It is funnier to suggest a thing," he said, "than to say it out. Play-rights should remember this. Suggestion, pregnant suggestion, is what makes really funny the little boy's remark to his father:

"Pa, if you help me with my arithmetic lesson tonight, I'll tell you where ma hid your trousers!"

—New York Sun.

Undoubtedly.

"Do you think envy is inherited?" "Certainly."

"But everyone envies someone?" "I know it, and it was the same with the last generation."—Houston Post.

A Grand Junction, Colorado, fruit grower, has invented a new smudge pot to keep off the frosts. The machine holds about three gallons of crude oil and when filled will last a long time.

Delightful Desserts and many other pleasing dishes can be made with Post Toasties

A crisp, wholesome food—always ready to serve. With fruits or berries it is delicious.

"The Memory Lingers"

A little book—"Good Things Made with Toasties"—in packages, tells how.

Sold by Grocers—pkgs. 10c and 15c.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., Battle Creek, Mich.