

Road Building Far Behind the Automobile

Millions now recognize the automobile as a necessity. It is no longer a luxury for the few. Sixty per cent of its use is for business.

Because of this the modern paved highway has become an economic necessity.

Yet although the mileage of Concrete Roads and Streets has been steadily increasing, our highway system today lags far behind the automobile. The great majority of our highways are as out of date as the single-track, narrow gauge railway of fifty years ago.

Such a condition not only seriously handicaps the progress of the automobile as a comfortable, profitable means of transportation, but also holds back commercial, industrial and agricultural advancement in practically every section of the country. It is costing taxpayers millions of dollars annually.

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The Sandman Story

THE KING'S FAVORITE

SOMETIMES the things we think would make us happy we find, when we get them, give us more discomfort than happiness, and that was the way it was with Otto.

Otto was a poor peasant boy who worked for small pay all day in the fields, and one day when he was resting at noon under a tree he stretched himself and said: "It must be a fine thing to live in a palace."

Otto's wish was scarcely off his lips when a cloud of dust appeared down the road, and the next minute a horse came dashing along with the rider hanging helpless from the saddle.

Otto jumped to his feet and ran down the road and, as the horse dashed by him, he caught at the bridle and brought him to a standstill.

"My good man, you have saved my life. You shall be well rewarded,"



He Overheard One of the Attendants Telling the King.

said the man, who was handsome and dressed in a velvet suit trimmed with gold braid.

Just then several horsemen dashed up to them and asked: "Are you injured, Your Majesty?"

"I am uninjured, thanks to this brave man," replied the man, who Otto was sure must be the King from the manner in which the attendants addressed him, and when the King asked Otto what he could do for him to repay his bravery, Otto said he would like to serve him at his palace.

"That you shall," said the King. "There is always room for a man such as you are."

And so Otto got his wish, and for a while he felt he must be dreaming, everything was so beautiful and grand.

One day Otto, who always had his eyes and ears open now to all that was going on, overheard one of the attendants telling the King that a rival King and his army were reported on the way to the palace to take him prisoner and take his crown, and he was quite sure it was Otto who had betrayed the King by telling his rival of the secret passage under the forest which led to the palace.

That night Otto watched and saw the attendant he had overheard talk-

ing to the King leave the palace. Cautiously Otto followed him into the forest, where he entered a cave and went along a passage which led to the sea.

Otto could see many ships filled with soldiers, and now he knew that all he had heard the attendant tell the king was his own treacherous plan.

Otto heard all the plans the attendant made with the rival King. He waited until the false servant was well inside the secret passage and then he sprang upon him and bound him with his girdle and, pushing him well out of the path, Otto went back to the end of the passage where the rival King and his ships were waiting.

Because all the servants of the King were dressed alike and it was dark, the rival King thought Otto was the one he had spoken with before, and he followed him into the secret passage without the least suspicion.

"You must come with me to make sure you have the right path," whispered Otto, and the King followed straight up to the palace garden, where Otto closed the gate behind them and aroused the guards inside and outside the palace.

It took but a few minutes to bind the rival King and carry him before Otto's King, when Otto told his story. The King's soldiers, led by Otto, soon put to flight the rival King's ships full of soldiers, but the rival King was kept a prisoner for many years.

Otto's King became ruler over the kingdom where the rival King had ruled, and he wished to make Otto a great lord and have him rule over part of it, but Otto told the King he did

The Why of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING

A BURNED HOUSE

THERE is undoubtedly a relic of fire-worship in a superstition found in some sections of the country—that it is bad luck to build a house on the site of one destroyed by fire. The new house is likely to be destroyed in the same manner. The main idea would appear to be that the fire which destroyed the first house had rendered sacred the spot where it was burned and, therefore, taboo for ordinary purposes. Another house built on the spot would be like placing an offering upon an altar for the fire to consume.

This is one of the very few popular superstitions which is safe to regard as a survival of fire-worship, which was an Eastern cult, never obtaining any strong hold upon Western minds. The great majority of superstitions into which the element of fire enters are regarded by the best authorities as being derived from sun-

Have You This Habit?

By Margaret Morison

change. Suddenly John Ball knew that such technique had been learned; that it had taken time and pluck; and that it had met with a success, not relative and in consideration of the circumstances, but absolute and competitive. Like another good soldier, this man must have asked "Shall I perform day labor, light denied," and have found his answer in the affirmative. As John Ball turned away he knew that he, too, must acquire the habit of all good workmen of using, and not complaining of, their tools.

HAVE YOU THIS HABIT?

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"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day, lucky jewel

ENID

PERHAPS the sole example of a name which maintains its original beauty and dignity and is without derivatives or diminutives is Enid, signifying soul. The first and immortal Enid was made so by Tennyson, who rescued from oblivion the charming idyll of Geraint and Enid and placed them among the chivalry of the Round Table. This story was found in the "Maburgeon," and a "Triad" mentioned Enid as one of the three ladies of King Arthur's court.

The name Enid is a Celtic form of animus, meaning soul. It is not difficult to perceive how the successive changes came about, through differing pronunciations. Enid is probably a connecting link in the transition and, for euphony, the word became Enid. All this must remain suppositions, however, as there is no accurate history concerning the name, so she is accepted as a poetic fact.

She appears as Enide in the French verse of Christian de Troyes, but she

Carmel Meyers



Charming Carmel Meyers is known as one of the foremost screen vamps. Miss Meyers has been seen in a number of the most important pictures and, because of her beauty and splendid acting, she has won many admirers.

not wish to live in a palace; all he asked was a little house and a garden far away from all the pomp and grandeur of court life.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

NEVER TOO LATE TO BEGIN AGAIN

ALL the resolutions fair
Have to my intense despair
Broken down, I fear
But in this old world of sin
I'll not yield to sorrow—
On a fresh batch I'll begin
Tomorrow!

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

PREVENTING DIPHTHERIA IN CLEVELAND

DIPHTHERIA is one of the diseases we know all about. Bretonneau of Tours first described it as a distinct disease in 1821, over a hundred years ago. Before that time it had been confused with many other forms of sore throat and had been called "malignant sore throat," "putrid sore throat," etc. He called it diphtheria from a Greek word meaning a membrane, because in true diphtheria a membrane always forms on the infected spot. Klebs discovered the diphtheria germ in 1883 and Loeffler in 1884 first succeeded in growing the germ outside the human body.

In 1888 Roux and Yersin proved that poisoning and death in diphtheria were caused, not by the germ itself, but by the poison which the germ manufactures in its growth. In 1891 Von Behring made an antitoxin or antidote for the diphtheria poison, by which the poison caused by the disease could be neutralized and the child's life saved. In 1913 Schick found that a single drop of antitoxin, injected under the skin, would show what children were susceptible to this disease. Then Park and Zingher in New York found that children whom this test shows to be immune at two or three years of age will probably be safe from the disease for the rest of their lives, while those who are susceptible can be protected from it in all cases during childhood and in many cases for the whole of their lives.

So we know all about it, what causes it, how the germs get into the throat of the well child, how it can be prevented and how it can be cured. Yet in 1921 there were twenty thousand deaths from diphtheria in the United States, most of them children under ten years of age.

As King Edward asked, "If this disease is preventable, why is it not prevented?" Because its prevention requires action on a large scale. To protect a single child against diphtheria is good but this will not reduce the death rate. All susceptible children must be protected. The time to do this is when the child enters school. In Cleveland Doctor McClelland found that two-thirds of all children examined were susceptible and that the largest number of susceptible children were found in the well-to-do homes. Not a single child out of the 30,000 treated showed any bad effects from the antitoxin.

"Who would not give a trifle to prevent what he would give a thousand worlds to cure?" Three doses of toxin-antitoxin will protect your child from this awful disease. Don't be sorry when it is too late.

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When you can't think of any thing to do, do "FART SOME" and you'll know what to think.

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POINTS ON KEEPING WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

PICKING OUT THE FEEBLEMINDED

IN the last few years the public has begun to recognize the danger of mental defectiveness. Much study has been given to feeble-mindedness. Various mental tests have been devised, not only to determine who are feeble-minded, but also to classify the different types and degrees of feeble-mindedness. Special attention has been given to those forms of feeble-mindedness which are so near normal as to make their recognition extremely difficult.

It has been found that many persons who possess enough intelligence to look after themselves, and even in some cases to earn their own living, are below the normal standard of intelligence. These tests, of course, sometimes lead to ridiculous results, as when a distinguished lawyer, after spending years on the bench and accumulating a large fortune in the practice of his profession, was found unable to pass the mental test for freshmen at his state university. But this only means that our tests are imperfect.

Much has appeared in newspapers regarding morons, a term until recently unheard. Strange and motiveless crimes have been found to be due not to deliberate criminal intent, but to abnormal mental conditions. Such freakish crimes as setting fire to buildings for the pleasure of seeing the blaze, turning on fire alarms to see the engines turn out, stealing useless and worthless things, and especially those dark and mysterious crimes caused by exaggerated or perverse sex impulses, are explained today as the act of mentally abnormal rather than criminal persons. In fact, Judge Olsen, chief justice of the Municipal court of Chicago, says that all criminals are insane.

The trouble is that today, the feeble-minded person is not recognized until he commits some act which to the normal mind is criminal. We are still treating mental conditions very much like our forefathers treated contagious diseases.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, estimates that there are 30,000 feeble-minded children in Massachusetts, not more than 18,000 of whom have been recognized. The only method which so far offers any hope is the mental examination of every child when it enters school, and special training and education for those found mentally defective.

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