# BANISH BACHELOR AND REVIVE RACE

## Dr. Helen D. King, Embryologist, Thus Would Solve After-War Problem

### SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

***How Woman Embryologist Views After-War Marriage***

DR. HELEN D. KING, of Wistar Institute, believes human race can recover from war's slaughter within a generation as follows:

1. By elimination of bachelors, who, as husbands, would restore race to its normal ante-bellum condition and strength.
2. By marriage of men from trenches, who, as living examples of law of survival of fittest, are sturdy and virile among all men.
3. By disregard on part of marriageable women of maimed and wounded bodies of war's "eligible" survivors.
4. By subordination of love to work on part of excess women, who could stifle their emotional nature by greater application to their daily tasks.

By M'LISS

Bait the bachelor if you would solve the war problem.

Lie in wait for him as he returns from the trench and the battlefield.

Disregard his maimed body. Marry him!

Out at the Wistar Institute, at the University of Pennsylvania, an interesting woman draws interesting conclusions about all sorts of things, just from experimenting with rats and tadpoles and whatnot.

Dr. Helen D. King, embryologist of note, who some time ago made the conservatives wrings their hands in horror and even jolted the radicals by the startling announcement that by the inbreeding of the human race a world of supermen—in point of physique—might be produced, is now preparing an article in which she expounds her views of how the race is to "come back" after the terrific slaughter of the present war.

To arrive at Doctor King's office for the purpose of an interview, it is necessary to skirt past the animal colony where some 20,000 rats—white ones and buff ones and mottled ones, and some of the back-alley and others of the garden variety—lead idle lives in sanitary cages. Having braved this, one hesitates to ask Doctor King nothing.

ABOLISH THE BACHELOR

"The race after the war?" she queried. "Well, make the bachelor extinct and the world will right itself in one generation.

"Understand," she commanded, "I am not advocating that the old Spartan law of making every man marry should be put into practice in this day, but I merely believe that if every man in the war-torn countries were to marry everything would come out all right in one generation.

"There are those who hold that the men who return will be inferior specimens, that they will have been emasculated by the experience of this war; but I do not think so.

"I believe that the men who will come back will be the strongest. It will be a case of the survival of the fittest. They are the men who will have withstood the frightful strain of war—I am speaking generally now—and the terrible exposure in the trenches. They may not be pretty to look at, but their virility should not have been impaired. They should marry, every one of them."

"But even so," I pointed out, "unless polygamy comes into vogue once more a lot of women will lead loveless lives. Perhaps they will even be the best women, because men do not always choose the best."

WORK A SUBSTITUTE FOR LOVE

"I wouldn't dare advocate polygamy," Doctor King smiled, so that you didn't know how she really did feel on the subject. "The excess women will throw themselves into their work with a frenzy that women haven't known before. They will be absorbed in the new opportunities opened to them. They will have to forget the emotional side of their lives entirely. Many women do not find this hard to do now.

"In a generation these women will have passed out. Normal proportions will exist again. More boys are born than girls in normal times—106 males to 100 females. But boy babies die more quickly than girls; they haven't in infancy the strength and vitality of the girls. If a world is desired with males predominating, the thing to do is to find a way to conserve the boy infants."

It occurred to me to ask Doctor King if she thought that all the maimed bachelors would be able to procure wives even though men were as scarce as pate-de-foie-gras in a Childs restaurant. But I didn't, not wanting to be the perpetrator of Foolish Question No. 9,999,999. For it's an ancient axiom that value and demand increase as supply decreases, and, war-hacked or not, a man's a man for a' that.

## BANISHMENT OF BACHELOR URGED TO REVIVE RACE

DR. HELEN D. KING

# WANT G. O. P. CHIEFS TO PREPARE FOR 1920

## Executive Committee Out of Tune With Progress, Say Perkins and Colby

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—George W. Perkins and Everett Colby formally requested William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to call a meeting of the committee "to discuss fully and openly the grave and important questions that confront our country today."

"We are unwilling to believe," the communication stated, "that the national committee will be shortsighted and reactionary if called together for a free and open conference on the affairs of country. If the national committee after such a conference should decide that the Republican party shall remain reactionary, this should be known at once so that other alignments can be immediately made and no time should be lost in preparing for the fight of 1920."

Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby told Chairman Willcox that a majority of the men in control of the Republican executive committee are "out of tune with modern thought" and are opposed to a "liberalized Republican party."

"These men evidently think," Mr. Willcox was informed, "the Progressives through the action of their national committee in Chicago last June deliberately abandoned the principles for which they had fought for four years and formally returned to the Republican party. They are entirely mistaken.

"The Republican party today," the communication adds, "from the point of view of being returned to power is in even a worse position than it was after the break in 1912. We believe that a committee or council representative of the various elements opposed in principle to the Wilson Democracy should through proper conference be arranged for."

Mr. Willcox was assured that neither Mr. Perkins nor Mr. Colby desired to serve on such a committee.

### Chemical Plant Gives Bonus

Employes of the Primos Chemical Company have been given bonuses as their share in the profits of the firm for the past year. Men who have been with the corporation for fifteen years or more received $2000, while those who were employed but recently were given $16.50.

# BELT HURLS SCISSORS INTO WORKER'S HEART

## Boy Pulled Out Blade and Rolled Over Dead in Newark Raetory

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—Caught in a whirling belt in the H. & W. corset factory at 69 Clinton street, a pair of scissors was shot into the heart of Christian Paul Alchele, seventeen years old, killing him almost instantly, in the presence of many girl employes.

The boy was employed winding strips of cloth for corset waists. Beside him worked Sylvester Walsh, sixteen years old, who saw the flash of the scissors and turned toward Alchele.

As the scissors struck Alchele, said Walsh, the former caught them, pulling them from his breast, and sank to the floor. When the City Hospital ambulance arrived with a doctor Alchele was dead.

Alchele was an orphan, and had been employed at the factory since December 21.

### Welcome U. S. Income Tax Bill

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Times's financial correspondent, commenting on the non-resident alien provision of the American income tax, says:

"The new American law will not be regretted, for it will hasten the selling of what American securities remain here."

### Locomotive Kills Boy on Crossing

WILKES-BARRE, Feb. 1.—John Hovaneck, thirteen years old, was killed by a switching engine of the Wilkes-Barre Connecting Railway at Plains. The accident happened on a grade crossing while the boy was hurrying from school.

# LEGISLATIVE AID FOR CITY FIREMEN

## Sproul Bill Promises Relief to Skidding Pension Fund Finances

### BONNIWELL ITS AUTHOR

### Gives Remaining Half of Insurance Tax to Cities and Boroughs

Evidence of an intention on the part of State legislators to aid them in the event of City Councils professing inability to carry out pledges of assistance is seen by members of the firemen's campaign committee in a bill just introduced in the State Senate at Harrisburg.

This measure was presented by Senator William C. Sproul, of Delaware County. It is being officially sponsored by the Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania. Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, president of the association, in conjunction with City Solicitor John P. Connelly, solicitor of the organization, drafted the measure, which is strongly supported by the Philadelphia delegation in the Senate as well as by enough members from other counties to assure passage.

The Sproul bill holds unusual interest for the members of the **Bureau of Fire, as** it really stands as the sole tangible hope of the Firemen's Pension Fund against rapid extinction.

The bill amends the second section of the act of June 1, 1895, under the provisions of which one-half of the two per cent tax on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies is now paid to the treasurers of the several cities and boroughs throughout the State, the money thus paid being designed for the use of the local firemen's pension and relief associations. The remaining one-half is appropriated to the State insurance fund.

The legislative amendment, drafted by Judge Bonniwell and City Solicitor Connelly, comes before the State Senate in the nick of time, so far as the Philadelphia Firemen's Pension Fund is concerned. Under the terms of the Sproul bill the entire amount received from the insurance tax instead of one-half of it would be appropriated to the treasurers of the various cities, townships and boroughs for the purpose of aiding the firemen's funds.

If enacted into law, this bill would be the means of placing the pension and relief funds of the fire organizations throughout the State upon a sound financial basis. Many of these funds, notably those of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, are now upon the brink of bankruptcy, and the passage of the Sproul bill would effect a source of income which will practically avert disaster to these deserving relief funds.

The amount appropriated during 1915 for the benefit of the firemen was $152,842.45, of which the Firemen's Pension Fund of Philadelphia received $45,224.37 and that of Pittsburgh $20,180.87. The amount paid to the local treasurers is dependent upon the volume of foreign fire insurance company premiums paid in the particular locality. Thus the Philadelphia firemen's fund would annually receive from this source an amount practically double that which it now receives, or approximately $90,000 to $100,000.

State Senators Salus, McNichol, Jenkins, Dalx and Smith, of Philadelphia, have pledged their support to the bill, while United States Senator Penrose as early as last February declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of this measure.

The Firemen's Pension Fund of Philadelphia was never in greater need of aid than at present.

So great has been the drain upon its resources to care for the increasing number of dependents that the monthly revenue is less by half than the sum ever paid out to pensioners in a corresponding period. As a partial stop to this constantly growing drain the assessment upon members of the Bureau of Fire was raised to one day's pay per month, although the Bullitt bill provides that such payments shall in no case exceed two per cent of annual salary. This technical violation of the law was agreed to by a majority of the men who could not see their helpless brethren, or the widows and children of former comrades, plunged into want.

The city appropriation of $18,000 was accepted, with the provision that no benefit or other revenue-raising scheme be employed by the fund, so that a former remunerative adjunct was cut off. To overcome the loss thereby incurred it became necessary to eat into the invested capital, so that the resources of the fund are in a condition that threatens its very existence unless the Sproul bill is spedily passed.

### FATHER A ROBBER?

#### Tried to Enter Son's House Through Cellar Window—Trouble!

Attempts to get in the home of his son through a cellar window resulted in the arrest of John Justice, of Camden, through the usual hysteria of neighbors.

When Justice tried to get in his son's house at 5430 Kingsessing avenue last night during the family's absence, he could find no way open but the cellar window and when he tried to wriggle through neighbors yelled "Burglars!" in a chorus. Justice told his story to the police of the Sixty-fifth street and Woodland avenue station and, investigation proving it true, was released in time for a midnight lunch, from which the neighbors were excluded.


February Furniture Sale

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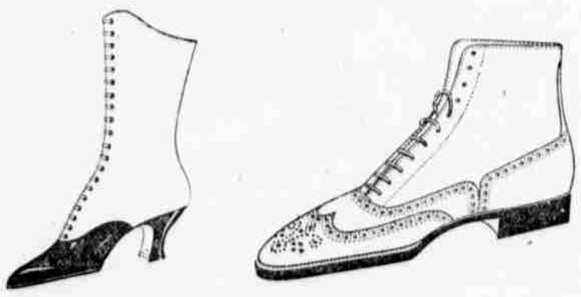

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HAVE you ever stopped to consider the protection to your health afforded by Uncle Sam's inspectors when they stamp Armour's meat and meat products?

This Inspection is a ***real*** inspection. The Inspectors work with ***scientific*** thoroughness. Not only is the livestock examined ***on delivery,*** but there are Inspections in every process of preparation, until the fresh meat or prepared product is ready for your use.

When the United States Government introduced Federal Inspection it gave this business the ***greatest reinforcement*** in its history—because it ***strengthened*** what Armour and Company had heretofore individually guaranteed.

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