PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY ies H. Ludington. Vice President; John lin. Secretary and Treasurer: Philip S. John B. Williams. John J. Spurgeon, Whaley, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: CYBUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman, P. H. WHALEY.....Editor

JOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager ished daily at Purtic Lances Building. Independence Square. Philadelphia.

NEWS BUREAUS: VANHINGTON BEREAU.

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
Ew York Brukat.

ONDON BURKAT.

Marconi House. Strand

ARIS BURKAT.

32 Rue Louis le Grand SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

The Evenical Lemma is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States possessions, postage free, fifty 1500 cents per month. Six (50) dollars per pear, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (\$1) dellar per rice. Subscribers wishing address changed give old as well as new address.

BELL, 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 5000 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

EXTREED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOPPICE AS RECOND-CLASS WALL MATTER

Philadelphia, Friday, November 20, 1917

WATERWAYS FOR WAR-AND PEACE

THE war emphasizes the necessity and value of an inland waterway system from New England to Florida more pointedly and substantially than all the arguments and orations at the eleventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, now in session at Miami, Convincing and eloquent as there pleas surely are, they simply support the movement which its founder. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, and his gress and out since 1907, when the association was organized in this city. It is no disparagement to say that war with the smashing logic of military necessity is arguing more forcibly and effectively together since the beginning.

Congressmen who supported the proposals for an inter- and intra-coastal thoroughfare along the Atlantic seaboard find themselves vindicated in this hour of national urgency and pressure on all avenues of transportation; Congressmen who opposed appropriations realize the folly of their opposition now in a crisis when railroad congestion by the use of supplementary waterways.

But it is useless to hold an inquest over lack of preparedness. The importance to recognize that "preparedness." in its recent sense, is a current word, expressing energy and action that are constantly going on. We must realize that it is never too late to prepare. To be preand imperatively demanded is eminently desirable before the end of takable mandate. If engineering and labor problems make that unfeasible, completion of one link after another will more than pay in value returned for the money expended.

ts one of those military works which will be of utmost national utility after the war. A great burden of taxation has statement that no necessity existed for already been laid on this generation, raising prices or limiting supplies. The Financing waterways is one part of financing the war. No generation builds for itself alone. Those that succeed us will help defray this bill from the revenues of a commercial enterprise as intrinsically valuable as the Panama Canal.

Stock taking of what has been done shows the Cape Cod unit already in operation under private ownership; the Norfolk-to-Beaufort, N. C., unit provided for. eliminating the ocean menaces of Cape Hatterus; and waterways from Georgetown, S. C., to Key West opened up, their trust and co-operation are well Congress has authorized condemnation proceedings for the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Thus at least one-third of the actual digging requisite has been effected. The trans-Jersey out of thirtythree miles linking Philadelphia and New York is the most important unit for im

an 1800-mile trench along the coast at there. enormous expense no longer deludes any one with its error. It is not amiss, however, to point out that the 131 miles to be dug will connect the 140 navigable miles of the Delaware, the 200 miles of the Chesapeake Bay, the stretch of Long Island Sound and other practicable water avenues. The cost is estimated at less than \$50,000,000. The cost of the Jersey and delay in serving out winter clothing, cut would be less than half of one day's current war expenditure of \$40,000,000.

The Atlantic Deeper Waterways As sociation has accomplished notable work in the face of jeers and indifference. The been common to all the cantonments. United States in war for victory is now enforcing its arguments. It should clinch them to speedy achievement at the coming session of Congress.

HOW TO DEFEAT THE U-BOATS

SINCE April the U-boats have been of the Allies will be able to launch any change would be an improvement.

ships at the rate of three or four a day It is expected that the Delaware yards will be able to finish one ship a day when all are going at full tilt. But we must not trust to optimistic statements. It is necessary not only to keep pace with the sinkings; we must also replace the 743 British vessels sunk since April. When the work of restoring the old status of shipping has advanced we shall not feel that every troopship should have been used as a foodship and every foodship as a troopship. There must be more than enough ships to relieve this distressing competition between the various

NEW BASIS

needs of the armies.

WAR has produced in every country of the world those conditions which the extreme protectionists used to tell us were ideal. Foreign competition has been reduced to a minimum and home prolucers have the markets almost to themselves. The German States are absolutely shut off from the rest of the world. The submarine has raised a wall around England and France more difficult to scale than the highest tariff barrier ever erected. The United States is affected by he same submarines that are increasing he cost of all foreign goods that enter Great Britain.

Great war fortunes are being made that will surpass the fortunes accumulated by the owners of industries protected by a tariff in the days of peace. When peace comes again we are likely to be told that the only way to insure a continuance of the war presperity in the United States is to reproduce the present trade conditions so far as possible by enacting extreme protective tariff laws.

It is high time, however, that leaders of public thought began to turn the mind of the people in the right direction. When neuce comes the world will face an ecoiomic situation the like of which never before existed and the United States will be confronted by problems which will tax the ingenuity and the brains of the greatest economic statesmen. We are lending billions to England, France and Russia. This debt of Europe to us, whether we like it or not, makes us partners with it in the task of liquidating the cost of the great war. We can no longer assume that we are economically isolated with no obligation to consider the economic needs of other nations. If we shut our doors to their goods, they can pay neither for their project than all the advocates | the Interest nor the principal of their debt to us. And if we selfishly attempt to im poverish them, they cannot even buy our own surplus. The war has brought about an economic solidarity among the nations fighting the Germans. That solidarity must continue in a greater or less degree after the war if the nations are to be saved from bankruptey. This means freer trade than in the past. It means radical revision of the tariff laws actually in the interests of the great mass of producers the authorities might have been relieving and consumers among the allied nations. So long ago as 1901 McKinley foresaw the necessity for a modification of the American protective system if American commerce were to expand beyond the national boundaries. The war has multiplied a thousandfold the reasons which led McKinley to make the famous speech in Buffalo, which preceded his death by

only a few days. The task of adjusting our economic laws to the new conditions will rest upon the Congress to be elected next year. It is time the voters began to give some thought to the subject in order that they achievement in making operative the may be in position to give the Congressinland waterway system. Its completion mea whom they will elect an unmis-

FAITH AND "FAMINES"

THE nightmares of various commodity 1 famines vanish into nothingness in Just now the Atlantic waterway is the tonic air of cool reasoning and cooperation. The city's "coal famine" has been dispelled, according to the local fuel submitted at a time and in still others one administrator. The salt famine was cannot be resubmitted until five years have promptly ended by the manufacturers' | clapsed. If one State every year adopt Cuban planters have accepted the United States' bid for the new sugar crop at a moderate rate, President Menocal announces. And so it goes.

Porestalling and hoarding cause the "famine" panics, Sensible housewives are learning to keep level-headed and to buy only enough for current needs. They are ignoring "scares," which, it is pretty plainly seen by now, foster high prices and restrict even necessary purchases. The public is developing a definite and commendable awareness that the food administration is a practical and not merely a theoretical protection. That placed will be proved more and more as the administration becomes thoroughly organized and operates on high gear.

Thanksgiving may have broken the food conservation rules, but Mr. Hoover is on the job again today.

Petrograd had an election accompanied by machine gunfire. They have The old idea that it was proposed to dig government by murder with a vengeance

> It was high time to put New York piers under military control when German watchmen were found there guarding them from Germans.

Mothers with boys in the service must not be needlessly worried over atarming stories concerning conditions at Camp Wheeler. Overcrowding there on account of too prolonged trust in the balmy southern climate, were quickly recognized by Surgeon General Gorgas and rectified at Macon. Parents are reassured that these conditions have not

South Philadelphia defeated woman suffrage in Pennsylvania in 1915. It is always the centers of corruption in political life that breed the strongest "onti" movements. Women who now will demand the vote with renewed vigor and encouragement because of the New York victory have an excellent argument sinking merchantmen at the average provided by facts known to every one. te of twenty-three a week. This record Any change brought about by the votes thirty-two weeks is believed to spell of women in Philadelphia would be for at for the submarine campaign, but the better. For, when a city Adminison the assumption that the ship- tration is as bad as it possibly could be

BEST WAY TO GIVE VOTES TO WOMEN

The Slow Process of Amending State Constitutions Must Be Abandoned for Congressional Action

By IDA HUSTED HARPER

NEOUBTEDLY one of the strongest influences in securing the large affirmative vote for woman suffrage in New York was the strong support of the amendment by the press of the State. It was the great-TARIFFS MUST BE FRAMED ON A est sectory ever won for woman suffrage. as more women were enfranchised than ever before at one time, even in an entire country, and, what is the most gratifying of all, this was the free-will offering of the majority of the men, while in other countries the vote has been given to women by as act of parliament.

Perhaps, however, the most important result of the election is the immense impetus given to the effort for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which is the ultimate goal of the vast majority of suffragists The National Suffrage Association was organized in 1865 by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Susan B. Anthony and other leaders for the express purpose of securing such an amendment. It has never deviated from this object and its representatives have appeared before every Congress since that date to urve their claims. They soon learned that Congress would not act until prescure could be brought to bear from States which made made the experiment therefore they began campaigns for amendng State constitutions, which have been entinged up to the present time. Equauffrage existed in eleven States before New York was added to the list. Each of ready had been tried and its results were well known. This fact in itself is a conincing answer to the arguments against it

Burdensome Cost of State Campaigns Women should not be compelled to go these State campaigns. Not in any other when the hullabalon broke loose on the State have they as many experienced lead- first floor. The neighbors say there never ers as in New York and probably not in was anything like it in Germantown since any other can they raise proportionately the British went through in 1777. the amount of money they have raised here. This campaign of 1917 cost about \$7co,aco, all contributed within the State mutt, which is in the habit of sleeping in and principally by women. There were the front hall at night. On Friday, when received sa aries. The money all went for necessary and legitimate expenses, maintaining headquarters in many places, advertising, circularizing voters and the creathave given their services gratuitously. This situation would have to be duplicated in all the thickly settled States to carry an dment. Payorable conditions existed which are not likely to obtain in other The war work of the women their registration, etc., were a tremendous isset, and the men expressed their appreciation with their ballots. The Socialist party is stronger here than in any other State and was a large factor. One at least of the dominant parties favored the amendment. The trade unions voted for it. The assistance of President Wilson was a powerful influence. No such combination of cir-cumstances would be possible in any other

what it means for the women to appeal to the individual voters. It means that they must beg and pray for the support of thousands of ignorant immigrants and of men of every creed, race, color and condition. It means that they must go on their to the intemperate, immoral and degraded of every kind. In the North and in the South it seems as if every man should wisa o spare women from this humiliation in stead of forcing it upon them in order to obtain their enfranchisement. It seems as if the men in every State should wish to set their women free from the drudgery of these State campaigns in order that their services might be utilized along the many channels of social welfare where they are so much needed.

In a number of States the constitutions are so worded that they cannot be amended, and in various others new ones can be made only at intervals of many, many years. wom in suffrage, which has been the average for the last seven years, it will require thirty-six years for the women in all o each year are gained, which is the mothat could be hoped for, eighteen years will be required. Long before that time every progressive country in the world will hav given suffrage to women, and the Unite States will come in at the very end of the procession. This is unthinkable

Advantages of a Federal Amendment

If the position is taken that three-fourths of the State Legislature shall not enforce their will on the other one-fourth, then it must be accepted that the Federal Constitution never shall be amended who maintain the State's right to determine own electorate declare in fact that the men of the State shall decide who shall vote and may hold the women forever in a disfranchised condition, if they choose do so. It does not mean the right of the people of the State, but simply the right of the men, and this is absolutely contrary to the principle of individual representation which our Government is supposed to It is generally conceded that universal

soman suffrage is inevitable. Why insist on the State-by-State method, which will make it impossible during the present generation, when a Federal amendment a end the centest within a comparatively few years? After it has been submitted by two-thirds of each house of Congress it must then be accepted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. Their mem-hers can be elected on this issue and the men of the State will have an opportunity to direct howsthey shall vote. Should it be adopted each State will still be entirely free to make its own requirements for voting, except that it shall not disqualify

solely on account of sex.

A Federal amendment offers the easiest, the speedlest and the most dignified method for obtaining the suffrage. The women of all the States are joining in this movement for action by Congress. If all the news-papers and all the politicians in the United States should oppose it they would not be swerved from this position. Why, then, prolong and intensify the struggle, which has already continued for seventy years? Why should Congress wait until urged by the President to submit the question? 'Why should it not receive its mandate from the people of the country?

In behalf of the women everywhere whe your continued support and help to create a public sentiment which will justify the members of Congress from your State in voting to submit it,

AFTER-VACATION THOUGHTS I wisht I was a little rock A'settin on a hili; A'doin nothing all day long But just a'settin still. wouldn't eat, I wouldn't drink, wouldn't even wash. 'd set and set a thousand years And rest myself, by gosh. From the Public Ledger of September 18, 1915. Reprinted by request.

Tom Daly's Column



A TRUE STORY I am preparing now for you A story that is really true And it is one that has to do With my own sister Frances too And if you think it isn't so, sir Ask Mr. Myers' wife the grocer.

It was so pleasant overhead The other morning mother said Come little Frances come with me And little Frances who is three Went up to Me and asked her where Ma said to get some nice fresh air.

And so they idly strolled until Ma thought she'd pay her grocer's bill And when she did and started out The little old began to pout And would not leave the grocer's store Or follow mother to the door.

She sought the grocer's wife instead And looked up in her face and said I want a pound of nice fresh air. Then mother said well I declare And so explained it to the crowd And everybody laughed out loud.

So now I ask you isn't she As cute and bright as one could be For just a little after three?

WE WERE talking the other day about friend of ours up in Connecticut who a cynophobiac; that is to say, one who fears dogs.

We wonder how that same creature would have behaved if he had been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Austin, of Germantown, on Friday night last, and on for years bearing the heavy burden of had just gone to bed in the spare room

Pete was responsible for the uproat Pete is the Austins' dog, a big ungainly mutt, which is in the habit of sleeping in tot more than 200 in the city and State who all was still. Pete suddenly started screaming. He didn't bark at all; he just screamed. Then followed the noise of dining room chairs tumbling over and ing of the most complete political organiza- the thud of blows upon the legs of the tion of women ever known. For the last table. Out into the kitchen went the riot three or four years thousands of women of the motor and sporting and expension of thumping and snorting and screaming. There was a final crash, and when that came all the Austins, carrying candles and scared faces, were peering over the banisters. Pete came rollicking out to meet them; and in the kitchen they found the register that belonged in the floor in the front hall. The dog had been lying over it and when he raised his head a ring in his colla had caught in the ironwork and lifted it out of its niche.

Drill Song

Fail in! Attention! Now, count off! *(One, tico, three, four, five) As you were: Eyes right, and only count to four

(Both ranks together, d--- it, sir!)

Right dress! Front! Comp'ny, pree sent arms! (Don't let those pieces wiggle so.) Now, keep the cadence. Order, arms! (Come down together. Not so slow.)

Port arms! Mark time! Left, right, left, (Say, you're not dancing; not so fast.) Squads, halt! One, two, Together, now. (The halt comes first; the order last.)

Left shoulder arms! Mark time! Squads,

(I said left shoulder arms, not right.) Remember, first a distinct port. (Thraw the piece up. The darn thing's

Left shoulder arms! Oh, order arms! (Don't duck your heads. You won't be

Right shoulder arms! Mark time! Left.

(You do that wonderfully-nit.) Right by squads! (The first squad front. The others do squads right.) Hep,

march! Squads, right about, march! Column, left. (Your backbones need a little starch.)

Left front in line, march! Comp'ny halt (You fellers make me want to fight.) Now dress up there. Get on the line. (You never do a d- thing right.)

Inspection arms! Now, order arms! (Your heads must all be made of fat.) Comp'ny dismissed! St. Steve be praised! (You didn't do so bad at that.)

HERMAN D. LEVINSON. *This is the only parenthesis sung by the scruits. The rest of the singing, as well anost of the swearing, is done by the sergeant

HAVING SETTLED the uselessness of the back collar-button to the satisfaction of all who wear collars that fit, we are asked by W. N. Jennings to turn our attention to the tailless shirt.

"Why the shirt-tail, anyhow?" sez h 'It only ruffles up your feelings every time you dress."

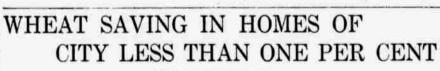
If it were summer now, we might buckle on our armor and ride a tilt at this suggestion. For, in the summer the merry game of golf hath the call and then the sole function of our shirt-tail seemeth to be to run up our back whenever we essay a match with one of cur fellows.

What say ye, gentlemen, shall we lay this matter of Mr. Jennings's suggestion upon the table until such time as the winds of winter abate?

Boston and Vicinity One proverb in the Down East States

Hath this interpretation: He cachinnates best who cachinnates The ultimate cachianation.

JIM McKAY'S baby is beginning to talk already, and it can't be much more than six months old. At any rate, one of Jim's friends says he sat alongside of Jim in a light lunch cafe the other day and overheard Jim say, absentmindedly, to the waitress: "Dimme a jinky water p'ease."



and the land of the land

and the sure of the second

Conservation Policy Demands That Housewives Cut Down Amount of Baking and Buy More From the Bakers

delphia. That figure includes boarding

The wheat conservation in those homes since the United States food administra-tion began to plead for wheat saving lest the American and Allied soldiers suffer and the war for democracy be lost—the wheat conservation has amounted virtually to nothing. It has been less than I per cent. That means that after all the pleas of Hoover and his assistants, after all the newspaper editorials, after all the patriotic consuming just about as much wheat flour as it consumed three months ago, consuming only about 10 per cent less t consumed a year ago-before the United

And if wheat flour consumption in the United States is not reduced 30 per cent, and quickly, the war for democracy may

in Philadelphia is nine loaves-about nine pounds—a week, the average family num bering five persons. A year ago, according to estimates of several bakers and grocers serving many sections of the city, the average consumption was ten loaves per home Bread consumption is a difficult thing to Bread is a necessity. We could

eat less than we do, but we must eat some things we can do without. spare fancy meats and game and poultry, we cannot spare bread-though ould spare more than we do. Large numbers of persons suppose that

n ultra-modern America, where commerce and industry have advanced so much farther than anywhere else in the world, virtually all the bread baking is done in bakeries and virtually none in homes. But that is very serious error. Eighty per cent f Europe's bread is baked in bakeries. Only to per cent of America's bread is, and in Philadelphia approximately 70 per cent of oread is baked by housewives Of the 3,600,000 loaves of bread that are

eaten in Philadelphia homes every mly about 1,080,000 are baked in bakeries. Since the average percentage of flour in a loaf of bread is 85, it appears that the city's homes consume in bread 2,360,000 pounds of flour a week. In cakes, ples and other pastry they consume approximately 700,000 pounds more. A year ago they probably consumed 1,000,000 pounds of flour in pastry, but cake takes eggs and sugar and milk and butter, all of which cost But the people have become accustomed to

high prices now, and their living is adjusted to those prices. When conservation was demanded the people's living had already to those prices. When conservation was demanded the people's living had already been adjusted to those prices. They were conserved as much as they could without actual discomfort on bread, which they had regarded not as a luxury, but a necessity. Now something is needed to accomplish creased saving of wheat flour in homes. As to what that something is opinion differs. The "big" bakers will not speak, but their views have been obtained from their friends and associates. Other opinions are easy

enough to learn. The following paragraph is the opinion of one of the six biggest bakers in Phila-delphia, obtained from a "smail" baker, who

is his personal friend: The people at home need bread and need and the people of Europe. The rich people, who do no hard work, and the people who work in offices have reduced bread consumption, but the people who do hard work have reduced bread consumption only in small degree. Yet they have reduced it almost as much as they possibly can. The bakeries have reduced wheat flour con-

The bakeries have reduced wheat flour consumption as much as they possibly can by elimination of waste. There was never much waste, but what there was has been eliminated. Whatever further reduction can be obtained cannot be obtained by eating less nor by elimination of waste in bakeries. There remains but one thing to do, and that is to eliminate waste in thomes. The only way the waste in homes can be eliminated is by transferring home baking to bakeries. Let the 245,000 house-

THERE are about 350,000 homes in Phila- , wives who do their own baking buy standard loaves from the bakeries, and be required to buy standard loaves from the bakeries, and if only an ounce of flour a week is saved on each of those house-wives the total saving for every week will

CONFERENCE

THE PRESIDING OFFICER

be more than 15,000 pounds." There may be those who say this sounds good for bakers. Perhaps it does. No doubt in normal times bakers would make more money the more breid they baked and sold. But regardless of the question of money-making, wheat would be saved if all the bread were baked in big bakerles the prime purpose at this time is not to prevent this man or that from making It is to conserve food, and pa ticularly wheat.

It is not desirable that the bakers should make exorbitant profits, and they need not make them. The United States Govern-ment can prevent the making of excessive profits, but it cannot prevent the waste of wheat flour that is—though this may sound strange and rather paradoxical—essential as long as bread is made in private homes

MOTHER IN OVERALLS

Those hopeful young minds who foresee the abolition of home and marriage and other trifles appertaining to the relation the sexes swim along cheerfully for the major portion of their route. Then, alas, some curious and inconsiderate person casually inquires: "By the way, what do you propose to do with the children? Whereupon the hopefuls begin to flounder, and their remolding of the world never exhibits quite the same definess and cock sureness thereafter. In plain words, children are a nulsance and a bore to every theoretic critic of society Yet, from the story of the war, as found

in the illustrated magazines of Europe, we begin to discover items of hope for the reformers, and none greater than a recent photograph of a French woman munitions orker, herself in overalls, dandling her in fant in the creche attached to her factors gather that only a few munitions factories have undertaken this enterprise. But some have, and they are declared to be a complete success. The mother leaves her baby in the creche in charge of an attendant when she arrives in the morning for work. She is permitted to nurse the baby as often as is required through the day. At night she takes it home. Nothing in Greenwich village could be simpler. Marriage, infants and the economically independent worker travel hand in hand.—New York Tribune.

A LONG FALL FOR WILHELM If it should happen that the Kaiser takes tumble to himself we would be glad to supply Niagara Falls for the purpose.—To-ledo Blade.

"NOW FROM THE MEADOW FLOODS"

Now from the meadow floods the wild duck clamors. Now the wood-pigeon wings a rapid flight. Now the homeward rookery follows up its vanguard.

Three short songs gives the clear-voiced throstle,
Sweetening the twilight ere he fills the nest;
While the little bird upon the leafless branches Tweets to its mate a tiny loving note.

Deeper the stillness hangs on every motion; almer the silence follows every call; Now all is quiet save the roosting pheasant, The bell-wether's tinkle and the watchdog's bark.

Softly shine the lights from the silent Stars of the hearth to the shepherd in the

6. What is a hetman?
7. Which is the Palmetto State?
8. Who is the Federal custodian of allea property? 9. What is a paper white narchsus? 10. Where is Fontaine Notre Dame?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz General Krylenko is the Bolsheviki con mander-in-chief of the Russian armies. 2. Bourion Wood is just west of Cambral.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is the Most Reverend Cosmo Ger Lang?

3. Who wrote the opera of "Faust"?
4. Name the founder of the Stonemen's lowship.

5. How is the phrase "Sinn Fein" tra

2. What is meant by forestalling?

According to an announcement from Washington skilled workers on the United States, shipping program will be subject to industrial exemution from the new draft so long as they are engaged in that specified occupation. They must, however, the unexistential and othersise and with the specific control of the state of th

is the Pine Tree State. 6. The London Times for many years was known as "The Thunderer."
7. Havre, in France, is the temporary capital of Belstum.

8. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philedelphia, is president of the Manifold Deeper Waterways Association, which is founded and which is now holding its osyention in Miami, Fla.

9. "The Yellow Peril" is a term used to deem a one-time famicied menace to the United States from Japanese aggression.

10. Lord Nelson, at the battle of Trafakes do his duty."

BACK TO CORN

THE Government urges us to eat more what to ship to our allies. But, some one uses why not ship the corn over to them to the why not ship the corn over to them wand eat the wheat bread ourselves? The are swer is that in France, Great Britain and Italy the people know almost nothing our corn and of how to prepare it for foo To give them corn to cat now would be almost as difficult a task as the introduction almost as difficult a task as the introduction of a wholly new food; as, for example, the introduction of the potato. The people of the British Isles were years learning the the potato was a valuable food. They denow all about wheat and how to prepare it. It is their great stuple. And so the year at least we must keep on sending year at least we must keep on sending them wheat, as we have been doing it

many years past. And we in America must cat more con There will be no hardship or deprivate in that, for corn is just as wholesome. I nutritious and as appetizing as wheat, an we have such an enormous supply of it th year. If a family bakes its own bread can mix one-fourth part of carnieal wheat flour. If a family is in the habit wheat hour. If a ramily is in the main eating bakers' bread, the request is the two days in each week only corn bread eaten. Nearly every housewife in this pa-of the country knows how to make of bread, corn muffins and Johnny cake. not, there are plenty of good recipes in a cook books. Our forefathers in this section almost lived on corn. They were structured and women. They proved the value of corn as a food. "Back to corn." That the slogan.—Kansas City Times.

STUDENTS AND LOAFERS We all know grade "A" and Phi Be Kappa failures, but they are the exception to the rule and they are very much own advertised by the advocates of an establishment of the property of the state of the s

and painless mode of education. It such cases are in fact but exceptions to t rule is amply proved by statistics. example, data compiled from "Who's W in America." a publication which is biographical list of men and women whave achieved success in business, in professions, in art and literature and public life, show a much higher percentapublic life, show a much higher percent of Phi Beta Kappa members than of collegraduates who did not win this scholars graduates who did not win this school, and a far higher percentage than noncollege men. So, too, it has been shot by the records of several of the best personal schools that the high-stand men. fessional schools that fessional schools that the high-stand in college become the high-stand men law and medical schools in a distinct higher ratio than do the poor or medical schools. There is no mistake abthis, and there is nothing fortuitous abit. Some loafers in college achieve in ence in after life, but they would hachieved even more had they taken advantage of their opportunities in college achieved. The more had they taken advantage of their opportunities in college achieved even more had they taken advantage of their opportunities in college achieved.