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Philadelphia, Monday, September 6, 1920 A FOUR-VEAR PROGRAM FOR FHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new ministration to concentrate its attention: The Delaware river b.idge. A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships. Development of the rapid transit system.

Dargest ships. Development of the rapid transit system. A contration hall. A building for the Free Library. An Art Muscum. Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

LABOR DAY

FOR the labor of the country and, indeed, for the country at large, this is not the happiest of Labor Days. Wrong-headed union leaders and wrong-headed employing groups are doing their best to make industrial confusion and idleness pretty general in many of the states. It was supposed that we were making progress toward better general relationships in the world of industry. More lately it has appeared that the two sides of that world are tending to drift farther apart toward a whole new set of misunderstandings.

We settle everything on a fairly reasonable insis sooner or later. Questions of labor and wage conditions that threaten to inspire new and costly strikes will be disposed of in the course of time. But the regrettable thing about it is that peace may come only after labor and the employers have lost heavily and after the general public. which has no voice in the loud debate, has suffered most of all.

CRICKET

IF THE Anglo-American entente depended on the adoption of cricket as the national American game it would be a long time before it was realized.

The Englisterricket team now in this city, which will play with local teams until September 20, will carry back home with them a better understanding of America than they brought, but their games will not be watched by a large crowd. Cricket, while it has flourished in a few American cities, especially in Philadelphia, has never appealed strongly to American youth.

Now if it were an English baseball team here would be thousands of boys watching players and debating eagerly with one another about the style of the game. But American boys do not gather on vacant lots to play cricket. Few of them know what the game is. In the colleges it has found little popularity, though Haverford is This may b that Haverford impresses the Englishman as little bit of England set down in the Philadelphia suburbs. Yet cricket is a good game, with a set of rules scrupulously observed; so scrupulously, indeed, that when an Englishman does what he should not in anything else, he is told "that is not cricket." The English visitors are welcome. It is only regretted that their game has not a wider appeal so that it might impress upon our sportsmen the beauty of playing a game for the game's sake.

occurs in the case of the railroads. Increased rates certainly were necessary to the continuing efficiency of the general transportation system. But a sudden and extraordinary advance of railway passenger rates brought about an instant decline in the general volume of traffic. Fortunately for themselves, the railroads do not look to the passenger trains for their revenues. They live chiefly by the returns from their freight and express business. But their experience in this instance shows that the people are in no mood to bear further burdens that can be directly avoided.

Sighs and omens like the decline of railway passenger business ought to be heeded by labor unions and employing groups alike. It appears that many people promptly abandoued plans for railway trips when the new rate schedule was announced. They depended on motorcars or they remained at home. In other ways the public has been revealing a disposition to deal by the most direct method with the question of high prices. The occasional profiteer may yet prove to be a danger to the whole business community.

ENTER THE SMART NEW U. S. PASSENGER FLEET

As Usual, the Delaware Leads the Way With the Transatlantic Liner Panhandle State as Advance Guard

SPICK and span new steamship, ob-A spirit want span new stress as well as cargo, glided rather unostentatiously down the Delaware the other day. It was not alone the bright and spotless American flag at her stern which identified her nationality. The conspicuous legend on her bow-"Panhandle State"-was unmistakable. Such colloquial native flavor is inimitable by out." siders and may be significantly contrasted with clumsy German flattery as expressed in such craft as the George Washington and the President Lincoln.

The Panhaudle State is not only a boat of another origin, but she is a ship which. in a sense, marks the beginning of a new epoch. For this handsome vessel, constructed in Camden and launched on the Delaware last March, is the first passenger liner ever built for the United States Gov ernment. The shipping board is her owner, although she will be allocated to private intcrests and operated in competition with foreign steamship lines which heretofore have all but monopolized the transatiantic passenger service.

The meaning of this new departure is profound. Indeed, the possibilities foreshadowed are nothing less than the rehabilitation of American sea-borne passenger trade, the culminating move in the recovery of native commerce that is one definite and impressive result of the world war.

Residents of this metropolitan community. extending into two or perhaps even three states, are by this time thoroughly accustomed to the mammoth revival of shipbuilding on the "American Clyde." Bristol, Phfladelphia, Hog Island, Chester, Camden, Gloucester, Wilmington, have performed such speedy miracles in craft construction that pride itself is somewhat benumbed.

It is a commonplace that the Delaware river region has, to an extent not paralleled elsewhere, resuscitated the American merchant marine. But the new chapter in this achievement is less consciously appreciated. Appropriately enough it is begun almost simultaneously with the enforcement of the Jones shipping act, unique in our legislation as warder of American interests on the seas. In a word this measure, with its provisions for discriminatory duties in favor of American ships, with its challenge to the exclusive insurance methods of Lloyd's with its sensible fostering of the transportation of American mails by American vessels, is "pro-

trade. The New York Shipbuilding Co., of Camden, builders of the twin ships, has under construction and nearly completed fourteen others. Nine are considerably greater in size, averaging 15,000 tous and capable of the express speed of about eightcen knots.

Excluding naval vessels these are the longest ships yet launched on the Delaware. their stem-to-stern measurement being 535 feet. The other five steamers are somewhat similar to the Panhandle State.

The disposition of this imposing fleet, containing units sufficient to equip three or four full-fiedged passenger steamship lines, will be decided by the United States shipping board, their owners. Originally intended as army and then as navy transports, recognition of their value to revived American commerce came as soon as the war ended. The original plans were radically changed to provide for the accommodation of passengers.

Restrictions against the transference of these ships to foreign registry are amply set

forth in the Jones act. According to present intentions, the board will allocate some of the largest of the sixteen to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for the service to Japan, China and the Philippines and several others to the Pacific Steamship Co., a new concern, as is the United States Mail, for additional Oriental routes. The South American trade is to be considered with the Munson Line as operators of the service between New York, Rio, Montevideo and Buenos Aires

Surely rejoleing over the opening of a whole new vista of American opportunity on the seas is neither bumptious nor inopportune. If Lloyd's is nettled, that is in line with the fortunes of perfectly healthy commercial rivalry. In restoring the American flag to the ocean we are merely adopting certain foreign business principles whose success has been attested.

The stimulating novelty of booking passages on a first-rate American ship, competent to hold its own against competitors, is in immediate prospect. Philadelphians, or rather residents of the whole urban area, are still further privileged, for the fine fleet soon to enter service is strictly "homemade." In affection as well as pride is it permissible to hail out fertile Delaware as 'mother of ships."

COOLIDGE'S STANDARD

THERE is a wholesome opposition among A Massachusetts Republicans to the use of public office for private profit. Its latest manifestation has appeared in the forced

resignation of Fred J. Burrill, the state treasurer. Mr. Burrill is an advertising agent. It was discovered during the Ponzi investigation that he had deposited \$125,000 of state funds in the Hanover Trust Co., and that the company did its advertising through his agency. Inquiry developed the fact that many other banks, the advertising of which he handled, had deposits of state funds.

There were such possibilities of graft in this situation that Burrill was severely criticized. He withdrew from the advertising agency, but declined to explain whether the withdrawal was real or only formal. The Massachusetts Republican Club demanded his resignation. Governor Coolidge appointed a legislative committee to inquire into the matter of the deposit of public money in favored banks. While the inquiry was going on arrangements were made to pominate another candidate for the treasuryship at the primarles this week, Burrill had been renominated and his name printed on the ballots. When testimony was offered to the legislative ommittee on Friday to show how deposits in banks that advertised through Burrill had been increased. Burrill resigned and asked his friends to refrain from voting for him at the primaries. His request will doubtless be granted and another man will be nomi-

GORGAS AND THE STECOMYIA

Plan to Erect Memorial Institute to the General in Panama Recalls One of the Most Heroic

Stories of Science

WASHINGTON dispatches say that plans W are well under way to erect in Panama a lasting memorial to the honor of the late General, William C. Gorgas, the man who General, William C. Gorgas, the man who drove yellow fever from the isthmus and made the canal possible. This memorial is to take the form of an institute for the study of tropical diseases, and it will thus carry on the work to which the general de-voted so much of his life. The French failed to build a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific largely because of the awful toll of life which the yellow fever took among them. The Americans succeeded because they conquered the yel-low fever. It is not too much to say, there-fore (and it detracts nothing from the engi-

fore (and it detracts nothing from the engi-neering honors won by Goethals), that Gorgas made it possible for Goethals to succeed.

BUT to trace the credit all the way back and give each man the share that is due him. we must go beyond Gorgas and Pan-ama to the commission sent to Cuba by President McKinley in 1000 under the lead-ership of Dr. Walter Reed, an 'army sur-geon, and to the proof by that commission that yellow fever is always carried by the mosquito known as the stegomyia, and that even the most intimate personal contact with yellow fever nations will not spread with yellow fever patients will not spread the discase so long as the mosquito is not present.

But. to complete the trail of human thanks to science, we must give credit for the mosquito idea to the men who, before the Cuban experiments, had investigated the ravages of malaria-Sir Patrick Man-son and Dr. Donald Ross, an English ma-jor, in India, and, twenty years before that, to the French scientist, Alphonse Laveran, working in Algeria.

IT WOULD be difficult to imagine any I scientific discovery more completly sur-prising than was the work of the Reed commission.

Almost at the time that they were Almost at the time that they were work-ing in Cuba Dr. Joseph McFarland, of the Medico-Chirurgical College in this city, published his well-known "Textbook Upon the Pathogenic Bacteria" and, in his chapi-ter on yellow fever he describes the germ discovered by an Italian. Sanarelli, and cplied the "bacillus icteroides." then sup-posed to be the cause of the discase He called the "bacillus icteroides." then sup-posed to be the cause of the disease. He posed to be the cause of the disease. He quotes the report made by an American commission to Cuba the previous year, in which it is stated "that the micro-organism named the bacillus interoides is the cause of yellow fever." that "infection takes place by way of the respiratory tract" and that "colonization of the heatering (in the that that "colonization of the bacteria (in the lungs) is followed by a secondary infection in the blood."

Commenting upon this report, Dr. Me-Commenting upon this report, Dr. Mc-Farland says: "Agramonte, on the other hand, does not believe that the specific germ of yellow fever is yet discovered. His studies of bacillus icteroides convince him that it is not concerned in the etiology of the disease, as he failed to find it in the blood of sixteen out of twenty-three cases and declares that he found it in cases other than yellow fever."

A GRAMONTE was right. He was so convinced of his opinion, in fact, that he joined the Reed commission in 1900 and he joined the Reed commission in 1000 and was of material help in the experiments that proved to be so epoch-making. The bacillus of yellow fever is not yet known, though its method of transmission is proved beyond doubt, and, in the light of the similar manifestations of the better-

known malaria parasite, scientists have a fairly certain idea of its habits. They at least know beyond doubt that the mosquito known as the stegomyia transmits the yel-low fever bacillus, just as the mosquito known as the anopheles transmits the bacillus of malaria.

WHEN the Reed commission began its work in Cuba in June, 1900, its mem-bers were fairly convinced that they would find the mosquito to be the cause of the, malady because of the discoveries in relation to malaria. Dr. Jesse Lazear, one of the members of the commission, deliberately permitted himself to be bitten by mosquitoes that had previously bitten men suffering from the disease. He suffered a violent attack of the fever, and, notwithstanding



WOMEN ON THE VOTING LISTS

FORE fact that the total registration of men and women voters on the first day this year is less than the registration of men alone on the first day last year need disturb no one.

Many familles are out of the city and will not return until this week, when the schools open. But, aside from this, no concerted effort was made to get the voters to the registration places. There are two more registration days, September 14 and October 2. on either of which the voters may qualify. There will be a general rounding up of electors on these two days, men as well as women.

It is not expected that as many women as men will qualify. This has never happened for the reason that a certain percentage of the women decline to interest themselves in politics in any way. Now that the women in every state have the privilege of voting we may expect, however, that the percentage of indifferent women will decrease with time, until men and women qualify in about sound proportion.

A NIGHT OUT

WHY does the high cost of living seem more bearable at night than it is in the day time? One man accustomed to clamor loudly about the prices of sugar and ment taned up his gasoline charlot and went to New York. He paid \$2 to store his car for a night and \$2.50 to have it washed clean of the Jersey dust. Time was when a man could get a pretty comfortable room with a private bath for what is now asked for a fark nook in a public garage. The adven Furer in Manhattan was not disturbed. He took his wife to a theatre, paying \$7.50 for two seats. Later he went to a hotel roof. Being unknown and friendless he ordered two plates of ice cream. The waiter brought bill for \$3.10. There was a "cover" charge of \$2, the ice cream cost fifty cents - plate and the war tax was covered by a dime. The waiter looked as if he expected fifty cents and he got it.

Was the man who endured these various shocks angry or even impatient? He was not. He returned to report that he had a sully time in New York.

THE END OF THE ROPE

THERE is a point at which wildly climbing prices clearly and completely defeat the purpose of those responsible for them by dispuraging trade and thereby decreasing prof-That point was reached in a good many industries during the summer and the chief ubition of far-sighted business men nowainys is to get away from it.

The latest illustration of an unfailing rule

traders muy wince the olicy which they have persistently fought regarding manufactures is at last applied to hipping. .

Other nations, as is well known, nave long ince adopted it. The difficulty of securing passage to a foreign port in an American dip is proof positive of the success of the arrangement.

Naturally the commercial air is thick with umors of trade wars. This is the legitimate retaliation of our foreign rivals. They would be wretched exponents of business methods did they not play, or at least threaten to play, their best cards.

The intimation that some twenty-five nations with which we have entered into trade conventions are determined to abrogate those treaties, part of which are contravened by the discriminatory clauses of the Jones act, is not necessarily alarming. Similar threats were heard when the LaFollette seaman's act was new, but nothing happened.

The ninety days allowed the President to give notice of the operation of the Jones measure expired last Friday at midnight. Whether Great Britain will annul the treaty of Ghent and France the pact of 1822 remains to be seen. But, whatever the issue, the wholesome decision of the United Stater to re-establish itself upon the seas, in passenger trade as well as freight, is bearing fruit.

The Paphandle State, allocated to the United States Mail Steamship Co,-solid. atisfying name '-is billed to sail from New York for Queenstown, Boulogne and London on September 18. Her permanent route will he New York-London-Hamburg. She will enery the mails and a maximum of 100 first class tiassengers.

As a combination of cargo and passenger craft she is in many respects exceptional, (if 12,000 deadweight tonnage and between fourteen and fifteen knots speed and with an overall length of 520 feet, she is not only one of the largest commercial vessels ever built on the Delaware, but the most elegant and most practical in appointments.

Bertha give way to beils on this splendid ship ; boths are attached to nearly all of the staterooms. The latest improvements in inclosed decks and comfortable accommodations have been incorporated. In addition, the arrangement of cargo space and the loading and unloading devices are of the latest type, In size the vessel is doubled by some of the crack British, French and ex-German liners, but as boats go, this class is small and confined with a few exceptions to the North Atlantic trade.

The Panhandle State should make the covage between New York and London in about nine days. Her modernity is emphaized by the fact that she burns oil and that her fuel tanks will camble her to travel 15,-600 miles without repienishing. In equipment consonant with the purposes for which she was designed, it is not boastful to assert her the peer of any ship on the western ocean. Her sister, the Old North State, will

shortly be placed in service. This pair of vessels, however, register merely the first impress which the American passenger program is to make upon world electors anything.

The Republicans evidently do not intend

to have their party smirefied by such a scandal as continued through the whole of the administration of Fitzgerald, a Demoeratic mayor of Boston, a few years ago. The mayor owned a weekly newspaper which his brothers conducted for him, while he was in office. They solicited advertising from all the banks and public-service corporations and contractors and dealers in supplies used by the city and obtained it. And the Democratic local and state organization did nothing about it. Governor Coolidge, who has led in the oust-

ing of Burrill, has not forgotten the Fitzgerald affair. But even if there had been nothing of the kind in the past to arouse his indignation he would have moved against Burrill, for he believes that every public officer should be above suspicion.

TWO AMENDMENTS

TWO constitutional amendments are to be voted on in November, one of which is of vital interest to the taxpayers of this

It is a revision of the amendment adopted in 1918 providing that money expended for public improvements which yield an annual current net revenue shall be deducted from the debt of the city in computing the amount which it is allowed to borrow. The new amendment provides for deduct.

ing from the debt limited by the constitution such debt as has been incurred not only in any public improvement but in the construction or condemnation of any public utility, when such improvement or utility "may reasonably be expected to yield revenue in excess of operating expenses sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges."

It gives the city a greater leeway than it now has, for it relieves it of the necessity of including within its limited debt the amount expended until such a time as it is actually earning enough to provide for its amortiza-

The rest of the state has no particular interest in the adoption or rejection of this amendment. If it becomes a part of the constitution it will have to be by vote of the electors of this city. It is time they began to think about the matter. The plan had the approval of the financial authorities when the amendment was passed by the General Assembly. The' men in office now have not condemned it. If the voters want it they can have it.

The other amendment revises the banking section of the constitution in such a way as to empower the General Assembly to make laws for the organization of banks and trust companies and prescribe their power. The constitution at present prescribes the conditions under which banking charters may be granted and limits the life of a charter to twenty years.

The new plan is a step in the right direction, for it eliminates legislation from the constitution and delegates the power to legislate where it belongs.

Women voters, observes one of their leaders in this city, must learn through their mistakes. If the past examples of the men inen voters mean anything, mistakes never taught

all that could be done for him, he paid with life for his scientific zeal.

This one case, however, was not sufficient This one case, nowever, was not summent to prove the guilt of the stegonyia com-pletely enough to suit the Reed scientists. They planned a series of experiments that, taken all together, should remove the slight-est doubt of the definiteness of their results.

THE first experiment was to disprove the I tradition that yellow fever could be transmitted by the clothing taken from patients who had bad attacks of the fever of the huts had its windows and doors carefully screened. Into this were brought boxes of clothing and bedelothes taken from patients, some of whom had died from the

The volunteers entered the hut, unpacked the clothing, put in on, and for twenty days lived in it and slept in the bedclothes fresh from the infected patients. Doctor Reed wrote of this: "To pass twenty nights in a small, ill-ventilated room, with a tempera ture over ninety, in close contact with the most loathsome articles of dress and furniture, in an atmosphere fetid from their presence, is an act of heroism which ought command our highest admiration and our lasting gratitude."

But the clothing failed to transmit the disease. -

THE next experiment was to prove definitely that it was the stegomyia that transmitted the fever. The other hut, with windows and doors screened, was divided down the middle by a partition of screening. In one room, front which all mosquitoes were excluded, three men lived. Into the other room were released mosquitoes that had bitten yellow fever patients.

John Moran entered this latter room and permitted himself to be bitten by the mos-On Christmas morning he was stricken with the fever and had a severe attack, but he bore it without a murmur because he knew that he had proved for all time that this dread scourge that had taken so many thousand lives was a thing no longer a mystery, and that its prevention and ultimate extermination were from that time on easily within the range of possibility.

THOUGH the yellow fever germ has not

been isolated, it is believed that its lifecycle is similar to that of malaria. The covery of the mosquito's guilt in the trans-mission of this disease was made after a series of experiments similar to the Reed plan, ending in catching mosquitoes that plan, ending in catching mosquitoes had bitten malaria patients in Italy. put. ting them in screen cages and sending them to England, where there was no malaria.

There two young men permitted themelves to be bitten, and both got the disease though they were living in an atmosphere exactly the opposite to that supposedly required for malaria—the very name of which, "mal," meaning bad, and "aria," meaning air, shows the old superstitions regard-

The mosquito, biting one suffering from The mosquite, other other other of the disease, sucks up the germs into its own stomach. Here the germs, undergo a change, separating into sexual forms, and the conjunction of these forms produces a new body, elongated and sharp at one end. This little fellow wriggles about in the mosquito's stomach and finally bores through the lining, entering the body and the salivary glands. When the mosquito bites another human being, these wrigglers a red corpuscle, boring his way in and making his home there. pass into the man's blood and each attacks

Here he loses his elongated shape, becomes rounded, grows and soon, filling the corpuscie, breaks it open and escapes in six to sixteen pieces, each one en with life, each one a separate germ. This the cause of the chills in malaria.

the fack of them depends our growth decadence both individually and na-

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tionally. "There are several fundamental things that have placed America in her present position. Working out the above premise, this country has been intensely busy accu. mulating wealth that it might later enjoy health and in turn the various cultural pleasures which are acquired by those who have first secured the other two

"This is true both individually and nationally. The average course of the individual has necessarily been to work as intensely as he knew how in order to secure the money which would enable him to promote his health and that of those dependent on him. so that he in turn might enjoy the things that go with It-leisure, recreation and Refore he has secured it he has been too busy to enjoy good health.

"America is both fortunate and unfortu. nate in being, so to speak, of a mongrel breed. All the nations and races of the earth come have and intermarry. The breed is constantly being crossed. The result is that we age a strong, healthy and aggres-sive nation of mixed bloods, with a high but healthy amount of nervous energy and a minimum of pervous diseases.

Too Busy for Culture Yet

"Being a young nation we have worked feverishly day and night to amass wealth so that we might catch up with the other and older nations of the world. This state of affairs may have given rise to the general impression that we are a nation of nervous

"But in this process we have not ac. quired culture. For two reasons most of the other countries of Europe have had a far greater degree of culture than we have enjoyed. In the first place, having centuries before gone through the process of establish ing themselves, they have had more leisure to move slowly and pay more attention to their cultural development.

"We, as a younger nation, have been rushing along laying the broad general foundation, but only hitting the high spots We do not as far as culture is concerned. as a nation stop to think deeply and philsophize as the older nations do. We are satisfied to do things and let it go at that. "At the present time the people are in

the throes of a movement to better them-selves financially. This movement will progress, not retrogress, for a very definite, though general, reason. Wages must be had first, if we are to enjoy an easier living and reap the fruits of our labor and later acquire culture, and many of the wageearning class have just had their first taste of these things and they are not going to go back to any other condition. "While other nations have bred a purer

and finer strain, we have bred stronger. We enjoy, first of all, an ideal position geo graphically. Located centrally between the hardy, though phlegmatic, northern countries and the less hardy, but more highly strung temperamental southern countries, we have a happy blending of these elements. "But as we gain wealth and yirility w

shall begin to pay more attention to our od. We shall not be so promisecous. "Europe has carried the blood idea to the

point of decadence. Among the wealthy and more highly cultured this idea has often idea has ofter been carried to a point of foolishness. But back of it all there is a sound fundamental idea, the breeding of a better race.

Face Two Big Problems

"Thus, in time, we may look forward to a bigger and better aristocracy in America one where health and brains will be the prime requirement. That is where excelles plays an important part. Sound health and brains are the requirements for marriage that will result in a better race of men and women.

With the war over and most of the

headway is born of the fact that there i so much nonsensical prudery. This element alone adds materially to the toll of our neurasthenics and insane. What is really needed s a cultivation of a good, strong, health,

body and a clean, vigorous mind, and this problem will cease to be the serious one that it is now. "It is but a step from good liealth to bad health and from poor health to nerves and from nerves to insanity. There is nothing

mysterious about insanity. It is purely a question of health and brains. Poor health affects the brain and if it deteriorates to certain point it will result " i insanity. Blood diseases, poor circulation, troubles due to congestions of various sorts, improper func-tioning of the vital organs, all contribute to a toxic condition of the body, which

poisons the brain and produces incanity. "The brain of the defective is simply one that is extremely susceptible to impressions. Such a brain runs a good chance of becoming unbalanced because it is not stable and cannot ward off the unhealthy ideas that assail it. Insanity is, of cour -, liereditary and for that reason defectives, if not killed off, at least should not be allowed to marry and

propagate. Effect of Prohibition "Appropos of present conditions, it might be interesting to note that better wages and the abolition of liquor has bad a concrete effect right here in Philadelphia. In th Philadelphia Hospital, where I have had op. portunity to observe insanity at close range, the change has been quite appreciable.

"On an average we formerly had a con stant population in the detention depart ment of the hospital of eighty patients, whose sanity was determined and their cases dis posed of. The hospital at that time was crowded beyond capacity. Now the average

not more than fifty and the hospital is not nearly so crowded, and, as time go on, under our vastly improved conditions,"I look to see this number greatly diminish. "It is a popular impression that our pres-

ent fast living is contributing to nervous troubles. But this is not so. Motorcars and an inordinate hunger for shows and the movies and attendant fast pleasures may increase the number of fools, but it is having no affect on the nerves of the country,

You will notice that new people are indulging themselves in these pleasures. They are not so much your wealthier man who has had his fill of these things, but rather the oncoming man who is just beginning to acquire some money and who has an un-satisfied appetite for these pleasures. As he goes enough, he, too, will slow up and devote himself to the more serious forms of culture.

"The neurasthenic is not nee rich man, the man of big business, with his ares and worries. You don't find any more of him than of the poor man. The business of all work and no play, the long hours and hard work and no returns to speak of for his labors, play more hob with the nerves than any big business.

"So with more general wealth and health better education and better nerves will realt and there will be a more general and widespread movement for culture and the will become correspondingly ation stronger and greater one. Hygiene has done wonders, so has education, but wealth, health and culture will be the ultimate things that should make this nation beyond any cavil of doubt the greatest and strongest on earth within the next few generations "But it would be well to bear in mind that while the superficial lesson learned by the war is one of man's inhumanity to man, as t has been throughout the ages, there is a deeper and more significant one. That is the esson of co-operation rather than competi-

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before we progress as we should."

tion, a lesson that we must eventually learn

election in Mexico yesterday and it was not decided by guns.

Charges of a "fixed" game between the Cubs and the Phils may make the sporting pages read like news dispatches inspired by national campaign.

Tell the average citizen that there is up profiteering in the coal business and he will think instantly of the recent tragi-comedy of the sugar market. Then he will refuse to believe you.

The coal gougers, says a headline, give Attorney General Palmer his big oppor-tunity. We will wager a dollar to a Mexican that Mr. Palmer will somehow make that opportunity seem little.

Senator Harding must have heard Doctor Conwell give his lecture on "Acres of Diamonds," for he is not traipsing about the country in search of what he knows he can get just as well right on his front porch.

Those baseball players who have been playing in Fairmount Park on Sundays "for and passing the hat among the spectators, will have to play really for fun hereafter, as the gathering of coin is to be stopped.

Babe Buth has batted his forty-sixth

home run this season, making a record somewhat different from that which Governor Cox will make when he gets home in Dayton on November 2 to stay there for the next four years.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ /

1. What is the tallest of the animals? 2. Of what country was Murillo, the famous

3 Who said "Conscience has no more to de

with gallantry than it has 4. In what ancient country was the cat a

sacred animal? 5. Into how many degrees of longitude is the globe divided?

the globe divided?
6. Of what state is Concord the capital?
7. Who was the leading general on the German side in the Franco-Prussian war?
8. Who wrote the nursery poem "Wee Willie Winkie"?

9. What is the sacred book of the Mohamme-

dan religion? 10. Who was the wealthlest man who ever ran for the presidency as a candidate of one of the leading parties?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Under the republic erected by the French Revolution it was customary for per-sons to address each other as citizen or citizeness ("citoyen" or "citoyene").
 David Garrick was a celebrated English actor of the eighteenth century.
 The Ozark mountains are in Missouri and Arkansas, extending northeast and southwest between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers.

Missouri rivers. Bulgaria was the first of the nations in the Quadruple Alliance to capitulate in

the world war. 5. Tchitcherin is the foreign minister of Soviet Russia. 6. Edward Everett Hale wrote the patriotic

Edward Everett Hale wrote the patriotle story "The Man Without a County."
 The word lichen should be pronounced as though it were spelled "liken." with the "P sounded as in like.
 William McKinley was the last Ameri-can President with a record of service in the Civil War.
 The three main divisions of the white race are the Aryan, including most Europeans, Americans, Australians, Persians and pure-blooded Hindus the Semites, including Arabs and Jews, and the Hamilto peoples, mostly de-scendants of the ancient Egyptians.
 Terence MacSwiney is the lord mayor of Cork now conducting a Manger strike.