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Philadelphia, Friday, September 10, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new iministration to concentrate its attention:

The Delaware river bridge,

A drydock hig enough to accommodate the largest ships,

Development of the rapid transit system,

A convention hall,

A building for the Free Library,

As Art Museum, As Art Museum, Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population

#### SCHOOL HEALTH FIRST

THE sudden realization by the Board of - Education that it is able to finance adequate medical inspection of public school children sheds a significant light on inexcusably dilatory methods.

Some weeks ago Doctor Furbush an-nounced that the law requiring the annual dical examination of school children was being violated and recommended the prompt appointment of three supervising inspectors. fourteen assistants and seventeen nurses. The board made its familiar plea of virtual nsolvency.

This week Colonel Edward Martin, the state health commissioner, took up the case, seconded Doctor Furbush's efforts and intinated that if the laxity continued the state ectors would be forced to take up the

An appropriation of \$35,000 is now slated or passage by the board next week, and arrangements will be made for annual inspec-tion of every school child. Of late only 61 per cent of this necessary health work has been performed in Philadelphia.

This is a regrettable evasion of a sanitary regulation of paramount importance to the public welfare.

#### ALL IS QUIET HERE

IN NEW YORK plans for housing relief under the auspices of the state government are advancing rapidly. Bills, Intended to vide state aid and encouragement for the builders of homes, have just been introduced in the New Jersey Assembly. All is quiet at City Hall and in Harrisburg, though every one knows that the house shortage is a on affliction in all industrial centers and that it is as acute here as it is in the urger cities of New York and New Jersey. Under the relief plan that is likely to

most support in the Legislatures at Albany and Trenton, new dwelling houses built for sale or rent would be declared exempt from taxes for a period of five years. nultaneously, a state fund would be created and from this an owner of land might building purposes and pay a The state would, of inal interest rate. course, be protected by full mortgage.

Such schemes could help vastly to encourage building by individuals and operators. What the different communities would lose by the elimination of new taxes would be inconsiderable in view of the advantages of a building revival.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will meet in January. It should give immediate consideration to the plans now being formulated in other states for housing relief.

# A DESERVING CAMPAIGNER

N ENTOMOLOGIST backed by an ade-A quate appropriation and a competent staff beats the most-improved "swatter" all bollow as a mosquito exterminator. Philadelphians, especially those resident in souththan an academic interest, therefore, in the Civil Service Commission's recommendation of increased pay for Herman Hornig, director of the prolonged campaign against one of the meanest and most insanitary of winged

Excellent work has been accomplished, but it is a trifle compared to what is necessary to rid Philadelphia of mosquitoes. task is not insuperable. Havana and Rio have long since set the example. Mosquitoes, such as the damp September days have been favoring, are relies of un-

hygienic barbarism. Doctor Hornig, the city's entomologist, is not a theorist, but a practical public servant whose scope has been limited by a variety The generous co-operation of ther municipal departments is and should he forthcoming until the futile "swatter" is relegated to deserved obscurity.

# SOMETHING NEW IN BASEBALL

TT SHOULD not be difficult for the big league authorities to find the precise origin of the false report of an accident to Babe Ruth and other headliners sent over the financial wires yesterday to shift betting trends on a New York-Cleveland game at the instant when heavy money was being placed. Resourceful gamblers might have sheared a multitude of lambs if the routine service of the news associations hadn't been too quick

This incident, coming in the wake rumors of "hred" games, cannot be disretinuing prestige of professional baseball, That game has survived and it has been ular and prosperous because it has been kept clean. If it doesn't remain clean or if, one method or another, it becomes a vehicle useful to gambling syndicates, it will sooner or later go over the toboggan

on which no one eyer was able to turn back. Any one foolish enough to risk money in competition with highly organized gambling pools should have the grace to keep silent when he is plucked. The team owners themselves have higher stakes in the game. If they know anything about the art of self-defense, they will find a way to assure the public that baseball is not in a way to eater the class with "fixed" sports.

# A WORD ABOUT PICTURES

N A time when every new achievement in the movies or in millinery, in clothes in coiffures, is heralded as a triumph of that is admitted it merely strengthens the position of those with are insisting that it is is not sacrilege to blange a contract the when it was theoretically to operation.

autumn exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts. Yet it is cheering to know that a great multitude will tear itself away from Jazz for a hurried trip to the older-fashioned picture shows for which the dates were announced yesterday.

Painting is not going out of style. The Academy exhibitions continue to recur as reminders of days that were at once more tranquil and more discriminating than those through which we are passing.

Miniatures were supposed to have seen their day when the photographic camera was invented. But more miniatures are painted in this and other countries every year. It was predicted that water colors could not survive the development of photography. But water colors, expressive as they are of individual insight revealed in the most elusive of mediums, have new admirers and larger audiences in each succeeding genera-

There is no substitute for the work of art that can make permanently visible the light of an inspired moment. It is a good thing for the world that there isn't, movies have a well-earned place in the scheme of things. There may be artists among the milliners and, for all we know, a hair dresser may now and then be inspired But the painting that is done by those who have to do it to express a great mood or a new discovery among the beauties of life cannot be replaced, outlawed or crowded out of the world. You might as well try to find a substitute for song.

#### IF U. G. I. LEASE IS VOIDABLE, WHY NOT THOSE OF P. R. T.?

Present Attitude of the Gas Company is an Enlightening Commentary on the "Bacredness" of Traction Contracts

THE request of the United Gas Improvement Co. for a modification of its contract with the city on the ground that it has become burdensome indicates that the managers of that company have a different theory as to the sacredness of contracts from that held by the managers of the underlying companies leased to the Philadelphia Rapid

When there has been talk of modifying the leases of the underlying companies with the P. R. T., the "bankers' group," the shareholders in other corporations, and the officers of the underlying companies have with one voice insisted on the sacredness of contracts.

At a recent public hearing, a representative of those companies said on the witness stand that if the P. R. T. were foolish enough to make the contracts that was its own look. out-it must live up to them; a contract is a contract; it is a kind of sacrilege to violate it. And yet, within a few weeks of such assertion, we have the U. G. I. asking the city to relieve it of some of the burdens of

If a contract is sacred only to the man who profits by it, then it is the duty of the city to turn down the petition of the U. Of I. and insist on its pound of flesh. If a contract can be voided or modified when one of parties to it suffers, then there is no justification for the refusal of the underlying companies to reduce the rentals paid by the P. R. T. We cannot have a contract sacred under one set of conditions and voidable under conditions exactly similar.

Under the circumstances it is about time that the talk about the inviolability of contracts affected by a relation to public interest was stopped.

As to the U. G. I. contract under which the consumer gets gas for \$1 a thousand cubic feet, out of which the gas company pays to the city twenty-five cents, it is impossible for the public to know whether. under the existing conditions, it should or should not be revised. Coal and oil and labor all cost many times more than they did in 1897 when the contract was made. No one foresaw the doubling and trebling of prices. They have upset all calculations made years ago.

We know that under the lease the com pany is acting as a trustee for the public in the manufacture and distribution of gas. Its revenues come from the public, including the twenty-five cents on every thousand cubic feet which goes into the city treasury. We know, too, that the company is entitled to a fair return on the money it has invested in the gas plant.

Now, what we need to know before any sound opinion can be formed on the wisdom of granting the petition of the company is how great have been the profits of the company since it leased the city gas plant. How big is its surplus accumulated after paying eight per cent dividends on its capital? That there is a surplus is indicated by the statement of Mr. Bodine, the U. G. I. president, that the eight per cent dividends for the curtions of past undivided earnings.

When we know these facts, the city authorities will be prepared to decide how far it will be fair to compel the company to pay for its lean years out of the profits of its fat years, and after getting the best information obtainable on the number of years that must pass before prices of all kinds will fall to something like the pre-war level we shall have the data on which action can

But the outstanding fact which should not be ignored is that a contract affected by a relation to public interest is revisable at any time when the equities demand it. This is a rule which works both ways. It works in the interest of the consuming public when the rates charged for gas or electric light or railroad fares or telephone rates are reduced

as they have been reduced in the past. The principle has been established by court decisions and in practice that the owners of all public service corporations are trustees serving the public under rigid regulations. Commissions have been established by the national and state governments to make these regulations and to modify them from

This brings us to the P. R. P. and its leases. The right of the Public Service Commission to inquire into those leases is disputed by the underlying companies. They have gone into court to question the juris. diction of the commission, and it is their evident determination to fight to the last ditch against any investigation which will

put the facts on formal record. They forget that they are public trustees. They forget, too or ignore—the fact that the sums paid to them on account of the leases come from the people who ride in the cars of the P. R. T., and that the rate of fare is directly affected by the amount of the payments made to them.

The Public Service Commission, commis sioned by law to regulate the transit system in all its ramifications, cannot perform its full duty unless it can inquire into every element entering into the cost of carrying passengers on the street railroads. If inequitable contracts have been entered into. it must have power to examine those contracts or the theory of trusteeship becomes

It may be argued that the U. G. I. is seeking a modification of its contract with the city through negotiation. But even if

terms of which affect the public, nor blas phemy to demand that those terms be modi-fied.

The lawyers and corporation trustees, who have been arguing to the contrary, are likely to see a great light before many years have passed. It will be when they discover that the public has decided that it has rights superior to those delegated to any creature of the state.

#### BEAUTY AND THE 'QUAKE

THE earthquake-shaken district between the Apennines and the Mediterranean coast is one of the loveliest in all Italy. Messina, fated some years ago to experience one of the most fatal dislocations of the earth's crust in modern annals, was set in a scene of exquisite beauty. St. Pierre, trag-ically smitten by a 'quake and a fire mountain, was justly proud of natural surroundings, unsurpassed in picturesque contour throughout the West Indies.

It is a sinister fact that regions on which nature seems most to have lavished her wealth of physical artistry are the most frequent victims of her deadly whims. The obvious and correct explanation is that the beautifying is the result of previous upbeavals in a volcanic land.

Far in the remote past prodigious ele-mental forces unquestionably agitated the greater part of Italy and shook her into loveliness. In California, if the truth be admitted, a similar operation took place. Sympathy for sufferers from the ungovernable powers which have displayed their might in Italy for centuries is accompanied by the entirely human recognition that there are compensations for scenic tarreness.

### DRIVEN FROM HOME

THE case of Sir Wilfrid Powell, former British consul in this city, who recently moved from England to Italy to escape the high cost of living, will draw attention to a new class of involuntary expatriates that tends to grow rapidly larger.

Sir Wilfrid is British by birth, training and sympathies. But he cannot afford to live on British soil. In Italy the value of his pounds is automatically doubled because of the present low value of Italian money in ternational exchange. An American. trying a similar experiment, would be even better off. His dollar in Italy would almost invariably have a purchasing power three times greater than it would have had before the war. Tourists know all about the pe culiar advantages to them-of existing exchange rates.

But what of the French and Italian people whose money has so declined in purchasing power?

They, of course, are the sufferers. They are paying for the war to ways that Amerieans do not understand. And yet there are people who believe that new and aggressive groups of imperialists on the continent ictually speak in the interest of the people when they babble of new conflicts

## SHIPS WORTH THEIR NAMES

ONE of the most impressive naval programs ever devised is taking practical shape in the completion of contract awards for the great guns to arm the new fleet that will be floated in the latter part of 1923. Pennsylvania firms have their share of the work for the latest commissions, for twelve of the total of 150 sixteen-inch weapons have been given to the Midvale and Bethlehem Steel companies. Outlines of the elaborate new naval policy

have received general indorsement. In the nature of a pleasant surprise is an authoritative announcement of a sane nomenclature. The state rule, traditional and satisfactory, is to be observed regarding the six battleships. The battle cruisers will exemplify the heartening fact that imagination in the navy has not been contaminated by the deadening naming methods of the shipping board. Among the newcomers, each with its historical thrill, will be the Lexington, the Constitution and the United States. hardly needs to be told that a ship called and an engine of majestic power, equipped by the mightiest modern guns. That the

Constellation, the Saratoga, the Ranger, the States will be a monarch in her class name has seldom been used for a major vessel in the navy since the war of 1812 is a rather curious instance of national reserve. A ship so called is not boastful, but dignified, inspiring, consonant with her armed equipment now in the making.

# LAMBERTON KNOWS HOW

TN accepting the pay increase program outlined by the Civil Service Commission for his employes, Sheriff Lamberton sets an excellent example to his fellow department

The Griffenhagen report is scientifically compiled and its recognition of facts may be assumed to be without political bias. That Sheriff Lamberton, a county official, receives it in the spirit in which it was prepared is evidenced in the increase in appropriation which, it is said, he will demand for his department.

Of the \$13,000 additional, \$12,000 will be devoted to the payroll and \$1000 for automobile maintenance. Wasteful superfluities are thus reduced to zero.

By similar methods can salary increases be made in other city bureaus, notably in that of water, concerning which the Civil Service commission has also made important wage recommendations.

The city can afford to pay its employes salaries consonant with current economic conditions. It is the multiplication of useless offices and fancy experiments which is subversive of ordinary justice.

# LIGHT ON THE FERRIES

THE refusal of Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to restore on the Market-Federal street ferry lines the old rate schedule under which the controlling company profited enormously before the recent increase will automatically send the whole question of ferry rates and service in this region up for review by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Nothing better than the outcome of the recent conference between the Pennsylvania officials and the Camden committee could be asked by the people on both sides of the river, because it should fairly and squarely bring out the facts where now much is guesswork.

New light on the conditions of intercity traffic on the Philadelphia ferries and a closer general contemplation of the profits and losses involved, for the operating company and the public respectively, should provide just the sort of stimulus that is needed to master universal support for a bridge of the most modern type between this city and Camden.

The effort of the telephone company to readjust its rates satisfactorily causes one to wonder why the corporation has never sought to get rich quickly by revising the rules that govern party lines and charging the stop-for-nothing talkers by the hour.

When Mr. Blair, testifying before the Senate campaign fund investigating committee, defined "bull" as "expanded truth" he might have added that as such it was only convincing to contracted intelligences.

# THE GOWNSMAN

"Those Wild Young People" "Those Wild Young People
IN THE current number of the Atlantic
I Monthly there is a clever article on
"Those Wild Young People by One of
Them." It is in nature a reply to several
"indignant treatises" "depicting our extravagance, the corruption of our manners,
the futility of our existence, pointed out in
stiff, scared, shocked sentences before a
sympathetic and horrified audience of
fathers, mothers and maiden aunts—but
particularly maiden aunts"; thus writes
"one of them." Evidently he is feeling his
oats, and although the Gownsman cannot
speak with that fine sir of proprietorship of
"my generation" as does this alert, openeyed and sophisticated young man, the
Gownsman's sympathies go out to him and
to his generation in their frankness, in their
folly, in their Philistinism even. From the
beginning there has been friction between
the old birds and the fledglings after their
first flight. We who are of middle life hug
ourselves in our wisdom and think that all
things come by experience. The young, with
impulse and instinct strong within them,
see by a sort of intuition how little we have
really learned; and it irks them to be lectured by those who invoke only memories
and live in the pride of efforts long past. THE current number of the Atlantic

OUR young friend, "one of them," is highly indignant, as well he may be, at the mess which we have made of things in the broken, mutilated world which we are handing down to him and his generation. And he reproduces alike the idealism that could not deliver the goods and the meddling dog-in-the-mangerism which prefers national obloquy to not being able to do the thing itself. "One of them" has seen the nakedness of manking when war brings out the heart to king and to it distributions of the bart to king and to the desired to the country of the nakedness of mankind when war brings out the beast in him, and he is disillusioned at a time in life when you and I were dreaming altruistic dreams. He at least is not to be fooled, but proposes to take the material joys that come to him; more, to go out after them and live his life. He wants the real thing. Disillusioned people always do; as if there were any real things. And he wants it now. The disillusioned are always impa-tient and they sail perilously on uneven tient and they sail perilously on uneven keel. He resents our forethought in ar-ranging to guard his morals by way of prohibition and otherwise in his absence, and reminds us that it "has never been con-tradicted" that at one of The Hague conforences before the war. America stood out in favor of the use of poison gas in warfare. Caunot some one anthoritatively con-tradict this? Or must we bow our heads, already bowed enough, to this further his-toric disgrace?

T IS a bad enough case that "one of them" makes out against us and we have not bettered it since the war. But are wenot bettered it since the war. But are we-that is we of the older generation—wholly to blame? Did we not have in our turn foolish old parents who insisted on admo-nition when what we needed was some understanding of our youth—for we, too, were sometime young? Did we not inherit early Victorianism, which, the Gownsman early Victorianism, which, the Gownsman takes it, means something very prim and snug and awful? Were not we, too, preached to and scolded for our untraditional manners? For the licenses of the cotillon snd the german, for our addiction to cards and tobacco, for potations when potations were not legally a crime, and for our dreadful slang which, resuscitated now, sounds much more antiquated than Chaucer? sounds much more antiquated than Chaucer?
No, no, my boy; you are not the first to
experience life, howsoever your dose of it
has been much more concentrated than was ours. We, too, have lived, if all that is alone life. The only thing which our youth escaped, the fates be praised, was jazz

LET us face the facts; this is a wicked ness and folly are not enfined to any one time of life or to any one generation. Histime of life or to any one generation. History is the tale of one continuous sprinting event between the wrongdoer and the long arm of the law and, for a large part, the hand that tips that arm grasps feebly and most of us escape. What we do not escape is the irrevocability of the effects of our acts upon us. We may tear down our churches and tear up our creeds; we cannot escape our religious and moral obligations. We may throw down the barriers of our conduct, throw reticence, civility and a part conduct, throw reticence, civility and a part of our decency to the winds; it is only we who suffer in the upshot in a slide back-ward on that arduous ascending plane up which man has struggled through the ages from savaging and the beast. By all means has me have no illusions. War has barlet us have no illusions. War has bar-barized every age in which it has been tol-erated; and there is nothing of which mankind—and especially senators—are so tolerant as of war. Only an occasional philosopher seriously tries to end it; and we call him a dreamer and see to it that no parcel of his dreams shall come true. The Gowns-man is no pacifist. In fact, there are times when only the final syllable of that abused word really interests him. But it strikes him to the heart thus to see a paked young soul to the heart thus to see a naked young soul, attributed bare and sent astray without the stripped bare and sent astray without the many accepted ideals—be they wholly true or something false—which have sustained the young in former generations. "One of them" is right, after all, and it is we who are responsible for his lawlessness, his disillusion, the broken idols which lie scattered about him.

TNDEED, each generation is responsible to the next and it could scarcely be other-wise. We who were grown in ante-bellum wise. We who were grown in ante-bellum days will soon go our way, leaving to these "wild young people" their inheritance, buildings and ruins alike. The one hopeful thought which our young iconoclast leaves with us is his recognition, his zeal for work. Carlyle long ago declared that work was worship. The Gownman would humbly suggest in such an august presence that suggest in such as alvation; be it said work is more—work is salvation; be it said without odium theologicum our only salvation. Wherefore let the young folk jazz if that recreates them for the work of the day. Let them be a little wild if they like; it becomes the spirit of youth. And who, after all, are we that we should correct them? They are only slipping a little backward on the arduous plane alluded to above, and it is their destiny, as it was ours to and it is their destiny, as it was ours, to recover themselves and continue the ascent Who knows but that the quickening of their young blood, now at times betrayed in folly, may not lead them upward and further

Russian peasants, by ignoring bol-shevism, are keeping it alive; but, by and by, they will kill it. If Italy catches the Russian madness it will probably demon-strate the futility of bolshevism before the Russian peasentry gets round to it; for Italy cannot live without the products of the outside world, and the first involuntary move of the scourge is to paralyze com-

Young men in the Chicago stockyards, according to reports given out at a current wage hearing, wear silk shirts that sometimes set each owner back not less than \$18. In Washington the heauty parlors once patronized exclusively by women now give up half of their space and attention to men. The dreadful consequences of the war

Young men in the Chicago stockyards.

Insurance underwriters report that 11 000,000 people are hurt in accidents in this country each year, while 105,000 are killed. Speed has its uses. But it costs pretty heavily. "When is a woman old?" asks the Board of Education. The answer is easy. A woman is never old until she loses inter-

st in the movies. The only failure which any political party is ever eager to acknowledge is the failure to collect funds.

There is nothing quite so chilling to self-respecting intelligence as the heat of a political campaign.

The earthquake zone is grimly classi-

RATHER HARD TO PROTECT, EH?

THELAW

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

"Another form, and one quite fairly com-

mon, will cause the patient to show peculiar

twitchings or convulsive movements. There are still others in which the symptoms of

various other diseases are simulated, such as the well-known 'shaking palsy.' Some-

times, when it affects the more or less psychic parts of the brain, the disease may

"From my own observations, I would say

No Cause for Alarm

the resistance of the individual that the

whelming increase of late, but people have just begun to notice the disease which has

caused its recent publicity. There is, by the

has lethargic symptoms very similar to this. The disease which we know in this city is

"It can be treated, the main theory being

to keep the patient mentally and physically quiet and to use drugs to reduce the inflam-mation. The public should be told about

the disease, but there is not the slightest reason in the world for becoming unduly alarmed over it."

A charity guest at one of New York's municipal lodging houses has just died, leav-ing an estate of \$125.000. Here was evi-

dently a man who did not let his right hand know what his left hand stowed away.

What Do You Know?

What two states of the United States have "panhandles"?

2. Who was the most conspicuous and gifted

What was the first name of Huxley, the great English biologist and philosopher?

i. In what terrible flood of modern times were a million people drowned?

When did Hiram Johnson run for the vice presidency?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

According to recent researches the word Dixie is a corruption of the French "dix." ten. Before the Civil War the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana issued \$10 bills which were engraved with the word "dix" on their backs. Louisiana came to be known as the "Land of the Dixies," and the term was later broadened to apply to all of the southland, Arpeggio is an Italian word spenfeles.

ened to apply to all of the southland.

Arpeggio is an italian word signifying "in harp style." The word described a chord in which the notes are struck successively, not sounded together.

It should be pronounced as though were spelled "ar-pedg-ee-o," with the accent on the second syllable.

5. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on April 14, 1865.

Caraway seeds are so called from the ancient province of Caria, Asia Minor, whence they were first imported.

7. The Johnstown flood occurred on May 31, 1889. The loss of life was 2235.

8. George Washington married Martha Custis in 1759.

William J. Bryan ran three times for the presidency.

The story of Joseph and his coat of many colors is to be found in the book of Genesis.

. How does tweed get its name?

What were werewolves in mythology?

What is a "vade mecum"?

8. Who was Palestrina?

What is the welkin?

early advocate of the policy of protec-tion in the United States?

'At any rate, there has been no over

cause peculiar hallucinations.

low, lingering nature

encephal can get to work.

shown no alarming increase.

DR. CHARLES K. MILLS On "Sleeping Sickness"

11.

THE SO-CALLED "sleeping sickness" disease which has been prominently in the news during the last few months has some connection with Spanish influenza and grip, and can generally be found to follow closely after epidemics of the latter, according to Dr. Charles K. Mills, prominent Philadelphia neurologist, who has himself bandled a number of cases of the strange

that this disease, which we loosely call 'sleeping sickness,' is fatal in from 5 per cent to 20 per cent of the cases, whereas the African 'sleeping sickness' is nearly always fatal. In this country, the cases may be fatal. In this country, the cases may be very slight, or they may be of the very Doctor Mills emphasized two points parness" or "endemic encephalitis" as it is called in the scientific world. One is the fact that the disease is not by any means a new one, and the second is that it is not to be "The connection between 'sleeping sick-ness' and influenza is almost certain, al-though there is probably no positive proof. It may be that the influenza poison so reduces confused with the real "sleeping sickness."

which is common only to Africa.
"One of the serious diseases attracting attention here and abroad," declared Doctor Mills, "is that which has for one of its most prominent manifestations a lethargy or somnolence, although, according to its ariety, it has various other symptoms.

"Every neurologist sees a few cases every now and then, and has seen them for years. In my own time, I have seen the most cases since the influenza epi-demic of 1889 and 1890. By the way, with regard to new diseases and the newness of regard to new diseases and the newness of this disease, the old phrase might be em-ployed, 'there is nothing new under the sun,' and sleeping sickness comes in the records as early as the sixteenth cen-Some one in the 1500s spoke about it

being not a new disease—'morbu novus'—and it is not unlikely that curred back in the twelfth dynasty of Egypt. "It seems to recur with, and directly follow, every influenza or grip epidemie; but, we must confess, that it occasionally occurs without such an attack.

Not African Disease

"It is best to speak of it by its pathologi cal name as 'endemic encephalitis,' with such a qualifying statement as 'with leth-argy.' It is not desirable to call it 'sleeping sickness,' despite the fact that it is uccompanied by the accustomed somuolence because, when doctors and pathological biologists refer to 'sleeping sickness' they refer to the well-known disease of Africa, nearly always fatal. occurring over large areas and discovered to be due to the poison-"Just as so some kinds of mosquitoes carry

the malaria germ and spread disease by biting men and animals, so this teetse five carries the germ of the 'sleeping sickness,' and the disease of that name in Africa is now known to be due to one particular form o. germ, the 'trypanazoma,' carried by this whereas the discase occurring here and a England is known not to be produced by this particular form of germ. Just what does cause it has not yet been exactly determined.

"The lethargy in this disease is of a peculiar type in most cases, as the patient is not continuously somnolent or lethargic, but can be aroused temporarily, or can even arouse himself temporarily, only to sink back

"Those interested in tracing the disease know that it may assume various forms, sometimes misleading. The clinical form of the disease is dependent at bottom on the part of the nervous system which is at-tacked by the inflammation coming from the original poison. A great many cases are letnargic because the midbrain is attacked with the inflammatory disease which arrests impressions and stimuli from the outside

"The midbrain, it may be explained, is situated between the spinal cord and the higher regions of the brain and is the place where the various nerve-tracts and centers for cranial nerves are located.

#### Shows Many Forms ... There are other symptoms than lethargy

however, all according to the part of the brain attacked. The disease may attack any of the brain or spinal cord, afflicting it locally or spreading over large areas. It may come as a palsy of the nerves of the head and face, all dependent on just what parts of the brain are inflamed. 'It may come in a form very much like

infantile paralysis, or, on the other hand, it may come, and I have seen such cases, in such a form that the patient exhibits catalepsy, and even insane manifestations.

#### SHORT CUTS Phatach's daughter has nothing on New

**Ethicks** 

11111

Come to think of it, the greatest pessimist in the world is the cynical optimist.

Perhaps the candidates are holding their very best arguments until the

presidential campaign as in a game of Tombstone literature is the work of pessimists who believe that all the good men are dead.

There are as many thrills in the present

It would appear that the sanctity of a public utility contract depends entirely on

whose ox is gored. a Follette has lost Wisconsin

congratulations for the state are withheld until Wisconsin has lost La Follette. Judging by the number of investigating committees in existence, the sovereign cities are considers himselt monarca of all he

That Italy should be the victim of earthquakes and bolahevism seems to clinch the old-time assertion that misfortunes never come singly.

While there is no wild scramble to adopt the baby bond, there is no reason to suppose that the little protege of the schools will be hemcless. pretty well scattered over the earth's surface, and, let me say right here, it has

The United States special livestock com-missioner to Argentina is a commercial dip-lomat with powers that may eventually reach the American dinner table. One of the most wholesome things that can happen to a man is for him to discover, when he returns from his vacation that no body knew he had been away.

"It pays to wait for the right man," says a Baltimore spinster of seventy who has just married. "Tis a course, at least. characterized by more patience than progeny.

Banking commissions for floating rail-road bonds have risen from half of 1 per cent to 3½ per cent. Beer, it will be re-membered, traveled exactly the same road but in the opposite direction.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington has on display Austrian paper suits retailing at fifteen cents a suit. American money. A shave and a suit of that kind would make a man feel

The League of Women Voters has recommended to the county commissioners that better places than cigar stores and barber shops be used as voting places. Why not substitute millinery stores and ice cream parlors?—a frivolous suggestion, by the way, which in no way ignores the evils the ladies wish to correct.

Brooklyn street-car men say they are striking for the right to arbitrate guaranteed them by the company in August, 1919. Competent legal authority now declares that this right was nullified by a supersedius contract entered into in December, 1919. The possibility that a strike which has already caused loss of life and damage to premerly is whells due to a misunderstandproperty is wholly due to a misunderstanding is another excellent reason for the establishment of an industrial court—which this paper persistently advocated long be-fore the idea met with general favor.

There has been some question how women voters shall give occupational de-scription of themselves when they are engaged in no gainful work and cannot be correctly classed as housekeepers. This last inhibition applies particularly to the wealthy woman who employs a housekeeper to manage her servants. It is true that she might use the abbreviation "gent." affired to the names of some male voters; since "gent." might well stand for gentlewomans well as gentleman; but there are diplo-

accent on the second syllable.

Of Ludwig Holberg, the celebrated and prolific Scandinavian poet, novelist, historian and playwright, it has been said that he "found Denmark without books and he wrote a library for her."

"Rasmus Montanus" is among the beef of his comedies. His dates are 1684-1754. He was born in Bergen, Norway, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in as well as gentleman; but there are diplomatic objections of a social nature to the use of the word in this connection—the same objections, though somewhat modified, that make "lady" undesirable on assessment and "Home keeper" as a term that might meet whe need of the hour. "Home keeper" is a term that might meet when that might fitly be applied to most women, and it is one which all women should be proud to have applied to them.