Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 16, 1921 AMATEURISM BY THE JOBBERS

TF MR. WEGLEIN'S suggestion that the ordinance containing the million dellar item for the Palace of Justice be withdrawn from the Mayor's hands is made in good

faith, it is difficult to see why the idea should

be complicated with inquiry into the status

of the Public Library and the Art Museum No mystery surrounds these undertakings. The museum is in charge of the commission ers of Fairmount Park, while the construc-tion of the library is supervised by the De-partment of Public Works. The plans are

specific and available and the operations are proceeding strictly in neverdance with a frank and definite program. As an attempt to confuse the issue, the move arged by the president of Council to extricate the lobbers from an embarrassing situation by assuming that equal discredit attaches to other Parkway enterprises is lam atably uninspired. There is no finesse

in such tacties, and it is laughable to imagine that the Mayor or any other opponent of the Munic pal Coast scheme could for a moment be delinted by clamsiness so obvious. The dream palace case stands disgracfully on its own demerits. Emphatically the best way to high; it is to reject all super-fluities and to force a showdown directly on

A GREAT CITIZEN

the matter in hand.

WE PHILADELPHIANS are so familiar with the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell and what he has done in this city that we are accustomed to take him as a matter of course. His fame outside of the city, how-ever, is so great that he is welcomed with enthusiasm whenever he appears in other communities.

We remind surselves percedently, howgratulate him. One of those occusious was last night, when the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth was observed by his admirers and friends. He deserves all that was said of him, for he is one of the greatest citizens not only of Philadelphia, but of the United States.

GEORGE WINDSOR SPEAKS

TOHE restraint and solver conventionality which usually characterize coval addresses from the Birtish throne are contained in King George's special to both Parliament.

phrasodogy, It is George Windson rather than "George V by the Grace of God. Great Britain and leclared and of the British Dominions Bersell the Sens King. Defender of the Enish, Emperor of India. who interprets in his address the significant phrase, "four fellow eitherns." The form ing to American providential standards.

"Ourself" and "we." Lawerer, have canished. They are the property, taxedry and ineffective energis, of William Hohenzellers, of Doorn. What now it ist he his second of Cousin George, horswearer of inflate verbal nomp: Many kings have departed. Those

executors of the popular will. The world is either redlag or balancing fred in all and intelligent progress Its all in the

A GOOD WAY OUT

THE 8 sering a non-board goorganizar. those welfing to rive the colorations. Phianteliacus

the past book of the power of the makes to Pirtcharga as only to the Pirtcharga as only to the past part and the east a corpus of the past as the past to the large and the east to the large and the past to the large and the large and

piring event to a sure. No same is to be paid and it is related that their pirits of perof chosen discression-limits will ten and

ISLES THAT LONG FOR US

A MERICAN aspirations in the Aziro- in September show a septim p Presch political Democratic Noty-le Will be the net. Hoves that the United State - e.k. is quire a naval loss at 1's us. I was the ambilions is not allog their surpus ng

procedure is in the Instantia making. The since Ponth December was as the are Albert inhabitants of the Assert half having the os the key to insular prespective

Portugal renearly 1000 units regroups of Islands on the globe has been seen offic and indifferent. Axoreans in large tells tales which these newcomers, a vigorous and the fullest possible use of its resources in desirable race, tell of opportunities and sme

cass haunt the home-dwellers on St.

Michaels, Angea, Fayal, Terceira, Pico and

Recalling how the Porto Ricans one onged for American rule and in what a ritical spirit they now accept it, there is cant probability that this nation is hunger ing for more island possessions. It is not he policy of the United States in this matter which should concern the French press, but rather the fancy picture of American necro-

mancy entertained by the Azoreans. It will be years before they forget the prodigality with which the fleet crews spent the milre's in the fat days when Penta Delgada and Horta momentarily assumed netropolitan airs.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE TOO MUCH

Mr. Hoover Shrewdly Points Out That the More We Make the More We Consume

THE members of the Federation of Engi-A neering Societies evidently knew what they were doing when they elected Herbert Hoover as their president.

They perceived the economic crisis through which the nation is passing. They were aware of some of its causes and they knew low the country could be guided through its economic perils. Consequently in a fine public spirit they united their societies of experts in a federation and summoned Mr. Houser to its head.

of industry. It is possible for them to assist the managers in the solution of their problems, if the managers will only take the advice which they are ready to offer. The souncil of the federation has already organized a preliminary survey of some of the weaknesses in our system of production, and It will make a report in the course of time. In his address before the council at its neeting in Syracuse this week Mr. Hoover

These engineers are in touch with all forms

pointed out some of the weaknesses. His remarks deserve the attention of imsiness men as well as of Congress and the State Legislatures, not because he said anything new or strange, but because he is the spokesman for a group of experts who have set out to apply to existing conditions old and established principles. Mr. Hoover Inid down the general propo-

sition that the chief source of economic waste s underproduction; that is, failure to us the resources of the nation to their full This is the chief trouble now The country is training from 30 to 40 per cent below its enpacity.

Overproduction is impossible, said he. tatement which many will be inclined to dispute until they discover what he means by it. He insists that it is impossible for the antion to produce too much.

If there is a surplus in one line above that which can be consumed, then part of the labor employed in that line must be diverted to another line or the censulaing power of the nution must be developed. Civilization has progressed through the

efforts of men who have made necessities out of luxuries through the success of a campaign to develop the raste of the people and to increase their earning power so that they can gratify that taste. The automobile, the telephone, the phonegraph were some furures even for the rich

They are now luxurles only for the poor, When labor is productively employed to its full expanity there is no limit to its consoming power save that fixed by its pro-Mr. Hoover, therefore, has set out to

summarise those conditions which that the power of production in the hope that they may be cared to the profit of every one.

He reminded the engineers in his madence that our transportation facilities are in-adequate for our normal productivity, that we are inadequately boosed and insuffilearly equipped with public roads and pubsupply needs reconstruction and that our waterways no dexpansion.

Yet in spite of the demand for expansion the streets are filled with little men."

One inefficient organization is illustrated

adustry as a case in today, an industry in thich the men are employed only 70 per me of a our three

wild edges a large number of men when all be engaged to converting some layer outred coul prime of motits; although, as Mr. Hower same both producer and conmer of anthrasite weeks be on a souther orses than they are today.

of course, is referred to the economic the occasioned in strikes and inchmits, The only way to avoid these is through a serganization of the whole employment ting-Tip, or Mr. Hower's opinion.
The old relation between employer and

to test wintled has been voltagened the man the executation of industry and the growth quantity product of:
A new relation extend in x-t, blished with

or enrolat study of mill to vietnest. In the he parine both employers and suppressiones approunds the problem in the rest spent

unreard. The endings into a mis or

the magnetic of surjection legion first of the gone of estimations.

To compare legislates at softin matrix massless support of the rights and some B process has

rary or set to be related to the set to be a sense little of the sense of the ball of the set to be a sense of the sense of t A the product of the Following of En elimetring State-ties by his aircraft beginn to

have be inserted when he volunteered to

percent of community he would be in a postproductive industry with the least possible waste, and he would have the co-operation I the squawk of a saxophone.

of the one or two hundred thousand engi-

neers who are now following his lead in heir own federation. The appointment might not please the soliticians, but it would gratify the general public more than the appointment of any ther man whom Mr. Harding can call to his

GOOD-BY, "DOC" AND "PROF"! IN A sense, the professors of fiddling, xylophony, juzz, pugilistics, ventriloquism and magic are on the eve of victory. The field has been yielded them by an oranization just formed at the University of Virginia and committed to the role of honor

ing custom in the breach. It is the avowed purpose of the Society for the Rationalization of the Title of Doctor o conserve that ascription for graduate physicians alone and to urge the abandonment of "professor" by all scholastic educators. Custom has made of it a property of easiness.

Professors of Babylonian cunciforms are doubtful of kinship with "professors" in command of jazz orchestras. The growing rarity of plain "mister" is seductive.

When every one is somebody, then no one's anybody," exclaimed a penetrating English philosopher, College professors evidently realize this keenly. That they are not pessimists, however, and are not without opes of distinction is seen in their advocacy of a term now of a chaste and elegant

But that the usurpers of the stage, the ide-show and the dance will accept this back-handed rebuke meekly is by no means inevitable. "Mister" may be popularized nnew. In that case the school men may seek surease from competition in the simple grandeur of "The," occasionally seen in all its majesty in tribal terms like The O'Connor and The McNab.

PICKLED

THE bill providing for a legislative inves-I tigation of the coal situation has been eferred to what is popularly known as the ickling committee of the Senate. It is usually impossible to get any bill out of that committee when once put in its

Whether this rule will prevail this year will depend on the popular demand for an nquiry into the admitted abuses in the proaction and distribution and pricing of coal. If the people are willing to submit in silence to further abuses, nothing more will be heard of the measure.

is doubtless the unanimous opinion of Judge Landis and Supreme Arbiter Landis that the reason no man can serve two masters is that sooner or later one of the masters is going to make a kick. He probably wonders just why he deducted the amount of his federal salary from the amount offered by the baseball magnates before as cepting the lob. It was a sacrifice hit that brought nobody to the plate. We cannot believe that there is any great grief at the plight of an eminent jurist in the hearts of the members of a certain well-known cor poration that long ago was ordered to pay the largest fine ever recorded. It may be they always hoped be would muff the bull. equitted a bank clerk, alleging that his imployers were responsible for his peculations by failure to pay him a living wage, the put a low price on honesty. In externation it may be urged that his heart spoke rather than his head. He pulled a bone. Though he may reign in the hearts of the baseball faus. Senator Dial and Representative Welty insist upon calling him to a federal account. Game called on account

John Hays Hammond has voiced ideas concerning immigration which, while not new, are so timely and so clearly and lucidly presented as to deserve carnest considera-tion. He favors the plan of Commissioner Caminetti of examining each emigrant in his native environment – a number of Ellis islands abroad instead of but one in New York harbor—and advocates the scientific distribution of immigrants admitted. Most important of all is his suggestion that a national immigration commission be given a certain degree of discretionary power to restrict immigration during periods of unem-playment and to be lenient in interpreting admission qualifications when there is sharp step to putting Uncle am on the basis of an employer of labor who only admits into his workshop those whom he can imme-

The uniter of Hoopestown, Ill., get- a salary of lifty cents a year, and a movement is on foot to pay him \$8 a week. But, of early nothing may come of it. There are public spirited men in the town who are destine against this shameful waste of public money. They point with pride to the gainst the move to deprive him of the right

Volva has undertaken to parity New He evidently doesn't taink much of the ich Dowle did eighteen years ago. The as gravity. He is anticipating press reports of the meetings. He objects to smokers. That his privilege. They object to Voliva, He says the earth is flat. We venture the He sack the earth is not.

200 se that it is no flatter than the result of historicital will be.

The country is unable to afford more a mod field sympathy to the New York noing men who are said to be shocked at federal twelve-day quarantine to fight our federal twelve-day quarantine to seeinger mongonienced than that a typics cootle Todal all the comforts of honor better regrestable though it be, that that the coun-

The enemployed of Sydney, N S W mobiled the governor min stormed the run down by an automobile and a injured run amuch and bit every in glat. Both theid are althe in blindness, foolishness and inoctable Some or later well be note into a of a abilitying industry and do away the possibility of anomalovment of nor

The Massachuser's Lexislature loss is decided to refrata from caneting a law ming the height of heer, on tenneting a may ring the height of heer, on temper's shoes, in Massachusetts Ostropathor Society, high furthered the bill, may have wisdom on side in so far as the heats are concerned, to attempt to invoke the law in the mat-c is near for farce comedy rather than for

Provident Wilson has been called an east who desired to rob the United States Sciute of some of its jast powers. Indirect offers of the Schale foreign relations committee to get control of basics of these indicate that the pendal in is swinging and that Congres will do its loss to take the chief

The ex-kaber is quoted as saying that a sword of period was strain out of his pais by his best friends. Perhaps be meant if a phase of sword stiple to the reals in place of sword study to his hand call a place of sword study to his hand after his friend the cache had bested him, or, maying is way in the decreming fash-pen, merely endeavoung to prove the wisdom of being foodably or in falls of being wise.

From Pittsburgh comes the story of a

From Physical receives the story of a church filled for the dissitution in fifteen tears because of new pulper advertising. There is nothing surprising in the fact. A good at will fill any cloud; but it will require a good preacher and a good service to keep it full. An ad draws attention to good goods; The Yander trong to the to a lazy jaw.

says the professor of higher at Wellesiey College. The Yankov lower law, he says, falls to full far mough in articulating. We take it that if the lazy has obeyen jazzy law, falls far on agh and shimmles a triffe the twong will disappear and be replaced by

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Grievousness of Social Life, Where There is a Plenty of Talk, Much Cackie, Gobble and Quack and but Little Conversation

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AFTER a peculiarly stupid luncheon the to what she called "rest her face" before she took up the white man's burden at a ten at which she had been asked to pour chocolate. She said she felt obliged to con-fess that both for herself and for those she unched and "ten-ed" with conversation was

a lost art.
"We eackled at lunch and we will gob-ble, gobble at ten and at dinner we will quack, quack, but there will be no good talk, there isn't any. And since the Irwins have died there is nowhere any one can I am glad I knew the Irwins-Miss

Agnes and Miss Sophy—for many reasons, and perhaps most of all, because they made one aware what good talk was. It was not that they talked superlatively or talked much; it was that they understood and practiced the agreeable art of conversation to perfection. They stimulated conversation and kept it within a pleasant compass, and that, too, without a touch of professional-ism or masterfulness. Neither sister was one to endure either fools or bores gladly; Agnes was harder on toores and Miss Agnes was harder on fools. Each had her own amused way of eliminating fools and bores, but it was not easy to be foolish or egotistical in their atmosphere. One felt natural and simple and at the same time keen and observant. keen and observant. As their range was very wide and their knowledge of people very wide and their knowledge of people quite first-hand, it was also easy to get beyond one's depth with them. I sometimes thought, when I was with them, of what an old darky I knew said of her colored prencher: that he 'alladed to more things than he done had 'sperience of.'

VOU were sometimes so eager to have an Y opinion because they had such thoughtful ones that you made one up on the spot, "thought on your feet," as some of the extension lecturers are accused of doing.

What made them great teachers—for they were that, though they never drilled their pupils through examinations with any inward or outward absertly, never asked all the questions in the book or eared for all your answers; never, in fact, made the test of getting you into college the test of their success with your mind-what made them brilliant and compelling teachers was that they brought your mind on tiptoc to meet their minds. They never talked down meet their minds. They never talked down to you. As for standards—they took you casually until you failed in manners or in common sense, when you were brought face to face with what was expected of you with a firsh of Irish temper that you never for-got and sometimes never forgave; but you learned your lesson that day in manners or in common sense and years later showed your appreciation of it by teaching it with the same accent on the essentials to some other child who was careless or ignorant of

A FTER all, to the girls who are eventually to be the women in this town who bring the gracious things of life-music, hospitality, loving kindness-who make art possible by supporting it, who believe in the value and charm of backgrounds and fore grounds for any beautiful possession, and who have leisure from the mere act of living to see that there is more abundant life for others—such girls do not so much need to pass a college examination as to have the vistas of the life they are to follow opened to their careless young eyes. And no one can do that with the same effectiveess who has not communiced the gracious

things of life by possessing them. I think so many teachers of girls fail where the Irwins succeeded because in their eagerness in preparing them for college they have overlooked preparing them for life estecially for the immensely varied and responsible life an ordinary woman with social obligations has to live. Earning your living as a teacher or a private secretary or a business woman is simple, compared to accepting the duties of the wife of a rich man. Being your own mald of all work endoes not touch, physically or mentally, the strain of being a community woman of all work. Brightening up the corner where you are is one thing, but brightening up the ity where you are is quite mother

WHAT the Irwins did and one has only to look at the alumine to prove it - was to educate leaders. Their peculiar talent was to give the girls who went to that chool on the Lancey place taste to even tunlly choose essentials. That is what they tially good in music, in act, in letters, in showing mercy, in dealing justly, in man-ners and social intercourse.

This all comes back to me today with very clear vision because of a proposition but up by the trustees of the school which the Irwins left when Miss Sophy Irwin died in 1915, to place the institution on a permanent basis by raising an endowment fund by an appeal to the almoune. This fund is to be used for the parchase of the orig-inal house in which the school has been for so many years and the one next to it and also for the refitting of both houses for the 250 pupils and tenging that now overcrowd the old quarters. The uncount to be raised, \$100,000, seems a possible sum, and the provisions for its eventual return to the to function are wise and practical. present hands of the school, Miss Natt and Miss Laws, and the trusters who control its management are worthy of the trust. The standing of the school is very fine. much of the tradition has been carried on. so far as the type of garl goes. None of the prestige has been lost. It is still the the prestige has most distinguished private a load in the rown and it deserves its rejentation outside the city and the state on asset in the life of Philadelphia to disre-gard or to full to support.

\$200,000 for the tensioning of refired tenchers. It is to be loosed that the case reachers. It is to be boosed that the case and grateful response in that affair will be duplicated in this. For a though the per-petuating of the school that still hears their does do honer to the north that they car esting lives, the work of teaching young girls how to think, how to express themdives in speech and in act, honorably and

Anti-Tobacco Talk

In Tennessee the full repealing the net for-bidding the sub of cigarettes passed the Sen-ate on January 26 and was signed by Gov-ernor Taylor. The United States Senate resently refused to make sanding in governpent buildings illegat. In Topeka, Kan., apital Post No. I of the American Legion. is planning to introduce through a logislative committee a bill precising for the repeal of such parts of the pre-mt anti-eigenetic law. ns upply to the side of egapeties to adults. These would seem to be discouraging items to the references but to Charles G. Pense, president of the Nonamolors' Protective Longues of Anatha, as they are only penperary setbodies. To quote De Pense, who

he is setlined, but there are only temporary. There is not the sens force working for this as there was an unseen force working for prohibition of the making and sale of alcohole. There is very little moral force and actividual action, though of course all these seniors have definite legis-lative work as their scattral purpose.

"Nicotine is far more injurious than alco-lant. While the effects of alcohol are imme-

diate, resulting in inchrictly, the results of tolateen are less immediately distressing, but far more deleterious. Tobacco is many times why any of the world that smokes is still plive it is difficult to tell, after talking with "OW'S THAT?"



Speaking on the question of unemployment, the king referred to "hundreds of our fellow citizens," instead of employing the usual phrase, "my subjects"

the ferner: the men have gradually ma-unwittingly come to expect it. Could no

to bear to develop among them not only a

spir't of submission to periodic examina-tions but an interest so active that men might come to request them?"

THE DEAD

OH, LUCKY buddles :- you we left be-

The flag you loved floats o'er your crosses white!

Your hannes, and where you fell are writ-

And in your native land, neross the sens,

But we, who did not die we are the dead!

The men who cheered us on the Avenue.

For us, the changer now has aired away;

For us, no longer, even speinter's ink! and we've limbless here, or sightless there

Post glasts of men who did not die and think!

We trouble men, perhaps, and bount their dreams? "Prop fellows? something really should

A sharing?" they tell each other every day. Yet no man seems to make our cause his own?

So we fire herical from the sight of facts, And we be helpless here, pair broken sticks. While they who cheered, now pass, forget-ful in:

And Congress place the game of politics,

We cave you the graves wherein you lie!

Resette Mercler Monigomery, in the New

CONCLUDE JUGO-SLAV RELIEF

She to the improved conditions in Jugo. Shavia and to the formation of a government relief organization there, we Jugo Shav re-lief societies in America have recently an-

lief societies in America large recently in-nounced their discontinuation. The Ameri-can Jugo Slay Rebet, with its headquarters in New York city, cheed its basis Decem-ber II, and the Jugo Suy Relief of Chicago

is now wending up its affairs.

The American Jugo Sine Relief to op-

erated closely with the American Relief Ad-ministration and contributed more than \$379,000 of the \$1,617,000 expended by

that organization in feeding and clothing the children of Lago Shvin. All of this money was randed directly to relief work.

the minimistrative expenses being paid from funds donated for that expectal partners.

In addition to these contributions to the American Relief Administration, more than

American be deficiting and a large quantity of forty time of rhithing and a large quantity of quilts, surgical dressings and wool yarn were sent to the hospitals and destitute people of

Jugo-Slavin, and \$1188 was given to the American Friends service committee to has

The jerrieuse of the Jugo Slav Relief of Cla-

The purpose of the Jugo-Shay Relief of Cur-enge was somewhat different. It underlook principally, to deliver purchages from half yidnals in this country to their relatives in Jugo-Shyin, but it also extended about \$25,000 of its contributions in signales to be distributed among the most needs sufferen-and \$6000 was contributed to relief accieties to have Shein. The need called accieties

in Jugo Slavia. The total value of natural delivered in Europe exceeded \$250,000, 16,000 large boxes being accepted for trans-

Before the Bust

peak, anyway.

But old we may you who fought and fell,

For we we me but glassis that trouble men We, the archarged dead who did not die

Yes, we are ghosts, who taggets trouble

And weigh to see us unfined but home ugain!

Arise memorials of fretted stone?

Your deeds of valor to the world are

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. H. R. M. LANDIS On Periodic Medical Examinations

TF EVERYBODY went to a doctor twice a year to be examined, many serious illnesses might be avoided, according to Dr. H. R. M. Landis, of the State Department of Health and director of the clinical and sociological departments of the Henry Phipps Institute. "Keeping well enough and keeping entirely well are two absolutely different things." he said.

"Many think because they mininge to keep out of bed and attend to their daily work that they are all right Landis. "It is not at all unusual to hear a patient remark, 'Oh, I have not missed a day in years. I am always tine, only now I am suddenly confronted with the problem of having to stop work altogether been I seem to have broken down completely

*People appreciate neute illnesses readile enough. They are quick to comprehend an epidemic like the influenza epidemic of two or three years age. They immediately become panic-stricken and are most eager to adopt any preventive measures known. But the slow, insidious diseases that bit by bit impair the efficiency are prove to be overholded altogether, "This was foreldly brought to our notice

recently in an examination of the police and firemen of this city which the Phippe-Institute conducted at City Hall. Admittedly, these are a selected group of neurostice above than below the average in physical standards. But of the entire group of policemen, for instance, at least 8,2 ner cent were discovered with major defeed and 12 per cent with suspected maladies One of the most striking facts was that out of the fifty-five cases of diabetes en-countered twenty-five were discovered for the first time and these were entirely un-suspected by the patients themselves. Plea for Early Diagnosis "In an article on dialectes lately published a strong plea for early diagnosis i-made. It states that real headway against the rayages of a disease begins with its

prevention rather than with its treatment for the results, if less striking and inmediate, are more sure and important. Since in the United States, as recently as 1915, the narroal death rate from dialoces nione was eighteen per one hundred thou-sand living persons, the detection and care of the disease in its incipiency become im-

'In the early stages there is as much possibility of preventing chronic diseases as there is in preventing nearly infectious dis-cases. The prevention of the former is less spectacular, perlaps, but equally if not more necessary. Many adments could be deferred for years if diagnosed in time. It is frequently possible to prevent their necessiting at all theorem an early recognition their symptoms.
"True, this idea of preventive work i

not new; it has been evolving for some lifty or sixty years at least. But thin is not or sixty years at beast. But then is not under in hear or a day, and, to use a favorite expression of advertising men, they have no be sold these claus. Health role enter, and doctors and social workers must literally force these things home.

"For example, in the industrial field many an employer is manuscrime hear consity for regular health examinations for his employes long before the workman him-self is willing to accode to the theory. Mosmodern employers realize that the well-being of the individuals of his fewerenests favor ably on his organization by preventing los of time, making for increased efficiency and in innumerable other wats. But the work-man has the idea that his bess if foisting this scheme on him to prevent his getting iob or his holding on to it or his heing in line for a ruler. In thoughts of the present he trunkly loses sight of plans for He neglects cuttrels to tak mate and continuous carning power is af-fected most seriously by his physical con-dition. A cough of today, if neglected repentedly, may easily develop into a pul-monary interculosis of tomorrow; a perpetual crankings and inability to get along of a mental breakdown or some other patho-

Profit Accrues to Employes

"If these men would only be convinced that the profit of health examinations accures to their credit us much as to the gain of their employers! A man will submit

The Bergdoll pot o' gold is still a-billa. Wonder if Old Man Winter has swert off snow during Lent?

Shorn of frills, the Harding telegram a Lodge and Mondell read, "Get busy more easily by far to an entrance examina Yes. Sophronia, there were drydeck in existence long before prohibition became, so to speak, effective. tion than to a periodic examination after he is employed.

SHORT CUTS

The larger corporations have demanded Politicians have now decided that the attroduction of the underworld bill was worst conscious education be brought

than wicked; it was foolish.

"I'll say plenty when the time comes," says Judge Landis. Has maybody bea charging the judge with unseemly reticence!

Incidentally, it will be noted that these who hand on to their Liberty Bonds are not worrying because they have been below par. It strikes me as rather old, remarks

Demosthenes McGinnis, that the problem I can most rendily solve are invariably that of the other fellow. Glib talk of the next war takes m

cognizance of the fact that the people we led to the belief that the last war was belt fought to end war. It is wise appreciation of changed on

ditions that prompted George V in his specto Parliament to speak of "our fellow till zens" instead of "my subjects."

Gentle query modestly put to simple advocates of a soft peace: How is Europe going to pay America what it owes if Ge-

It's weary waiting the gamblers at baving in the Twelfth district. The word from Harrisburg is long in coming. To word expected is "Go!" But it may be

The allowance of \$55000 for army pigessis not enough, says Major General Squitt and asks for an appropriation of \$35.00 Throwing money to the birds, he says is

What Do You Know?

effect, is true economy.

QUIZ

Wind is the middle mane of John D Buckefeller? What is the title of the head of the lead of the

tion of the United States? What is the difference between specific tion and peculation. What is meant by saying that a ship last built prattigue?

What is a mival holiday? Where was the Land of thehen?

In what part of Denmark is the so of Shukespeaches "Hand: t' lab!" In what concury did the Pune Wars W tween Home and Carthag, occur

Answers to Yesterday's Quit

Two European capitats located on sign are London on the island of G Heitam, and Coo minge, site partly on the island of Scient lately on the island of Amager. A facta is an ancient Persian turban will excet by the king, depressed by other. It is also the pope's diadem or acorganiental coronel The word should be pronounced with the first 'a sounded as in alc or as a arm and the necest on the second of table.

Ising Arthur, the legendary British man arch, is said to have fixed in the stall century A. D. Denis Itiderot was a combrated Fish philosopher and writer. His dates of

1713-1781 A palanquin is a covered litter for et in India and the East, carried usually by four or six men.

traineds is a riche or chamber in the state of the director state of the director of the Kiram Bounding a minustration of the Kiram Boundings a minustration of the state of t There the second principal god of the nuclear Scanding value, was the god of thurster.

Lavi, P. Morton was Vice President unit Benjamin Harrison.

to Monarday is the custom of having and one husband at a time. The work from the tireck, "monon," one, as "aner," "andros," man,

The Cost of Living-Well, I got to piker