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Philadelphia, Friday, July 29, 1921

MURKY WHITEWASH!

THE report with which a committee in Council yesterday presumed to dispose of the scandal created by reports of solicitation and bribery involving Councilman Limeburner, A. B. Schmidt, of the Senra-Roesuck Company, and a scheme for a trolley line on the Roosevelt boulevard will be read generally with disgust and derision.

The committee found nothing to suggest wrongdoing on the part of anybody, found nothing to reflect on the honor of any individual member. Why, then, did it not do the simple and rational thing and have Mr. Schmidt, who set the rumors in circulation, return to dispel them? The departure of Schmidt had a disagreeable suggestion of flight.

Councilman Roper was an honorable exception in the committee of investigation. He not only refused to sign the whitewash report. He publicly stated his belief that be and the other members of the committee were lax and even dereliet in their failure to clear the whole question up while

they were about it.
Mr. Roper implied that many things which the public ought to know will never be told. me day or other, in another burst of frankness, he may tell the people why he didn't press the business to a conclusion. force light into places where it was needed or, at least, present a minority report, as he had a perfect right to do.

UNCLE DAVE AT EIGHTY-TWO

UNCLE DAVE LANE'S characterization of Mayor Moore as "a dead duck" surprised no one who knows The Sage, Wasn't Uncle Dave celebrating his birthday in the historic manner by saying the most unpleasant thing he could think of about the political opponents whom he and his friends fear most? A man who can be aggressive at eighty-two is not to be sneezed at. Uncle Dave has an interesting side to his character. And what he says of men and politics and the future doesn't greatly matter. We have heard it all before. It is all true of the Lanes and their followers. But there is an increasing number of people of whom-It is not true. But The Sage doesn't know the rising generation. He sees it only through a mist.

Uncle Dave is not a lowbrow. He has read rather widely and he has lived long. has the great virtue of consistency. It is his belief that the average voter is a pretty low sort of being who, left to himself, without Vares and Penroses and Lanes to look after him and lead him by the hand. would soon run the country to the dogs. And he believes, too, that there are few people gifted with the quality of mind that enables men to vote and think unselfishly and for the good of the community rather than for their own immediate profit. Like any good feudalist, Uncle Dave regards his followers with tolerance and even with dislike. They are the rabble. They are nothing but the mechanism with which a leader works out his own will. Naturally, the Sage sneers at any movement of reform based upon a belief in the intelligence and decency of the average man.

No. There is no nonsense in your Uncle Dave. And there is one great virtue in him. He is not a hypocrite. He doesn't believe in the democratic theory or in the of the ballot. And he never pretended to believe in either

POLITICS IN WARD DIVISION

DISSATISFACTION over the commis sion's recommendation for dividing the Twenty-second Ward is not surprising. Germantown citizens justly complain that the commission was not impartial, as one member at least was committed to division of the ward before any testimony was taken.

The Court is asked to set aside the report and to appoint a new commission to consider the matter. This may be the best way out of the

muddle so far as the Twenty-second Ward is concerned. But it does not touch upon the larger question of a revision of the ward boundaries in the whole city. The ward is the basis of representation

in the political committees, and it is little more than that at the present time. So long as there are wards with fewer than 1000 voters along with wards with 8000 and 10.000 voters there is no fair representation of the voting strength of the city in the

This makes it easy for the lenders who control the little wards to force their will upon the rest of the city. Of course, the iticians are opposed to any change which will decrease their power.

As a matter of fact, the real reason for dividing the Twenty-second Ward is to make a separate ward of that part of the district in which the supporters of the contractor regime live, so as to strengthen con-tractor control of the Republican City Committee. If this plan were accompanied by a plan to combine two or three of the little wards into one there would be some justification for it. But the contracto. politicians merely wish to retain all the wer they now have and to increase it as

CONGRESSIONAL DISCOURTESY CONCERNING an unimpendable his-

*h' as possible.

erved Mark Twain, "but there is nothing

And, but for its familiarity and age, there a nothing ethically the matter with the sentiment expressed by Senator Jones, of Washington, in reference to the proposed nvestigation" by five of his confreres of American administration of Haiti and into Domingo, "Some Senators," asserts s unterrified champion of obvious truths. Il get a nice trip and nothing else will

here are forms of courtesy which are asionally due even at the expense of the ion. It is unkind, even envious, for or Jones to be so frank. After the

man annually plunges the national capital the tropic breezes and West Indian trade winds must inevitably be gracious and refreshing.

Critics of the proposed commission should remember that its senatorial denunciator hails from a Northwest Pacific State, where the mercury is habitually well-mannered and that a fat roll of mileage is at his com-

MAYOR MOORE'S VETO KILLS THE GAS-GRAB ORDINANCE

His Message Pulverizes the Project by the Weight of Irresistible

Logic MAYOR MOORE with courage has risen to the occasion and protected the interests of the people by vetoing the Hall gas-grab ordinance.

There was never any justification for that ordinance save a desire to go to the relief of a rich corporation that professed to be in financial straits. It was drawn without any consideration of the great mass of facts presented in the report of the Gas Commission.

The gas company said it needed more money, and Councilman Hall thereupon proposed to give it twenty-five cents more for every thousand feet of gas that it sold and to charge the people ten cents more.

There was no attempt to find out whether this was too much or too little to meet the needs of the situation. It was nothing but a guess.

The Mayor in his veto message shows that it was only a guess. He points out in detail the numerous findings of fact in the Gas Commission report which were ignored in drafting the Hall ordinance and the numerous recommendations which were dismissed without consideration.

His summary of the commission report will bring it to the attention of the general public for the first time in such shape that it can be understood. And when he announces that he bases his disapproval of the ordinance on its failure to meet the needs of the situation as disclosed by the experts who made the report, he will carry the publie with him because he has unequivocally stated the ground on which he stands.

When he says that the ordinance "is not in the interest of the city or of the consumers of gas," and backs the statement with indisputable facts, his position is unassallable.

But he goes further than this when he intimates that the Hall ordinance, instead of being a temporary arrangement, might "for political or economic reasons" be renewed from year to year, and that the negotiation of a new lease might be postponed indefinitely so long as the gas company was getting so generous a gift from the city.

That gift, he points out, would not be merely an increase of \$4,000,000 a year in gross returns, but, with the savings made by the substitution of the British thermal unit for the candle-power unit, it would amount to \$5,150,000 a year over the gross income during the last candle-power year, while it would decrease the revenue of the city by between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

The detailed exhibit of the financial condition of the gas company justifies the Mayor's conclusion that the company can carry on its business and perform its existing contract until a new agreement can be reached on the general lines suggested by the Gas Commission.

It is only logical, therefore, for him to lay the injunction upon Council to make the necessary arrangements without delay for only provide for the protection of the property rights of the city in the gas plant, but which shall fix an equitable price for gas, a price subject to tavision downward as well as upward from time to time as conditions change. Nothing less will properly protect the public-taxpayers and consumers alike,

This veto is one of the most wholesome things that has happened in this city in a long time. It demonstrates that there is in the office of the Mayor a man who is loyal first of all to the interests of the people. He has stood between the ignorant or unscrupulous politicians forming the "gas majority" in Council on the one hand and the gas company on the other hand, and has prevented the consummation of a plan which had in it the possibilities of despoliation of the gas consumers for the profit of a corporation.

The gas company favored the passage of the Hall ordinance. It brought pressure to bear from various directions upon the Mayor to induce him to sign it. But he stood firm for what he knew to be right. And he has justified his course with such convincing logic that nothing remains now for Council and the gas company but to follow the course which he has marked out.

JAPAN'S ACCEPTANCE

ONE portion of the preliminary acceptance given by Japan to the conference proposal is sufficiently explicit to justify the reported satisfaction in Washington. sent of the Tokio Government that the meeting "shall embrace the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern question" has been definitely attained.

Delicately questionable, however, is the Japanese "understanding" of conditions which Secretary Hughes imposed—conditions which to the Occidental mind seem to have been stated with commendable clarity. In the note delivered by the American Charge of Affaires at Tokio on July 23 hope was viressed "that the Imperial Government could not press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern

problems to be discussed. The willingness of the Secretary of State to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference" was acknowledged, with the commentary that "he considers it inadvisable at the present moment to hamper the program and in particular to delay the arrangements for the conference pending ar

agreement in this matter " Misquientian is a widespread practice, rid it is at least charitable to assume that apain has fallen a vietini to It in undertanding that the American Government considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Far Eastern questions to be discussed." If this mangling of straightforward sentences reflects Oriental subtlety, some conventional notions of the wisdom of the East are in need of revision.

The final anchor to windward is the Japanese view that the agenda, or preliminary notes and data. "should be arranged in posterionce with the main object of the disession as above defined, and that introfurtion therein of certain problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular Powers or such matters that may be regarded as accomplished facts may be scru-pulously avoided." This assumption raises aldron into which the weather I the eternally nice point concerning the au-

thority to deem facts "accomplished." It is conceivable that what Japan would be delighted to regard as settled and done with may be considered a debatable question by

other parties. It is, of course, extremely probable that the Japanese answer was devised in part with a view to home consumption. qualms and fears manifested by Tokio fail to nullify Japan's acceptance of a call to a conference which will submit Pacific as well as disarmament problems for adjustment. The Island Empire has agreed to that program. That is the "accomplished fact," and its meaning far transcends that of at-

tempted provisos and qualifying clauses. The hesitancy revealed may denote Japanese inclinations, but nevertheless Tokio is a pledged partner in the parley. That meeting has been devised to lay practical emphasis upon the note of compromise. Its success inevitably must be measured by the degree in which the principle of give and take is sensibly asserted.

HOOCH AND THE POLICE

IT IS clear that part of the argument to be presented before the Civil Service Commission in defense of policemen in Frankford who appear to know too much or too little about the conditions behind the tale of a \$50,000 whisky burglary in their district will be a complete exposition of the art and science of bootlegging. The investigation urged by Superintendent Mills is to be two-edged. The superintendent contends flatly that there was no burglary of the dimension reported. That retort does not dispose of the matter,

even temporarily. But it is suggestive of a desire in the Police Department to give the public a view of the seamier side of practical Volsteadism. The very painful experiences of Federal enforcement agents have been such as to

justify any one who takes reports of great

whisky burglaries lightly or with suspicion.

Doubtless there have been such robberies. The Frankford treasure house may have been cleaned out by sure-enough thieves. But the fact remains that Government agents have a wry, unhappy sort of smile with which they almost invariably greet the news of such disasters. And any newspaper reader with a memory knows that the skill and daring of burglars seemed to in crease amazingly when the dry laws first went into effect. Truckloads of booch vanished on the highways. Warehouses were broken open almost every night. Enforcement agents could do no more than send the record of these thefts to Washington and strike the vanished liquor out of their esti-

mates. Under the law as it is now applied any man who provides the required bonds may go into the wholesale whisky business and withdraw virtually unlimited supplies of whisky from the warehouses. It is presumed, of course, that such a man will dispose of the stuff only in legitimate ways. He is in business estensibly to sell to druggists and medicine makers. The Govern-ment keeps a record of his withdrawals. Its agents are likely to appear at any moment to survey his stock on hand and to

compare it with the proof of legitimate sales. But a whisky wholesaler who obers the law works with small profit margins. In the restricted markets competitive laws still rule. So, confronting the individual who has taken hundreds of barrels of liquor out of a warehouse there is always the temptation offered by the bootleggers and bootleg

The holder of a stock of genuine whisky can get almost any price he asks for the stuff from those who keep it in circulation as a diversion for the crowd. Great quantities of bonded whisky withdrawn ostensibly for legitimate uses have gone straight to the headquarters of the outlawed trade and the people who made the sales quadrupled their working capital overnight.

The day of reckoning for such transactions comes when the wholesaler has dispensed his stocks without having receipts from authorized purchasers to protect his bond and keep him from jail. An accountegional enforcement office. And in instances such as that just described the accounting comes in the form of a wild narrative of burglary and despoliation.

In the prohibition enforcement offices here and everywhere else there are stories of empty warehouses broken open by burglars hired by the owner of the place. Whisky barrels-filled with water-have been rolled out in the sight of astonished observers. Revolvers have been fired-in the air. But even the enforcement officers cannot arrest a man because his warehouse was robbed.

Superintendent Mills is obviously disposed to view the Frankford burglary in the light of experience gained by the Federal agents But rumors of policemen's collusion with traders in illicit whisky continue to come from a few of the districts. If the superintendent proceeds with a sincere desire to show up the bootleggers he may incidentally let a little wholesome light into his own organization.

A PLAIN GUM GAME

THE duly qualified appointment by Mayor Moore of a City Architect was optimistically believed to have ended the strangle hold upon municipal work said to have been secured by Philip H. Johnson, through kindness of the late Samuel H. Ashbridge. Theoretically, the expectations of reform vere rosy; the results are otherwise. Although Mr. Johnson's historic grip has been loosened. Mr. Sinkler, the present City

Architect, has been denied resources by Council to such an extent that numerous important plans for public improvements are in abeyance. These works include playgrounds, the City Hall-annex, fire and police stations, locker buildings at bathing beaches, a sewage disposal plant, the Germantown Municipal Building and a water tower for the Belmont pumping station. There are at present funds to retain only

four draftsmen in Mr. Sinkler's office. Council has refused the plea for \$12,000 for extra help. It is a physical impossibility to clear up the work in hand with anything like celerity. As there are ample appropria tions for all these constructions once the plans are made, the situation is one of plain

Connellman Von Tagen scents a Vare scheme to embarrass the City Architect's office until the municipality will be forced to call in and remunerate outside designers. The impasse, whatever its underlying cause is lamentably suggestive of the shady traditions attaching to the city's fashion of planning its improvements.

If the matter of Trying on Japan's position is Foreign Shoes taken with an open is accepted as a matter of course, it at one secomes plain that her stand as to what may as may not be discussed at the forthcoming onference is not without some justification Looked at with Japanese eyes, which are perhaps as full of suspicion of the United States as American eyes sometimes are of Japan, there may seem to be sinister signifi-cance in the fortifications at Guam, Hawaii and the Philippines, and these may be sufficient reason for the building of more

Tomasso Titton! bound for the West He's quite unofficially Conjecture taking a rest. But despite protestations all publ

Be permitted to guess what T. Tittoni may SBV And what happy yarns correspondents will Concerning Fiume, Bilesia, et cot.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Accident That Gave Point to the Wisdom of Romain Rolland Concerning the Eyes of Youth

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

A PHRASE in the last translated book of A PHRASE in the last translated book of Romain Rolland, "Clerambault," gave me pause the other day:

"As they grow older there are very few men willing to let life take its own course and who are generous enough to look at the future through the eyes of their juniors.

That is the most necesary foresight there is, no doubt, to those of us who hold the reins today, but must give them up tomorrow or next day at the latest, seeing things with young eyes.

same day I read that sentence I received a letter from a woman whom I know very well who had been making a trip through the Yellowstone with three of her children. The children are two girls and a boy—the girls twenty-one and twenty-three and the boy about seventeen. I had been getting notes, postals and letters from every stage of the trip, and the one that was malled before the party left home was full of echoes of my friend's distraction because ber children were so hard to focus on their packing and on the last things to be at-tended to in the why of their home duties; in fact, on getting off on a journey that was to last for the remainder of the summer and involve a variety of equipments, ranch life, motoring and visiting being in the program. She was distracted to the verge of crossness by their flying off on pleasure tangents, last-minute parties and wholly irresponsible er-rands of their own that had nothing to do with the proposed journey, up to, literally, the last moment.

THEN, as soon as they were actually off, A she was amazed and correspondingly re-lieved to find them so care-free about the difficulties of the trip — the thermometer hovering about 100 degrees, a complicated change of routes in Chicago and greatly over-crowded sleeping accommodations. It was the first time she had traveled with them, since they were small children with nurses and governesses, for pleasure, and she was enchanted to find how merry and casual they were off on what they called "a pleasure exertion.

I had a postal from the entrance of the Yellowstone when they were about to make the first stage in the motorbus of their seven days' trip. My friend noted, for my won-derment and for hers, that they had vetoed a private motor for the trip, though she was game for the extra expense of \$100, giving as their reason that it would be more interesting to get the spirit of the thing with the general crowd than to what they called "hive by themselves." The traveling public looked tamely commonplace to their mother, but not so to them.

Somewhat to my astonishment, before I had time for another letter I received a telegram, sent from the ranch in Wyoming, at the end of the Yellowstone trip, telling me the journey had ended safely and well put the message down to a sort of extra keeping in touch with me, and never thought of some possible near-catastrophe barely avoided until the letter recounting their narrow escape reached me a day or so later.

I clearly the latent resources of the mod-ern girl or boy and shows. I think, that although they may not meet pleasure more effectively than the best of their parents' generation, they do meet danger and tragedy with greater resourcefulness and quietness

THE story which that letter unfolds marks

I quote the letter, somewhat abbreviated:
"I am writing a full account to you of
what has happened—not so much to us as
to others—because I am afraid it has already got into the papers and that you have been alarmed for fear we were involved. shall for the same reason telegraph you on reaching the ranch, so that you may know we are safe.
"We had bad a most exhibitating and in-

teresting first day's drive, and were within a few miles of the first night's stop when the chauffeur of our motorbus stopped the car and said that, according to the rules, he must wait there for the bus behind to join him—the last to come through with that day's contingent of tourists. We waited a very long while, and then as no has come very long while, and then, as no bus came, he announced that he must turn around and go back and see what was the matter. There were two chauffeurs on our bus and two other passengers besides ourselves. Turn back we did, therefore, and just as we were well on our way some people in Ford car came hurrying along and notified our chauffeurs that there had been an accident to the other bus. They then hurried on to the next hotel for help and we went toward the place of the accident, about five miles back. It was a most harrowing sight and the shock of it made me feel helpless. The bus was completely overturned down an embankment, and bodies were lying mo-tionless or trying to drag themselves or one another up and from under.

GT CONFESS that I qualled at what lay A before us to do when I saw that sight. Not so the children! They were down and had the first-aid box out and the thing they wanted out of it without a moment hesitation. They knew what to do and what

"In a way I followed their quick, quiet directions. The worst was a woman who was, I believe, dead already, but whom, with the halp of a recommendation." the help of a young girl I found bending over her, I tried for a long while to revive. "When I failed on that I helped the children get the sand and gravel out of the mouths and faces of the ones who had been knocked senseless but were not dead. The were using glycothymoline on lint swaband, when the cuts were clean, iodine. And they understood bandaging; they even understood quieting the hysterical ones, wondered at them and I was proud of them and I was thankful for their composure and their ability and their kindness."

THE letter goes on to relate the coming I opportunely of two medical students wh were touring in the wake of the excursion and of their taking charge until the hote rescue party arrived. The bus and its un hurt occupants were thus freed to pursue the delayed journey to the first night's stopping place. To this hotel, however, the dead yoman and the eight injured tourists were also presently brought. As there was no more to do, my friend's children urged her, very sensibly, to get a private car from the company and push on after supper to another hotel further down the line, so as get as soon as possible out of the atmosphere

They urged that the drive in the quiet darkness would be a rest and it darkness would be a rest, and that waking up next day in a new environment would trip that the sharp memory of the tragedy

behind them might ensity destroy if one thought too much about it.

The arrangement to go on that evening after supper was therefore put through, the of the accident was dropped from conversation and a good night's sleep was

Their coolness in administering the cure to themselves was. I think, as astonishing to their mother as any part of their reaction to the emergency Their complete lack of sensationalism

throughout the entire episode is a quality of naturalness that belongs to their whole generation. It removes them as equally from the swooning days of their grandmothers as from the self-conscious, bustling days of yesterday, when social service was a fushion rather than a matter of course.

THEIR grandmother would have had salts

and the ruffle of a white petticoat. In our early days we might have had spirits of am monia and a bandage. But thanks to Lister they had everything in that first-aid case from antiseptic gauze to sterilized surgical needles, and thanks to the war they know how to use them, while thanks to the spirit of the times they knew not only when to concentrate upon their duty, but when was their right and duty to turn face about and walk away and think of something That is a great power, if they will only NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

AND THE COMMENT SECTION OF A

A -- Water Experience Properties and a

Law all to the backers of the backer

height estimated. Children found 7 per cent or more under-weight are eligible to the

nutrition class. They are given examina-

termined and, if possible, corrected. Special attention is given to the eyes, nose, teeth,

throat, heart, lungs and nervous system. If any defects or abnormalities are found,

appropriate medical, surgical and other treatment is recommended to parents and

"The number of calories of proteids, carbohydrates, fats, etc., required daily by the individual child is computed and a diet carefully worked out comprising the necessary foods to be taken.

"This sounds formidable, but is really

guite simple. It means the greatest food

value for the least expenditure of money

and deals with fish, ments, bread, butter

fruits, pastry, cakes and candy. Princi-pally does it deal with the inhibition of the

sweets, for we find from infancy to maturity

and even far beyond the ill effects come, not

from a lack of food, but from an excessive

indulgence in a few articles perhaps nour

ishing if taken in moderation as part of a

well-balanced ration.
"The child is now started on his or her

voyage of 'recovery,' which will be speedy or long-continued, depending on the various

factors causing the malnutrition and the co-operation of child and parent. This ex-

plains why institutions having entire charge

of the child are usually able to show the

best results. If the malnutrition is due simply to errors of diet, the response is

rapid: if due to defects or disease, a cure must first be effected and poor, abused na-

ture be permitted to functionate properly

It is a pernicious custom for young or old

a laxative is usually due to errors of diet

or improper functionating which should be

"The children report to the nutrition worker in classes of twenty-five each, ac-

Frequent Reports Made

cording to age, size and physical require

ments, once a week (cases requiring indi

vidual care report more often), and weight

and height taken. This is quite a ceremony

the child making the best showing each week

is given a gold star on his or her nutrition chart. This chart is hung in a line on the

wall and is of great interest to the little

re-examined, the parents consulted and all details considered. Frequently indiscretions

in diet or living are discovered and cor-

for the last six months have shown such decided improvement that the cost of con-

ducting the class has been a splendid ex-penditure, the benefit of which will reach

far into the future when these children reach

according to figures just made public, totaled more than a billion and a quarter dollars;

quite a neat little sum for a vacation trip

Ostensibly a tax on what a man has, it in-

evitably filters down to a tax on what a man consumes. In this it resembles all other taxes. The consumer pays every last one of 'em, though he doesn't always know it.

The difference between taxes is that of ease

in collecting, certainty of collection and the

cost of the amount collected. The thing that

damns the present income tax is that col-

ection is neither easy nor certain, and that

Says a member of the American Cos-

metician Society at a meeting in Chicago, "The man who won't let his wife make

herself attractive is usually looking over his

shoulder at some woman who is." And without denying that there may be some little truth in the assertion, we stall at the

inference that the lip stick can provide said

and officials may not please everybody, but at least it is better that such agreement

same agreement should be made after weeks

pecunious One, the reduction of airplane rates from \$100 to \$50 for a trip between New York to Atlantic City hasn't put a

unemployment, and consequent trade

Curiously enough, remarked the Im-

should be reached amicably than

The agreement between Pennsy shopmen

attraction.

penny in my jeans.

perhaps the costliest possible to devis

Federal income tax revenue for 1919.

"In cases not making a gain the child is

"I feel that the children under our care

and eagerly looked forward to by them, fo

corrected.

constantly take a laxative. The need of

eggs, milk, vegetables (starchy and g

instituted if permission is granted

THAT'S DONE

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. ALEXANDER B. ARTHUR On the Nutrition Problem

TUTRITION, both from the standpoint of present welfare and the future of the race, is one of the most important and least understood subjects that concern the average person, according to Dr. Alexander B. Arthur, director of the nutrition class of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital. "In a day when we try to save and im-

prove every life, no matter how humble,"
said Dr. Arthur, "it is vital that we at least
have every child possible in a normal,
healthy condition. "A clinic like that at the Children's Homeopathic Hospital undertakes that problem and makes it possible for many capped by mental or physical defects or succumb to the ravages of tuberculosis or other diseases which, if discovered in the

incipient stage, could have been cured. Environment Is Important

"The question of environment is an important one in considering the case of the under-nourished child. Cleanliness of mind and body, both in the child and its en-vironment, is a vital thing. In fact, one cannot stress too strongly the psychology of the clean mind. More than a casual observer can possibly see, this factor plays a very big part in its effect on the child's igestive apparatus, its disposition and other elements that go to affect the question of taking nourish

king nourishment.
"Right at the start, in the infancy the child, many mothers make vital mis-takes through ignorance, indifference or a lack of realization of their responsibilities

and obligations. "Thus in recent years there has been a tendency on the part of mothers to get away from the task of feeding the infant them-selves. Nothing really takes the place of the mother's nursing in the early months of the child's life, yet because of disinclination to give the time and attention to this highly important detail many mothers leave this matter to be solved by milk preparations or dilutions or prepared foods.

"Even as it is, they generally make the mistake of over-feeding, and consequently under-nourishing the child. I have never seen a starved child, but have seen untold numbers dying of starvation because the stomach and intestines, unable to digest the excessive amount of food, nourishing or otherwise, ingested, rebel and empty themselves as fast as the irritating foods' are 'forced' into them.

Has Effect Upon Future

"One thing that must be remembered is the fact that 'the child is father of the man.' As it grows to maturity its whole status will probably be affected by the foundation which was laid in the early months. Future generations in turn will e affected, and so the whole question of race development is at stake. We have a tendency to go in for effi-iency, to regulate our lives on a machine-

like basis, which is well enough except that we must remember that we are human beings and are always likely to manifest that fact. So when we go in to regulate the diet of children we must hear that fact in mind and ry first to win their confidence. ery often will not obey its parent in these natters, because the parent has often been wrong, the child senses it and has lost that ontidence so essential to proper response. "As it is, our lives are so artificial that

As it is, our lives are so arrine in that it is difficult to lay out any system of diet-ing or feeding that will be likely to be per-feetly applied. Generally speaking, a light breakfast, a fairly good lunch and a not too large dinner in the evening would be ideal. They should also be at regular hours, with rest periods, especially after the two latter meals. But as this is hopossible in the lives of many of us, we amble along as best we may, which in some cases is not good. We would all be better off physically were possible to return to the simple life. "But to return to the subject of the child. While we handle them in groups, it must be remembered that no two are alike, and individual treatment is necessary.
"The success of the nutrition work de-

pends largely on the worker. We are fortunate in having one of appealing per-sonality to children, one who is, moreover, an athlete, and who knows both her work and her subject well. Mrs. Ethel Shaw, She is a graduate of the Jewish Hospital and st-graduate of the Lying-In Hospital of New York.

"When the children enter the hospital their appearance is carefully observed. Their age and weight are taken and their normal

SHORT CUTS

The farmers' bloc seems to have been effectually blocked.

Mayor Moore has added a little hatchet to the gas man's kit.

John Barleycorn these days seems to

And now we may never know just what was back of the seizure of the nine big

This hot weather is terribly hard, we'll tell the world, on ladies who use rouge and lip sticks.

Before prohibition changed the trade somewhat it was only lager that came in schooners.

The divine right of Kings, we hasten to emind Governor Len Small, includes the right to abdicate. "Now where in Sam Hill," we seem to

hear old Doc Sawyer complaining, "is my Sam Browne belt?" The demand for the release of American prisoners in Russia has now been made plain enough for even a Soviet official to

To most people the Disarmament Con-ference has a halo of hope, though the New York World continues to view it with doubt and misgiving.

A sales tax demands your money, but doesn't take it out of your pocket when you're not looking. Which would you rather do, hand out a dime or lose a quarter? What the Administration seeks to do is

to permit Uncle Sam to sell a few securities

in order to help a lame railroad dog to live in the style to which it was aforetime accus-Social workers report that babies in tempt for daylight-saving hours. Let 'em.
It's their privilege. Let the fact go of record that bedtime is dusktime, as hereto-

want, and not before. What Do You Know?

fore, and not before dusk; and getting up time is when they've had all the sleep they

Who usually administers the oath of office to the President of the United States?

 What is the meaning of the term agenda as used in the language of diplomacy? 3. What does the abbreviation Alta. signify?

4. Which is the Crescent City? Who was lk Marvel? 6. What New England State produces the

7. Who was the German Ambassador to the United States immediately pre-ceding the severance of diplomatic re-lations with Germany in 1917? most tobacco?

Where and what is Esquimault? Under what piece of Federal legislation are the rallroads of the United States now being operated?

10. What is the original meaning of the word hippodrome? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz One hundred pounds make a quintal.

2. Santiago de Chile is the capital of Chile Medusa in classical mythology was chief of the gorgons. Her head was cut off by Perseus. The gorgons were three snake-haired women, whose looks

snake-haired women, whose turned any beholder to stone 4. Laburnums are small trees with bright 5. The expression "innecuous desuetude"
was popularized by Grover Cleveland.
In his message of March 1, 1886, he
wrote, "After an existence of nearly
twenty years of almost innecuous
desuetude, these laws are brought
forth."

The word gnelss, the name of a kind of quartz, may be pronounced "gnice," of "nice."

7. Esparto is a kind of rush imported from Spain for paper-making.

8. The father of Queen Victoria was Ed-ward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III.

9. General McDowell commanded the Army at the first battle of Bull Rum

in 1861. 10. A tantivy is an old English hunting cry. The word also describes a rapid rush impetuous movement. In the latter

impetuous movement. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the English Tories were sometimes called