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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively re-titled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local neur published therein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Thursday, November 24, 1921 GIVING THANKS

GRATITUDE is liveliest when the sense of proportion has been lately sharpened by adversity. In less vivid times immensurable benefictions are extremely likely to pass current as commonplaces.

The evanescence of human matter --the whole a fortunate condition is perhapchiefly responsible for this builfference. is the nature of the race to the checrist, an Is not easy for its members to conjure un hypothetical pictures of possible whe has a spur to thanks giving

For this reason the day once so devout? observed by pioneers in a then harsh hand has become a festival on which deep feelings are invoked only by the exercise of much conscious effort.

Without exaggeration it can be proved that this bounteously endowed land, this Nation intrinsically inexhaustible in resources, has never been vitally impertied since the Civil War.

To the United States of America the world conflict meant struggle and sacrifice. but even in its darkest days it burdly foreshadowed imminent rule to the Republic. Peace has accentuated the plenty and the stability which are our pertion.

Every enoch reveals its fortunate nation disdainful of envisaging the like the I of its pomp ever becoming "one with Nineveh and America today is the spoiled child of destiny. Alarmists cannot make us tremble at the fact.

Moreover, their services are not required Appreciation is best when it is sunny. The Republic is entitled to rejoice today.

What is fitting is a spirit of thansgiving exempt from false humility, but none the less cognizant of a produgality of blessings. If it is impossible to be as poignantly grateful as the shipwrecked mariner or the nation delivered from invasion, such thoughtful citizens as there are can at least strive to purge their review of vain bonsting without suppressing the legitimate note of festival.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY

FF PRESENT tendencies continue it will not be many generations before the menibers of the then sole remaining royal family in Europe will have to look outside of royalty for husbands and wive-

Within the last five years three of the the treasury is no better in November than great reigning families have lost their it was in August. the monarchy has passed with him. The German Emperor has abdicated and is in exile, and the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary has been deposed from the throne of Hungary and has been sent to the Madeira Islands, where he will be prevented from making any attempt to regain it. The King of Portugal was ousted a few years ago and

is a king in name only. And now the daughter of King George of Great Britain and Iroland and Emperor of India has just become engaged to marry an English viscount, one of the lower orders of the nebility, with no pretension to royal blood. His family has been noble for only a little more than a hundred years. It was not until 1716; that one of his ancestors was made a baron, and in 1812 was elevated to an earldom. The young man Limself will become an earl when his father dies. But he has no more royal blood in him than there is in the young American who a few weeks ago married a young Russian Princess. But if the Czar had been on the throne the Princess would not have been permitted to look so far as America for a husband.

Democracy is making pretty rapid strides

ANOTHER STERN MISSION

THE delights of being minumed over con-1 ditions in Hait! and Santo Domingo are possibly much intensified today by the departure from Lengue I had at the near transport Argonne-

The human freight of this person is composed in part of a scantorial committee de-termined to "probe" to the shade of the sheltering palm. If need be, affaire in the island republies which between them share the luxuriant and of Hi-pamoin.

The expedition is predestined to bear fruit in extensive reports to Congress and, unless precedents are untrustworth), to a some-What favorable estimate of the American policy of supervision. The junketing over, the congressional investigator of our tropic "wards" is traditionally apt to become lamb. like, tractable, even screnely pleased.

Grim pictures of misgovernment and maladministration, however, fire his enthusiasm for roving southward. Somehow or other his passions in the heat of summer are represend. December is an excellent month for emising in the Carlbbean.

The trade winds blow blithely. The skies are blue. At home winter is approaching. The meteorological contrasts are slarp.

The voyaging impulsions abound the Argonne are doubtless sternly resolved to bee the thing through, to "carry on" and all that, even if their duty takes them where Government cutertainment is good, where gardens bloom, where the nic is suave and where the vexations of committee rooms are

lost in a delicious oblivion. THE TURKEY SITUATION

WHEN prices of any commedity take an unexpected leap upward—and this is the general direction of price leaps-there is never lacking a voluble if not always convincing explanation of the reason. This has been most recently shown in the excessive price of turkeys at the present time and the "reasons" therefor.

There seems to be something radically wrong in the food distribution system when from eight to ten tons of fresh meat can be condemned in a day, no matter what the weather conditions. This loss represents waste of the worst kind, as indeed does almost any loss in food which is ready for the market. If improper refrigeration were the cause, steps should be taken by the food authorities of the various States to see that such a thing cannot happen again. The reason given sounds almost incredible, because the men engaged in the transportation

of foodstuffs, especially fresh meat, are experienced enough to know the fluctuations of our fall weather and to guard their goods

The turkey which was sent to President Harding by airplane from Chicago became "air sick" and had to be transferred to a rain to finish its trip, arriving in Washingon in the condition known in ante-probibition days as "groggy." Its condition at the close of its journey was probably thus accurately described by the Washington vord-painters, but the turkey surely had othing on the condition of the unsuspecting Philadelphian just niter he had been told the price of turkeys in the local markets yes-

OUR BARE STATE TREASURY

THE time has come when Governor Sproul 1 will have to give serious attention to the condition of the finances of the State.

Bills against the Commonwealth temain unpaid, and institutions for the support of which money has been appropriated are without funds. The explanation offered in Harrisburg is that there is no money in the

There has been talk of this impending condition for nearly four months. But the Gevernor and the State Treasurer Lave laughed at the suggestion that the State was short of funds. The Governor has not gone into details. But the State Treasurer said on August 4 that "there is no occasion for slarm over the financial condition of the Commonwealth." He said that he was confident that there would be a clean balance sheet at the end of the present appropriation period, May 31, 1923. But he admitted that "we are temporarily embarrassed in the matter of taking care of current bills." There were unpaid claims against the State at that date amounting to more than \$6,000,000 Trea-uper Snyder insisted. however, that by the end of November \$30,000,000 would recollected in faxes, and that this amount would be more than enough

November is drawing to a close, and the officials of one of the institutions dependent on State fumis for maintenance have been told that there is no money for them. Small payments on account of the amount due have been made to other institutions. More than \$1,500,000 is due to the Board of Public Education in this city, and has been due since July 1, but it has not been paid.

Now, what is the reason for this condition? Is it due to the failure to collect the taxes? Or does it arise because State funds are on deposit in favorite banks drawing only 212 per cent interest while the bankers lend the funds to their customers at 0 per

It is known that there are \$5.000,000 of State funds on deposit in various banks, Why is it allowed to remain there instead of being used to pay bills long everdue?

If there is an adequate explanation it ought to be made without delay. If there is no such explanation, the public ought to know who is responsible for the conditions that prevail. It has a right to that knowl-

All that we have got thus far is the expression of a confident hope from Treasurer Snyder that an adjustment will be made which will enable the State to meet current bills as they are presented.

There was some talk in the summer of an extra session of the Legislature to consider the situation, but it came to nothing. possibly because the State officials hoped that something would turn up which would make it unnecessary. But the condition of

FOOD FOR PUBLIC THOUGHT THERE is considerable food for thought

for the taxpayers in the proceedings of last few days in City Council, and this food, like much other that is served to the public from the same dish, is of the unpulatable kind. Out of the whole mass of attack, heated defense and recrimination, ending with Charlie Hall's piteous plea that he had unwittingly attempted to erucify the Mayor's son on the Vare cross, comes the fact that the financial interests of the city are about the last thing which certain numbers of Council have in mind. Even the open charge made by Conneilman Von Tagen, that the 'economy'' program was only a thin disguise for a plan to elect a gang Mayor 1923, met with no denial from Mr. Gaffney the Vare floor leader.

The trouble is that too many members of Council are engaged in political work to the detriment of their duty as members of the old system of two bodies of Councils and the substitution of a single organization were designed to obviate this trouble, but it has wholly succeeded. In one war it has worked in the opposite direction, because with the single and smaller body the number of votes necessary to control Council is now fewer than it was, and hence easier for certain interests to obtain. Also, a very small comber of Councilmen who proce recreant to their trust and to the pleages upon which they were elected can change the complexion

of the entire boots Of course, the remedy for all this lies in the hands of the people; the difficulty is that Council men who will work for the inter-ests of the city and not for these which have their stronghold in the Lincoln Building. The membership of Council represents the voting on election day, even if it does not always represent the wishes of a majority of the citizens.

THE "M. H." PREROGATIVE

A GRACEFUL recognition of sentimental values, so often overlooked in this Relongress by Representative Darrow, of this city, nutborizing winners of the Medal of Honor to affix the initials "M. H." to their

Britain has long since adopted an analogons procedure with respect to the Victoria Cross. The fact is not necessarily a proof of the excellence of the innovation, but it is corth noting for its effect on character.

The average American is a reluctant medal-wearer and special distinctions of title have been sieved with disfusor from the Sonstitution down. But the "M. H. "handle" may castly become a spor to legitimoste pride and the maintenance of time ideals of conduct in perco as well so in war.

narks an invasion of the field of generous menttles which the Prench in particular have long tilled, with results that have contributed variety, charm and sympathy to worknday existence.

PENROSE'S SOUND SENSE

NORE sound legislative sense was com-M pressed into a few words by Senator Penrose when he explained the Revenue Revision Bill than has been uttered by any ne clse who has discussed the measure. He said that it was a temporary measure. and continued:

But nothing better than a temporary makeshift will be possible until the people country give to the question Federal caxation an amount and kind of

study which it has not yet received; until -in particular-the people become con-vinced of the sincerity and truth of the contention that the proposal to reduce excessive tax rates is not designed to relieve the rich and the profiteer, but to avert the breakdown of the income tax, unshackle business and increase the tax

Nine-tenths of the tax debate in Congress devoted to a discussion of ways and means to tax the rich in order to relieve the poor. The Congressmen seeking to curry favor with the unthinking voters insist that the man with a large income must be forced to give up the greater part of it to the Government, and that the large corporation must divide its profits with the people through a heavy tax levy on them. And other Congressmen who are aware of the economic unsoundness of this sort of taxation are too often afraid to raise their voices in protest.

Secretary Hays, however, had the courage o say some sound things about taxation the other day when he said that the Government should do all within its power to encourage thrift by lightening the taxes on those who save and by increasing them on those who spend. He was speaking in defense of the sales tax, it is true, a tax which the demagogues oppose because it does not mulet the rich to the event which they think the voters desire. But under the sales-tax plan a man who spends \$100,000 a year will pay one hundred times as much in taxes as the man who spends \$1000. And the man with \$2500 income who lays up \$500 a year will pay a smaller tax than the man with \$2500

ncome who spends \$3000. But until the people of the country give o the subject of taxation that serious study which Senator Penrose says they now neglect it will be difficult to get any economically defensible tax bill through Congress.

Briand Playing
Polities

French Army was now one-third smaller
than before the war and that soon it would
be only half the preparation. This before the be only half the pre-war size. This is land disarmament with a vengeance. The rest of s speech was doubtless for political effect France in order that he might disarm the German laters who are insisting on being prepared to resist a feared German invasion. The French Premier is as canny as Lloyd George when it comes to playing politics.

SHORT CUTS

"Bang a bomb a day," continues to be the word of command in Belfast.

The German who makes his mark is at free from the trials of conspicuous plutocracy.

It is in the elimination of the spears of influence that China is so rightly and actively

The country's quota of unterrified Demois not last year.

'Most of the so-called 'nulsance' taxes will go by the board, ' proclaims a Wash-ington dispatch. What a 'ya mean, nuisance?

The Pilgrim Fathers did not know what Thanksgiving Day was. They had no football game to go to. In staging the "Follies of Pennsylvania" it is only natural, and in accord with footlight fashion, that a bare treasury should

The authorship of the pending Federal Tax Bill is about as confused and varied as that of a musical comedy. The general result is also very much the same.

The British in India are reported to have slain 233 Moplahs. The situation might be viewed with alarm if one knew whether the ctims were fish, fowl or tropteal bacill

The Nation will begin to appreciate sucof the Conference when the news of the first girl baby named Agenda flashes over the

The Washington Conference is at least teaching the country the correct answer to the age-old query: Am I my brother's

Satah Bernhardt, who is seeking to get a twenty-five-year extension of the lease of her Paris theatre, evidently thinks that her

President Harding Las signed the Anti-Beer Bill, thus dashing to the ground the fond hopes of thousands of would-be in-valids who were preparing to take their

from Washington, "I could attend to every-thing. The Conference lacks novelty, as thing. reater of "The Outline of History" After a brief skirmish, the Ford-New-

berry forces in the Senate have declared an armistice until late in December. They have refused to consider disarmament on HUY Bretest. A large natural gas field has been dis-

covered in Northern Louisiana. In order not to lacerate his feelings, they are trying to conceal the fact of this new rival from Senator Tom Watson, Judge Garman, of the Luzerne County courts, has decreed that there shall be no more gum-chewing in court. Now, if the

Honorable Court will only stop the rag-chewing of the lawyers-The Slotts Indians have adopted General Pershing and conferred the name of Brave Engle upon him. This is an improve ment upon his popular nickname. "Black

Jack" did always sound a bit suggestive,

A young woman member of a church choir in Connecticut has been dropped from membership because her participation in the love scene of an amateur play was too realistic. And yet there are people who say that nothing in life can be too well done.

Philadelphians who have to drive up Walnut street in the late afternoon are likely soon to begin negotiations for trading their machine for the flying automobile that a Frenchman has invented. Nothing clse will er e in a traffic jam.

Some day a statistician will gather data rom which it can be learned whether young physicians are more susceptible than patients to the charms of nurses. The patient is nings - grateful to the young woman who has bent over his bed and smoothed his pillow and given him his medicine. And h quently asks her to marry him. Perhap the physicians are attracted by the spectach the nurse's solleitude for the patient, and are moved by a desire to have it exercised

THE UNATTAINED

THE high stars pointing overhead Send down to earth their gleaming ray Once on a time they challenged me Because they are so far away.

But little did I know the path, The distant heights I may not climb, For I have failed the goals I set And lost my scorn of space and time

Still shine the stars, the unattained. Remote from all the troubled day. And now they strangely comfort me

Because they are so far away. -McLandburgh Wilson, in the New York Herald.

THANKSGIVING DAY

How a Great National Holiday Grew From the Act of a Massachusetts Governor in the infancy of the United States

WHEN, after the ingathering of the first harvest in a new world, Governor Bradford sent four men out to shoot wild owl in order that the infant colony "might after a more special manner rejoice to-gether," neither he nor any member of that colony had any idea to what that plous act would grow, or that he was then making the first of one of the important national holidays of the great country that was to be. An account of the first Thanksgiving Day written by Edward Winslow, whose name stands third as one of the original signers of the compact made in the cabin of the

Mayflower, and who was three times Gov-ernor, reads as follows after a description of the success of the harvest:
"Our harvest being gotten in, our Gov ernor sent four men on fowling, so that we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of

CTHE four in one day killed as many fowl as, with a little help besides, served the company for almost a week, at which time, amongst other recreations we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest, their greatest king. Massasoit, with some ninety-men, whom for three days, we entertained and feasted; and they went out and killed fire destalled. and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our Governor and on the captain and the others "And although it is not always as plentiful as it is at this time with us, yet, by the goodness of God, we are so far from

The Puritans had an abhorrence of cer-tain of the holidays which their descendants later accepted. Among these was Christ-They therefore welcomed some parmas. ticular day in the year which the people might keep as a holiday and manifest their thankfulness to the Creator for the mercies and favors of their lives.

want, that we wish you partakers of our

THANKSGIVING is still the great holiday of the year for New England. It became by degrees an established institution of the State of Massachusetts, the precise day being fixed and its faithful observance enforced by special legislation. The time, however, was not uniform in all the New England States; in two of them the day was set for the Thursday preceding the last Thursday of the month of November, and in the others, among them Massachusetts and Connecticut, it was set for the last Thursday, the day which almost 150

years later was adopted by the entire Union.
As originally established Thanksgiving was distinctively a day of religious observ ance. But this was soon changed, and the ecasion, even in early times, was considered an appropriate one for family reunions—a custom which was speedily adopted by other States and which still prevails to a very considerable extent all

over the country.

The first national Thanksgiving dates back the first national Thanksgiving dates back to the third year of the Revolution, although this was a special occasion for the giving of thanks "for the signal success lately obtained over the enemies of these United States," and there was no thought then of a yearly holiday on that date. It was observed December 18, 1777. A second day of like character was observed December 30 of the following year. of the following year.

SPECIAL days of Thanksgiving were also observed on December 7, 1780, "for the failure of the treason of Benedict Arnold," and on December 30, 1781, for the capture of Lord Columbia and his army. These were all special occasions, as were some other Thanksgivings fixed by Congress, but doubtless had much to do with the formation of popular sentiment, which, years to come, was to crystallize and to declare as a national holiday the original day of the Massachusetts and Connecticut

The first Thanksgiving Day to be fixed by presidential proclamation was February 1795, and the proclamation was signed by George Washington. The document de-clares it to be a 'day of public thanks-giving and prayer and ' to render sincere and hearty thanks to the ruler of nations for the manifold and signal mercles which distinguish our lot as a nation.

But there was still no thought of an annual national holiday, and in 1815 President Madison set aside the 18th of April as a day of thanksgiving "more especially for the restoration of peace," the second war with Great Britain having just closed.

DURING the Civil War there were several special Thanksgiving Days of varying dates as to month and day, but in 1864 President Lincoln began the custom, rather reverted to it, of fixing the near the end of November, and this has been followed ever since. It is significant of Thanksgiving Day that Washington issued wish," cried H. G. Wells, writing ethe first national proclamation and that Lincoln set the example for an annual national day for the purpose of giving thanks for the blessings of which our Nation has ever been a regiplent. Every President since followed this precedent

The South never celebrated Thanksgiving Day until a curious controversy arose in Virginia in 1855. Governor Johns in a letter to the Legislature urged that the day be adopted, but the Legislature did not with favor upon the proposition, and the Governor accordingly did not issue the proclamation.

DUBLIC interest in the matter had been A groused by this time throughout not only the State of Virginia, but most of the other Southern States. A spirited debate was carried on, largely in the newspapers, as to the merits of the holiday. The affirmative side seemed to have the better of the argument, and in 1857 Governor Wise of Virginia, issued a Thanksgiving Day proclamation for which he was fiercely denounced by many of the influential Southern newspapers, which declared Thanksgiving to

"a relie of Puritante bigotry."
Nevertheless, the people of the State supported his action and in the following year Thanksgiving proclamations were issued by the Governors of eight of the Southern States, and the custom gradually spread to

the others.
A Philadelphia woman, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, played an important part in obtaining national sanction for the holiday As editor of Godey's Lady's Book she waged a vigorous campaign for the estab-lishment of a fixed date for Thanksgiving Day. She wrote constantly to the Governors of the various States, beginning her work about 1841. By 1850 twenty-five of the States had set apart the last Thursday of November as the holiday. Mrs. Hale, how ever, did not live to see the general acceptance of the idea for which she so long.

Today's Anniversaries

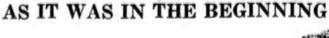
1713-Laurence Sterne, whose failure as a preacher led to his becoming famous as an author, born in Ireland. Died in Lon-don, March 18, 1768. 1800-William Henry Harrison was suc-

ceeded as delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory by William McMillan. 1877—Statue of Robert Bruce unveiled at Stirling. Scotland. 1885—Complete prohibition was adopted 1891—Earl of Lytton, statesman, diplo-

matist and poet, died in Paris. Born in London, November 8, 1831. 1919—Twenty-five thousand Jews marched New York City in a Ukraine pogrom

1920—House of Commons upheld the Gov-It is said that Boston, in despair over the high price of turkey, turned to pork as a substitute for its Thanksgiving dinner. The cultured city is late in learning a which the politicians and the war profiteers

could have taught it years ago.





NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MISS S. LILLIAN CLAYTON On the Need for Nurses

TEVER have there been so many trained nurses in the country, and yet never has there been such a need for more nurses. There is hardly a hospital whose nursing staff is not depleted. This situation, brought about largely because of the many avenues of the many avenues. to specialization that have been opened since the war to the nursing profession, is explained today by Miss S. Lillian Clayton, superintendent of nurses at the Philadel-phia General Hospital.

'It is misleading " says Miss Clayton "to speak of a shortage of nurses, for there is no shortage in the sense that there are not so many as before. There are more than ever. In 1916 there were 9537 trained nurses graduated from hospitals and in-stitutions throughout this country, in 1918 there were 10.836, in 1919 there were 10,-836 and last year there were 11,972. So that it cannot be that nursing is not getting as large a share of the educated young

women who are choosing careers.
"It is rather that the tremendous spread of public health movements, industrial health movements, child hygiene movements and the new operations, many of which require great numbers of techni-cians, has made a demand for nurses that training schools are not yet able to

Profession Still Appeals

meet.

"I have no fear that nursing as a profession will ever lose its appeal to young The average girl of sober instincts women. usually fixes her desires in one of two directious: she wants her own house or she wants a life of general service. The profession of nursing offers to the normal woman an answer to her every emotional problem. It satisfies in a practical way the desire to give affection and ministration; it develops the problems of child culture and of house keeping, the solution of which is peculiarly creative side of woman's life.

"The difficulty, then, is not to get young women or even the right young women to become nurses, but to get schools that are equipped to supply the world with graduate ndrses who can meet the requirements that are now made of the profession. Nursing no longer an apprenticeship in the art making beds, recording temperatures, administering medicines and keeping charts. and the modern nurse must be merely a competent, somewhat colorless person who can remember and carry out doctor's orders. The modern nurse should now not only how and when to do things, but why there is need to do them.

"There is coming a thorough reorganization and standardization of our system of educating nurses. The degree of a nurse is to be made a less ambiguous thing than at present, for it now means only that she undergone a course of training at some accredited hospital and has satisfied minimum requirements of an examining board.

"These boards exist in most States and represent the only successful attempts at legalized standardization. The time is coming, I hope, where there will be uniform requirements for the nursing profession broughout the country-when to be a registered nurse will mean that one has had the benefit of training equal to that which is now given in a hospital school that has the most advanced systems of training and the broadest curricula.

"This means that the average modern hospital can no longer deem itself sufficient to the training of its undergraduate nurses. The hospital must send its nurses to another hospital for whatever training it cannot give them itself. This system, which is called 'affiliation,' is now being to some extent adopted.

Given General Training

"Here at the Philadelphia General Hospital, for example, we take nurses from the Children's Hospital and from other of the smaller special hospitals for the training in general hospital work. Few hospitals have the funds to support an adequate staff lecturers and instructors for their training schools, and this is one of the reasons why the profession so strongly urges per-manently endowed hospitals or else larger State appropriations to hospitals. _

"The lack of training in the care of psychopathic patients is an example of what I mean. Only a few of the larger general hospitals in the country psychopathic clinics, and most of the hospitals for the insane are not prepared to pitals for the insane are not prepared to take and train nurses outside of their own organizations. There is hardly any need to point out why a nurse should need an un-derstanding of the problems of treating the mentally ill; but unless the has been lucky

in nursing. I

Defectives Need Special Care

nurse who wares for the physically

when she takes her degree

say that there might be a class of

qualified and registered actendants for the care of convalescent and enronic patients

who would relieve nurses who might be better employed in caring for the dangerously

"I know Dr. Mayo and Dr. Deaver and I

do not take what they have said about nurses very seriously. We are not trying to make an 'aristocraey' of the nursing profession."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

nfinitely greater.

would be glad to see me the next morning.
"What time?" I asked.
"Make it S o'clock," he said.
All of which made it necessary for me to enough to have been graduated from one of the few schools that include this course or has given herself a post-graduate course, she is not likely to have such an understanding. The fault is not the nurse's, but the shameful disregard for mental patients that has continued up until very re-

I arrived a little before 8 and the manu-"I feel strongly on this. The care of mentally sick patients has been left largely to untrained and often ignorant attendants, who were paid wages that were hardly calculated to attract intelligent men and women. facturer came in on the dot. He had, how-ever, been down to his railroad shops, where

should suddenly appear. Jimmie Sloan, for many years Secret Service man at the White House, old-time since the problem and its possibilities are "There may in the future be two grades of trained nurses: the nurse who wishes to devote herself entirely to bedside nursing and the nurse who wishes to enter the broader fields. The latter, of course, will need a arger training, and I hope her training will be a university course, at the end of which she will take her degree in science much more of firing than hiring.

> He went to see Edward E. Smith, a good friend despite the fact that he is the Republican leader of Minneapolis.
>
> Smith was having a lot of trouble with some of his teeth. They had been aching the some of his teeth.

1. What is the largest city in Ulster"
2. Who was the first Secretary of War in
the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson?
2. What famous poem begins "I sing of
arms and the man"?
4. Who was Christine Nilsson?
5. What is the Anglo-Israelite theory?
6. Who was Aime of Cleves?
7. Whon the Size Unistance West, Nicol. he pain-prevention agency Smith should resort to while the teeth were being taken

Dr. William A. White, superintende ent of the Government's great Hospital for the Insane and its leading psychologist, told me why it was that women used the pronoun "I" more than do men.

own stock in trade and she talked about herself just as a farmer does about his Here-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

I. The Spaniaris are supposed to have infreduced the board in the sixteenth
century into Europe from America.
Hieronymus Cardaia, a monk, is supposed to have been the first to introduce it from Peru into Spain, from
which country it passed into Italy
and thence into Beigium. The potato
is mentioned in the "Crenica de Peru"
of Pedro Cieca. Seville, 1553, under
the original name of "battata" or
"papa. It is also chaimed, however,
that John Hawkins introduced the
polato into England from Santa Pe
in 1563.

The scenes of "The Three Musiceteers"

he was Ains of Cleves? hen did Sir Christopher Wren live and for the design of what building is he especially noted? he was Athas in classical mythology?

What is meant by the binary system in

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

scenes of "The Three Musketeers" are laid in France during the reign of Louis XIII, when Richelleu was a great Louis MIII, when Richelleu was a great jower as Cardinal-Minister.

A stalactite is a deposit of carbonate of lime, usually in the form of an lefele langing from the roof of a cave, etc., and formed by the trickling of water, A stalagmite is a similar deposit on the floor of the cave, often uniting with the stalactire.

Stadia is the plural of the word stadium. The name bonnyclabber is derived from the Irish "bainne," milk, and "calabba," thick or thickened.

the Irish bathne, milk, and "callabba." thick or thickened.

Guebec was unsuccessfully attached by
an American revolutionary army under
Mentgomery in 1775.

The River Rubbeon is famous in history
because the crossing of it by Julius
Caesar led to the civil war resulting
in the overthrow of Pompey and the
supreme authority of Caesar throughout the entire Roman world. In
ancient geography the Rubbeon was a
small river near Rimini, or Araminium. In the latter Roman republic it
was the boundary between Italy proper
and Cisalpine Gaul. The most recent
investigations show that the Rubbeon
has entirely quitted its ancient course.
It appears originally to have fallen
into the Flumicino, while at the present day its upper part unites with the
Pisciatello.

8. Fitzbugh Lee, nephew of Robert E.

Pischteno. Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Robert E. Leu Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Robert E. Lee, was a prominent Confederate officer in the Civil War. He was Consul General at Havana at the time of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, and after the Spanish War was made Military Governor of Havana.

Promethean fire typifies the vital principle. In Greek mythology it was the fire with which Prometheus quickened bis clay images.

his clay images. "non sequitur" is a conclusion which does not follow from the premises

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY OUT in Detroit, not long ago, I asked Henry Ford, the automobile manufac-turer, for an interview. He said that he

prise at the phenomenal hour of 6 o'clock in the morning at Detroit ten miles away, watch the sun rise over the city which calls itself dynamic, and hurry out to the plant at Dearborn, where the meeting was to take

the is working upon new designs for rolling stock, and had been mulling over some of these for two hours. I found that no surprise was occasioned about the Ford plants at any time of day or night if the big bess To a much too large extent this condition still prevails. The nurse in charge of so-called insane patients should be a person of broader education and understanding even than the

friend of Theodore Roosevelt, now sits down at the Shipping Board in the outer office of hairman Lasker. He is in charge of personnel, which means that he is the man to chom a discharged employe tells his hardluck story. It is a sad task now, made up

R. T. O'Connor, of St. Paul, sometimes affectionately called "the Cardinal" by his friends, is the acknowledged Democratic ader from the city of James J. Hill. Not long ago he went over to Minneapolis, the other twin of the Minnesota metropoli.

him something awful and he had finally reached the point where he had resigned himself to parting with them. He was get-ting ready to have them pulled out. O'Connor commiserated with him. They discussed the matter in detail, particularly

out. "Don't-take gas," O'Connor urged feelingly. "Whatever comes, do not take gas. You might talk."

He said that it was because woman is an exhibitionist. I didn't know what he meant by this and so he explained that she got ahead in the world by showing herself off. She was her

ford cattle, or a merchant does of the qual-

This kept her working ity of his goods. overtime on the first person singular. Love Nature? Interrogates Dr. Edward F. Slos Council. Slossen, of the National Research

Never! he flings back to his own interro-Nature is the constant and unremitting enemy of man. Never for a moment may be relax his tight against her. If he does she will overrun his fields with weeds, and e will be without food. Unless he fights er away from his house by coats of artiicial paints she will lend it to decay and er rains will come in and make him miserable. She may attack him with pestilence at any moment if he does not light her with sanitation, or overcome him with flood or volcano. She pushes him back always into the chaos of the jungle from which he has emerged only by mustering her. treacherous and unsleeping. She lies in wait. Eventually she will probably overcome man and the world will move backward toward the mollusk. Love her? A corpulent ep.

Every time I see F. G. Matson, Deputy commissioner of Internal Revenue, he soin ie a new yarn of the ingenuities to which the wary resort that they may become liaions between the thirsty and hidden whisky

barrels. Here is his latest: In New York a man fitted himself up an entire whole-ale druggist's establishment, fixtures, stock, everything. He applied for a license as a wholesale druggist, to dis-Lense liquor, passed inspection, and got it. He then had no further use for his fixtures and stock, so he conceived the idea of renting

Anybody who wanted a wholesale druggist's permit had but to hire this outlit, allready to be inscalled, open shop, pass inspection, and send it back to its owner,

It had served this purpose half a descascheme and spoiled it for further use.