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#### A GOOD START FOR THE HALL

THE initial attempt to block the Victory-Convention Hall program with technicalities has ended in the passage in Council of a \$10,000 appropriation for the collection of preliminary data for the work. This is a commendable start upon the project authorized by the voters at the last election.

The legal points raised by Messrs. Roper and Develin appear to be mainly speculative. It is contended by these Councilmen that the County Commissioners cannot be authorized to levy a special tax for the undertaking. But as considerable funds already are in hand for the work, it is unlikely that the extraordinary assessment will ever be

If an opinion by the City Solicitor is necessary, there is, nevertheless, no reason why the work provided for in the modest inaugural appropriation should be halted. In this connection it is gratifying to note that some of the money will be expended

for an architects' competition.

This is the right way to begin public buildings in this city. The Victory Hall in particular demands by its very nature the display of intelligent constructive judgment, sound artistry and good taste.

There is no deficiency of capable, well-trained architects in the Nation. What has so frequently been lacking is opportunity for a fitting exhibition of their high talents.

#### AN ARGUMENT FROM ABROAD-

THE House of Commons has begun the British naval-reduction program upon the confessed assumption that the Five-Power Disarmament Treaty will be ratified in Washington. The hypothesis is not only an emphatic tribute to American fair play and honor, but it serves also as a vigorous, practical argument in support of the prompt passage of the naval pact by the Senate of

Mr. Amery, financial and parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, has inserted in his report the qualification that "If by any grave mischance the treaty should not be ratified" the British naval estimates would be subject to revision. The case could not be stated more plainly

nor could the obligation of the United States to carry out a naval-reduction project of its own creation be more significantly ex-

Such pestiferous Senators as may wexed because England has taken the initiative will be under the necessity of proving that competitive armaments are preferable to a co-operative policy of peace without oppressive naval burdens

### CLEANING HOUSE IN NEW YORK

TWO brokers have been suspended from the New York Stock Exchange for making a practice of taking the side of the market opposite to their customers. This is a technical way of describing what happens in a bucket-shop, where the proprietor bets against his customer on the rise or fall

The rule under which the two brokers were suspended was not adopted until August of last year, although the Stock Exposed to bucketing.

What is needed in this city is the en-

forcement of a similar rule by the local exchange. But there is greater need for the enforcement of the State law against bucket-shops, which makes not only the backeting broker but also the telegraph or elephone company which supplies him with quotations liable to punishment.

There is law enough to drive the swindlers out of business, but no one seems disposed to apply it.

### - A MARITIME WARNING

CONGRESSIONAL concern over the Pacific Treaty and the bonus has apparently relegated the ship subsidy program to the category of dim, far-off, forgotten things. Yet Mr. Harding's plan was submitted at a time of crisis in American shipping, at a time when the vast possibilities of the merchant marine were, as they still are, seriously imperiled.

The shipping interests of the country are awaiting an adjustment of conditions which have rapidly grown confused and onerous. The reality of the burden is pointedly manifested in a warning from the sole American passenger line plying between this country and Australia.

This organization, the Oceanic Steamship Company, has notified the Federal Government that unless a more reasonable mail contract is negotiated before June the service will be abandoned.

It is naturally to be expected that private shipping concerns will strive to secure the maximum of privilege and subvention. But an authentic threat to abandon operation plainly suggests that the difficulties of the case are extreme.

The Government, through the Shipping Board, has expended fortunes in opening new passenger routes on the Pacific. The Subsidy Bill now in Congress aims to give more intelligent direction to this aid. legislative speed is necessary to offset the still powerful forces of disintegration.

### **FOOLISH FIGURES**

A BOUT \$750,000,000 was spent for cos-metics in the United States last year, according to R. E. Hellman, dean of the School of Commerce of the Northwestern University, while the total endowment of il the private colleges and universities is less than \$500,000,000.

We spent \$600,000,000 for ice eream and oft drinks, \$800,000,000 for cigarettes and \$510,000,000 for eigars, also according to

the dean's figures. He did not tell us , what was spent for eachties or colored hatbands or for canned omatoes or sugar. Impressive figures might se collated which would show that a larger um is spent for these things than for supbut he the use of making such com-

parisons? No one seriously thinks that the money spent for cosmetics or for cigarettes or for ice cream can be diverted to the sup-

port of education.

But Dean Heilman is not the only man who hands out foolish statistics. Some one in Washington has just been computing that the time spent powdering their noses by 40,000 women in the departments in Washington costs the Government \$6,000,000 a year, as though the money could be saved if the women were not allowed to take their powder puffs into a public building.

#### WOMEN: AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY IN PENNSYLVANIA'S POLITICS

Mrs. Warburton's Indorsement of Pinchot Shows That They Are Not Yet Ready to Be Bossed

TAKE the average organization politician L even a few feet outside his familiar territory, away from the narrow routine of his home grounds, and he will be almost as helpless as a man stone blind. The world beyond his own political circle, the world that is filled with questionings and fresh aspiration and new and challenging ideas, will be to him as strange and disquieting as

a foreign land. Bosses of the ordinary type are able only to repeat formulas. They can answer no question that hasn't been answered before. Women, for example, have had the vote for about a year and a half. Yet factionist leaders do not yet know what to expect. They are numb with anxiety.

At first the party bosses assumed that women wouldn't vote or take any interest in politics. Later they decided that the women would take orders from the men of their families. Then there was an organized effort to bribe feminine voters with candy by the box! This interesting experiment was attempted on a very large scale, especially in the country and in small towns of Pennsylvania. County chairmen laden with bonbons were sent forth tremulously to "whip the women into line." They returned downcast. Though they had talked pleasantly about the children and left candy on the center-tables the women had appeared slightly irritated. And they were unconvinced.

Women party workers were sent into the field. But at once it became clear that housekeepers resented the appearance on their doorsteps of suave and leisurely ladies who assumed to tell them how they should think. In that attitude of mind the women voters of the State proved themselves to be essentially different and far richer in personal pride than their husbands and their brothers, who as a rule aren't ashamed to have heelers make up their minds for them.

When Mrs. Barclay Warburton was elected vice chairman of the Republican State Committee the Vares and their assoclated leaders sighed a sigh of great relief. That, thank God, was done! The Republican women of the State, said leader to leader, were at last hitched safely to the wheels of the party machine.

But it seems now that woman's traditional independence of mind is to assert itself powerfully once again. Mrs. Warburton, speaking, no doubt, for her assoclates as well as for herself, has published an unqualified indorsement of Gifford Pinchot for the governorship. The very name of Pinchot is enough to make the average party boss rage.

Pinchot! Wasn't Pinchot one of those Progressives? Didn't he attack and expose Ballinger and make something of a scandal in Taft's Administration? Didn't he commit the unpardonable sin of doing his own thinking and dislocating the party machinery? Isn't he an independent? Hasn't he always refused to Go Along?

We know what the engineers of the party machines will say now. They will say dolorously that "you never can tell what

women will do." They will be wrong.

You can often tell what women will do. In every issue involving public morality they will be about ninety times more conscientious than the casehardened and hardboiled bosses to whom we are accustomed to deliver control of public affairs.

"I do this," says Mrs. Warburton, referring to her explicit indorsement of Pinchot, "because, having given careful consideration to the policies and declarations of other candidates, I can most conscientiously indorse the honest and efficient record, the unflinching courage and the tireless devotion to the public's service of Gifford Pinchot."

Now, Mr. Pinchot may emerge from the primaries as a first-class candidate. Some earnest people may differ from Mrs. Warburton in the estimate of his executive qualities. But he is honest, he has courage and it is true that he has tried consistently to serve the public first and his party after-

All this, however, is for the time being aside. The interesting thing to observe is the disposition of the Republican women's leaders of the State-with whom the League of Women Voters is pretty sure to agreeto disregard factional traditions, to speak their own minds and to do their own thinking without troubling to ask whether their decisions will be approved in the thickening twilight of the Republican State Com-

In Mrs. Warburton's statement of principles are clearly reflected the qualities of mind which she applauds in Mr. Pinchot.

### THE COYNESS OF THE GREAT

MODERN philosophers claiming at least a nodding acquaintance with the cosmic and the infinite - Wells or Bernard Shaw, for instance-have repeatedly castigated contemporary statesmen for their blindness to the tenchings of history.

That is as may be. But if the lessons of the Peloponnesian War or the Rise of Islam have perhaps been ignored by principals in the international whirligig, their consciousness of more recent happenings appears to have been sharpened. The "conference of Premiers" at Genoa is fast losing the validity of that magnificent title.

Raymond Poincare expects to be busy at home and will send a substitute. Senator Schanzer will represent the Prime Minister of Italy. George Tchitcherin will speak for Nicolai Lenine. The latter is described as 'nervous." distressed by heart palpitations and, furthermore, convinced that he will carry more weight by telegraph and radio than if he were seated at the conference

There may be more in this whole situation than meets the casual eye. Since the war but two national leaders have taken part in international conclaves of the first order. Mr. Wilson went to Paris and his program was promptly demolished in Washington. Aristide Briand journeyed to Washington

and was overthrown almost immediately upon gaining French soil.

Is the present wariness regarding Genoa unconscious or deliberate? In either case, what are the prospects for David Lloyd George, most unterrified of diplomatists, and destined to be the sole Prime Minister from any major nation represented at the Genoa reservors?

#### THREADBARE ISOLATION

HERE is a plot which the most reckless writer of fiction would promptly reject A owes B a sum of money to be paid through C. B can secure his share of the funds owed to both parties by A if B will confer with C in order to reach an adjustment. But B will not enter the same room with C. C is not inclined to assist B when B displays an aversion to direct contact with the realities of the case. -If B will not look out for himself, as is his right, C is disposed to be indifferent. But B is not satisfied with this attitude and is aggrieved that C will not specifically plead B's cause, which B refuses to defend by means of ex-pressly provided machinery.

No novelist or dramatist would dare to motivate his story after this pattern. Fic-tion, even the most romantic, must retain a semblance of credibility. Life is different and more unaccountable; politics, stranger

The impossible situation suggested above is precisely the one in which the Govern-ment of the United States is placed because of its abstention from the Commission on Reparations from Germany. The European chancelleries are puzzled, not so much by Secretary Hughes' presentation of a bill for American army costs on the Rhine, a claim which is justly founded, as by the failure of the United States to assume any responsibilities in the reparations adjust-

The right to participate in the financial councils of the major allied Powers is secured to this country by the separate treaty of peace with Germany. By a reservation affixed to that instrument by the Senate there is vested in Congress alone the power to control American participation. No official representative of this Government can sit with the Reparations Commission until Congress passes a special act specifically authorizing the appointment of a delegate and until the Senate confirms the nomi-

It is understood that both the President and Mr. Hughes are keenly desirous of con-gressional action extricating the Government from a ridiculous situation. There are indications that the cloak of isolation, long the favorite garment of the Senate, is wearing a little thin. But the robe is absurdly out of style and should be discarded altogether.

The presence of an authoritative American representative on the Reparations Commission is demanded by the logic of a situation which might be called unescapable if the policy of wriggling away from realities not been so persistently pursued.

Mr. Harding, it is said, is waiting for Congress to show some sign of intelligence in the matter. The ratification of the Four-Power Treaty indicates a revival of legislative common sense. The return to sanity is worth encouraging.

The only way to atone for the obstructionary, stupid and narrow-minded reservation attached to the Dresel-Rosen treaty is the passage by Congress of an act restoring the right of this Government to speak for itself. Dog-in-the-manger tactics have run the usual course to stultification.

#### AMERICANISM: NEW STYLE

IN GFORGIA the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan seem to have taken to their kave. But their work goes on merrily in Texas and other parts of the South, where floggings and tar-and-feather parties continue to be the rule. In one Texas town a church is to be burned and religious riots are threatening. In another an aged man is in death because he was brutally beaten by a masked mob. Ku Kluxers think nothing nowadays of interrupting the religious services in any church and marching to the pulpit with a message of commenda-

Florida is not far from Georgia, where Wizard Simmons builded the temple and the counting house from which, for a price, he was going to purify the United States by hate and direct government by the dullest sort of fanaticism. Yet it is in Florida that the lordliest of all bootlegging scandals has been uncovered. We aren't going to pretend that Pennsylvania is a land of promise or that any hint of wings may be discovered upon a Pennsylvania political boss. But it is only fair to say that the eminently respectables in Florida, who were preparing to use millions to outwit the Federal Government by the sale of smuggled hooch, were ringleaders in a scheme that overshadows in a hundred ways the whisky scandal now in process of being hushed up here. .

the kleagles of virtue overlook Florida? Was there more money for them in the North?

### MEXICAN PROSPECTS

ALTHOUGH the Federal Administration has of late refrained from definite pronouncements concerning Mexico, there are increasing indications that accord with the Obregon Government is under way. Passports in Mexico are no longer required for Americans. The elimination of this nuisance is a step of progress.

Further evidence of the growing stability

of conditions in the neighboring republic is revealed in the communication sent to President Harding by John Barrett, former director general of the Pan-American Union. He reports the response of many distinguished Latin-American statesmen, pubicists and representative men on the subject of the re-entry of Mexico into the diplomatic family. The 141 replies received from 200 inquiries dispatched are agreed in urging the early recognition of Mexico by the United States.

It is essential, of course, that some arrangement for the adjustment of compensation claims be reached before this decisive step can be taken. But prospects for the solution of this problem seem to be brightening, although considerable mystery still surrounds the facts.

Moreover, American relations with Mexico are something more than the concern of the two principal parties. A recognition policy could not fail to react favorably upon Pan-American sympathies and constructive understanding.

The Kansas Industrial
Kansas Leads Way Court has issued an
order requiring coal
operators and miners' union officials to appear in Topeka on Thursday next and give testimony on which a temporary order may be based to prevent a closing of the mines. The effectiveness of such a demand is some what impaired by a recent ruling that the court is really not a court at all, but commission; but assuredly the step taken is one in the right direction and should have the effect of clarifying the situation.

Nobody is surprised that Mr. Bryan favors the bonus. He would rather Monkeying With Ideas be wrong again than run counter to precedent. And nobody is sur-prised that he is opposed to profiteers. It prised that he is opposed to profiteers. It is a safe and insane generalization bound to win applause. But if he were called upon to define a profiteer it would be easier for him to tickle the ears of the groundlings than to satisfy thinking men. AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Boys and Girls Who Feel the Need of an Education, but Who Have to Work, Are Given a Chance

By SARAH D. LOWRIE T IS an easy thing to pick up a very good ducation after you have left school if you are thrown constantly with educated people. In fact, that is what most people actually do who are so placed.

They pick up what they need between the twentieth and thirtieth years by acquiring some intelligent taste which opens the door for them to genuine culture of the mind. What they get at school or even college is at best an idea of how to study and where to so to get their facts and a sort of foundation of good taste, or, at all events, to know by hearsay what is regarded as worthy of notice in literature and art and the world of facts, which is the "good taste" of the moment.

They have learned to speak a grammatical English with a more or less wide vocabulary by ear, as one learns a tune without the least idea of how the notes look written.

BUT a boy who is not thrown constantly with educated people out of school must depend upon school to give him everything that he needs in order to be educated. If he is quick and keenly observant he can use his school education to such advantage that he can catch up and even outdistance men and women who have been born in homes where education is a matter of course. He can eventually be more than a merely cultivated man; he can be a scholar. But he is cruelly handicapped in his self-education if he has not had a reasonably thorough public school foundation. It can be done, but it is done with a great waste of effort without that backgroupd, and also, being a forced process, it leaves the mind badly adjusted, not quite balanced judiciously.

BUT what are you going to do, if to earn BUT what are you going to do, if to earn the very bread you eat and some that the family eat, you must leave school to work just at the time when your mind is beginning to grapple with ideas and to have thoughts that can follow the big thoughts of other minds? How are you to learn to speak English grammatically all by yourself if what has gradually been training your ear to recognize mistakes is no longer sounding about you? How are you to guess where to find the AB C's of literature and of art and of history, if you come home too tired from your job to focus your mind on anything but play or dancing or the movies, growing boy or girl that you are?

growing boy or girl that you are? There are public libraries; there are a few good plays; there are museums and pic-ture galleries; there is Nature just outside the city; there are the churches, and there is the Bible, and there are also the Sunday papers—all means to an end if that end is education. But even the ambitious boy or girl has to be away above the average to know how to absorb knowledge out of those great means to an end.

I ASKED Miss Maguire, who has nearly ASKED Miss Maguire, who has nearly a thousand extra pupils in the school of which she is principal, who are "part-time" or continuation-school students, what she felt was the important study for those boys and girls who have been cut short in their education by the stress of earning a living and are compelled by the law to study a certain number of hours a week to salvage at least a part of the education Uncle Sam is supposed to give all his children.

Miss Margaret Maguire is never a person to be caught napping either on a theory or a tried-out experience, and she was ready on the instant with her answer.

"What they must have is a taste for

"What they must have is a taste for reading put into them, so that they read to

themselves without conscious effort, so that they follow the thought of what they read to the temporary exclusion of all other thought—get lost in a book, as we say—and so that one book or set of interests leads naturally and inevitably to another, so that from the Henty books they can go to Stevenson and even to Scott or Dumas."

HER experience was that once launched as omnivorous readers one set of interests could easily lead to another, and all that remained was to guide those interests into more and more worth-while stages of thought, until the mind just naturally struck out for itself along the path best suited to its particular bent. If the boy had it in him to be a chemist or the girl actually had the makings of a teacher in her, she would have enough keys to her necessary equip-ment in her hands from a love of books to send her on her way in spite of handicaps.

BUT isn't it very poor economy to compel boys and girls to use up the years of their best acquisitiveness—between fourteen and twenty—in working at jobs that merely put bread in their mouths when they should be using those years to put ideas into their heads? And isn't it poor economy to try, by a continuation school, to make up by school work a few hours a week what should be slowly absorbed five days of the week, though far be it from me to "knock" the continuation school, which, to say the least, is the best of a bad bargain?

TF YOU ask that question of an employer he probably will tell you that the ones who leave school and get a permit to work are not the ones who could take an educa-

And if you ask some of the truant officers they will tell you that most of those who leave school could take an education but

do not want to.

And if you ask the parents of the children they will tell you that the boys or girls have already more education than they know what to do with, more than their parents had before them, and enough to hold their own wherever they go.

If you ask the children you will get very

little satisfaction for the asking at the time : later—years later—when they are men and women, they will tell you that at every turn they have had to take a poorer job on account of not having an education, and some will tell you how bitterly they resented leaving school. Suppose they are right about that, and

Suppose they are right about that, and the employer and truant officer and parent and they, as children, have been wrong? Who is to find it out and prove it? And when it is proved what is the remedy?

WELL, so far as I can see, the only way to find out and to prove it is a patient review of the case of each child leaving to discover whether he or she is fit to go on, and if fit, whether he or she has the requisite will power to go on, given a real opportunity.
Then, when it has been found out and

proved to be a clear case of must rather than desire to leave school, the public owes that child an education, whatever the sins of the fathers into the third and fourth generations may have been. It owes it as much for a safeguard to itself as for the child. But who is to prove this need and then fill it? Eventually the State or the municipality or the community, no doubt. But until the citizens feel that as an obligation the State or community dare not im-pose it. It has got to be done by the few for perhaps only a few until the many for perhaps only a few until the many resognize the claim and move to fulfill it. Well, this is exactly what the White-Williams Foundation Trustees are doing with the money and the staff provided by

with the money and the staff provided by the terms of the foundation.

Working through the public schools by specially trained officers in their School Scholarship Division, the trustees of the White-Williams have culled out fifty-four children from the thousands who went out to work last year and provided them with scholarships of varying amounts, but averaging \$5.50 per week, and sent them back to school. The reports of this experiment are worth

very careful study. Eventually the results will necessitate something more than study on the part of the public. It is a great experiment that will mean much to the coming generation when the facts that it proves are understood and are



## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. THOMAS C. ELY On Diseases of the Spring

THE ailments which commonly make their A appearance in the spring are very largely preventable ones, according to Dr. Thomas C. Ely, one of the best known physicians of

"The human body may appear to be muc susceptible to the attacks of certain diseases in the spring of the year," said Dr. Ely, but this is almost altogether the fault of the person, for weather conditions have little if anything to do with it. They change, it is true, but it is his business to meet these changed conditions. There is usually about this time an excess of skin, gastric and intestinal troubles, but these may be pre-vented if people would exercise a sufficient amount of judgment in their food, dress and

"Only a few persons go to the trouble of making any radical change in these three particulars when the winter is over. They eat, dress and exercise about the same as they did during the cold weather and then wonder why the body does not satisfactorily perform its functions.

Purposes of Food

Purposes of Food

"The three purposes of food are to build tissue, to create energy and to furnish heat. It is self-evident that less heat is needed in the spring than was required during the winter, but very few persons eat according to the changed external conditions. The customery way is to put the same amount of fuel into the body, thus creating a body supplies into the body, thus creating a body surplus which is damaging both to the heart and to the arteries. "Cardio-renal troubles-that is, troubles

of the heart and the arteries—are the main causes of death, outside of certain acute atcauses of death, outside of certain acute attacks of disease or cancer, which cause
about one death in every eight or ten, and
tuberculosis, which causes about one death in
every ten or twelve. But by far the greatest
number of deaths may be traced directly to
cardio-renal affections.
"Conditions leading to these troubles are
immensely hastened by a surplus of food.
Most persons misunderstand the purpose of
food and misuse it terribly. Unwise cating
and overgating create a surplus, which is

and overeating create a surplus, which is not only entirely unnecessary, but is so great in actual quantity that the machinery of the body simply cannot take care of it. This is highly detrimental to health.

"That it is unnecessary to eat so much for mental and physical activity is shown by the mental and physical activity is shown by the diet of certain men of unquestioned mental ability who attained to ages far beyond those of the average person. Among these were Gladstone, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Thomas Edison. The secret of their longevity and the retention of so much physical and mental visor was in the simple diet. ical and mental vigor was in the simple diet which they all followed.

"This, after all, is not only the secret of old age, but also that of being able to resist disease, by keeping the body well built up to the point where disease germs will prove to be harmless. The proper amount of water drunk each day, the correct amount and the proper kind of food, the right kind of exer-cise and of dress—these constitute the basis cise and of dress—these constitute the basis upon which old age, health and happiness stand. These conditions center more around nutrition than any other controllable factor. "It is for the same reasons as I have men-

tioned that there is usually a good deal of skin trouble in the spring of the year, such as eczema and similar complaints. The sur-plus of food demanded for heat in the winter months is continued by most persons, not because it is needed, but simply as a matter of habit.

### Cause of "Spring Fever"

"What is commonly known as 'spring fever' is also chiefly caused by the diet, or rather by too much food, as are also neuritis, headaches and other complaints along the same lines. There is an interesting medical same lines. There is an interesting medical fact in connection with this matter of a surplus of food. There are two causes of illness, a chemical cause and a focal cause, and aside from focal infection the chief cause of disease is in the chemistry of the body, depending upon food, water and exer-The matter of water drinking is also im-

"The matter of water drinking is also important in a high degree. To a certain extent, the matter of how much water should be drunk may be regulated by thirst; when the body needs water it takes this method of making the want known, and this is true also of the matter of diet—again to a limited extent. For good health, a person may safely drink from fix to eight glasses of water a day. But persons are often widely mistaken, and perfectly honestly so, in their estimate of the amount of water which they drink. Most of them will say that they drink a certain amount each tay, but investigation shows that the great majority of

them do not drink anything like the quantity they think they do.

"The best and most satisfactory cures are accomplished by correcting the hygiene. If a person gets the right amount of rest, water and nourishment and does not cross the line of his limitation in the expenditure of nerve force, he will have little need for the

nerve force, he will have little need for the services of a physician, aside from possible infection of the teeth, tonsils or the alimentary tract. If the chemistry of the body be correct, he will be able to resist focal infection for a long time and perhaps indefinitely. "It is all a matter of vital resistance, both internally and externally." internally and externally. We see the same thing in an orchard. Some trees are sturdy and resist all the attacks of their enemies. while others have to be constantly protected

"As a matter of fact, Nature really helps, in the spring of the year, by calling attention to the changed conditions and by making us feel bad if we do not pay heed to her warnings. Her notice is to the effect that the vital resistance must be lear up by the the vital resistance must be kept up by the simple method of the right hygiene, and if this is not done physical trouble follows. Overeating is the principal cause of thickened arteries, high blood pressure and other ills, and in the spring Nature calls our at-tention to the fact that these things may resuit by demanding a changed diet if we would be at our best.

### Less Meat Required

"In the spring, therefore, there should be sharp revision and limitation of diet on a sharp revision and limitation of diet on the part of every one. The food eaten should be lighter in character than that of the winter months, less in quantity and should be carefully chosen. There should be much less meat, less fatty foods and more vegetable food. This latter is represented by the greens, which are easy to get in the spring of the year. Nature herself supplies this valuable adjunct to the human diet and by the fact that they are not obtainable winter indicates that they should be

eaten in the spring.

"Attention should be paid also to the matter of dress. Certain congestions result from a chilling of the skin caused through persons a chilling of the skin caused through persons not taking the proper care as to the change in their kind of clothing. Many persons change the weight of their clothing too late and others too early or some go out without their overcoats, causing colds which are disagreeable in themselves and which always have the potentiality of becoming something

re serious.
"The surplus of food, to which so much sickness is attributable, is also the chief cause of arterio-sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, as well as of most of the heart and kidney trouble. It causes many deaths at an unnecessarily early age. And the pity of it all is that it is a cause which is thorough-

#### What Do You Know? QUIZ

1. What are the colors of the flag of Den-1. What are the colors of the flag of Denmark?
2. Which was the first American State to mine soft coal?
3. Who was Theodore Mommsen?
4. What is a perimeter?
5. What is an earwig?
6. Whom did Abraham Lincoln marry?
7. What is a caret?
8. Where was George Washington educated?
9. How is the President of France elected?
10. What is the original meaning of the word etiquette?

## Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Conrad von Hoetzendorf was one of the most prominent of the Austrian generals of the World War.

2. The Prime Ministers of Great Britain during the twentleth century have been the Marquis of Salisbury, A. J. Balfour, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, H. H. Asquith and David Lloyd George.

3. An ocelot is a feline quadruped of Central and South America, also called tiger-cat and leopard-cat.

4. Louisiana is the westernmost State from which any President of the United States was ever elected. Zachary Taylor was the successful candidate. A pinnace is a man-of-war's double-banked boat, usually with eight oars. Historically it is a small, usually two-masted vessel.

6. Force majeure is irresistible compulsion, coercion diplomatically recognized as irresistible.

7. The real name of O. Henry, the American short-story writer, was Sidney Forter.

8. The westernmost country of Europe in which a considerable population of Mohammedans is to be found is the Kingdom of the Berbs, Croats and Blovenes.

9. Ochlochiscy is meeting.

### SHORT CUTS

The sales tax is expected to put the

One of the first things to be done with the Fairmount site is to dam it. Craig and Collins might save money by

Atlantic City is to have a gamble censor this season. All modern inconven-

Walnut's charges will not be fully as-All is not bitterness in a foolish world. Treaty ratification gives a silver lining to a

His prompt indorsement of the Sesqui when he sees it.

Smoot says the Senate will add a sale tax to the Bonus Bill. A high-powered engine in a flivver. There were titters in the Senate when the Bonus Bill arrived. That stirs hope. The House showed no sense of humor.

When he has time to think of it, it will be a great comfort to Senator Crow to know that the treaty was ratified despite his ab-

Bold explorers are now hunting the plesiosaurus in Patagonia with elephant rifles. They might do more effective work with dream books.

Lillian Russell has returned from Pars with a trunk full of hats she bought in Pittsburgh before she stafted. Let's see; what was it Lillian went abroad for? William E. Crow's wife is said to be

opposed to his resigning from the Sents. Once upon a time the fact would have had merely human interest. Now it is charged with political potency. The indictment of McConnell is an excellent answer by Coles to the charges of Walnut, but it must not be forgotten that

the charges themselves indicated the answer and made it inevitable. Sydney, N. S., clergyman had four girls arrested for giggling in church. We find no fault with him, but await with feverish interest an account of how he gets away.

New York undertakers have decided that funerals are too gloomy, and they promise to jazz them up a bit. Let us hope that will draw the line at the saxon and the snare drum. Paris professors who invited Albert Einstein to lecture on relativity and then grew afraid of popular disapproval are now convinced that there is no such thing as a straight line of conduct.

When our troops come home from the Rhineland, will it be possible for us to inside upon the Allies enforcing our demands is Germany without giving cause for a charge of entering into entangling alliances?

Contrary to the general expectation, as severated the Chronic Grouch, the politic campaign will afford no surprises. There will be hokum in the platforms, piffle in the speeches and, after the election, business

The opinion grows that by the time all the good whisky in the country has been consumed and all the people in the country have become sufficiently afraid of the backwhisky, prohibition may become successful after all.

That it is more blessed to give than is receive is a lesson nations are slow to lears. Germany may yet wax fat and prosperous because she has debts to pay, while other nations grow lax and wane because at largesse bestowed upon them.

The United States Geological Survey, which is about to make an investigation of the strange light on Jonas Ridge, Brown Mountain, near Asheville, N. C., should take Dr. Prince along. He may be able to identify it as the Antigonish ghost.

Neither the Federal nor the State Gernment apparently has any plan to average the coal strike, and both are trusting Providence. Trust in Providence is quently camouflage for incompetence a promise of drastic action later often savor of blue funk.