B. SMILEY..... Dett E.C. MARTIN. . . General Business, Manager

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SELF-OPPRESSING SLACKERS

Philadelphia, Friday, April 14, 1922

18 estimated that about 260,000 Philadelphia citizens will lose the right to participate in the primary election because of failure to comply with the simple but necessary formalities of personal registra-tion. The total is equal to the population of a city of metropolitan pretensions.

Denver, Louisville, Atlanta, Columbus,

Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Providence and St. Paul are municipal communities hovering out the quarter of a million class. I were suddenly denied the right of franchise my one of these, through the operation of rebably be proclaimed.

If the 260,000 delinquent Philadelphians

were informed that they would never be sitted to vote the lamentation would be oud. The grimly humorous feature of the is that the slackers as a whole entertain the delusion that they have not be-

As a matter of fact, their indifference is so ingrained it has rendered them incapable realizing that their conduct results in tinual disfranchisement. Take away the right to vote which such persons are too any to exercise and they would possibly be erecting street barricades and raising the

The law is exceedingly considerate of these self-oppressors. In addition to the regular registration days, which are always energetically heralded both by politicians and the press, special seasons of grace are granted. Electors who failed to register last Wednesday may repair their fault or the consequences of unavoidable circum-Hall between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 noon and 1 to 4 P. M. from April 18 to May 6. The population of a Denver or a es by visiting Room 630 in the City playille need not suffer disfranchisement nless it prefers that supposedly distressing

But in every community, and Philadelphia is no exception, there is a certain proportion of individuals who presumably find it easier to grumble and complain than to participate in the government of which they are described as a part. It is difficult to imagine any class of persons so little eving of sympathy.

A VOTE TEST OF THE BONUS

REPRESENTATIVES IRA C. COPLEY and Clifford Ireland, of Illinois, have been badly beaten in the Republican primaries where they sought renomination to Congress. Both were viewed as strong men in the lower house. Each was regarded as

Mr. Copley and Mr. Ireland entered the race as avowed champions of the soldier as and active supporters of the Volstead principle. Each had the undivided support of the American Legion and the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Copley received additional aid from Chairman Fordney and other influential bonus advocates in the use. Senator Capper wrote strong letireland and Mr. Copley were opposed and ulated as campaign literature. Mr easily defeated by candidates who were pleiged to a more liberal view of liquor

It may not be quite fair to say that this nexpected outcome of the primaries in Illiconus sentiment among voters. But it is sported that many ex-service men not tentified with the Legion's bonus policy oted against Copley and Ireland. The re-It of the balloting was a surprise to everybody. Both Congressmen felt completely chiefly significant as an indication of the drift of popular feeling relative not to the bonus but to Volstendism. It may be an omen of other political overbrows soon to come in unexpected places.

IMPATIENCE AND GENOA of opinion at Genoa as a crisis and THE tendency to describe every difference index of collapse is largely due to loose and impatient thinking.

There can be no question that the human seriers, was seriously damaged by the war. The shock was manifest in the Peace brence of Paris in 1919. Its ravages were still visible at Washington in 1921-22.

Mr. Hughes' dramatic opening move was sestionably thrilling, but it may be reesiled that the application of his formula elayed through weeks of consultations, tes and diplomatic exchanges. It was ard the close of the sessions, when poputhentic constructive results were achieved.

It is impossible to appraise the Genoa nittees have scarcely grazed the surface of the formidable problems which they are summoned to attack. Tilts between indiriduals are quite as inevitable as in Congress, a body not precisely famed for its ity. There are indications that both sians and French are calming down although Chancellor Wirth threaten part, it is conceivable that his indignation is of the gesticulating variety.

nk A. Vanderlip, a financial and eco authority who certainly cannot be of sentimental optimism, is an inctator of the sessions. and modest enough to refrain redictions, but his hopes are not because instant remedy for the most

Mr. Vanderlip's expressed opinion

and experts from all the countries of This may be "modified rapture," but it is assuredly preferable to half-baked skepti-

The Genoa conference is entitled to the privilege of getting its breath. A similar procedure may be recommended to its impor-tunate critics, whose mania for sensations and debacles has become something of a bore.

WILL BUNK GO OUT OF STYLE IN PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS?

Women, Unconvinced by Stump Speechers, Display a Preference for Straight Thought and Straight Action

THERE was a time in Pennsylvania when any man with a white vest, a pocket full of cigars and a good baritone voice could go forth in a political campaign and get almost any office within the gift of what he himself would call "the peepul." The vest was generally accepted as a badge of high morality and unimpeachable rectitude. The cigars, distributed freely to the first comers, were presented as proof of a great and generous

The baritone voice was, however, the important thing. It was to be flung out in praise of the Star-Spangled Banner or the Grand Old Party or the everlasting hills or the stars that shine o'erhead or any other thing that might be equally beyond a question of doubt and infinitely distant from the realities of a particular election. With it one sang the voters to sleep. It was a me-dium for the practice of hypnotism by sound. It was for the perpetuation of unalloyed and unmitigated bunk. Now, bunk of that sort was kicked out of business long ago. It has maintained its last strongholds in politics and in a familiar sort of journalistic criticism allied to politics. It is bunk that takes the form of rhythmic chant.

Whether you read it from the top down or from the bottom up it means nothing-or worse. It is meant to befuddle. To talk or write so as to conceal thought or the lack of it rather than to express truth or conviction-that was the trick of the professional campaigner and the official or unofficial leaders of his herd. And it is a method upon which a great many conspicuous politicians depend to this day.

It begins to appear that, with the entrance of women into politics, a better use will have to be made of the English language by seekers after office. Logic, the Cinderella of political virtues, may have to be rescued hurriedly from her ashes, given decent raiment and recognition and a place at the ball. That was made pretty clear at the dinner given on Wednesday evening by the Republican Women's Club.

The realists of that occasion were the women speakers. It was women who anchored the discussion to major facts when the orators representing the masculine wing of the party threatened to drift off into seas of sentimentality. Even Senator Pepper permitted his mind to wander now and then among old and picturesque abstractions. He was guilty more than once of the tremolo note. And it was made plain once more that women will not be easy to reckon with in any campaign for the simple reason that. being new at the game, their minds have not been weakened by long saturation in the deadly hokum that almost always was found to be good medicine for voters in the past.

Others besides Mr. Pepper turned as usual to the rhetorical embellishment of delusions. Invariably they were men. Mr. Pinchot was explicit and so was Mr. Reed. But they, like the leaders of the Republican Women, were newcomers and not representhe anninted of archy in Pennsylvania. It was obvious that the women present were in no mood to love an Old Party until it learned to be really Grand and until it was cured of the deformities inflicted upon it by successive generations of political apaches.

It was the women speakers at the big dinner who were familiar with facts and unafraid of them and determined to parade them and examine them in the open. Drool they did not want. What, their manner seemed to say, has drool about the grandness of a party got to do with the systematic plundering of a State by a crowd of uncaught second-story men?

The average politician knows little about feminine psychology. He has yet to learn that women are far less sentimental than men in matters that do not concern them directly. He doesn't know that women's sense of humor, when they have one, is likely to be cool and mercilessly penetrating and touched with grim unkind-

There is hardly a woman alive who cannot recognize a liar by the sound of his voice and see clearly through the elaborate disguise of any hypocrite. Her subtle talent for discernment is hers alone. It is given to her by high heaven as part of her necessary equipment, as part of her indispensable armor in the world of inequalities through which she must go. And so at the dinner of the Republican Women the ladies applauded politely but were not impressed by oratory of the 1880 sort. They didn't wave their arms or use the tremolo note or mistake shadowy rhetoric for the substance of living and present truth. They talked of realities. They were explicit, frank, knowing, relentlessly curious and invariably blunt.

All this may sound unorthodox, but it is nevertheless true. The lenders of the women voters in Pennsylvania seem actually more practical-minded and better able to think in straight, short, direct lines than the men who at this moment are in the places of party authority. That is a sign of promise. And it is an assurance of very interesting days to come.

SHIP NOMENCLATURE

BELATED recognition of the importance of appropriate names for American vessels is displayed in the decision of the Shinping Board to rechristen a number of its

finest passenger liners.

Recent experiments in the field of merchant fleet nomenclature have not been especially happy. The system of adopting Indian names applied soon after our entrance into the war led to some deplorable results. Manufactured absurdities, such as Nedmac and Liberty Glo, betrayed still further impoverishment of thought.

Apparently without much reflection, reourse was had to State nicknames in chrisening the new passenger ships. Nutmeg State was avoided, but there was equivocal suggestion in Panhandle State, one of the first of the 522 liners placed in service, and lack of dignity in such specimens as Hoosier State and Buckeye State. which are now handsome additions to the mer-

hant marine. And now nicknames are to be superseded presidential ranking. Twenty-four of board's passenger and bear the names of C Executives of

the Republic. It has already been decided that Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Grover Cleveland, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Warren G. Harding are to be represented. The George Washington is one of the for-German liners now under the Amer-

The full list of names has not been revealed, but as there have been twenty-eight American Presidents, it will be interesting to note those names which have not passed muster. Will there be a James Buchanan, an Andrew Johnson, a Rutherford B. Hayes, a John Tyler?

"I'LL CLEAN UP THE MESS"

GIFFORD PINCHOT leaves no one in doubt about where he stands on the question of housecleaning in Harrisburg. The pungent telegram in which he has resigned as Forestry Commissioner indicates that he intends to do some plain talking about what has been allowed under the present Governor.

There are two points in the indictment against the men who have been managing the affairs of the State. One is that they have been so inefficient

and extravagant that the State is living beyond its income. Mr. Pinchot believes this to be well founded. The other is that the money has been

wastefully and wrongfully spent to advance the interests of political bosses and machines rather than to serve the interests of the people of the Commonwealth. Mr. Pinchot believes that there is justification Now what does he propose to do about it?

In a statement issued yesterday he an-nounces that if elected he will use all the power of the Governor to secure a complete and searching legislative investigation into the way the State's money has been spent for the sole purpose of learning the truth. And then when the facts are learned he will exert himself to "clean up the whole

If it is to be cleaned up the work will have to be done under the direction of some one as free as Mr. Pinchot is from connection with the men who have been responsible for what has been going on.

The guilty will not make any adequate investigation. They will not exert them-selves to prove their own faults, but rather to cover up what crookedness and extrava-

What can be expected of Mr. Alter can be judged from his course as Attorney Gen-

Mr. Alter knows very well that there is a law providing that the legal business of all the executive departments shall be done through his office and that no independent counsel may be hired save under his direc-Yet when it was shown that Charles A.

Snyder as Auditor General hired Licutenant Governor Beidleman to do some legal business and paid him \$5000 for it Mr. Alter made no protest against this disregard of the intent of the law.

His attitude seemed to be that as "Char-

ley" Snyder was a good fellow and as Beidleman was also a good fellow, they ought to be allowed to profit by their access to the State funds. It always had been done and it was the way the men in office got the money to pay for their campaign expenses and to enable them to live as was fitting to a man in high office.

The men who picked Alter for the gov-

ernorship are the men who have winked at this sort of thing for years. They chose Alter because they believe he could b trusted to let things go along as usual and make no trouble for them or for their friends in the organization.

Mr. Pinchot insists that things are rotten in Harrisburg and that he will do his utmost 'to clean up the whole mess."

That is exactly what the people want Mr. Pinchot's strength lies in their confidence that he will go into office free from the entanglements of an alliance with the forces that have caused the mess and be able to do what needs to be done.

SCHOOLS, COSMETICS AND GIRLS WITHOUT indorsement of the use of paint, powder and lipsticks by schoolgirls, it may be said that the decision of the Arkansas Judge to permit a girl to return to her classes, who was excluded because she used a lipstick, will be approved by most ensible persons.

The public schools are maintained for the benefit of the children of the people. Those in charge of the schools may make any reasonable rules necessary for the preservation of discipline. They may also forbid the wearing of indecent costumes by either the boys or the girls. But to deprive a girl of her right to an education because she is so foolish as to color her lips is carrying the matter a little too far. The place to regulate such practices by the girls is in the home. The school principals may advise against them if they choose, as they may advise against bobbed hair or short skirts. but it seems to be settled, in Arkansas at least, that they may not exclude a girl for using cosmetics.

They were equally sensible in one of the Philadelphia suburbs where a girl who had been sent home from the high school because she appeared in knickerbockers was later allowed to go back to her classes. The way to make girls want to wear knickerbockers is to say that they mustn't. The bloomer craze came and went and the knickerbocker craze is likely to run the same course,

HONORS FOR PENN STUDENTS POSSIBLY because not all of the modern buildings of Philadelphia are distinguished for either structural fitness or beauty of design, domestic recognition of the

architectural inspiration obtainable in this community is by no means keen. As is so often the case with affairs close at hand, accurate judgment is of foreign origin. A survey of architectural education in the United States made by Prof. Robert Atkinson, of the Architectural As-sociation School of Architecture in London contains a conspicuous tribute to the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania. The architectural

school of this institution is pronounced one of the best in the world. Prof. Aiken's estimate is emphatically confirmed in the results of the recent Beaux Arts competition, in which two first prizes out of three awarded went to Penn students One of the winners is a Chinese youth. The proportion of out-of-town undergraduates in the University's architectural department has long been high.

The ideals of taste engendered are widely disseminated. This is doubtless a stimulus for artistic progress in the rest of the world but the position of Philadelphia remains somewhat anomalous. It suggests the difficulty of obtaining fresh eggs and sweet milk in the country or palatable coffee on the cultivated hill slones of Brazil.

Bernard Baruch sug-None So Deaf As Those Who Won't Hear gests the establishment of a Federal agency to be kept constantly at work and ready at a work and ready at a moment's notice to present a program for united economic effort in case of a national emergency. But it is not seriously expected that a Congress that refuses adequately to man a reduced navy will hearken to any such far cry.

Birds in their little nests would probably agree (if the matter were brought understandingly to their attention) that the observance of Arbor and Bird Day in the public schools April 21 is a very good thing. THE REST

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Southern Woman Confesses Pennsylvania Environment Caused Her to Nearly Cry Her Eyes Out During the First Year

By SARAH D. LOWRIE REMEMBER a New York woman open

REMEMBER a New York woman once
telling me that she had given up a very
good position in a New England college because she could not keep her spirits in their
naturally buoyant state in the atmosphere
of repressed cordiality—that is, an absence
of cordiality—that was regarded as the
proper behavior for adults past their
twenties on the college campus.

If to a Middle State American the New
Englander appears repressed and repressing,
I have sometimes wondered how a Middle
State atmosphere strikes a Southerner. I
asked a New Orleans woman who had married a Pennsylvanian if she found her new
environment strange at first. She gave me
an odd look and shrugged her shoulders.
All she said was, "I nearly cried my eyes
out the first year."

Going down to New Orleans last month,
I began to observe the difference a dosen
hours after I had left the Philadelphia station; the difference in the warmth of mental temperature—it was cold enough outdoors. What gave me the contrast were the
early editions of the local Sunday papers
of the towns through which we passed.

The Fifth District of North Carolina had
held a meeting of the Federation of Women's
Clubs the previous day, and the following
notice was the official report of the Hospitality Committee:

"Greetings of welcome were extended to

"Greetings of welcome were extended to the delegates in original verses by Mrs. Carrington, and responded to in refreshing song by Mrs. Elfort, the song being also original. The closing session ended by all uniting in—'Blest be the tie that binds.' The membership of club women in the Fifth District is 10,000."

As MY mind plays over the countenances A and personalities of the lights and luminaries of Pennsylvania's club women, from Mrs. Blankenburg to the most tempermental new recruit. I cannot picture any of them greeting the Federation delegates with verse—original or otherwise—or breaking into song by way of response.

As for "Blest be the tie that binds," I doubt if it is sung any more in many churches, but I cannot imagine its being used as a women's valedictory, let us say in the Century or the Philomusian or the Acorn Clubs.

Pondering these things and the "why"

Pondering these things and the "why" of the difference I continued my way to New Orleans, and on an afternoon when I New Orleans, and on an afternoon when I was having tea with a very knowing young woman of that charming old place, I asked her what feeling held the women of the South together, so that they could combine in federations and clubs.

She looked puzzled, and I explained that by feeling I meant did they meet and address poetry to one another from a sense of citizenship, or sex duty, or protection, or to pass the time, or what?

"Oh," she said, "I understand now! You mean what do we all feel in common? I can tell you that in one word. We all have a great deal of sentiment! We are sentimental in common!"

SHE went on to explain that to write for money was still frowned upon in many circles as debasing to the art of composition. If one was "taken by force" as it were and

If one was "taken by force" as it were and printed, that one could not avoid. Much amateur poetry found its way into the newspapers rather by assent than consent, and almost all public or semi-public occasions were graced by original verses which were begged from the composer and reluctantly yielded up to a supposedly clamorous local public.

She gave it as her belief that poetry. gave it as her belief that poetry

she gave it as her belief that poetry, rather than prose, was the rule for these occasions because it was a freer medium of sentiment and could be declaimed with more ferror and at the same time more delicacy of feeling.

She said that she knew quantities of

delicacy of feeling.

She said that she knew quantities of women who could be prevailed upon to poetize in all seriousness for occasions, who would blush to acknowledge they had ever sent a manuscript to a publisher, let alone approached a newspaper editor with a journalistic ambition. In fact, she averred that writing for the newspapers in New Orleans in the easy, clutty style of the modern society reporter had been greatly frowned upon as a pursuit of young women of station until the war broke up traditions

T WAS curious to know what outlet toward publicity other than poetry they had, and I discovered later from the conversation at dinner that it must be by theatrical per-

It so happened that of the other guests at It so happened that of the other guests at that dinner, one was New Orleans' famous authoress, Grace King, and another was Mr. James Thompson, the editor of the New Orleans Item. I doubt if either read the other; the Times-Picayayune being undoubtedly Miss King's daily point of contact with the world outside her circle, and Mr. Thompson's points of contact certainly did not throw much illumination on the far past history of the town of his adoption. But from their conversation back and forth I their conversation back and forth gathered that amateur acting and the the atrical performances of the winter were at least one point where the old and the new Orleans met with considerable They took their little theatre and the

amateur stock company that acted there for charity and pleasure very seriously. It was plain that it was both modernly fashionable and traditional to act. Indeed, the plays given especially for children had about as much importance in the town's season as the children's concerts had here this winter. Thinking that since Miss King was successful writer as to remuneration as well as fame I could get the angle of her fellow Southerners on women's writing press from her with less prejudice than from press from her with less preducte than from any one else. I probed the matter further when we had a quiet moment together after dinner, but it struck me that she was far from enthusiastic about writing as a career, having rather slipped into it because of the richness of her material for stories and biographies. She had never meant to write. never tried to apparently until she was urged to by a publisher, and seriously admonished to by Mr. Hamilton Mabie, who was a guest at the time in her father's house.

SHE was a shy, somewhat serious girl, clever, fond of stories about people rather than of many people. Among her father's friends was a brilliant man of old New Orleans stock, primed to his finger ends with the tales of the town as it had been under the French regime. His stories were another, and always there were biographic before one could get the atmosphere of the narricular incident. The romance and hisbefore one could get the atmosphere of the particular incident. The romance and history and humor of the tales sceped into the mind of Grace King and turned into little completed dramas. That was how the first tales came to be written. She told me her sister nowadays plays the part of the original delver; she has the historic sense, Miss King the dramatic and the managerial gentus to turn facts into recreations of scenes and to turn facts into recreations of scenes a characters that make the years turn back on their hinges and the dead past come to life. Certainly she has done for New Orleans what no one has yet been able to do for this town, or for New York. She has made it a vivid place for strangers to a vivid place for strangers to go about in

A ND yet Grace King herself is the furtherest from a gossip or a hall-fellow-wellmet for strangers, let alone Northern
strangers, that can be imagined. A frail,
rather aloof, pretty, oldish woman, indifferent and courteous, gentle, yet decidedly
witty when she pleases, prejudiced from
choice, saving her sentiment for occasions,
she shows her Southern point of view by her
intense power of localizing her enthusiasms.
When she goes away from New Orleans,
she goes to Europe. Even Washington does
not interest her much. The Mason and
Dixie line may be invisible to us as we crossit going South, but it is still real to such as
she typifies. Rather than cross it to come
North, she goes to Faris.



THE BATTLE RAGES

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. A. A. CAIRNS

On the City Medical Inspection THERE are comparatively few citizens of

THERE are comparatively few citizens of the elaborate system of medical inspection which is carried on by that bureau, which is one of the divisions of the Department of Public Health, in the control of communicable diseases, says Dr. A. A. Cairns, chief medical inspector of the city since 1901.

"There are forty-five medical inspectors in the bureau," said Dr. Cairns, "and all communicable diseases are reported to them after having been reported to us by the phycommunicable diseases are reported to tuem after having been reported to us by the physicians in charge of the cases, or in any one of a number of ways in which we find that such diseases exist. We receive many anonymous notifications of the existence of disease, and we have also methods of locating such cases through the schools and in a number of other ways.

"We pay particular attention to the health of the children, and there is not only nearth of the children, and there is not only a physical examination of every child of school age, but also a sanitary survey of every building used for school purposes before the beginning of each term

Combating Communicable Disease "Under an act of the Legislature we have the power to quarantine any house where communicable disease exists and to place a placard upon it. Each case is reported on a form, and we notify the inspe of that district, who immediately goes to the house, gets the history of the case with the greatest possible detail and accuracy, pla-cards the dwelling, if necessary, and in other ways carries out the rules and regulations of the department. The powers of the de-partment include the exclusion of certain persons from work and the keeping of all children from school during the quarantine period.

"If the case proves to be one for the hospital, a medical inspector is called to ex-amine the case before the ambulance is sumamine the case before the ambulance is summoned to verify the diagnosis of the attending physician. This is done in every case except those of laryngeal diphtheria, where quick action is always necessary. We do not send cases of diphtheria which are complicated with either measles or with scarlet fever to the regular diphtheria wards of the hospitals. This is done to safguard the hospitals themselves, as these complications are exceedingly infectious and smally result in a high mortality. The object is to avoid any possible infection of regular diphtheria patients with the dangerous complicating disease.

disease.

"The Bureau of Medical Inspection is one department which is open all of the time. Some one is on duty here twenty-four hours of the day and 365 days of the year.

"The city is divided into forty-five districts, with an inspector, who is a regular physician, for each district. The men are subject to call at any hour of the day or night, and each of them must report every-

night, and each of them must report every thing back to us at certain hours. Thus the entire city is covered all of the time. "The work of the Bureau of Medical In-

spection is, to a very large extent, along preventive lines. For example, when a case of diphtheria is reported to us and passed on immediately to the district inspector, he at once gives a dose of antitoxin to the patient as a curative, and then proceeds to immunize every other member of the house-hold against the disease. Caltures are taken from the throat of every person in the house for purposes of examination, and treatment

they show. "The antitoxin in such cases is given because time is of the utmost importance in such cases. The attending physician may not have the antitoxin, and this treatment is at once given by the inspector because he is on the scene and has it with him. Diphtheria is the only disease which is treated in the homes; all other cases go to the hospital

Great Work of Vaccination

"A tremendous amount of waccination is done by our department. The State law demands that all children shall be vaccinated before being admitted to any school, and much of this work has fallen to us to per-

form. ... The history of Philadelphia with relation to vaccination and smallpox is a rather interesting one. We began to vaccinate in 1904. From 1901 to 1904 there were ap-1904. From 1901 to 1904 there were approximately 6000 cases of smallpox in the city. I became chief medical inspector on January 1, 1904, and immediately began vaccinating. During that year there were 887 cases of smallpox, and in the last six months of it there were only 20 cases in the

months of it there were only 20 cases in the whole city.

"In the course of a single month there have been as many as 260,000 persons in Philadelphia faccinated by the department, and as a result of this prompt and watchful method smallpox has been virtually climinated as an epidemic disease. There have been a few scattered cases appear from time

to time, but every one of them was either brought to the city by the patient or the disease appeared very soon after his arrival here. At all events, every case was contracted elsewhere. During my term as chief medical inspector we have vaccinated about 1,500,000 persons, and we frequently vaccinate from 4000 to 5000 a day when conditions demand it.

The Shick Test- Used "Vaccination for typhoid fever is along exactly the same lines as vaccinating for smallpox, but the period is shorter and it is less frequently used.

"Diphtheria is one of our worst enemies, but by means of the Mills."

Diphtheria is one of our worst enemies, but by means of the Shick test we are now able to do much and a great deal more will be done in the future. Most persons have sufficient antitoxin in their blood to withstand an attack of diphtheria, and the Schick test is made to enable us to discriminate between those persons who are in this healthful condition and those who are termed 'susceptibles'; that is, who would develor

isease upon exposure to it. se persons we use toxin-antitoxin and it renders immune those who undergo the treatment. I made an examination of the treatment. I made an examination of the boys in Girard College in 1918 and found about 500 of them were susceptibles. Each of these boys was treated with toxin-antitoxin and there has not been a case of diphtheria among them since. It may not come in my time, but I firmly believe that this treatment will ultimately be required in all treatment will ultimately be required in all schools, public and private, just as vaccina-tion against smallpox is now required. When this comes to pass diphtheria will be as thoroughly stamped out as smallpox has

"Before the use of antitoxin in diphtheria Before the use of antitoxin in diphtheria cases the mortality was about 50 per cent; since that time it has been cut to 8 per cent, and it seems impossible to get it any lower. The principal reason for this is that immediate treatment is not always given; if it were, the mortality would go much lower. We have never lost a case of diphtheria where it was possible for us to administer the antitoxin within twenty-four dminister the antitoxin within twenty-four hours of the time when the disease broke out. But there are many cases where this cannot be done because of lateness in reporting or inaccurate diagnosis or for some other reason, and in cases where three or four days or more elapse before the antitoxin is administered the case is generally opeless. The bureau furnishes free diphhopeless. The oureau furnishes free diph-theria antitoxin to any physician for the treatment of the worthy poor, or on the request of the attending physician the in-spector will administer the curative dose."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What was the first name of Robespierre,

the French revolutionist?

the French revolutionist?

What was the official position of Pontius Pliate at the time of the crucifixion of Christ?

of Christ?

Who created the fictional character of Tom Finch and in what novel?

Where and what is the Poet's Corner?

Where and what is the Poet's Corner?

What is the new name selected for the great steamship, formerly the transport Leviathan, and originally the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland?

Who was Scipice Africanus?

Who was Scipice Africanus?

Who painted the well-known modern picture, "The Isle of Death"?

Of what country is Lima the capital?

Wow many gallons make a tun in liquid measure?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The constitution of the United States nowhere asserts that all men are created equal. Previous to the emancipation and citizenship amendments, passed after the Civil War, the Constitution actually recognized slavery in the third clause of Article I, which begins as follows: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

The maximum speed attained by airplane is about three miles a minute.

George Chicherin is the head of the Russian Soviet delegation to the Genoa conference.

A bivounc is a temporary encampment without tents, especially in war time and at night.

4. A bivource is a temporary encampment without tents, especially in war time and at night.
5. General U. S. Grant was a native of Ohio. 6. Amen is from a Hebrew word meaning certainly or so be it.
7. George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), the novelist, was married to J. W. Cross.
8. The Apennines form the central mountain system of Italy.
9. Bucharest is the capital of Rumania.
10. Sappho was a celebrated ancient Greek poeters, from the Island of Leybos. Sapho is the titular character of Alphonse Daudet's story of modern French life. Her real name was Fanny Le Grand.

SHORT CUTS

Just the same we'll feel inclined to re-sent a Fatty pie comedy.

All the little buds on the peach trees are whispering, "Pray for us!" What the conferees are seeking in

Genoa is an economic gyroscope. Friends of Fisher realize that it sometimes takes high courage to be a quitter.

Every once in a while we forget that we have a coal strike on our hands; but we're all due to remember it by and by. We might console ourselves for the smallness of our navy if we had an air fleet

commensurate with our size and wealth. Recent trials seem to show that dis-contented ladies run considerably less risk of punishment when they do their own kill-

It is a melancholy fact, which passing youth stresses, that not one of the eminen who threw "the first ball" put any-

thing on it.

Dying, Conan Doyle would have us be lieve, is the pleasantest thing we do. Most of us would rather take his word for it than Not even the supporters of the Ford-ney-McCumber Tariff Bill will go to the length of claiming that it is either scientific or satisfactory.

Though we can't bring ourselves to punish our murderesses, we haven't quite reached the point where we pin medals on them. That may come later.

Kane, Pa., weather prophet says we are going to have the coldest summer since 1879. Say! Wonder if that guy knows we have a coal strike on our hands?

We have always been of the opinion that Mother Hubbard would have had better luck if she had gone to a legislative cup-

The White House grounds will be thrown open as usual this Easter to prove that the hard-boiled egg is a national in-An American five-unit navy possessed of the services of fewer men than Japan's three-unit navy may be economical but it must needs be inefficient.

Germany's efforts to pose as the friend of Russia at Genoa is somewhat hampered by the remembrance of the Russo-German by the remembrance of the Russo-Ger. Treaty framed after Russia's collapse.

Brooklyn man with nine children and a goat has been ordered by the court to get rid of the goat. Why this discrimination? Well, our guess is that the goat is no kid.

War's poison gases are now being used to kill gophers, jack rabbits, crows, black-birds, boll weevils and rust in wheat and, sooner or later, we'll get after the pessimists.

The Soviets, we learn from Genoa, will recognize the debts of the old regime but cannot pay them. Will know them but to owe them. My position exactly, commented owe them. My position the Impecunious One.

Candidate for the Legislature in Raleigh N. C., is campaigning by marching up and down the streets and shouting through a megaphone. Unusual medium but probably the same old dope—"Hokum!" or Blaaa!"

A fourteen-inch garter snake short circuited high tension wires and put Ber-wick, Bloomsburg and Danville, Pa., in darkness. Only a snake that comes out of a bottle can survive juice that has a kick to it.

According to a Brooklyn physician the flapper will be fat and frightful at forty unless she quits using cosmetics. But the chances are she will try to avoid the catastrophe by refusing to be forty till she's fifty.

Representatives Copley and Ireland voted for the soldiers' bonus. They were among the crowd who feared the soldier vote. They have just been defeated at the pri-maries in Illinois. "Gee!" cry the bonus Congressmen, "do you suppose we pulled a

Secretary Hughes' letter Lacking the to Representative Rogers
Beloved Hokum setting forth that a reduction of our navy
force below the ratio fixed by the Washington Conference will impair the prestige of
the Nation and jeopardize its security is so
instinct with common sense that there is
little likelihood that it will have any alocs

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN