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Philadelphia, Monday, August 14, 1922

#### A FLEXIBLE TARIFF

TT IS apparent from the size of the maightharpoonup jority by which the Senate has adopted the plan for an elastic tariff that sentiment has advanced a considerable distance in the direction of a more scientific adjustment of tariff rates than that to which we have been accustomed.

The plan, in brief, provides that the President, after investigation, may increase or decrease the rates fixed in the bill by not more than 50 per cent if the facts justify it.

Mr. Harding has asked that Congress provide by law that the Tariff Commission be the body to make the investigation, but he has announced that if this is not done he will by proclamation designate the commission as the fact-finding body.

Two objections have been raised to this plan for an elastic tariff. The first is that It is proposed at this time as a mere cleetioneering trick. Congressmen seeking reelection can tell their constituents that the duties fixed in the bill are not final. They are merely the basis from which the President will work in arriving at an equitable rate. If the farmers say the rates are too bigh, they can be told that the President will lower them; and if the manufacturers say the rates are too low, why, the President can ruise them.

This objection comes from opposition sources. The Democrats have been planning to attack the Tariff Bill. It was to be their chief source of ammunition against the Republicans. But the flexible tariff plan pours water on all their gunpowder. They are naturally indignant and they are charging that its sole purpose is to fool the voters. It might be possible to treat this sort of talk seriously if it were not for the fact that students of tariff legislation in and out of Congress have been urging the planfor several years. It is not something

cooked up for a political emergency.

The second objection is that the plan destroys all stability in tariff rates. It has frequently been said that business can adjust itself to any tariff provided it is assured that the rates will be permanent-some of the saints, according to tradition, necesstomed themselves to sleeping on a bed of spikes. Every time Congress legins to consider a new Tariff Bill business is checked and no commitments are made until it is rnown t hat the new law is to be

If we are to assume that the President and the Tariff Commission will not in good faith this objection loses much of its force. facts admitted by the interested parties do not justify. There will be no long period of uncertainty pending the proclamation of a new rate; and a rate arrived at after careful investigation will be more likely to be equitable than a rate agreed upon by the vote of Congressmen actuated by purely political motives.

A further objection has been raised, namely, that the plan is unconstitutional, as it involves the surrender by Congress to the President of its taxing power. As the Sugrane Court has not passed on this question it would be presumptuous for any lesser acthority to attempt to decide it. But it is worth while recalling that we have had mum and minimum rates and authorized the President to decide which rate should prevail. The present plan in its essence is a plan for a maximum tariff 50 per cent higher than the rate fixed in the bill and a minitween these limits in accordance with what-

ever may be the state of facts at any time. This hardly seems to be a surrender of the taxing power of Congress. It is rather an intelligent exercise of it. It could be argued making power to the Interstate Commerce Commission has surrendered its powers under the interstate commence whatse of the Constitution, but it has not been so held by the courts and the ratironds accept the

## JOKES THAT WEAR OUT

TT MAY surprise thentregoers to be told

I that any joke is never too old to be used by a vaudeville notor. Yet it is true The order just issued by the manager of

the Keith circuit of saudeville theatres that there must be no more jokes about probabltion has no relation to his belief in the Volstead law. The probabilition loke has be-

come stale and has last its point It is like the mother-in-law joke, which no longer appears in the counte papers and probably has disappeared from the parent medicine almannes. The vandeville actor bas had to cut it out from his patter and find something to take its place.

In like manner, the mortgage foreclosure in fiction is banned. There was a time in time to prevent a grasping money lender from foreclosing the mortgage on the old homestead and turning the old folks out in the cold. It would take Mr. Cattell to compute the amount of tak used in writing such stories during the last tifty years, and the vast sums involved in the financial transactions which saved the farm, sums probably big enough to wipe out the war debts of the whole world. But the marigage no longer appears in fiction. It may come back again

Now that the overdone jokes about probition are to be banned from the stage the audiences who have grown so hardened to it that they no longer see any humor in it may be pardoned if they are a little curious about at will take its place.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

HE expansion of St. Joseph's College. which justifies the purchase of a tract fourteen acres at the corner of Fifty-arch street and the City Line will be grati-seldo lost one of finer moral caliber or one

fying to every one interested in the educational institutions of the Roman Catholic

Church. The college, which was founded in 1852 and conducted in the neighborhood of St. Joseph's Church in Willing alley for a few years, now occupies a building at Seventeenth and Stiles streets which it has out-

New buildings to cost \$1,000,000 will be erected on the Overbrook site in the near future. There is room enough there for all the buildings the college will need for a number of years as well as for all the outdoor activities of an up-to-date college. When the new buildings are completed the college will probably attract a much larger number of students than the 500 who now attend it. It will then receive wider attention outside of the constituency to which it particularly appeals and will add still more to the fame of this city as an educational

#### REBORN IRELAND LOSES ONE OF HER TRUEST PATRIOTS

Free State Is Arthur Griffith's Monument. Emblematic of the Enduring Worth of His Clear-Sighted Statesmanship

THE work of Arthur Griffith will go on. I The promise of this progress is in itself the measure of a man to whose indomitable and unselfish leadership the dawn of a new Ireland is largely due.

If there is a kind of consolation for the Irish people in this prospect, that sentiment does not lessen-indeed it deepens-the sorrow for the premature passing of an inspiring and exceptional type of patriot.

Irish history is replete with the romances of impassioned spirits contemptuous of realities, tragic dreamers, of the stuff of which perhaps poetry rather than nations

Cathleen-ni-Hoolihan, now bowed with the weight of bitter years, now bright-eyed and eestatic, "with the step" as Yeats puts it, "of a girl" has been an imperious mistress. She has made martyrs, whose death in a sense, marked a release from a vain contest with phantoms and chimeras.

Griffith adored her with a devotion quite equal to that of Emmet, O'Connell, Parnell, Wolfe Tone. It is in his expression of this loyalty that a marked departure from tristful tradition may be traced.

Of the program of the creation of the Irish Free State, Arthur Griffith once declared: "It doesn't strike me as being anything more than plain expediency. There was courage in that atterance, for the word with which the speaker defended his espousal of the cause of an autonomous Ireland has long been shadowed by unfavorable con-

"Expediency." maintained George Meredith, "is a man's wisdom; doing right is God's." The epigram is attractive, but many of those who have interpreted it too literally have fallen on the dark field of de-

In a considerable number of mundane affairs "man's wisdom" is about all one has for guidance. Man's wisdom, bulwarked by impregnable honesty, was a fundamental feature of the character equipment of Arthur Griffith.

. It was not, moreover, unaffected by a strain of intense idealism which supported Griffith in the grim days when misconception of his purposes led to imprisonment and to sufferings which might have daunted

But it was, after all, "man's wisdom" in brilliant flower which inspired the hardhitting determined Griffith and the magnetic and elequent Collins to save the day for the Free State arose to confute skeptics and repair the wreckage of a thousand tragic

As fervently as ever he helped to launch the Sinn Fein movement, as vigorously as he pamphleteered on its behalf, edited milltant journals and plunged into the vortex of nationalistic polities, Griffith championed the new order of dominion government and the prospect of the renwakening of Ireland to noble responsibilities worthy of its place

The sincerity of his intentions and his unyielding grasp of realities burgeoned in the generous support of his constitutents. His accession to the presidency of the Dail was a richly deserved honor which Griffith. with the aid of his faithful partner Collins, head of the provisional government and commander-in-chief of the Free State forces, repaid to his nation by an unflagging

If the ascendancy of the Free State idea in the minds of the wast majority of Irishmen at home and abroad is an illustration of "expediency," it is clear that that comundervalued and misprized.

The best advices are in second in foreensting the early and decisive defeat of those forces either of sheer obstructionism or of metaphysical fervor, with which Griffith had little patience. The president of the Dail was a close student of history, not only of his own but of other peoples, and he consistently acted upon the conviction that national entity, distinction and prestige were unattainable unless founded upon a struc-

As a consequence, Griffith refused to extell the impalpable and the hypothetical. He beheld an honorable and glorious national life for Ireland under the operation of the treaty establishing the Free State.

Whatever the aspirations of the inmost recesses of his heart, whatever his poetical conception of Ireland-a vision doubtless intensified by his intimate association with John Eglinton, George W. Russell and W B. Yeats-may have been, Griffith turned from the separatist fancy because at this time it was manifestly impossible to give it

He perceived in the partnership of nations of which the British Empire is in fact composed an honorable association in the interest of valid progress. The opportunity for Irish emancipation of a very genuine kind was too conspicuous and too pressing to be spurned. Griffith adhered to the facts,

It is a brave, skillful man who makes of circumstances, apparently adverse, his allies in projects dear to his heart. Without the sacrifice of inherent principles. Griffith interpreted destiny as a friend, not a foe.

The unpredictable caprice of fate is cxemplified in his death just on the eve of the fruition of his cherished purposes.

more earnestly devoted to her true wellbeing than Griffith of the Free State.

He will not be forgotten. A reborn nation will be his enduring monument.

#### PATIENCE REWARDED

THE patience of the residents in the neighborhood about Old York road from Broad street to the city line is at last being

This street has been dangerous to pedestrians for many years. There has been no continuous sidewalk. The street-car tracks were on the side of the roadway so that pedestrians had to walk in the center. Accidents were frequent, and inconvenience

Now it is announced that the work of improving the street will be completed on October 1. The car tracks have been moved to the center of the roadway and walks are being laid on both sides of the street, thus making it as safe as any other street in the

The motorists who used the road will be as grateful as the people in the neighborhood for the improvement, for they will no longer have to be on the alert lest they run down a pedestrian. The highway will be used only by wheeled vehicles.

## PARK CONCERTS RESUMED HENRY HADLEY, who will take up the baton at the Lemon Hill concerts on the

resumption tonight, will be enlisted in an undertaking to which the epithet experimental can no longer be applied. The symphony orchestra season in Fairmount Park has far surpassed in popular appeal and even in artistic work the roslest dreams of its promoters. In three weeks'

time Victor Kolar, the first leader in the cycle, demonstrated the keen and sincere appetite of the Philadelphia public for good music as a diversion and a stimulus in His successor, who will direct the concerts for a fortnight, is an experienced hand at dispensing aesthetic entertainment, adapted to a wide diversity of popular

tastes. Mr. Hadley's direction of the stadium concerts in New York this season has brought new success to that enterprise which is, in a sense, the inspirational father of the concerts here at home. He will be favored with a public easer for the best and sincerely appreciative of high-

class, rather than austerely "high-brow" composition well played. It is to be hoped that modesty will not deter him from occasionally submitting some of his own admirable works. Mr. Hadley unquestionably ranks among the most talented of American composers and Lemon Hill habitues, now constituting an immense clientele, will be happy to pay their respects to his individual inspiration.

#### SHORT CUTS

Lloyd George remains the world's great-

The oil waster doesn't care how near the shore he makes his pitch.

Darius Green would enjoy himself in Clermont-Ferrand these days.

Wonder if Senator Heflin couldn't be induced to use a little Federal reserve? It is the coal bin that will presently consider the saddest words of tongue and

The trouble with the Irregulars in Dublin was that they didn't know they were

The Chestnut Street Association would make it "can't-do-it" instead of

We gather from the record that Secre-tary Hughes does not approve of the Mexican Constitution I suppose the money that makes the mare go, ventures Mrs. Arabella Mixing, is

What the railroads are willing to accept of the Harding plan continues to be but-tressed with an "if."

Necessity for public hearings preceding change will take much of the flexibility out of the "flexible tariff."

Colonel D'Olier will soon be in a posi-"Little Journeys to Eminent Americans,

One fact that will never get into the school books is that Thomas A. Edison is chewing a plug of tobacco presented to him

Circumstances have brought matters to such a pass that it seems to have narrowed down to a question of Harding or politics

Attempts being made to prove that Roosevelt never swore, says Demosthenes McGinnis, look very much like a mean attack on a man who is not here to defend himself He could swear by just snapping his teeth

The dampness of Senator Frelinghuysen's cellar has become a political issue and may cost him his job; but his home State is full of earnest citizens who are illing to help him remove the cause of

ingness to concede the twelve-mile terriorial limit claimed by the United States for prohibition-enforcement purposes, ifficulty in finding a precedent for her action in our own history.

In Piqua, O., on Sunday one may go to ren or stay at home. Nothing can be church or stay at home. bought or sold but milk and meals at men times. Gasoffne and newspapers are banned. Piqua should be invested with two extra

Whether the rate-making power con-

ferred on the President by the "flexible tariff" amendment has the effect of the appointment of a scientific tariff commission, or merely the establishment of a political thermostat depends entirely on the Presi-In the glider flight trials in Paris an American succeeded in staying in the air in a motorless airplane for forty-eight seconds. If the glider seems little better than a toy let it be remembered that the same has been

true in the beginning with many useful in-Nebraska's Lieutenant Governor is working as a strike guard for \$5 a day because he needs the money. He draws no salary for his official position, and he and his wife were broke when he took the rail-rond job. Here we have a condition of

things actually freakish enough to baffle

New York's Chinatown tragedy arouses interested conjecture as to the true inward-ness of the Hip Sing Tongs. Hip suggests hooch: Sing suggests song: and Tongs sug-gests hammer: from which we may conclude that when the hooch breaks into songs we may expect the toters will soon be at it hammer and tongs.

Scranton man has obtained an injuncscranton man has obtained an injunction restraining factory girls from throwing "abandoned powder puffs and cigarette butts" on his lawn. The wicked cigarette and the abandoned powder puff must now accordingly pursue their wanton and unre-generate careers in other fields. But ain't all this rather tough on an honest wolkin'

#### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Fact That Methuselah Ate What He Found on His Plate May, Dietitians Concede, Have Had Something to Do With His Long Life

#### By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WHEN I was a child lots of oldish per-VV sons who came to the house used a word that I grew to hate, because they always threatened me with it. The word was dyspepsia!

They claimed to be great sufferers from it themselves and refused to eat this or that on the score of it. And it always seemed to me that they gazed on what we children ate with envious and at the same time disapproving eyes, shaking their heads and einculating:

"You'd better not!" or, "You will lie awake tonight, if you do not have bad dreams!"

As a matter of fact we were given very simple food as children, and at such hours as would insure easy digestion before our bedtime, but apparently these sufferers from dyspensia found even simple food at early hours as trying as tasty dishes of odd fla-vors at odd times. Nothing agreed with

The truth of the matter was they had ruined not very strong digestions, probably, by careless or haphazard or too hearty cating in their early years, and as no one much understood diet and few doctors made any but the sketchiest food lists out for their patients, the wrong once accomplished was difficult to right.

BABIES of well-nourished, well-to-do families would go to death's door and sometimes out of it because of this very lax treatment of the food subject. And bables cried a great deal more than they do now. because colle was a very common with even the ones that were supposed to be healthy. It was taken for granted.

Then suddenly (at least it seemed sudden) there came a change! The whole matter of food for infants: the variety, the healing as well as nourishing qualities, the accent on this or that ingredient to make up for some lack, the regularity and the quantity, the weighing afterward, the way the food was administered, all these factors that were never considerations before were part of the regime not only of a well-to-do, much-served household, but, thanks to clinics, possible even to the baby of an ignorant

As for the regime of adults in regard to diet, whole libraries have been written about food, and been read, too. When it came food, and been read, too. to the home hygiene classes of the war the whole subject of diet, with a knowledge of balanced meals, was part of being patriotic for the housekeepers of the country. In fact, for the housekeepers of the country. the food shortage drove that lesson home in many a household to a very salutary degree. The right food, rightly cooked and onscientiously eaten, became part of winning the war.

Until then each locality had its fetishthe food it would have whatever else it went without. The cake in the country sections, the hot breads and griddle cakes of the South, the pork and potatoes of the Irish families, commeal mush and scrapple and sausage of the Pennsylvania Dutch, the beans and codfish balls of New England, the strong brew of tea for the settlers from Great Britain, and the strong brew of coffee for the settlers from Scandinavia, the cab-bage and soaked meat of the Slavs and Germans and the raw fruits and greens and spaghetti of the southern Europeans. universal desire of the young person for sweet things and cold things might be said o have constituted the only general food taste in the country until the war.

During the war, and since the food embargo has been lifted, there is a growing tendency to be less sectional, less racial in diet among Americans, and too, at all events give our bodies the benefit of a varied and at the same time a balanced diet.

TT IS hard to realize that this growing on the part of American mothers to provide well-balanced meals for their children has scarcely found an answering echo in Europe, except where the Red Cross and the American food relief forces have influenced indi-

I spent part of this morning with a voman who has just returned from visiting her daughter, who is living in England and who has lately had a baby. Fortunately, it was not her first child, or the end of the story would have been different and sadder.

The parents saw to it that the best nurse procurable and the best-known English doctor were on hand for the occasion. The buby came into the world fat and healthy and egan life well, for its mother was also the latter's astonishment no embargo was put upon how much or how often the child was fed. Her first baby, born in America, had been very much more carefully treated. However, both doctor and nurse seemed so authoritative and sure, she let the doubt in

But when the child fell ill she sent for a hild specialist, who immediately took it off ts mother's milk and put it on an infant' food, giving it morphia at intervals in order to quiet it. The baby grew rapidly worse, and as soon as the mother could get her strength she set herself to the task of finding some one who really knew or cared about ilet in the American way. She discovered baby's hospital with a doctor who was so progressive as to be almost without public support, but in whom she found a kindred soul, for he could speak her language about diet and sounded like Holt or Starr in his ideas concerning babies. She got him to her baby in time-just in time-and they pulled the child back to normal babyhood.

BUT her experience had been so terrifying and her search had been so drastic that she was tilled with distress at the benighted state most of the practitioners of England were apparently in with regard to the whole matter of diet. She brought about a meet-ing between Ir. Flexner, of the Rackefeller Institute, and the progressive doctor of the Baby Hospital, with the frankly expressed hope that this one progressive's hands might be upheld from the great fund that is designed for the purpose of making the knowledge of the few the wisdom of the many.

T WAS sent not long ago by Dr. Charles I De Wall, of the College of Pharmacs, a very amusing and, I should think, immensely able paper he read last winter. He rather decries. I notice, too much notice induiged in by the generality of us upon the exact food values of what is put before us. The vitamine vigilants and the caloric weighers come in for some passing fun in the following verse that he quotes:

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate And never, as people do now, Did he note the amount of the calorie count— He are it because it was chow. He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat Destroying a roast or a pie,

To think it was lacking in granular fat. Or a couple of vitamines shy. He cheerfully chewed every species of food. Untroubled by worries or fears Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy

dessert. And he lived over nine hundred years!" Dr. De Wall's plea-joking apart-was or plenty of food of a wide variety. To his thinking this catholicity of taste would do away with mainutrition and with deficiency diseases. He remarked: "My creed is that he who can eat in all

languages has found nutritional salvation. The individual who can eat and enjoy schnitz und knoepf, pate de fole gras, spaghetti, scrapple, koumyss, curry, raw shellfish, ronst beef, two-handed cheese (the kind you eat with one hand and hold your nose with the other), chile con carne, tortillas, caviar, chop suey, schwarzbrod, oatmeal, hassen-pfeffer, goulash, gefulite fish, rice, terrapin and pot will never to hungry no matter

# NO THOROUGHFARE



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### DR. JOSEPH B. WOLFFE On Campaign Against Heart Disease

RESEARCH on a large scale supported by public moneys and a presentation of facts to the people by the medical profes-sion through the press eventually will be the chief campaign methods in the effort to stamp out heart disease from speeded-up modern life, according to Dr. Wolffe, of the staff of the Mount Sinai Hospital and a director of the newly organized Philadelphia Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease.

"The battle has just begun," said Dr. Wolffe. "Doctors have known for a long time of the prevalence of heart disease, and have had accurate statistics of its alarming increase. But such discussions as have taken place have always been among medical men, and hence, when facts are made public, they are perhaps more startling than actual conditions would indicate.

"Adult cases of heart disease, it is known start now far earlier in life than was usual before people began hurrying about as they have done for the last few years. Symptoms of arterio-sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, are now appearing frequently in a of ages ranging from thirty-five to forty-five.

"We work nervously and hurriedly, and recreation, for that same hurry and scramble continue in whatever we do. If a man goes off for even a week-end vacation, he comes back to his work more run down and tired than when he left, for he has probably been on the go from the time he started, snatching food when and where he could and

## Always in a Hurry

"In the city the pace continues; hurried heals, running for trolleys and trains, increased burdens of mental and physical work -all add to the tension under which people live, without stopping to consider whether or not they are constitutionally fitted for a continuous round of activity.

"Then, if they find that the heart is in bad condition the shock breaks the spirit and they feel that they are done for. This is not so. Unlike advanced cases of tubercu-losis, heart troubles can be remedied by an altered method of living and a slowing down of all activities, with rigid adherence to rules laid down by a physician. There is no reason to give up.

"There has probably been no increase in the number of cases of heart disease among children in the last few years, but never until the last year has any attention paid to collecting information on children Now that it has been found that children, unknown to themselves or to their families, have often some form of heart trouble. It remains only to seek more space for treatment and to determine more fully

## Few Beds for Heart Cases

'In the whole city we have only sixteen beds for children afflicted with heart lesions and other troubles that require a place of rest, where competent care can be given and frequent observations of the case made. Those beds are in the little cottage in Devon. We could use 500 beds now in this cause alone.

"It is not a problem to be financed by private money or to be dealt with entirely in private institutions, as at present. It is a municipal problem of the greatest importance, and too much cannot be said for men like Dr. Furbush and Dr. Cornell, who are doing their best to provide for the ex-amination of every child when it comes into the schools of the city and, further, to ar-range courses and activities that will eradicate heart weaknesses as the child grows older. We need more men with that high sense of civic duty.

"Some of the causes of heart disease in children are already known, such as bad children are aircady shown, such as bad teeth and infected tonsils. Acute rheumatism also is invariably productive of bad effects on the heart. We need a greatly extended system of research, made possible by the city itself, for private means are insufficient. and there is much to be learned yet in clinic and laboratory.

Heart Trouble and Indigence "When you think that the cause of a great deal of civic dependence is heart trouble that might have been stopped many years

carlier had the cases been reported and dealt with by the city, it appears all the more logical that the problem is a public one and s important to more persons than the one immediately concerned. "People have been largely ignorant of heart disease and the steps necessary to combat it. I believe that from now on the newspapers should be closely in touch with 7. What is the lightest known metal?

committees of the medical profession in order that information that is proper may be disseminated among the public. It is the only "Among the aliens I notice particularly the ignorance of people about their own condition and those in their families. They do not understand the instructions of doc

tors well enough to carry them out. Here at Mount Sinai Hospital the percentage of aliens is very large, and whenever I wish to show to any of my classes an especially bad case, I have only to bring them here to "Children suffering from heart disease should be located when they first come to

school, and then it becomes possible to watch them throughout their lives, more or less. They can be regulated in their activities while in school, and later they can enter one of the many trades or businesses which are not too arduous for their health.

They will be worth more to themselves

and to society as a working unit, and the possibility of their becoming a public charge can be practically eliminated

#### Paris Sees an Ancient Motorcar From the Scientific American, Paris is used to unusual sights, and a

few days ago the populace was treated to the sight of the venerable great-grandfather of the automobile. The owner, the Abbe Gavois, who was perhaps the first professional man to recognize the value of the automobile for getting around the country for pastoral or other duties, managed the creating old southern the country of the c creaking old contraption. He was greeted with salutes of horns throughout his progress through the city. The long-visioned Abbe is looking to sell the historical machine and the proceeds will help the poorer clergy of his district. The car has not been overhauled in thirty years and barring

#### The Woodshed Obsolete From the Kansas City Star.

"Father, take that boy out to the garage," a modern Jewell City woman said the other day. To Be Replaced by the Dry Smile

We presume that the liquid voice will

soon disappear entirely from the popular

Shady Grove In the White Lights Correspondence Monticello (Ark.) Advance. Talk about a community coming to the front, but old Shady Grove has had two big dances this week, one at Vic Pace's and the other at Jess Barnett's. Had good

From the Mexico Ledger.

music and plenty of girls.

## YOUTH AND I

VOU have the right to sing, you who are Young, But no such right as I who had not sung In any sort for long.

But now can bring to evensong
A voice that, as it finds once more the will,
Finds the forgotten strength and skill. You have the right to laugh, as thus far free From tears, but no such right as rests with

Who knew and banished them,
Who grafted on life's bitter stem
Buds that drew sweetness from the rap of And, when they blossomed, laughed again,

You have the right to crave peace and con-

But no such power as I to circumvent

Unrest and vain desires,
For ere the floods rose and the fires,
owned a land where all I wished came true, And so need wish no wish nnew. -Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer in Scrib.

#### What Do You Know?

#### QUIZ

 What famous tempest was specifically known as "The Great Storm"? 2. How many times has the present Prince of Wales visited the United States? 3. Which State of the Union produces the

4. Who said "When in doubt, win the trick"?

5. What is the most valuable precious stone? 6. Which is the largest lake in Europe?

8. What is the origin of the expression 9. How long is the Suez Canal?

# 10. What British colony is named after bearded fig trees?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The War of Jenkins' Ear was the name
popularly given to the confilet between
Great Britain and Spain, which broke
out in 1739 and became merged in the
War of the Austrian Succession. The
immediate cause of the war was complaint of Robert Jenkins, an English
mariner, that he had lost an ear and
undergone other tortures at the hands
of the Spaniards in the West Indies.
Cryolite is an important ore of aluminum
found chiefly in West Greenland. It is
used in the manufacture of alum,
sodium hydrate (for making soan) and
an opaque glass called hot-cast porcelain.

3. Executrix is the feminine of the word executor.
4. Edward D. White was William H. Taft's immediate predecessor as Chief Justice of the United States.
5. William R. Day, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been selected as umpire of the American-German commission to adjudicate American claims against Germany arising out of the World War.
6. A ildus achates is a devoted follower, a henchman. "Fidus," or "Faithful," Achates was the loyal follower of Aeneas in Virgil's epic poem, "The Aeneid."
7. Anatole France wrote the social satire "Penguin's).
8. The William formed by the innerity of the 3. Executrix is the feminine of the word

"Penguin Island" (Isle des Penguins).

8. The Nile is formed by the junction of the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

9. The International was a society formed in London in 1864 for the international political organization of workingmen in the Socialist conflict with capital, of which Karl Marx was the dominant spirit. Its full title was the International Workingmen's Association, and it was also known as the Red International. It disintegrated in Philadelphia in 1876. A nevival of this organization, proclaimed in Rus-

Philadelphia in 1876. A merival of this organization, proclaimed in Rus-sia on November 10, 1917, has been called the Third Internationale. The internationale is the name of a French song written by Eugene Pot-tier in 1871 and adopted as a revolu-tionary hymn by French Socialists and those of other European countries.

Today's Anniversaries 1818-Prince de Joinville, the son of Louis Philippe who fought in the American Civil War, born in France. Died there in

1900.

1870-Admiral David G. Farragut, th famous Union naval commander, died at Portsmouth, N. H. Born near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801. 1876-The first wire of the Brooklyn sus pension bridge was drawn over the East

1881-First through train run between Detroit and St. Louis. 1916—Prohibition and woman suffrage won in the British Columbia elections. 1918-Food riots were reported in Tokio

and other Japanese cities.
1919—The Prince of Wales was welcomed in St. John, N. B. 1921-Four lives lest and \$1,000,000 in property destroyed in oil fire in Philadelphia.

## Today's Birthdays

Former Prince Henry of Prussia, only brother of the ex-Emperor William II, born at Potsdam, sixty years ago. Henry Clews, famous New York banker and financier, born in England, eighty-two years ago.

Bion J. Arnold, one of the foremost con-

sulting engineers in America, born near Grand Rapids, Mich., sixty-one years ago. Rt. Rev. George W. Davenport, Episcopal Bishop of Easton, born at Brandon, t., fifty-two years ago. John Gaisworthy, celebrated English novelist and playwright, born fif y-five years

## An Evident Truth

From the Chicago News. Machine government is evidently a great deal more expensive than the old-fashioned government by hand,