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Philadelphia, Friday, September 15, 1922

### BRIDGE APPROACH PROBLEMS THERE is nothing remarkable in the fact

that a lively conflict of interests, political and commercial, has arisen in Causden in connection with the problem of the Delaware Bridge approaches:

In its general principles the situation is not inherently peculiar to Camden. Doubt less the builders of the pyramids were pestered by property owners eager to have the processions to the tombs routed past their doors. According to a British poet. just now under a cloud in this country, "As It was in the beginning is today official sinning, and shall be forevermore.

That broadside of cheerful cynicism is, however, a mere indersement of surrender. and in Canaden, as in other communities, it 18 still worth while, in spite of the conventional obstacles, to strive for the application of intelligent and secentific foresight in preparing for the consequences of great public improvements.

The Camden merchants, in combating the bridge approach and traffic outlet program of the City Plan Commission, may by selfish interest. That perhaps is inevitable. But unquestionably they have the right idea in urging the appointment of an expert engineer and in soliciting the advice of Ralph N. Modjeski concerning the best way of accommodating the traffic flowing

over the Delaware span.

Members of the Planning Commission as sert that the bulk of the truffle over the bridge will be routed direct to seashore points. This appears a rather extreme as-

The most casual forecaster cannot fail to appreciate the prespects of a new development in Camden, as a result of the bridge Hnk, to say meeting of vast subarban changes. What is neutrly needed is a scientific survey of the whole traffic problem, with a view to attaining a solution serving the interests of a large area.

In Philadelphia comparatively little attention has been as yet devoted to this subject in a practical and constructive way. The outcome of the issue in Camden perhaps will serve us an instructive guide.

## EAST MEETS WEST

TODAY'S cables from every news center by what it glimpses behind the Turkish advance in Asia Minor

Once the Turk in Europe was to all diplomatists merely a sign of a nicely established balance of power sanctioned by firmsh and continental statesmen. Now the Turk in Europe is something different. A Modammedan army trampling on the white units preserves and making arrogant demands upon Powers before which the Turk used to cringe suggests all sorts of unpleasant possibilities. It will almost centain'y stimulate the rising families of Mohamandan masses in the rear. And, unless the situa-tion can be swiftly brought under diplo-matic control, the world may awake some morning to hear that the outputs of Christian civilization in Asia have been swept away and that nothing but a memory remains of some of the small white minorities that hitherto have been directing affairs in

Europe feels properly enough that it is confronted by a situation burdly less trying than that created by the first German advance. This time the Belgians would be the Christians inhabiting the topoler hands of the Near East.

## CHILDREN TAKE IT UP

IT SEEMS most regrettable, after a reading of yesterday's news from Mar-Ados, Pall that we live to an age that The Board of Education or McAdon de-

cided to oust some teachers. Promptly about 1000 children struck and automorphism that they wouldn't concent to receive to classes until their wishes were respected by the Board of Education.

It isn't necessary to know unwilling of the rights or wrongs of the original question to be irritated to the hone by such news. The spectacle of little boys and girls solemnly aping the labor unions is trying to any reasonable person. All of those 1000 children. ought to be sent to bed or decently flogged

by their parents. Strikes may grow even more fashionable than they are if this sort of thing keeps up. There may yet be a walkout in the ourseries of the land against the outment for breakfast or strikes to force an extension of the bedtime hour to 12 P. M. !

## THE FARMER AS A MERCHANT

TREQUENTLY in these columns, especially since the appearance of the cornal order by which the highway nutbortties at Trenton sought not only to check che development of roadside vegetable markets, but to eliminate those already in existence, there have been references to the need for better farm organizations and the development among farmers of what might be called the merchant's point of view.

Growers of fruit and vegetables in the interior of Jersey. like those in this and other States, have found themselves brought creasing multitude representative of This is due to the ultimate consumer. progress of road-building, the multiplietry of motorcars and the growth of the touring and tripping habit. No one knows how many farm mortgages have been puld off within a few years from the profits of small roadside stands established on central motor highways. But they have been numerous. Moreover, the direct sales from the farms have been encouraged by atme-Intive multitudes with a taste for fresh

regetables and fresh eggs. The Trenton order was inexplicable, Something like the long-looked-for system of direct purchase and sale of foodstuffs

the administrative officials of New Jersey issued the edict demanding that the farmers refrain in the future from attempting to conduct a retail readside business. It was contended that the motorcars of purchasers

might in time dangerously obstruct traffic! The suggestion that the farmers organize and adopt the methods of more experienced merchants, offered here at that time, seems to have been unnecessary. It appears now that plans for large co-operative and wellorganized farmers' roadside markets are now under way and that no elaborate system of direct sales "from farm to motorcar's will be in force in Jersey next summer or even earlier. The markets will be established on the main roads, but they will be withdrawn sufficiently from the curb to permit parking space for automobiles, Convenient shelters will be established, prices will be no higher than usual and the stocks will be far more varied than they have been in the past.

This is all as it should be. Opposition from Trenton was needed to make farmers conscious of their new apportunities and of the extent to which roadside markets can and should be developed,

#### WHAT EIGHT STATES NEED THE REST SHOULD GRANT

The Deepening of the Delaware to Trenton and the Enlargement of the Canal Across New Jersey Have Been Delayed Too Long

TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT channel for A TWENTY-FLY C- CANAL TO New York Harbor is what the people of Trenton are new demanding, according to Mayor Donwilly, speaking of the Inland Waterways consention in Portland. The channel is to he editarized by despening the Upper Duceware River and by enlarging the Delaware and Regition Canal

Surveys have been made for the enlarged canni and the State of New Jersey has appropriated \$1,000,000 for buying the right of way. Nothing further can be done until Congress acts, for the canal, as part of a system of national waterways, must be dug by the United States and not by the State of New Jersey

The importance of it is admitted by the Navy Department, and the War Department, under the direction of which waterways are made, has approved the enterprise,

The enlarging of the canal and the deepening of the channel of the I'ppos Delayers now await nation in Washington. But no action is likely until there is a concerred demand from the Senators and Representatives of the States interested. This demand will be made when the Congressmen are forced by public sentiment to abandon their indifference and to insist for the benefft of the business of the country that the projected improvement in transportation

It is not merely a New Jersey issue, New Jersey is but one of the States with direct interest in the project. The enlarged saunt and the despend Delaware would provide an inland waterway for large pesso's from Boston to Baltimore. It would chargen by more than 200 tables the water distance between New York and Philadelplan, and by providing a safer as well as shorter route would observed freight rates for water-entried traffic

Every one of the eight States between Boston and Baltimore is directly inturested In the enterprise. They are Massachusetts, Rhodo Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delayare and Maryland. They have sixteen Senators and 123 Representatives among them. The dein Europe slow pinists that the mind | termined demand of this group of men. the cound arguments the can be offered in support of the project. hould be sufficient to secure the approprintion of all the money needed. Smaller serving chacrprises.

There is no partison course invesced And the Government is not asked to enter upon one sew polls). It is a ready conswaterway along the Atlantic Cone. Long. stretches of it have been completed south of Newpore News. The Government has already bought the Delaware and Chesapeaks Canal, which joins the Delaware River with the Chesapenke Bay, and it will accommodation of large ships. It also has longht or is negotiating for the Cape Cod Canal, connecting Massachusetts Buy with Long Island Sound-a cutof which saves mariners, the long and dangerous covage around the point of Cape Cod 4t-off

Philadelphia is connected with Bultimore by the count into Chesapeake Bay, and New York is connected with Poston by the count through the southern end of Cape Cod. But ships that and from New York to Philadelphia have to round Sardy Hook and the Delinears capes and, doubling on then selves come up the Delaware River is easier to

This is a project additing the deleting force of some one in Congress. The sensiment in favor of the plan sample needs or gamizing and direction. This sentiment already exists in the naval and inflatory committees of both houses. If he pprephandon their lukewarm attitude and, under the leadership of Sennior Pepper, of this State, or Senator Edge, of New Jersey, or Senator Wadsworth, of New York, or Senutor Lodge, of Massachusetts, should make a concerted demand, the money would he appropriated so quickly its to astonish those who have felt that there was nothing but ammable talk behind the project. There was this same feeling for years

about the bridge across the Delaware River between this city and Camden, but work on that bridge now is going on. fivery dollar invested in the bridge will yield big returns to the two States. Every dollar invested in the deepened river channel between

Philadelphia and Treaton and in the enlarged ennal would yield big returns, not only to the States, but to the Nation as a whole, for it would facilitate the transportation of every commodity carried to the segment from inland States and of every commodity manufactured on the senboard and intended for slapment to the consumers farther from sait water.

It took the argument of military necessity to enery the Panama Canal project through Congress. That organism applies with less force to the enlarging of the Delaware and Baritan Canal, but it nevertheless applies. The inland waterway would provide a route for small unval craft to concentrate on almost any threatened point without being exposed to attack from ships of the enemy at sea. This is why the Navy Department

But Trenton favors it and Philadelphia | tory for the Allies.

supports it and Baltimore wants it for commercial and not military reasons. The two sets of reasons combined ought to be enough to bring an end to the talking stage and to start something going.

## CAN STRIKES BE PEACEFUL?

WillLE Mr. Jewell, chief of the railway shopmen, and Samuel Gompers were telling the world that the rail and coal had been almost phenomenally strikes peaceful, indictments were being prepared egainst three strikers who confessed that they tried to blow up a Pennsylvenia Rail-road bridge at Wilmington. Del. The inquiry into the Herrin massacre was proceeding without marked success. And the needent investigators of the Interstate 'ommerce Commission were uncovering in half a dozen quarters evidence to prove hat, while the rail unions may not sanction or desire violence by their members, innumerable efforts were made to wreck trains, burn bridges and destroy not

only property but life. Naturally it is assumed that strikers were responsible for such offenses against order and decency. In some (ustances the evidence against striking unionists was cumulative and unmistakable. The fact is. of course, that so long as workers are led to believe that they are being unjustly treated and so long as labor leaders continue their habit of inciting their men by hitter speeches and hints of overhearing capitalist ranny, no strikes can be wholly peaceful.

It is true that union leaders theoretically favor peaceful strikes. It has been demonstrated in the past that whenever organized labor gives way to violence during a strike it loses. The strikes now coming to an end were therefore more penceful than strikes of similar scope could have been in the This is due to a variety of reasons. Labor has learned that it cannot profit by Again the American or Americanized unionist is not temperamentally disposed toward criminal practices of any Prohibition, which was supposed to be wholly detestable from the workers' point of view, seems to have helped in this instance toward the strength of the unions by enabling them to hold together in orderly fashion and to keep their heads under all

cfroumstances. Sabotage-that is, the direct or indirect destruction of properly-had a short trial in the United States, It was dismissed almost at once by all labor men and anions. The outrages committed by or for striking unions during the last few months cannot be said to reflect, the collective temper of even the most aggressive unions. have been the work of undisciplined groups which, inseparable from any movement, are in this case dangerous to the public and to ocial order and most dangerous of all to the cause of labor itself. For their reason the unions ought to give all their support to the prosecution of men who seem disposed to take murderess vengeance on a defenseless public for real or imagined wrongs or grievances.

#### WOOD AND THE U. OF P.

W. ZIEGLER, an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been traveling through the Philippines with General Wood, suggests in a caldegram to Dr. J. Norman Henry, president of the General Alumni Society, that the worth of the work accomplished in the islands under the present Administration should be regarded as compensation for delays here at

This is undoubtedly a parrioric point of Americans will naturally rejoice that General Wood bus mustered to many knotty problems in the Philippines. Whether the penalty of admirable deeds can be turned to good account is, however, a venerable and

out or may be wandered whether the contrast of the difficulties of his work there with that waiting for him at the Univer-by is not one of size rather than degree.

Friends of the University, who are hopingfor the execution of a constructive program tunities of a great institution, may pleased that things are going smoothly at Mantin. But whether reform there can be construed as particularly helpful to the University is another matter

## THE GAS-TRAIN PROSPECT

GASOLINE railway transportation, such been experimenting, has already been tried with success in England. In the main, however. British "automobile becomerives have been used on communitively little eraseled routes in cural districts and their possibilities in heavy smart a traffic have

possibilities in heavy shouth a traffic have been scantilly tested in the Lendon area.

The Rending is victorial into what is victually a new debt between the As estimate of the gasoline-driven care has been purchased, but trials have been made with the "engine-care" and a traffer on the Chestnut Hill and New Hope distribute.

E. Lewis traffic manager of the scale E. S. Lewis, traffic manager of the mat-

way, announces that eights in sengers can be carried in cars of titts dis addition to sufficient haggage the most Schurham detunides that an economic of labor can be effected and that improved service on short rune is an apparent possibility. The elimination of dirt, reservoir and einders of steam trains is, of course, an advantage The findings and eventual decisions of the Reading will be awaited with interest.

Should gasoline trains prove practical, the reluctance of railroads entering great cities to undergo the expense of electrifying their systems need not be immented

The internal combust a campe may Indeed prove the solution of a vexing problem. Its advent should encourage those persons who find the nire of the modern city unnecessarily grime

#### THE WHITE ELEPHANT EXPIRES GT EAST puid, sagned could," I may not be precious the way in which the Shipping Board retards it, disposal of the wooden fleet, but the insignificance of

suggests that the spice of ridiance under almost any circumstances was appermosi. All but ten of the thater vessels, representing one of the most furtle ventures of the war period, were said for a total price of \$750,000. Approximately \$300,000,000 was expended in heiding the useless squad-ton. "Hearts of sub" are still desirable in

the sale price compared to original cost-

men, but in direct it more practical and expedient to seek for steel It was express; distlated in the terms of the sub-that some of the 226 wooden versels should be used as steamships and that they heald be as anothed within a reasonable time. It is not stated just what George D. Perry, of Sau Francisco, the pairs classer, contemplates doing with his extraorto be the destination of many of the chips.

although it is conservable that some of them could be converted into larges. But no end can be forecast that is not undignified and provale, a chilling antichmay to the hopes, ecstatic but unsubstantial, which prompted one of the most preposterous experiments in the libtory of the Govern-

"Journe o. Australian and Spaniord went in Liebs, succession. Sounds like a vic-

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

At Least One Institution in Which Volunteer Help Has Been an Unqualified Success, a Fresh Air Hospital for Crippled Children

#### By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AM always interested in philanthropic organizations that solve the problem of volunteer help in the real technical care of patients or of their beneficiaries, well or ill.

The tendency of most of our institutions is to use the volunteers to raise morey and to use the paid experts to spend it. I think expert, paid workers in philanthropy are needed, but too complete a substitution of them for volunteers turns the interest as

well as the authority over to a body of workers who are often temporary in their relationship with the institution and who sometimes are more intent on making a livelibood than on the success of the enterprise.
That is, they give a good measure of service for their salaries without doubt, but they have a business relationship toward the or-ganization rather than one of sentiment. The personal element gets neglected for the practical business regime, and red tage is the result and a kind of bureaucracy which is both expensive and dull.

NOW, volunteer workers are a bother to trained experts. They ask questions, they break rules, they take a long while to accomplish a very little, they are not busi-nesslike and they are too interested or not interested enough. Four experts can do the work of ten volunteers, and it takes at least one expert to train ten volunteers. So as getting volunteers is not always casy. most institutions shirk that side of receiving and add to their yearly budget by his ing help in its place-most, but not all

I have just heard of one organization run by Beston people up on an island off the help to splendid account and does as much not more for the volunteers as it gets them to do for its organization.

A BOUT forty years age or more some Massachusetts men and women started a fresh-air hospital for babies and little children suffering from diseases that air and sunlight, sen creezes and nourishing food with hospital care would go a long way toward curing. Children suffering from with hospital care would go a long way toward curing. Children suffering from T. B. bones and ulcers, from rickets and from the effects of what is now known to be infantile paralysis were the special type of patients for which the hospital on the little island was designed to shelter and leaves?

The Island-which is called the Children's Island in those parts, though whether charted as such on the maps I do not know is about a quarter of a mile long and without a tree on its whole marroy, strip of rock and sand. Two heats ply between the land and its little harber, and the doctors from the nearby towns come out once a week to visit the patients in its word. During the rest of the time about 100 children are emperor in four words by eight expert accordants and fourteen volunteers, with perhaps a half dozen men or women on the domestic force to attend to cleaning and rooking and

The experts are two trained nurses and two occupational therapy instructors, a secretary and a superintendent and a diet hitchen supervisor.

The volunteers are girls of about twenty or twenty-one years of age, college girls for the most part, some ex-debutantes, some graduates from hearding schools that are just 'coming out.

THESE volunteers are chosen from a list A of perhaps 200 applicants to serve three weeks in daily shifts of seven, for about eight hours each shift. They are boused in a house built expressly for them and come in relays of fourteen from June to the middle good account is, however, a venerable and still debatable question.

It remains to be seen how swiftly and how well the rests of the period of ansecrtainty at the University can be offset by constructive accountishment. General Wood's task in the University can be offset by constructive accountishment. General Wood's task in the University base been constructed accounting to the continuous constructive accounting for the contains sense of their own enthusiastic accord. Mrs. Frank Crowninshield, who is the chairman of that very imperiant adjunct of the he outside constructive accounting to the middle of September. As many more apply than can be utilized, a very careful selection is possible; and as the former volunteers do the recruiting for the contains sense of their own enthusiastic accord. Mrs. Frank were the contained to the middle of September. As many more apply than can be utilized, a very careful selection is possible; and as the former volunteers do the recruiting for the contains sense of their own enthusiastic accord. Mrs. Frank were the contained to the middle of September. As many more apply than can be utilized, a very careful selection is possible; and as the former volunteers do the recruiting for the contains sense of their own enthusiastic accord. Wrs. Frank were the contained to the middle of September. As many more apply than can be utilized, a very careful selection is possible; and as the former volunteers do the recruiting for the contained to the middle of September. As many more apply than can be utilized, a very careful selection is possible; and as the former volunteers do the possible; and as the former volunteers do the possible in the transmitters and the other contained to the possible of the possible in the possi mittee, has little or no trouble la filling up the 200 or so encaucies each season.

The volunteers supply their own white dresses and pay for their laundry; their board and lodging and transportation to and from the mainland during their hours off are free, i. c., provided by the organization

GIRL that I know very well who has A just returned from her weeks on the island stopped in to full me about it today. She looked very well and struck me as more keeply elect to the practicality and the in-terest of the proposition than she has been in most things that come her rather fortu-nate way. The last fine that I had seen her she was holding the Daist Chain for the Senior Class at Vassar to murch through. She was very pretty then, but she was even prettier this morning, prettier

She gave me her day's schedule for the perming and afternoon shifts. Her ward had twenty rather ill children, how and gir's, most of them cripples who had to be ifted, all of them bables in years or in

Morning schedule : G:45-G: to word, get the children washed, etc., dressed and sitting up in bed

rendy for trays.
7:15 - Serve their breakfasts.
7:45 - Get bels rendy out-of-doors
energy children out and settle them.
8 - Volunteers' breakfast.

20 to 9:30-Special work for individual

10-Oranges prepared and given to claf-

10:30 Children taken down to the bench in a cast and put on the blankets on the sand, and those that are able, bathed in the surf or helped to wide, or helped to 12-Retarn to lawn in front of ward:

Afternoon schedule: to 2-Rest hour (dividing with first

-Amase children.

4-1.ift children back to ward and go them reads for supper. 5-Supper for children. 5:30-Quiet pinys, writing and storie 6 to 6:30 Get children to bed and quieted

7:30 -Gx off duty.

I SAW a lot of sampshots of the enthron and heard many little tales of their profts ways, their affection, their wise bull-talk and lappy tales of their gain, in strength and standard to face the winter. Evidently the surprise to the virt and been that such inter- and such determine inter-could be no endearing. She had bein dread of their bodies and their serve and their deformities and she had wondered low by she could attend to their wants without meanishness, and then suddenly she has forgotten to be auxious for her own star mind in a queer, surprising tenderness, and helpfulness to neet their helpfessness with her strength. It was netually a lesson is motherhood that she had at first hand, without may theory about it. And she had not of the rewards of notherhood byth in a children's need of her and delight in her So it was really a great experience, and en-which is bound to help her all for the

I liked her toatter-of-faciness, too the I third her matter of the class, the chair it. I have known elder people in the history by the sight of pain in little children and incapacitated by bitterness for any more helpful feeding. This girl did no relied against the sine of the parents or of various that made these children victims before they could walk. She did not even demand a high God allowed such derigs. She set berself to help make it up to the children in her small way, and she made the great discovery that way, and she made the great discovery fund crippled children can be very hapey and can give bappiness, and are both lovable and loved. Their souls can grow and expand and become wonderful in little broken balles. she disc ver se updified by her weeks of ministering

# A KEY FOR ANY LOCK



early a date as possible, for it will then often

yield to treatment which a little later will

not be effective. This is true to a greater extent in cancer than in almost any other disease. Last year about 75,000 persons in the prime of life died of cancer, many of

whom probably might have been saved by

early treatment.

What needs to be done first of all is to

attack the disease as soon as it makes its appearance and destroy it. Until the prob-

lem of the germ identification is solved.

leading to prevention on the one hand and a possible cure of advanced cases on the other, our dependence is on the destruction

of the growth in the early stages before the

daughter tumors are formed from the origi-

"Malignant growths, more than other dis

eases, present a certain time limit in their

life history, during which they are highly curable, and beyond this time limit treat-ment is deplorably different in results. The

recognition of this time limit is therefore, exceedingly important. In 300 cases reported to the Philadelphia County Medical

Society some years ago permanent eradica-tion followed efficient local destructive meth-

ods in 93 per cent of 100 cases the during this time limit, while only 20 per during this time limit, while other

200 cases after the time Umit has been al-

A Deadly Feature

Cancer has three periods, during the first of which it resembles in almost all respects a benign growth, being neither painful, tender, ulcerated nor hemorrhagic. Since the general public believes that nothing is

cancerous unless it presents some of these signs, it can readily be seen that relief is

not likely to be sought during this period of the life history of the disease. These neg-

ative signs are most unfortunate in that the very absence of suffering or fear-pro-

ducing effect upon the patient is their dead-

"There is much need of general informa-

tion among the public as to this discuse

and these points should be generally under-

and these points should be generally under-stood: Cancer is not Lereditary; it is nor a constitutional disease; it is purely local when first acquired, and in the early period may be completely removed or destroyed.

"During this period of curability it is not

tender, painful, ulcerated nor does it bleed

but a person who has a non-painful tumor

which grows from month to month should

seek treatment at once. The idea that only a tender, painful or ulcerated growth can

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Name three cities besides Washington that have been capitals of the United States.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1812
4 Sir John E. Millais was a neted English paritier. The office are 1829-1896.
5 "Afrique Occidentale Francisco" (French West Africa) in faturitarly known as

that such a tumor is not cancerous.

nal or mother one.

lowed to pass.

## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### DR. G. BETTON MASSEY On Government's Cancer Experiments

IS to be hoped that the action of the I Government in taking an active interest cancer may throw definite light on some features of the disease which have thus far evaded solution by physicians working in private practice, says Dr. G. Betton Masey, who has long made a study of the mys-

"The cause of cancer is uncertain." said for Massey, "abbough it is my personal belief that it is some external living thing of protozoal type which reaches us from an external host, probably from an animal on which it is parasitical. The cause must be in a class by itself, if so, for protozoa that we know of are the causes of such diseases as malaria, yellow fever and probably small-lox, all of which are contagious diseases, nich is not true of cancer.

"Mniarin, yellow fever and smallpox are general infections from the start, while cancer-and let me emphasize this is posi-tively known to be a local disease when it first appears in the human body and readmit of a cure in most cases, if people only knew it.

## Not Constitutional Disease

Some physicians still regard it as onstitutional disease, but I believe that this s a mistake, though I am not in possession of exact knowledge in the matter. I think concer grows something like the huge masses cedars one sees along the Perkiomen drive. The soil is favorable for cedars, but only an gnorant person would say that they grew there without seed.

"Probably the difficulty in cancer is in

mistaking appropriate soil for appropriate soil plus the germ, and this is a question which we hope that the Government can decide. Now that the Agricultural Department has successfully revealed the nature of ancer in the daisy plant, let us hope that will furn its attention to the human body.

A favorable result of such an investiga-

tion would doubtless lead to prevention, which is the main thing, and, secondly, to the development of a cure in the nature of a vaccine or serum which might make it to sible for patients even in the advanced tages to be cured. But while we are waiting to learn the true nature of cancer, it being cured daily if properly treated in its early stages.

## Cure Sometimes Comes First

The apparent anomaly of a cure being income before the true nature of the disease is faily understood is nothing unusual in medicine. Malaria, for example, was cured in ancient Peru by the use of Pecuvian bark, from which we obtain quinine, and this took place 300 or 400 years before the nature and the cause of the disease were known or indepstood. And quinine still remains the last core for malaria, although we are rapidly approaching the stage of laving no placin to cure, due to the discovery of the

The same thing may be said for yellow ever, which was known and treated long on care for it was ever discovered. It was coffied medical science for many years until us of prevention wined it out.

"Cancer now stands fourth in the list of the most deadly disease, being exceeded only by tuberculosis, heart disease and kid-ney troubles. Therefore there is every need for the Government as well as the private or attracts to do everything possible to discover the cause and give as the best methods of prevention and possible cure.

## More Prevalent in Older Countries

An interesting fact about cancer seems that it is more prevalent in the older study of the cancer ratios some years age I found that the American statistics the United States was eight to ten years behind that of England and Wales, and the ame ratio has continued almost exactly ever

e As late as twenty-live years ago came was considered ineviable, and it was even ausidized unethical to attempt to care it. in is true that the ethics did not say so in so many words, but the code of ethics of the physicians of this country discourage. hims for a cure for my so-called incur-the disease, thus creating the presumption hat cancer was incurable. that enneer was insurable.
"It is usually of the utmost importance

to begin the treatment of any disease at as

## The Tariff Bill may yet drown in &

Shopmen, incidentally, will also repair their own finances. The Balkan States have attained nor-

SHORT CUTS

maley. They are arming again. We nominate Mr. Vauclain for the presidency of the 1976 exposition.

The income tax is keeping Englishmen shabby, says Lord Decies. This moves the tailors into the leisure class.

A German geologist moves to amend

an ancient saying. Westward, he says, the American continent wends its way. 'The reason Gompers objects to the "Mitten plan" is probably due to the fact

that one can't teach an old dog new tricks. Lancaster man has crocheted a flag for the county fair. It should fly over e collection of horsehoes made by a woman.

Fashion Art League in Chicago says women must be tall and slim to be in style this year. This is a hard world for the short

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the day for which you have been fondly longing, the day on which the third installment of your income tax is due.

Once upon a time a hatter complained of the custom requiring a man to discard his straw hat on September 15. This was the Mad Hatter of history

It is a wonderful fight rescurers are putting up in the Jackson, Calif., gold mine. That their efforts will be crowned with suc cess one hardly dares to hope.

United States destroyers are carrying food to the destitute in Suryrna. War keeps us frightfully busy, doesn't it? And there is no particular likelihood of a let-up.

word "obey" in the marriage ceremony, re-marked Demosthenes McGinnis, one might be mistakenly led to suppose that it means something. For the first time in a Philadelphia court a woman has been selected as fore-man of a jury in a murder case. She is

From the amount of fuss made over the

a laundress and will expect everybody to be a cancer is responsible for most of the mortality of cancer, but these conditions attend it only in its late stages. Tenderness Two hundred and twenty-six wooden ships, which cost Uncle Sam \$200,000,000 and early painfulness are strong indications

to build, have been sold by the Shipping Board for \$750,000. Cheap as fuel to help out the coal situation. Not the least disquieting of reports from

neross the Atlantic is one to the effect that England's unemployed are thinking of marching to London. When a march of that kind isn't a fizzle, it is a menace

that have been capitals of the United
States.

What is a junta?

How should the word be proncunced?

Where is Indo-China and to what European nation does it belong?

Why is a janiter so called?

What is labyd's and what is the origin of the term?

What is a "nom de guerre?

What is labenth?

What is jacith?

How did muslin ger its mane? Ladies of the Invisible Eye in Fort Worth, Tex., took a woman from her home and rave her a dozen lashes with a quirt. The Invisible Eye is undoubtedly afflicted with a moral squint. The law should knock

One of the soloists with the New York Symphony Orchestra is Madama Ivogun. It is reported on unreliable at thority that whenever Conductor Damrosch gives her the algual be accompanie: the movement of his batton with a movement of his batton with a movement of his baton with one word, "Shoot."

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. For the depredations of the Alabama and similar vessels the United States was entid by Great Britain the sum of \$15,000,000 as a result of the Greeva award by an international trhunal which was convened in 1871.

2. A cap tide is one occurring two or three days after the first and bird quarters of the moon.

3. Nanoleon Benaparty captured Moscow in 1817. Men who jeer at women, declaring them dayes to fashion, will today prove their independence by marching like sheep to the damp with their straw hats, while they try to justify themselves with the thought that the steam hat by Seal the the steam hat by September 15 is usually in

> Kid Foolishness A thousand pupils in the Schools of McAdoo, Pn., went on strike because the School Board ousled six tenchers and observed these productions. and elected new ones. The invident is not without humor. One suspects that the configsters are glad of an excuse to remain away from school. But it has its serious implications. One fears their parents cannot supplientions. One fears their parents cannot would resultance of a course which a few spankings might cure. The School Board's decisions have the weight of authority when the decisions are wrong there is a legal and proper way to right them, thang that needs to be taught at McAdor and elsewhere is that there is virtue in decipline.

6. Exagains in the ensum of certain posples forboldling any man to marry
The Bartle of Cownens was in engage
which the own lather technics in
The Bartle of Cownens was in engage
which the Bartleh were desirated by the
Americans and Jaranges II, 1781,
South Carritins
S. Rudyard Kapling in S. tevor written some
years ago, call of The Trave of the
Beart characterized fitsely as the
bear that walks the a man.

9. A Compression of Large is the represent-9. A Contressmental farke is one represent-ing no partialize district of r State.

10. The colors of the Chinese flag are red, yellow, blue, white and black,