EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMB

Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PARSIDENT n C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; a. A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Luding-fillip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Won, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley.

DAVID	18.	SMILET		Editor
JOHN C	. M	ARTIN General	Business	Manager

Published daily at PUBLIC Lapora Bu	ilding
Independence Square. Philadelphi	
ATLANTIO CITT Press-Union	Buildin
FRW YORE	
Dernort	
T. Louis	
CHICLOO	Bulidin
NEWS BUREAUS:	

WASHINGTON BURRAU,

BELL, 3000 WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1601

Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-lied to the use for republication of all neuro spotches credited to it or not otherwise credited shis paper, and also the local neuro published

All rights of republication of special disputches herein are also reserved. and the second sec

Philadelphis, Friday, November 17, 1922

SENATOR PEPPER EXPLAINS SENATOR PEPPER, whose address to the Sesqui-Centennial Membership Committee was generally interpreted as a rather clouded expression of sympathy with the cause of the fair-wreckers, hastens to explain that he made no mention of the larger plan and talked in terms of parades and pageants only because he viewed the major design as an established and accepted thing.

This will be welcome news to all the people who still hope that Philadelphia will meet the opportunities and responsibilities of 1926 in a manner worthy of its traditions and its place in the history of American life and thought. It is to be regretted that the Senator avoided any reference to the Fairmount Park plan at a moment when the weight of his influence would have counted heavily in favor of a project which will be torpedoed if it is not ably helped and deended.

It is good to know even at this rather late date that he has not been won over or persuaded to inaction by the antagonists. of the Sesqui-Centennial. His approval of the larger plan means that his great influence in Washington and Philadelphia will be directed in the interest of a fair and not in aid of those who want to see a thin imitation of one.

IT HAS JUSTIFIED ITSELF

THE Welfare Federation, organized to co-ordinate the welfare work in the city and so far as possible to prevent waste and duplication of effort, has won the confidence and support of the city. This is demonstrated by the success of

its drive for \$2.766.000 for the work of next year. Although at this writing \$150,000 was lacking to complete the amount, this will be secured before the end of the week.

The federation has been acting in this drive as the soliciting agent for scores of philanthropic institutions. Benevolent perfum to be apportioned among the different charities or to be assigned to any specific charity in which they were particularly interested. The system has saved them from the visits of the solicitors of a lot of different institutions. It has guaranteed to them that the institutions for which money is asked are worthy of support.

GIRL CENSORSHIP

carrying banners which told the residents to leave the community at once if they, didn't want to have their dwellings "burned over their heads." The Mexicans and Negroes departed in large numbers without a destination

The Ku Klux has had a great vogue in Texas, where recently it has actually been reaching out for control of the Government of the State. It probably would be hard to prove that it is directly responsible for the sordid and brutal outrages recorded here. But certainly the traces of its influences are clear.

What can be said for the "100 per cent Americanism" that is pledged at the very outset to bring every decent principle of Americanism into disgrace or ridicule?

ARE WE ON THE EVE OF **AN ANTI-BUNK CAMPAIGN?**

Solicitude for Votes Instead of for Principles Has Brought the Nation Toward the Point Where a Change Impends

WORD comes from Washington that the conservative Depublican leaders are planning to fight the blocs and the insurgents instead of surrendering to them,

The significance of this news depends upon the way the fight is to be conducted. If the old-fashioned stand-patters intend to intrench themselves and fight behind the earthworks against any progressive movements they are doomed to failure. If, however, they are to abandon the time-honored bunk in which they have been dealing and begin to talk horse sense they are likely to induce so many desertions from the ranks of the insurgents that what is left will be impotent.

The end of the war left the country with a lot of questions to be settled. The leaders of Congress, instead of devoting themselves to a study of these questions with a view to finding the right nuswer, spent their time with their ears to the ground in the hope of finding echoed there the thoughts of the

voters. After a time they began to talk bonus bunk and farm-crop-railroad-rate bunk and tariff bunk and deflation bunk and entangling-alliance bunk and innumerable other kinds of bunk. They were so anxious to hold their jobs that they became more like weathercocks than usual and shifted their position to meet the changing gusts of hot air emitted by the disgrantled of all sorts.

The number of those who feed on bunk began to increase because of the increase in the supply of fodder, and the inevitable result has followed. A lot of men congenttally incapacitated to understand anything but bunk have been elected to Congress determined to enact bunk into law.

The conditions during the free silver and Populist agitation in the eighties and nineties were similar in kind but not in degree to those which now prevail. The farmers of the West who had mortgaged their land wanted a cheap dollar so they could pay off their mortgages easily. Horace Boles, one of their prophets, frankly said that the "Wall Street barons" who had lent the money in the first place were robbers and deserved no mercy. He insisted that it was but right that a fifty-cent dollar should be used in paying back what these money kings

had lent. Republicans and Democrats alike played with the free-silver idea for fear that if they announced their belief in an honest dollar they would be defeated. Then Mr. Bryan carried the Chicago convention by storm of Gold and Crown of Thorns speech, and

grounded in solid convictions or merely marks a temporary phase of resentment against the composite government so long in power is debatable.

Modern democracies are irresistibly attracted by the spirit of change. While it is dangerous to dogmatize about countries whose political machinery and political habits are so disparate as those of England and the United States, it can hardly be denied that there are some indications that Great Britain is behindhand in its upheaval. That which was accomplished in America two years ago has in certain respects its companion picture across the water.

By the time England has caught up to our lead we ourselves may be swinging in the reverse direction. Such oscillations may embarrass various party leaders, but the movements unmistakably do suggest that democracy has not forgotten how to function and to exercise its prerogatives.

ANOTHER PARKWAY PROJECT WITH half a million dollars especially set aside for new quarters, the Board of

Education is confident that it can effect a much-needed improvement in its administrative efficiency without prejudice to the school equipment program to relieve over-

crowding and modernize the whole system. Fifteen or twenty millions is required to bring the educational facilities up to date. In the meantime, however, the necessity for more commodious and spacious facilities for the board itself and the various department offices is indisputable. In its present location on Ninetcenth

street below Market, the board is housed in an antiquated ex-school building. Certain offices are, however, maintained in another former schoolhouse at Seventeenth and Pine streets, creating a situation burdened with inconveniences and clumsy makeshifts.

The latest proposed solution which is meeting with favor in the board and is exsoon to take formal shape is the pected project of a handsome administration building on the Parkway on a property bounded by that thoroughfare, Cherry and Sixteenth streets. As the lot, assessed at about \$400 .-000, is more than sufficient in size for the board's purposes, it has been suggested that a portion of it could be converted into lawns in keeping with the general artistic standards of the Parkway. The proposition, as yet somewhat nebu-

lous, and originally made public with some confusing features, has decorative and prac-tical values and has the virtue of not suggesting an invasion of the realm of the extravagantly grandiose such as the Brown "Palace of Justice" program exemplified in the most alarming fashion. With the resources at its command the board, it would seem, should be enabled to execute the plan without neglecting its major responsibilities concerning the care of thousands of children crowded out of their full share of education in the public schools.

The sale of the Nineteenth street and Seventeenth street properties and of the four lots and structures at 1519-1525 Arch street, which the board also owns, should make a substantial addition to the \$500,000 already in hand. It is proposed that the administrative office building shall cost about \$1,000,000.

The public has no disposition to begrudge the board suitable modern quarters making for efficiency so long as the project is not exaggerated into a vision of superfluous and oppressive grandeur. What is needed at the present time is a definite exposition of the subject by the board.

Beautification of the Parkway is an admirable ideal, which will enjoy popular sup-port so long as practical fundamentals are kept in mind and necessities are not made excuses for florid and questionable extravagance.

ART MUSEUM "MYSTERY"

THE "mystery" of the Art Museum delays has been solved by Eli Kirk Price, vice president of the Fairmount Park Commission, in a way that somehow suggests one with the sublimated demagogy of his Cross | of the fanciful tales of Frank R. Stockton. The plot of that story and the fate of its principal characters hinged upon the dis-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Three Groups of Public-Spirited Women, Political, Religious and Educational, the First Well-Dressed, the Second Ill-Dressed and the Third as Whim Dictated

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

DURING the week that has just passed DI have been in the company of three very different groups of women who are yet the public-spirited women of this com-munity, but public-spirited along widely diverse lines.

The first group I came in contact with on Election Day and the day after. They are the newer sort of political women, the leaders in party politics. I have said so much about some of them in this column lately that my high opinion of their ability and their cool, purposeful attitude toward the opportunities of public life must be pretty well known. It is not only my opin-ion, but it is the reaving opinion of the ion, but it is the prowing opinion of the political men with whom they have been working for the last year and a half; and in any case it is beginning to be the opinion of the general public and needs no further emphasis from me.

The second group is the church women's group. Two all-day missionary sessions were held in this city last week, one of the Baptists and one of the Protestant Episco-pal Church. I happened to be at Holy Trinity Church for the meetings of the latter body. To be sure, the addresses there were by men. missionary Bishops, priests and laymen, but the listeners and the organizers of the sessions were women, the more active of the sessions were women, the more active and responsible members of the parishes of the diocese; the women who give most and in a sense give up most for the welfare of the Church.

There are some very rich women amon, them and some very poor ones. Those of them that are well known outside of their parishes belong to the conservative and re-sponsible families of the community; some of them are what outsiders think of when they speak of "typical Philadelphians"--not "easy to be entreated" by strangers.

PHOSE of them who are not city-wide in their contacts are to their parishes what the better-known ones are to the town women whole, i. e., responsible executive women with a belief more or less whole-souled that the cure for the evils of society is the religion as taught in the Church and lived by the most consistent of the Chris-tians—the missionaries.

Comparisons may be collous, but they are also illuminating. I cannot compare the political women with the church women by summing up the spiritual values of each, because that is matter that is not for a surface estimation. In mere outward ap-pearance, however, there is a very apparent and complete difference.

The political leaders must be smart in their w role, must present a simple but very chie exterior, must know how to carry off their part with a dexterous authority of appearance that will not challenge laughter or contempt, but will, on the whole, pass the muster of many critical eyes.

The reason is that the business of a olitical woman is not only a woman's affair now, but a man's and woman's affair, and dowdiness is as much to be avoided as theatricalness.

Bur Bishops and the lesser clergy are not so "choosy." At all events, they have to get used to looking at and working with a great many women whose manner of dress and general appearance is the least effective part of them. And either because there is a certain penance in dowdiness, or a cer-tain lack of courage among the more worldly wise, the standard of charm in outward apparel is markedly absent from a group such as that of last week at the missionary meeting. Those that possessed it had the air of discounting it as non-essential to the

To be very chie at a missionary meeting, even if it involved no particular outlay, would not. I think, have been good form in that company. Those present who knew very well how to

he casually modish would not have cared to attempt it there. And to a certain extent their general aspect at such a meeting as neral atti tude toward life. It is not a paramount duty for them to please or to conserve duty for them to please or to conserve power. Their first object is to set a good xample of belief and of behavior. The who work with them are dependent on their support and sympathy. As a result, there are a great many dowdy church women with beautiful spiritual lights shining ather through tired and middle-aged faces. But then churches are very unbecoming to congregations and singularly becoming to the clergy. THE third group that I found myself one of last week was that of the educational - of last week was that of the educational reform type of women. Two conventions were meeting here and both in the Bellevue. One was that of the W. C. T. U., a world-wide convention, and the other was the county meeting of the Philadelphin branch of the League of Women Voters. It was to the League of Women Voters that I went, having been at one time its acting chairman and from its inception one of its members So I was interested to hear the reports of its work this year. And it is, therefore, of that division of the group that I can speak with any conviction, though I dare say that, likely enough, the women in both these conventions had certain points in ommon which make them unlike either the other two, the modern political and the lder church-woman types The viewpoint of the League of Women Voters is more critically constructive. fact, they are so logically constructive that the reforms they work out in theory are often impossible of fulfiliment; they presup-pose a complete destruction of the institutions that they have condemned. and then complete construction of new foundations for their new structure. They differ from the church women in their dislike of sentiment about a situation or of palliative measures in bettering it. They put all their eggs of hope in the basket of education. Their attitude toward men is neither conciliatory nor patronizing. They neither work with them officially nor for them as officials. They dress well or as well as they know how for one another; not to make an effect but to be effective. At 11 home with their men folks they may be anything they find practical; in meeting with one another a crisp, cod, critical atti-tude toward those administering public tude toward those administering public affairs, with an occasional well-delivered thrust, is the attitude most like]. They are frankly organized for the pur-pose of critical teaching. They aim not to act politically; they like the term all-parti-san now; at first they were called non-partisan. They have a natural bent toward openmindedness, except for what they call marrow partisanship. By narrow partisan-ble they mean party politicians and by narrow partisanship. By narrow partisan-ship they mean party politicians, and by party politicians they mean persons who vote for a party rather than for a candidate. They differ from the church women in that they would fear being thought conserv-ative, and from the political women in that they would fear they were on the wrong track if they were widely popular. They speak, as a rule, better than either of the other type of women, and they are most of them amusing at the expense of the powers that be, so that they require a keener audience than the purely political speaker often is up eatinst. I admire them sincerely and I think they have a part to play in our present-day affairs; not so vital play in our present-day affairs; not so vital as the church woman's part still is, nor so powerful as the political woman is bound to be, but a part to be neither underrated or ignored. Perhaps the three functions of the three groups can be summed up in there words Organization, inspiration, education, Some women can be found in all three groups, some in only one of the three. Those who have it in them to be leaders Those who have it in them to be leaders will be forced to confine their usefulness to one group. To really accept the good points of all three one must be somewhat of "looker-on" and not a "doer of the word."



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. JAMES M. ANDERS **On Tuberculosis Infection From Servants**

particularly in the case of children, exposes the latter to the danger of infection with tuberculosis, says Dr. James M. Anders, president of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society. It is equally well understood that daily routine association such as occurs between children who such as occurs between children is a distinct menace to the

has made an investigation into the subject of tuberculous infection of children by domestic servants," said Dr. Anders,

Congress may yet become a long series of bloc parties.

SHORT CUTS

The Hall-Mills moving picture seem to lack careful continuity.

Ship Subsidy appears to have spring leak in the recent tempest.

Most of England's election figure appear to be Conservative estimates.

Take it from the Federal officers, the bootleg business in this section looks like a million dollars.

No, Walt, the Chester elders referred is in a news story from down the river do me refer to Andy and Min.

Congresswoman Huck, of Illinois, week

delay war until the people voted for it. No invader could ask for better treatment.

Hattie, sick elephant in the New Ton Zoo, was dosed with four quarts of white Worth carrying a trunk for, says Demote

Middle West insurgents have been dubbin a Maverick Party. But they'd have to b branded to be a party; and once branded

Two Russians have been bauned by the

they'd cease to be mavericks.

"The question, 'Shall there be inaugu-It is being demonstrated in Constan-tinople that the Kemalists are nettles and only sting when handled gently. rated a campaign directed to searching out and controlling tuberculous servants alone.

childhood are the result of infection by way of the gastro-intestinal tract; that is to say, the germ is swallowed with milk from infected cows and such dairy products as butter and cheese made from contaminated milk Servants Overlooked

"But, while there are several sources of infection during childhood, the danger of spreading the disease by servants is a factor which has been, as Dr. C. H. Smith, of New York, has pointed out, entirely overooked.

interesting and nportant

THE close contact of servants with fami-lies in which they are employed, more particularly in the case of children, exposes

latter. "The New York Tuberculosis Association

GITTHE working girl," said Miss Henrietta

Additon, of the Big Sisters' Association, in an address to the W. C. T. U. yesterday, "should be made to accept not only a standard of conduct but a standard of good taste." This perfectly logical remark was part of a same discussion of the general question of petting parties and joy rides and hip flasks and other symptoms of the modern spirit of youthful unrest.

What irritates a good many people, however, is the tendency of social philosophers to imply that the girl who works for a livelihood is somehow essentially different from the girl who doesn't and more apt to cultivate dangerous habits and to look lightly on the rules of social discipline. It is a fact easily demonstrated by observation or experience that youth is apt to become reckless as it becomes bored and that the need for sterner discipline is usually most apparent among young people who have so much empty leisure that it may be regarded as an affliction.

The problem of youth is universal. Reformers put too much stress on their references to the working girl. It happens that the girl who must labor to live is in ninetytine cases out of every hundred too busy to fall into bad habits, even if she were willing to do so, and that her disposition and her responsibilities alike tend to make her rather conspicuous among modern conservatives.

WILL KANSAS DO IT?

GOVERNOR-ELECT DAVIS, of Kansas, has announced that he regards his triumph at the polls as a mandate from the people to bring about the repeal of the law setting up the Industrial Court. He insists that the court has been used as a weapon of the rich for oppressing the poor. Governor Allen, at whose suggestion the court was set up, will not agree with Mr. Davis. He insists that the court has been used to compel corporations to respect public rights as well as to compel workingmen to keep their contracts.

The law cannot be repealed against the will of the Legislature. If it has justified itself in the minds of the people-Mr. Davis winks it has not-it will not be abolished. Tis election may have been one of the remits of the Democratic swing of the pendulum on Tuesday of last week, and there may be no mandate in it. We shall know better about this after the Kansas Legislameets.

But whatever may be the Kansas sentiant the opponents of such a tribunal as an Court will certainly invade the Industrial State and do their best to re-enforce the local opposition to it. That there are powerful influences opposed to any judicial terference in labor disputes is too well own to need elaboration.

THE MERRY KLUX

T BROWNSVILLE, Tex., a Mexican who had the audacity to defend himself in a flat-fight with a native citizen was first ched in jail and later taken out by a mob and lynched. The Mexican Government stions this incident in a formal protest to Washington and presents 'n long list of sim. flar outrages perpetrated against Mexicans the Texas border.

The news of the day tends to show that here is no over-statement in the note from th great restraint. Yesterday in a border ma mob of 300 white men paraded the Mexican and Negro quarters

the issue had to be met. Free silver was defeated when those who

knew something about the principles on which a sound currency system must be based were forced to abandon bunk and tell the truth and fight for it.

Bunk triumphed in England, however, in 1918, when Lloyd George appealed to the country on the proposition that Germany must be compelled to pay the entire cost of the war. The brilliant Welshman knew that it was impossible for Germany to do this, but he wanted to remain in office and he played on the passion and ignorance of the voters for his own ends As a result he has delayed the adjustment of the financial problems growing out of the war and has become responsible for an inestimable amount of individual suffering and national bate.

If it shall appear that we are on the eve of an economic and industrial crisis resembling in any respects the financial crisis which became acute in 1916, the intellectually honest men in the country will come to the front and force the bunk artists to the rear. They will tell the truth about railroad rates and deflation and the tariff and the obligations of a powerful member of the family of nations, and will appeal to the intelligence and common sense of the voters and will get a verdict that will command the respect of all thinking men.

The voters cannot be fooled forever. They are essentially fair-minded. They know that special privileges for one group always involve special hardships for another group, and that if we are to indulge in an orgy of class legislation there is no telling when any man may not find himself in the group suffering from special hardships.

The country will await with considerable interest the disclosure of evidence that there is to be an anti-bunk campaign and the revelation of the identity of its leaders.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

POLITICALLY speaking, it might be said that Great Britain is passing through its 1920 were it not that the Conservative victory is partly offset by the greatly increased strength of the Labor Party. This group enters the new House of Commons with by far the largest number of representatives in its history, a total thus far of 136 as against the previous seventy-six.

But the Unionists, or Conservatives, as they are now calling themselves, have captured about three times that number of seats, and, on the face of present returns, have already a majority of eighty in the Commons. Mr. Lloyd George's characteristically spirited campaigning appears to have gained him little, nor are the Asquithian Liberals, on their showing, a power to be reckoned with.

For all his cloudiness of policy, for all his uninspiring program of "tranquillity" provocative of the ex-Premier's scorn, Mr. Bonar Law has gained at least a temporary ascendancy, and the country, save for its Labor partisans, seems to have entered the camp of conservatism.

Whether the new mood displayed

covery of a recipe for root beer. Oracles of all sorts were consulted, dryads, pixies necromancers, genii, sibyls, witches and wizards. After an exhaustive search it is revealed that what was essentially needed for the decoction was roots.

Public works have lagged from time to time in this city and elsewhere. Discussions have raged concerning the causes of inactivity. Architects, builders, steel plants, stone quarries, artists and designers, factors, animate and inanimate, have been blamed, but usually with unconvincing resulte.

What the enterprises have most frequently lacked was the missing ingredient of the fairy story, roots. Roots in public works form of appropriations, reserve take the funds, treasury resources - in a word, money. The Art Museum cannot be built without

this, and that is why Mr. Price's concern is not about the slow deliveries of steel or

the behavior of architects and builders. According to his disclosures there is now only \$275,000 available for continuing work on the structure, and "that would not buy one course of stone for the great building." And so the "mystery" of the Art Museum fits into a familiar category. The edifice cannot be erected without funds, and construction must halt unless the responsibility is squarely met by the city authorities. Having decided to build the finest home for paintings to be found in America, this community rests under an obligation to prosecute the work along the ambitious lines on which it was originally planned. A way will be found to expedite steel shipments when there is money to pay the bills.

HALLOWED GROUND

TT HAS been announced with unconcealed exultation that more than 8000 visitors registered at Washington's Crossing Park during the last twelve months. While these figures attest the enthusiasm of many pilgrims, they are insignificant compared with attendance records at several other historical shrines in the country, especially in New England.

And yet events at Taylorsville, Pa., in the Christmas season of 1776 were almost. if not quite, as important to the fate of the Nation as the contest on a certain "rude bridge that spans the flood." But for Washington's superb strategy Knyphausen would have spent as pleasant Yuletide at Trenton and the Revolution might have been lost.

This is elementary history on which it is superfluous to expatiate. What is still in need of emphasis is the beauty, charm and significance of the memorial park which the Commonwealth of Penneylvania is developing at Washington's Crossing. Venerable buildings have been reverently restored. The Old Ferry Inn, where the fateful crossing of the river was planned, has been reconditioned for sightseers. On the opposite shore of the Delaware the State of New Jersey, with fewer opportunities than our own Commonwealth, is endeavoring to perpetuate and protect structures of historical interest.

Further appropriate improvements to Washington's Crossing Park are contem-plated in the 1923 program of the State Commission of which Governor Sproul is head. There are sufficient authentic historical assets, in addition to the scenic attractions of this hallowed region, to render it a place of pilgrimage almost on a parity with Valley Forge.

with results. The association prepared a questionnaire, which was sent to nearly 100 physicians in New York and throughout the 100 country, selected from a list of those specialtzing in tuberculosis and children's work.

Many Cases of Infection Shown

"Replies were received from seventy-eight physicians, of whom forty-six, or 58 per cent, had personally seen tuberculous servants in homes where there were children, while thirty-two, or 42 per cent of the physicians, had not seen that type of patient in their practice. Among those who had observed tuberculosis in servants, not all could furnish evidence of children infected from such a source.

"When, however, it is remembered that some time usually elapses before the de velopment of active disease after infection occurs, and also that servants come and go. this result need excite no surprise. Twenty of the physicians knew of definite cases of such infection, the total number of children reported being twenty-four.

"The last Federal census shows that at least 1 per cent of those engaged in domes-tic service are tuberculous. This fact readily xplains why some physicians fail to meet with cases of tuberculosis among servants in their professional experience. From the foregoing results of the investigation of the New York Tuberculosis Association, however, it is clear that infection of children does occur in this manner.

Prolonged Contact Required

"To contract tuberculosis in this way, however, requires prolonged contact as rule. Obviously, those who are most exposed to a case of open tuberculosis run the greatest danger of thus catching the dread disease. The germs are expelled by an infected perform in sneezing, coughing, laughing and even in speaking.

"In this connection, it should be pointed out that infection occurs most readily and physician's certificate would also emphasize most frequently in the early years of childfor all citizens. hood. It takes place commonly in homes in which some one is suffering from open tuberculosis, and expectorating sputum containing tubercle bacilli. A person having this form of tuberculosis, without knowing ignorantly manifests carelessness with regard to his or her expectoration.

"Young children spend much of their tim certain contagious diseases,' has been amended to include not only eating places, on the floor, a part of the room which is most contaminated, as a rule. All things which are infected, which are handled by but also drinking places, and makes provisions that all persons so employed shall first obtain a medical certificate stating the them, are put into their mouths, thus greatly increasing the danger of infection. the number of bacilli which ordinarily gain certificate being valid for only six months. entrance into the body of the child are too few to cause death, they nevertheless mul-tiply for a time or until they are surrounded "In this connection, it may be further

May Remain Through Life

"In this inactive condition the bacilli may remain throughout life. On the other hand, they may become active at any time, if conditions favoring their growth and multiplication arise. If the child comes in con-tact with only a few bacilli, it overcomes them and develops an immunity.

it is to estimate the near and remete con-sequences of the infimate and often pro-longed association with an infected servant of young children. It is certain, h wever that many enses of active, open tubercu-losis, met with in adult life, are the result of infection which occurred in the earlier years of childhood, without giving rise to symptoms that could direct attention to this primary implantation of the tubercle

or shall it be one directed to cover all ways in which children are exposed to this The President is said to believe that a long congressional vacation will be been disease?' might be pertinently asked. It seems to me that, no matter which of these courses is pursued, the definite attention of ficial. To the country, of course. the public should be called to the danger Ancient Mariner with acute thirst an shipping inhibitions are knocking the up out of the American merchant marine. of infection of children by servants.

"Since, then, servants and childnursesand in the same class should be placed wet nurses, the so-called nurse girl and nursery governess-are recognized sources of tuber-culous infection of children in the homes of their employers, the question arises naturally 'What is the remedy of choice?' nough, It has been well said that progress in the control of tuberculosis demands that the disease be attacked at the source.

"I am assuming that efforts directed to the search and control of tuberc ulosis among servants alone should be made, for the present at least. Experts in tuberculosis who have given the question some consideration for the most part believe that medica examinations of this group of employe that medical would be the best way of safeguarding young children from infection in this respect.

Two Ways of Doing It

the great value of periodic examinations

ence of specified infectious disenses,

Protecting the Milk

pointed out that workers on certified milk

competent physician at least twice annually

done in order to avoid the contamination

farms are now thoroughly examined

broat trouble.

hygiene.'

relatives, it is not unreaso

-

quired.

immigration authorities because their bay was born in Constantinople and the Turkin quota is exhausted. Ellis Island continue "This could be accomplished in one to boast the possession of the country's two ways; namely, one by educating all employers so that they would insist upon having healthy servants by demanding an Fuel Administrator is checking up the coal supply of wealthy residents of Ner York suburbs and confiscating excess examination before engaging them, and, second, by an amendment to the sanitary code amounts. Which goes to show that a man's so that a reputable physician's certificate to effect that a childnurse house is no longer his castle when it has a cellar and the cellar contains contrabad or servant is free from tuberculous taint would be reliquor or coal.

Worth

thenes McGinnis.

"There can be no division of opinion as President of Prison Reform Associa-tion says prisoners should be put to work and made to pay for their board and lodging while in jail, as well as to suppor-their families. If his suggestions are heeded, it is going to be increasingly difficult for a lazy map to find a soft span. to the value of education, but it would take many years to educate all the public. Indeed, although intelligent, in the opinion of many tuberculosis experts, the public as whole cannot be reached by publicity. The method of protecting the public by an amendment to the sanitary code would obvilazy man to find a soft snap. ously be more direct, comprehensive and effective. Moreover, to require a reputable What Do You Know?

by a

This

QUIZ

"An Act of Assembly, approved May 28, 1915, providing that "firms, persons or cor-porations who are operating or conducting hotels, restaurants, dining-cars or other What is scrimshaw?
 Which one of the Three Fates of classical mythology spun the thread of 100
 Name an athletic game of native Americal Activity and the American Science of Science American public eating places, shall not employ cooks, can Indian origin 4. What is the meaning of the musical term waiters, kitchen help, chambermaids or other house servants who are suffering with

 What is the fortified Polish legato"?
 How many times was the fortified Polish city of Lemberg captured in the World War?
 World War? been Name three plays by Edmond Rostand, Who is the "Grand Old Man of Italy" What is laburnum?

What is a perceptine falcon? What is the greatest depth of the Patiss Ocean?

.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. William Jennings Bryan first ran for the presidency of the United States in 1896.

Flocculent means resembling wool, woold 3. The Zambezi River flows into the Indias

- The Zamber River nows into the docan.
 Lapland, which is not a philical entry. Includes the whole northern part of Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Kas Peninsula of Russia. The Laplander are not a pure race and are probably of Mongolian or Turanian descen. Their language is somewhat ailed p Finlah.
- servants, childnurses, governesses and the like is about as frequent as from the near
- Their language is somewhat and Finnish.
 5. Kaolin is a clay-like substance used a making porcelain.
 6. In the recent elections Michigan chose a Democrat for United States Senar for the first time since the fifth decade of the ninetcenth century.
 7. Lusitania is the classic name of Portual 8. H. G. Wells wrote "The History of Senar Policy." opinion, to make a medical examination a legal requirement of the sanitary code. It is to be deplored that this class of persons have little practical knowledge of personal
 - Folly."
 Eugene Fromentin was a noted From author and painter of the nineteen century. His chief work of fiction is "Domenique."
 - "Domenique." The word extempore, which means a studied, offhand, without special p aration, is the Latin "ex." out "tempore." time, hence literally of the time.

and in some cases every two weeks. of the milk with certain germs, such as the tubercle organism, the typhold bacilli and streptococci, which induce serious forms of "In view of the fact that infection of children with tuberculosis from domestic "The foregoing facts show how difficult

by a wall of cells.

this primary implantation of the tubercle bacillus. "It would be entirely unwarranted by the facts to say that this mode of conveying the disease is the only one, especially in children. For example, it is believed that one-quarter of all cases of tuberculosis in