

PENNSY WOMEN DO GOOD WORK

Nearly Report Shows Many Personal Visits on Errands of Mercy

That the Pennsylvania Railroad Women's Division For War Relief, Department No. 2, under Mrs. F. W. Smith, Jr., superintendent, has been "doing things" is shown in the yearly report, just issued.

Red Cross Not to Drive For War Funds in Future Activity

H. P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Campaign, said today to Francis Parquhar, of York, chairman of the Pennsylvania-Delaware division of the Red Cross membership campaign, that the Red Cross would conduct no further campaign for war funds.

Ford May Ask Recount of Michigan Ballots

Detroit, Dec. 4.—Steps to obtain a recount of the ballots cast at the senatorial election last month are under contemplation by Henry Ford and his advisers, it was said yesterday on reliable authority.

Alaskan Democrat in House Loses Seat Won by Court Procedure

Washington, Dec. 4.—James Wickham, Republican, was elected Alaskan delegate in 1916 by a plurality of 47 votes over Charles A. Sulzer, Democrat, the House Elections Committee formally reported today in deciding the election contest. Sulzer has occupied the seat since 1917, after securing a certificate of election from the courts.

Mental Clinics Will Be Held Weekly in City

Mental clinics will be held weekly, it was announced today. The third clinic was held yesterday afternoon by physicians and it was decided then to have weekly sessions. Three new patients were examined and six others who had been before the physicians at other times came again.

MEADE AND DIX TO BE DEMOBILIZATION CENTERS

Washington, Dec. 4.—Thirty camps were designated by the War Department today as demobilization centers to which enlisted men are to be transferred for discharge from the army. The camps include: Meads, Maryland; Dix, New Jersey,

Dr. Harry A. Garfield Who Resigned as Fuel Head



DR. HARRY GARFIELD.

Pennsylvania Soldiers to Be Mustered Out of Army at Big Meade Camp

Camp Meade, Md., Dec. 4.—The big demobilization centers for the American army units made up of men from Maryland, Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, Northern Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware. They will be mustered out here. These will include the national guard divisions as well as the national army units.

Baruch Resignation Is Accepted; Board to Be Discontinued January 1

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the War Industries Board, effective January 1, and has agreed that the War Industries Board cease to exist as a government agency on that date.

Governor Urges Gifts For Soldiers

Governor Brumbaugh today issued an appeal to people of Pennsylvania to send Christmas remembrances to soldiers in camps. He mentioned especially that he had heard from Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. West, morale officer at Camp Sheridan, that there were 600 men from Pennsylvania in that camp, and that they could be sent to the colonel for distribution.

Capitol Chat

The legislative committee named by the sealers and weights of measures of Pennsylvania to draft amendments to the weights and measures law will meet here tomorrow.

WILSON ESCORTS TO BEAR YANKEE TROOPS HOMEWARD

Paris, Dec. 4.—The ten American dreadnaughts which will escort President Wilson into French waters will turn about immediately after their arrival to carry homeward a large party of American soldiers and sailors. The trip will be so timed that the men will arrive at a home port by Christmas.

DYING IN GERMAN PRISON Bloomsburg, Pa., Dec. 4.—Captured by the Huns and dying of pneumonia in a prison camp was the fate of Private J. Lester Jones, aged 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jones, of Frosty Valley, according to word received by his parents from the War Department. Today Jones was a member of the 79th Division and was among the first to be drafted from this district.

Angry Austrian Toiler Cuts Off Heads of Two Workmen at Oil Plant

Chicago, Dec. 4.—John Peres is being held today on a charge of the double murder committed at the Standard Oil plant at Whiting, Ind., yesterday. Peres, an Austrian, 29 years of age, resented an order of David McCloid, a foreman, and beheaded him with a knife used for cutting paraffin. John Winewort, assistant foreman, was also killed by his superior, also was beheaded. Five special policemen were wounded before Peres was subdued.

1919 Wheat Price, \$2.26, to Stand, It Is Expected

Washington, Dec. 4.—The guaranteed prices for 1919 wheat, fixed at \$2.26 a bushel, Chicago basis, will stand, even though the Lever act, under which the price was fixed, should become inoperative, through conclusion of peace, in the opinion of the Food Administration.

FIRE TRAP FOUND BY FIREMEN

[Continued from First Page.]

may be brought against them. Chief of the Fire Department Kinder has notified the owners twice to make their property safe. Mr. Gross said.

Marines on Guard

The George Washington sailed with a complement of 75 officers and 1,048 men of the United States Navy, with a detachment of 74 Marines, led by Major David H. Miller, formed a guard of honor to the President.

Paris Next Week

President Wilson and his peace party are not expected by officials here to reach Paris before next week, probably not until Saturday. The train which he made at ordinary cruising speed.

To Order Cleanup

It is thought the fire started and smoldered perhaps for hours, and suddenly burst into flames, as is the case with spontaneous combustion. It is highly likely, officials said, that immediate measures will be taken to remove the fire hazard by ordering an immediate cleanup of the premises.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLIPS OUT TO SEA

[Continued from First Page.]

about to sail there came the roaring cheers of more than 2,000 American soldiers returning to American shores on the British transport Lapland. From crowded rigging, from densely packed rails, and from every porthole the homecoming fighting men shouted greetings to the President; and from the decks of the Presidential liner and the destroyers greeting their answering cheers came back.

Lapland Cheered

The river craft and shore line crowd, which had gathered to bid the President farewell joined in the demonstration of welcome for the Lapland.

Accompanied by General McManus and his staff the Presidential party moved slowly under the archway of flags and between solid rows of soldiers, who presented arms, as the President and Secretary Baker passed.

Hold on to Your Cash

With Christmas coming on, one really can't afford to pay cash for everything when there are so many to remember and so much to buy. Of all years this is going to be the most practical and sensible Holiday Season and everybody is going to give a useful article.

We Clothe the Family

Now what could be more appropriate than a clothing gift, especially when you can get it on our Pay As You Earn Plan, which means that you can pay after Christmas in small weekly or monthly amounts. No introduction or references needed.

ASKIN AND MARINE CO.

36 N. 2nd Cor Walnut

November 22, and battled with icy gales during most of her voyage.

Among the men aboard the liner were thirty wounded, six Russian army and navy officers on their way to Vladivostok, a number of American naval officers. All the rest were members of the aviation corps who have been stationed in England. The boys who cannot yet return to America also were represented on the transport by their letters "to the folks back home," 4,254 sacks of soldier mail being brought in.

Salute From Men

An unofficial, but no less enthusiastic feature of the farewell to the President, was a salute fired by enlisted men of the coast artillery corps at Fort Hamilton. Though the command had no authority to order salute, the heavy cannon, his men, determined to honor the President, dragged machine guns to the heights and kept up a constant rapid fire while the fleet steamed by.

Forecasters Rough Weather

The prospect for the weather the George Washington would run through rough weather early in her trip, for the weather bureau issued a warning of storm in this vicinity and a heavy concentration of troops to reach this port from England training camps. She had 3,039 men aboard.

Baker Is Hailed

Secretary Baker, after the President's departure, visited the Lapland, spending half an hour aboard the transport among the returning soldiers. He said that the first vessel he had visited from which soldiers were debarking. Some of the men, he said, recognized him and made him feel very much at home by shouting: "Hello, Cleveland!"

Police Maintain Vigil

The usual barred zone was widely extended and only those armed with special passes were allowed to approach the streets leading to the dock. Military police kept an all-night vigil over the route from the railroad station to the pier, while hundreds of agents of the secret service and of the army and navy intelligence services watched the side streets and kept a watch from the air. Perhaps never before have such elaborate plans been mapped out to guard the President.

Long Pier Mass of Color

The long pier was gaily decorated with thousands of flags and bunting a canopy, consisting of a mass of American flags and emblems of the Allies extended over the gangplank. Stewards and their assistants worked well into the night completing their arrangements for the comfort of the party. Photographs were installed in the gentlemen's smoking room and the ladies' lounging room, the records ranging all the way from grand opera selections to popular war songs and jazz band music. Half a dozen card tables were nailed to the floor of the smoking room while the library was replenished with historical and scientific books.

The steaming schedule laid out by Admiral Mayo, commanding the George Washington's convoy is based upon knowledge that too quick a passage is not desired.

Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Washington last night knew the President was leaving the city, and the arrangements were made.

even before the George Washington got out to sea.

With the transport's departure today it was disclosed that Secretary Tumulty had been very anxious to accompany the President, but that he sacrificed this desire by yielding to the wishes of the President, who believed Mr. Tumulty's presence would be a hindrance in Washington.

Many Notables

The George Washington carries many noted persons on this voyage. Besides the President, they include Secretary Lansing and Henry White, former ambassador to France and Italy, with Colonel E. M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss, both already in Europe, and the President, constitute America's delegation to the peace conference; Rear Admiral H. H. Knapp and Captain William Y. Pratt, who will report to Admiral Benson, naval representative now with Colonel House on the peace mission; as the admiral's assistant, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician; Gilbert T. Close, confidential clerk to the President; Brigadier General W. H. Harris, former aid to the chief of staff; and Major General Grayson, the President's physician; Gilbert T. Close, confidential clerk to the President; Brigadier General W. H. Harris, former aid to the chief of staff; and Major General Grayson, the President's physician.

John W. Davis, newly-appointed ambassador to Great Britain, with Mrs. Davis, and the French and Italian ambassadors, with their families, also were on the passenger list.

Williams Defends President

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

ments at the Union Station were such that when the party left their automobiles and entered the trainshed from the side entrance scarcely any, aside from the station police knew of their passage.

In the closing hours of the afternoon every official was working at top speed to close up business necessary to his consideration before leaving. Many of the officials were forced to forego appointments made several weeks ago and the President canceled the usual Tuesday meeting of his cabinet. President and Mrs. Wilson were dinner guests with friends last night and went directly from the function to the station.

Before retiring the President consulted with his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, who worked far into the night, aboard the train, clearing up matters which had been passed upon by the President.

All luggage of the party had been collected under the direction of state department officials and was carried on the train. The train was scheduled to be placed on a railroad siding not far from the docks, thus facilitating the transfer of baggage and provisions to the permanent army fuselage. Final arrangements at New York were completed by state department officials sent to New York several days ago.

On the eve of President Wilson's departure yesterday for France to attend the Paris Peace Conference the United States Senate, as part of the treaty-making power of the nation, displayed unmistakable signs of its determination to have a hand in the winding up of the war at the earliest possible moment.

Under the Knox resolution, if adopted, the soldiers and sailors, except those in the permanent army and navy, would be sent as quickly as possible to their homes, the project for a League of Nations and sweeping changes in the laws of the sea would be postponed for separate consideration, the purposes of the American government in the Peace Conference would be confined to matters germane to the reasons that led the United States into the war, and the President would be relieved of the extraordinary war powers conferred upon him by Congress.

Coincidental with the introduction of the Knox resolution Senator Sherman, of Illinois, who introduced a resolution calling on the Senate to declare Mr. Wilson out of office and place Vice-President Marshall in the Presidential chair, launched an attack against the President for leaving the country.

Williams Defends President

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, rallied to the defense of the President, praising his decision to go abroad and arguing that personal contact with the representatives of other nations at the peace table could be counted upon to clear up errors and misconceptions which might result from impersonal communication.

While criticism of the President's plan was heard in the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican floor leader, issued a statement in which he came out fully against the resolution to install Vice-President Marshall in the White House during the absence of President Wilson abroad.

strongly opposed to any attempt to deprive the President of his constitutional power to pass upon bills or perform other functions of his office while abroad. Mr. Mann was emphatic in denouncing both the Roddenberg and Sherman resolutions, which were introduced respectively in Senate and House, and are designed to take away the President's power during his absence.

"The President is engaged in a highly important mission. I am opposed to any attempt to throw rocks in his way. I do not think he should be hampered, but should be given the fullest opportunity to carry out his mission successfully," he said.

While Mr. Mann was outspoken in his criticism of the attacks on the President, other Republican leaders took the view that the feeling against Mr. Wilson's absenting himself from the country at this time was on the increase rather than the decrease, and they insisted that Mr. Mann spoke only for himself and not after a consultation with the Republicans of the House generally.

On account of his standing as an authority in matters of international law and foreign relations and his former prominent connection with the government as Secretary of State and Attorney General the resolution of Senator Knox attracted more than ordinary attention among his colleagues.

Advertisement for Shell's Schleisner Store, featuring fur shawl collar coats and 85 dresses. Includes an illustration of a woman in a fur coat.

- List of special gift items including lace trimmed silk Jersey camisoles, fiber silk hosiery, crepe de chene thread silk hosiery, crepe de chene envelope chemise, Kayser silk vests, Kayser Marvélit silk bloomers, crepe de chene negligee de luxe, silk Jersey petticoats, and corduroy bath robes.

Many other useful gift items may be selected from our practical lines.

The Republican floor leader is

Advertisement for Studebaker New Studebaker Sedan, featuring an illustration of the car and a list of unusual features.

- List of unusual features of the Studebaker Sedan, including graceful streamline body, eight solid upright posts, plate glass windows, lowered and raised windows, four wide doors, high grade upholstery, cut-glass dome light, and accessory hardware parts.

As our supply of these new Sedans will be limited we urge you to come in and make an early selection.

Advertisement for Shredded Wheat cereal, featuring the text 'TEACH THE KIDDIES TO CHEW' and 'Children fed on mushy denatured foods that require little chewing are apt to have defective teeth and unhealthy gums. You cannot eat Shredded Wheat without chewing it.'