THEORY IS WRONG

Extreme School of Eugenists Attacked by Doctor Saleeby.

Based on Wrong Premise—Taking Children From Unnatural Environment Is Not Interfering With Natural Selection.

Liverpool.—The "better dead," or extreme school of eugenists has been sharply attacked at a national "welfare of infancy" meeting here by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, a pupil of Francis Galton, the founder of eugenics. While heredity does bear on the problems of health, vitality and longevity, it is not, said the doctor, all essential and all important. Environment is quite as important. He accused those of the "better dead" school of blocking attempts to improve the conditions of human life on the ground that such attempts interfered with natural selection.

In fighting against the causes of infant mortality. Doctor Saleeby denied that natural selection was being interfered with.

"Conditions initiated in the slums and public houses are not natural," he said. "They are hideously unnatural."

Eugenists of the extreme school were accused of forgetting the importance of nurture before birth, of prenatal influences due to environment. They assumed that it was simply a question of heredity from birth, when it has been proved that infections and the forces of malnutrition have been playing on the child for months before birth. The nurture of the mother is therefore just as important as if the child had been fed on gin and pickles after birth.

"There are no statistics and no arguments," declared the speaker, "as regards the relative importance of nature and nurture, which seems to recognize the fact that everyone of us was alive, or should have been alive, at least nine months before we were born, and that nurture was playing upon heredity during the whole of that period with a degree of power which it will never be able to display at a later period."

Alcohol could be found in a baby born of a tippling mother, the speaker continued, but this was not heredity; it was racial poison working out as ante-natal malnutrition. It therefore followed that the nurture of the future patent was essential for real eugenics.

Doctor Saleeby, after criticising the biologists who spoke without any practical experience with either children or mothers, laid down the following proposals for the improvement of infant life:

1. All motherhood to be regarded as a first charge on the resources of a nation.

2. Government authority to look after maternity.

3. The handing over of all maternity cases, regardless of wealth or social conditions, to the public health authority.

4. The establishment of maternity centers, both prenatal and postnatal, throughout the country.

"All this," Doctor Saleeby concluded, "is fundamental eugenics, and is far more easily feasible than any question of breeding for genius or of deciding who shall marry whom and who shall not marry whom."

ROYAL FUSILEERS MEETING AN ATTACK

England's crack regiment, the Royal Fusileers, in formation to repulse an attack.

TO IGNORE FINDINGS

First City Survey Is Deemed to Be a Failure.

Springfield, Ill., in Which the Russell Sage Foundation Made Sociological Experiment, Not Satisfied With It.

Springfield, Ill.—The first complete municipal survey ever conducted in the United States threatened to prove not satisfactory enough in its conclusions for its recommendation for adoption by the city surveyed. Springfield, because of indifference or prejudice among the members of its city commission, probably will be satisfied to allow the exhaustive researches made in its social and industrial life to stand for what they may be to other cities and take only parts home to itself.

Only two sections of the survey made by the Russell Sage foundation have been published. These relate to education and public utilities service. These, appearing in the local papers, were read with interest, provoked some commendation and some criticism from those who were touched on tender spots, and relapsed into the forgotten. But it is apparent that considerable opposition will arise to executing the recommendations.

For example, the commissioner of public property is vigorously kicking against the conclusions of the surveyors regarding the water and light and gas service. Springfield has a municipally owned water system and corporation owned gas and electric service. Now, municipal surveyors and other reformers are not famous for partiality to private utilities companies and are supposed ordinarily to favor public ownership. Yet the Russell Sage experts found that charges for water service were too high and that electric light and gas charges were reasonable. The only result so far from this publication has been to arouse the commissioner.

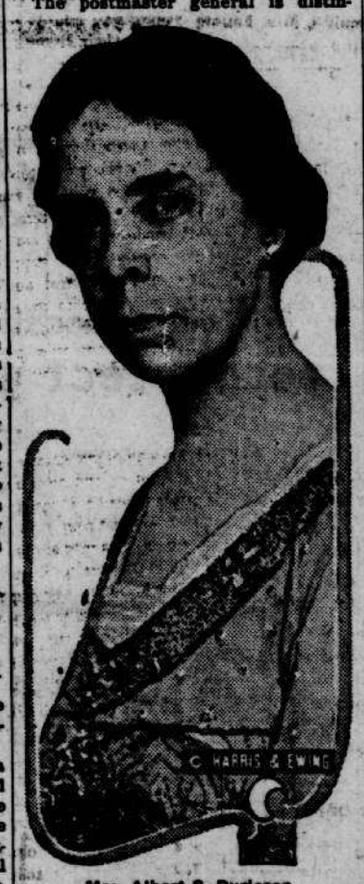
The surveyors of the educational system found some fault with the construction of buildings and with courses of study. The architects who raised the buildings protested mildly, while the school principals admitted in the main the justice of the criticism offered. It is expected changes will be made in the curricula, but it is generally thought that while the recommendations regarding buildings may be made in new structures, no revisions will be made in those now in use. How the rest of the report will be received is matter of much speculation here. It will be published within a month or two.

MRS. BURLESON AN AUTHOR

Wife of Postmaster General Given Place Among Writers with Production of "Secretary."

Washington.—Mrs. Albert S. Burleson is one cabinet member's wife who does not shine in reflected glory.

The postmaster general is distinguished among statesmen, but his fame is matched by the fame his wife has won in the literary world.



Mrs. Albert S. Burleson.

The production of her clever comedy, "His Secretary," in Washington last winter, with Preston Gibson as sponsor, gave Mrs. Burleson a place among recognized writers and called attention to the fact that she had already written "The Vive Mexico," "Her Hour" and "The Deluge," and several other plays that had been successfully produced.

"I began writing long before I assumed the responsibilities of a family," says Mrs. Burleson, "but I gladly laid aside my pen to rock the cradle, and I had little hope of ever taking it up again. But now the children are grown, my eldest daughter has a baby of her own, and my ambition to write is even greater than it was when I was a young girl, and so, having no more cradles to rock, I am giving most of my time to writing."

The Burlesons are this season occupying a huge old house in the old-fashioned residence section of Washington. Here they entertain a great deal. Mrs. Burleson's drawing room is always thronged on her days at home. Two young daughters—Lucy and Sydney—add to the popularity of the postmaster general and Mrs. Burleson. The two Burleson girls are so similar in size and appearance that they are wittily known as "The Postage Stamps" in cabinet circles.

Nothing to Worry About.

Hoity-toity is another word that has gone out of use, and there is no occasion to worry about it.—Atchison Globe.

Astor Baby Has Birthday

Posthumous Son of Late Millionaire Given Party in Honor of the Day.

Bar Harbor, Maine.—John Jacob Astor 3d, the little son of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, is two years old. In celebration of the anniversary a small birthday party was given by his mother, who is a member of the fashionable summer colony here. Among those in the family party were the parents of Mrs. Astor and her sister, Miss Katherine Force.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Little John Jacob Astor 3d, was born August 14, 1912, four months after his father had perished in the Titanic disaster. Rather delicate at his birth, the baby has grown into a healthy youngster, and is one of the most rugged babies at Bar Harbor this summer. The child closely resembles his mother. He has a wealth of light golden hair, the clearest of blue eyes and a pink and white complexion. In the baby appears no trace of the grim tragedy in which his father bravely lost his life.

By his will Colonel Astor created a trust fund of $3,000,000 for any child by his marriage to Miss Madeline Force until his heir was twenty-one years old. This fund, inherited by little John Jacob, will, with its normal increment, considering the way in which the bulk of the Astor fortune is invested, amount to much more than $10,000,000 when he reaches his majority.

BULL GOES TO THIRD STORY

San Francisco Flat Dwellers Terrorized by Animal Who Smashes Many Doors.

San Francisco.—An unruly bull broke loose from a bunch of cattle here and, dashing through the downtown business district with a vaquero in full chase, galloped up Nob Hill and butted into a fashionable apartment house hallway, shivering the door with his head.

To the terror of the tenants, he kept on up three flights of stairs, butting in doors whenever the turns were too sharp. On the fourth floor the vaquero cornered him, but it was necessary to back him into a woman's bedroom before he could be turned around and led downstairs.

What Do You Know About This?

New York — Norman McInnes, a mine manager, who has just returned from Nicaragua, declared that chickens brought by him from the states to that country ate so much growing tobacco that their eggs were unfit to eat because of the strong nicotine flavor.

Sorry for His Wife.

Washington.—Suing for an absolute divorce, Frank Kirkman relates in his bill of complaint that he is extremely sorry for his wife and that he has done everything in his power for her.

VARIOUS FINE JELLIES

SOME OLD FAVORITES AND SOME THAT ARE NEW.

Several Combinations Possible That Make a Delicious Addition to the Winter Menu—Red Pepper Jelly That Will Keep Long.

Cherry juice mixed with an equal proportion of gooseberry or currant juice makes a delicious jelly, using cupful for cupful of sugar and the mixed juice. For currant and strawberry jelly allow one pint of currants to two of strawberries. Heat both fruits together and proceed as directed. Currants and raspberries combined in equal proportions make a fine flavored jelly. An excellent peach jelly may be made by using equal quantities of peaches and apples. When making plum jelly cut the plums in halves, cook until tender, then strain. The fruit must not be overripe.

Crab Apple Jelly.—Wash the apples, cut out the blossom ends and stems only, cover in the kettle with water, just cover well, boil until all in pieces, strain over night, measure the juice and sugar evenly, boil the juice 20 minutes, put the sugar in the oven to heat, then add the heated sugar and boil not more than eight minutes. Fine and never fails. Wash a rose geranium leaf, place it in the bottom of the glass, pour in the jelly and seal. It will impart a delicious and unusual flavor.

Take equal parts of apples, cranberries and evaporated apricots. Soak the apricots overnight, then cook all together slowly with just enough water to cover. Strain and make jelly as usual, one pound of sugar for every pint of juice. This makes a beautiful jelly, which cannot be distinguished from crab apple.

Sour Apple Jelly.—Do not peel, but wash thoroughly and cut into quarters or halves with the seeds and cores left in. Cover with water and let come to a boil. Strain the best part of the juice for jelly. Add a little lemon juice and peeling, or a rose geranium leaf. Excellent jelly is made of equal parts of plums and apples.

Rhubarb Jelly.—Cut one large bunch of rhubarb into fine pieces without peeling, add a large chopped apple with peel and seeds included. Cover with hot water and cook until done. Mash fine and strain through a jelly bag. To every cupful of juice add one cupful of hot granulated sugar. Boil the juice until it begins to jell, or about twenty-five minutes.

Quince Jelly.—Boil the parings in water to cover them until soft, then drain, but don't squeeze. Add equal parts of sugar, and boil until ready to put into glasses, which will be in about half an hour.

Red Pepper Jelly. — Remove the seeds. Cook the peppers until tender. Drain, and to each pint of liquid add a pint of sugar. Cook like other jelly. Will keep splendidly.

Mint Jelly.—To make mint jelly, add a handful of fresh mint leaves and eight cupfuls of granulated sugar to eight cupfuls of apple juice, and boil until the juice jellies, which will be in about fifteen minutes. Remove the mint stalks before sealing.

Asparagus on Toast.

Have salted water boiling hard. Wash the asparagus in cold water and tie again in a bunch. Put it in the boiling water, cover and let cook until tender. Have several slices of bread nicely toasted, cut into quarters. When the asparagus is tender dip each piece of toast in the boiling water and place in a hot dish. Then add the asparagus and pour over all either melted butter or drawn butter made thus: Cream two tablespoonfuls of flour and two tablespoonfuls of butter until light and smooth. Gradually add a half pint of boiling water or milk, stir constantly until it comes to a boil, but do not let it boil; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and pepper if desired.

Chocolate Rings.

One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one egg, two squares of Baker's chocolate melted and mixed with the above after creaming the butter and sugar together and adding the egg; one and three-fourth cupfuls of flour mixed and sifted with baking powder, two teaspoonfuls; chill, toss one-half mixture on a floured board, roll one-eighth inch thick. Shape with a doughnut cutter, brush over with the white of an egg and sprinkle with sugar. Place on buttered sheet, bake eight minutes in a slow oven.

Watermelon Cocktail.

Serve in glasses as a first course at luncheon or dinner. Cut cubes of watermelons from the center of a ripe melon, well chilled. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and ground ginger root. Cinnamon may be used in place of ginger if desired. At a card party we served the following luncheon, only ladies were present: Creamed oysters in patty cases and potato croquettes, Waldorf salad, Parker House rolls. Maple mousse, gold and angel cake. Coffee. Almonds, olives, bonbons.

Old Blankets Made New.

Have you an old blanket which seems to have passed its days of usefulness? Try this plan: Wash it and cover it on both sides with cheesecloth. Tack it at intervals to form little tufts with bright-colored yarn; overcast, buttonhole or brier-stitch the edges with yarn, according to your time and fancy. Thus you have a new durable, sanitary bed cover which is pretty, inexpensive and admirable as a "throw" for a nap or coolish nights in summer.

To Wash Varnished Paper.

Varnished paper that has become soiled can be cleaned in a very satisfactory way. Wipe all the dust from the paper. Put a half wine glass of spirits of ammonia into a half pail of warm water. Dip a piece of soft flannel in the water, wring out as dry as possible and wash the paper, then rub the paper with a rag saturated with linseed oil.

Tires at Before-War Prices

Goodyear Prices
It is Folly Today to Pay More

30 x 3 Plain Tread	$11.70
30 x 3½ " "	15.75
34 x 4 " "	24.35
36 x 4½ " "	35.00
37 x 5 " "	41.95

There exists now a new, compelling reason for buying Goodyear tires. It results from War conditions.

These leading tires—built of extra-fine rubber, in the same way as always—are selling today at June prices.

You will find today a very wide difference between most tire prices and Goodyears.

Due to Quick Action

Early in August—when war began—the world's rubber markets seemed closed to us. Rubber prices doubled almost over night.

Men could see no way to pay for rubber abroad, and no way to bring it in. We, like others—in that panic—were forced to higher prices. But we have since gone back to prices we charged before the war, and this is how we did it:

We had men in London and Singapore when the war broke out. The larger part of the world's rubber supply comes through there. We cabled them to buy up the pick of the rubber. They bought—before the advance—1,500,000 pounds of the finest rubber there.

Nearly all this is now on the way to us. And it means practically all of the extra-grade rubber obtainable abroad.

Today we have our own men in Colombo, Singapore and Para. Those are the world's chief sources of rubber. So we are pretty well assured of a constant supply, and our pick of the best that's produced.

We were first on the ground. We were quickest in action. As a result, we shall soon have in storage an almost record supply of this extra grade of rubber.

And we paid about June prices.

Now Inferior Grades Cost Double

About the only crude rubber available now for many makers is inferior. In ordinary times, the best tire makers refuse it. Much of it had been rejected. But that "off rubber" now sells for much more than we paid for the best.

The results are these:

Tire prices in general are far in advance of Goodyears. And many tire makers, short of supplies, will be forced to use second-grade rubber.

Be Careful Now

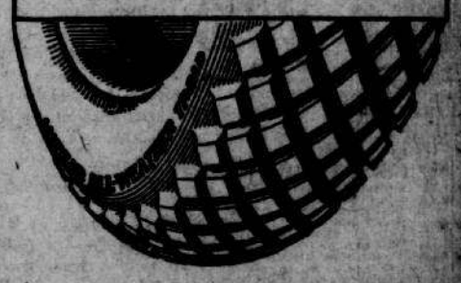
In Goodyears we pledge you the same grade tire as always. And that grade won for Goodyears the top place in Tiredom—the largest sale in the world.

And, for the time being, our prices are the same as before the war. We shall try to keep them there.

We accept no excessive orders, but dealers will be kept supplied. And we charge them, until further notice, only ante-bellum prices.

That means that Goodyears—the best tires built—are selling way below other tires.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



AIRSHIPS AND SUBMARINES WASPS OF WAR

Both Are Getting Their First Real Test in This Conflict in Europe.

MAY FIGHT ONE ANOTHER

Each Invention New Is Prepared to Pull the Other's Sting, but Their Actual Value Is Yet to Be Demonstrated.

Every modern war has been fought with new weapons, and for the last century there have been countless inventions for the carrying on of warfare in a particularly destructive manner, with the philanthropic intent that war was fast becoming so horrible and terrible tha it must soon pass away from the face of the earth, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

But it happened that as soon as a particularly horrible contrivance was invented and introduced into armies and navies inventors immediately busied themselves by offsetting and discounting its probable effect. Consequently war not only has not passed away, but we still have it with us. Thus it is that each big war, after being heralded as the world's last conflagration, is found upon examination to be false, and the end of war is not yet arrived.

Trying Out Inventions.

In the present war in Europe there are being tried under the conditions of actual hostilities many improvements and inventions that previously have been tried only under laboratory conditions. Their real worth will only be discovered at the close of the conflict.

No army or navy engaged in the present conflict in Europe but what is possessed of nearly all of the modern improvements made since 1870. The submarine, which was a dream in 1865, is owned by the navy of the smallest power. It is true that single submarines are not expected to accomplish much in a real struggle, so the larger navies of the great powers have fleets of submarines. The aeroplane and the dirigible balloon are to be found in the possession of all armies in Europe today, yet they, too, are only expected to be of real service when they are possessed in large numbers.

The airships and the submarines are the wasps of modern warfare. Like the little insect, while they have a powerful sting, they are very vulnerable, and may be easily crushed and rendered powerless.

Aeroplane and Wireless.

In the recent smaller wars, aeroplanes have been used to a limited extent, and this use has been so much limited that their real efficiency is expected to be finally determined by the present war.

It is much the same with the wireless-telegraph. While it was used in the Russo-Japanese war of ten years ago, the apparatus was still rudimentary, and the installations too few, while the range of the apparatus was too limited to show the greatest efficiency. In the intervening decade, however, great advance has been made in wireless. It is now possible and, indeed, is a custom every day, to send and receive messages from a distance of more than 5,000 miles. This, then, is a new and important factor in naval operations, as was seen by the censorship put over the great sending stations on this side of the Atlantic by the United States authorities.

Wirless has also been successfully attached to aeroplanes.

The submarine was in existence in 1904, but it was a very different sea wasp to that which England, France and Germany are using today. Yet its real value is yet to be determined, and it is expected that this demonstration will come during the present conflict.

Rapid Increase of Submarines.

At the time of the Spanish-American war there were only five submarines in all the navies of the world.

The latest edition of Brassey's Naval Annual for this year gives the number of submarines in the various navies, and shows what interest is being taken in the wasp of the sea. Great Britain has 76 built, and is building 20 more; Germany, who only began building a few years ago, already has 70 and is building 12 more; France 70 and is building 23 additional; Russia has 25, and is building; while the United States has 35, building 21; Austria has 16, four under construction, while Japan owns 12, and is building two. The submarine is still an unknown quantity in warfare.

Submarine in War.

Many of the early submarines small and probably of little [illegible] and France has numerous types which little is known by the world. The German submarines said to be built along the [illegible] lines, while the Russian [illegible] are said to follow one or more French types.

The submarine, from a viewpoint, should be a great [illegible] deciding a naval engagement, fact remains that up to the time it has done nothing to [illegible] value. It was believed that the effect of the submarine would most as important as its physical fect upon an enemy's [illegible] this belief has not been justified the present moment.

There were notions that there be terrific fights under the submarine meeting submarine stroying each other. But it found that when submerged marine is as blind as the bat. Its crew cannot see under water, and is completely sort to the use of the periscope emerges unostentatiously water, in order to see its [illegible]

It is known that the [illegible] the eye of the submarine, and ly attention has been paid to way of destroying this vital their boats.

The designers of the submarine not count upon it being [illegible] believed that it would go up dealing death without observation though its periscope does slight wake on the water, submerged there are hellish [illegible] But it has been discovered a certain height an observer the course of a submerged with as great accuracy as running on the surface. The balloon and the aeroplane ferret out the sneaking submarines they both are supposed to be destroy the warship that [illegible] fish.

WASTE LAND MADE FERTILE

Remarkable Results Have Followed Experiments Only Recently Undertaken in Egypt.

As an indication of the ultimate outcome in the great delta of Egypt, where 1,500,000 acres of wash salt land awaits development, toward the end of 1912 about 800 acres of absolutely waste land at Biala were taken in hand. The land was so heavily impregnated with salt that for ages nothing had grown on it. A scientific system of irrigation and drainage was laid out, under direction of Lord Kitchener, at a cost of $50 an acre, and it was then handed over to the fellaheen in five-acre plots for cultivation. Last year the land was washed, and a crop of rice was grown, giving a satisfactory yield. After the rice crop the salt distribution was measured, and the percentage was considerably reduced. To the great astonishment of the fellaheen cultivators, a permanent result had been achieved in one year, which under the ordinary system prevailing in the country would have taken thre or four years to accomplish. Cotton is now, therefore, satisfactorily grown on a [illegible] tion of this area, and it is [illegible] that it will bring from $75 to [illegible] acre.

Counting Up Fines.

"Are the running expenses of an automobile very high?"

"Not if the motorcycle cops get your number."

HEN BRINGS QUAIL HOME

Lost Chicken Comes Back With an Adopted Brood of Eleven Youngsters.

Northfield, N. J.—Recently Adam Deckenback, who has a home and clearing in the woods between here and Livingston, missed a white Wyandotte hen. He saw no more of her until a week later, when she came into the barnyard leading a brood of 11 quail. The hen apparently found a nest and chased the mother from the eggs, which she decided to hatch herself.

Deckenback can't coop up the young quail, which would be against the law, but he is in hopes that the influence of the other chickens will make them quiet and domesticated.

Heat Glues 200 Women to Seats.

Pottsville, Pa.—When 1,000 women who were attending a mid-summer operatic performance in the Hippodrome theater here were ready to leave after the show about two hundred of them found that they were unable to move, the intense heat having glued them to their seats. Many were unable to get away without leaving parts of their dresses behind. Skirts had slashes where they were never intended by the dressmakers.

For Mildew Stains.

Buttermilk will remove mildew stains without injuring the fabric. Simply let the stained article soak in it over night.

DEFINITE PURPOSE IN LIFE

Something That Should Be Required by Every Woman Who Has Place in the Business World.

It is a fact that many women have no definite desire to get anywhere in the work they are doing. They consider their job as the least important thing in their lives, and rarely have a plan tending toward ultimate expansion and a time when they can feel they have accomplished what they started to do.

Men have quite another point of view. The boy in his teens is already thinking and planning some path in life that will take him somehow to the top. He is perhaps deeply interested in some profession or trade; he means to "be something."

Work toward something fixed. Maybe it is a small place of your own some time in the beyond, out in the green country. Maybe it is the top of the work you are now doing. Maybe it is an independent business of your own. Whatever it may be, let your mind turned toward it, put yourself into realizing it, into saving, into the necessary study and work that must accompany it.

Your life will be far more interesting and worth while if you work with some such definite [illegible] sibly your ideal may change, you may decide that there is something else that seems more worthy of your endeavor. But go ahead toward what you now desire.