

The Seattle Star

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Our "Permanent Investments"

Britain has just dropped \$50,000,000 at the front door of the United States treasury, and announced that same was "on account interest owing on debt of Great Britain to the U. S. A."

This payment brought total payments on account of all the allied nations to date up to \$539,813,179.00.

According to Brer Mellon's latest itemized statement, the late fighting nations of Europe, 20 of 'em all told, are owing to Uncle Sam an aggregate total of \$11,333,194,041.17 which, at 4 per cent (and none of the obligations draws so small a rate as that), would yield us the tidy net annual income from this source of \$453,827,764.29!

In other words, since the books were first balanced at the close of the world war four years ago, these 20 national creditors of ours have succeeded in paying us a shade more than one year's interest, or one-quarter of the amount due, and exactly nothing at all on the principal!

Even Great Britain, altho she has done more than any of the other debtor nations, has not yet paid one-half her annual interest charges. This much-advertised installment of \$50,000,000 is less than one-quarter the interest charge for 1922 alone.

France recently stated semi-officially that she could do absolutely nothing toward either principal or interest for at least four years to come.

The facts are, with the exception of Great Britain and Czechoslovakia, not a single nation of Europe, allied, neutral or former enemy, has even succeeded in meeting its running expense budget in any one year since the signing of the armistice.

It is said that the late Eugene Field, while a very lovable fellow, was notoriously careless as to his personal obligations.

Upon one occasion he borrowed \$65 from George William Curtis. A year later Curtis, being in Chicago, called on Field and reminded him of his debt. The next afternoon there appeared in Field's column, in The Chicago Journal, this item:

"George William Curtis is in town today looking after his permanent investments."

At some time in our life we feel a trembling, fearful longing to do some good thing. Life finds its noblest spring of excellence in this hidden impulse to do our best.—Robert Collyer.

One heavy problem is, "Shall I put on heavier?"

Let's make Safety First last.

On the Bridge at Midnight

Happy citizens from all over the state danced at midnight Saturday on the Kennewick-Pasco bridge.

New buildings are run up; people move into them without ceremony. Huge sewers are dug—but no one celebrates them. Miles of new highway are laid—and cars start running over them as a matter of course.

But there is something romantic about a bridge. There is the famous one over the Tiber that Horatius defended.

And that at Arcole, which Napoleon won. Everybody knows London Bridge, which is always falling down; and the New Zealander who stood on it, looking . . . Or was that Westminster bridge?

Fourth bridge and Brooklyn bridge and the spidery one over the Niagara river. The ill-fated Quebec span and the malevolent bridge over the Ganges, that Kipling wrote about, which took its human toll before it allowed itself to be finished. The one over the Missouri, on the Milwaukee, that kept coming and coming in sections from the East, until everybody said: "Mo' bridge coming!" as the steel land flat cars arrived and finally named the town "Moberge."

Tang of romance to a bridge. It represents red courage, battling a river, bringing humans nearer each other, speeding up transportation, making a short cut.

The Lord God hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary.—Isaiah 1:4.

So no neighbors will borrow anything except the baby.

Les Majeste to the G. O. P.

Representative Oscar E. Keller, republican, Minnesota, has committed the unpardonable sin. Keller dared have a thought of his own. He figured out that Attorney General Daugherty exceeded his powers when he framed that injunction against the railway shopmen.

Keller dared believe Daugherty had so conducted himself in office as to make him impeachable, and he had backbone enough to say so.

"It'll be as much as your political life is worth," his friends solemnly advised him.

But impeach him he did, right there on the floor of the house of representatives, in Washington, D. C.!

For which the G. O. P. has sentenced him to political death.

Out in his state the regular republican governor is supporting the democratic candidate as against Keller. They are smudging his picture off republican "literature." They are knitting him every way they can.

Small wonder nine members of congress out of ten, like the little white kiyudle sitting at the mouth of the phonograph horn, speak up only when they hear "their master's voice."

Only way to prune the national budget is to pull off a few plums.

The goal of many a college boy is on the football field.

Cancer Goes After Big Game

English medical experts, asking their government for a fund of several million dollars to fight cancer, report that this dread parasitic disease "attacks the worker rather than the drone, the strong rather than the weak."

Like booze, it goes after big game, explaining why so many brilliant intellects used to be found inside saloons.

Cancer is said to kill a fourth of people more than 45 years old. Its chief cause is chronic irritation. That's the thing to watch. Take no chances. The doctor charges less than the undertaker.

A baby costs more than an auto, but it lasts longer.

Birds of a feather flock to hats.

MELON AND PEAR SALAD

BY BERTHA E. SHAPLEIGH
Of Columbia University

Just now there are plenty of melons and pears. Each may be served in many ways and combined they make a most excellent salad.

2 cups melon cubes 3 cups pears cut in the same shape
1 head lettuce or romaine 1 pint tomato cut in strips
1/2 cup French dressing, made with lemon juice instead of vinegar, seasoned with paprika, salt, pepper and a tiny bit of curried powder

Pare and cut the melon and pears into cubes—mix with the tomato and part of the dressing. Chill, serve on lettuce or romaine, and pour the remainder of dressing over whole salad.

A LETTER FROM AVRIDGE MANN

Dear Folks:
You've often seen the country store whose front is just a wall; it towers high above the door, a couple stories tall; but in behind it's lofty top there's merely open air—it's really just a 10-foot shop, no second story there.

I often stop to wonder why they ever built them so; the front is false—altho it's high, the store is really low. It never fools the world a bit, nor does it please the taste; in fact, it jars us just a bit—it looks so double-faced.

Nor is it only stores we find that rear a lofty front, for there are lots of folks, I find, who do the silly stunt; they always try to seem to be much bigger than they are—as if to say, "Look up to me, for I'm a human star!"

And so I get it in my head, with all the "front" I see, the little line that Shakespeare said, "What fools these mortals be!" No empty front of lofty scope can ever take us far—the world will always get the dope on what we really are.

So let's forget our foolish airs and silly line of bluff, and never advertise our wares unless we've got the stuff. And let us all begin to plan to cast aside our cloaks, and meet each other man to man—a bunch of human folks!

Arvidge Mann

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Says Shipping Act Violated

Editor The Star:

I wish to bring to public attention the flagrant way in which the LaFollette shipping act is being violated and American seamen cheated out of their hard-earned wages. I have brought the matter to the attention of the authorities, but without result, so I am turning to you as a last resort.

On May 14, last, I joined the steamer Northwestern, of the Alaska Steamship Co. in the steward's department. When we arrived in Seward on June 1 I told the steamer steward that I had a job on the government railroad and wanted to get paid off. The chief steward informed me that I was entitled only to half pay. As this seemed to be the best I could get I accepted.

While waiting for the purser on deck, I heard two sailors tell the mate they wanted to get paid off. He told them the same thing the steward had told me—that he could

only give them half pay—but when they appealed to Captain Nord they were paid off in full.

As I knew I had signed the same articles of agreement as these two sailors, I then decided to appeal to the captain myself, but he refused to take any action, on the ground that he did not wish to interfere in another man's department. So I was compelled to accept \$175, whereas I had earned \$1550.

The LaFollette shipping act provides that any seaman may demand that he be released in full—so the treatment I received was in direct violation of the law.

I appealed to the Alaska Steamship Co. afterward, but with no effect. Then I went to the United States shipping commissioner—and all the satisfaction I could get from him was the statement that the LaFollette shipping act didn't cut any ice. JAMES V. DAVIES, 1615 Fifth ave.

Urges Defeat of Referendum 13

Editor The Star:

In the controversy over Referendum No. 13 waged by J. W. Gilbert and Louis Scholl, one important point has not been mentioned.

If this measure is enacted into law, I venture the statement that not over 12 per cent of the letters filed denying permission to examine children would come from Christian Scientists. My own personal experience in public health work, including school inspection, has convinced me that Christian Scientist parents as a rule are highly enlightened and exercise splendid judgment in matters relating to the health of their children. They consult their family physician in illnesses requiring medical or surgical attention.

Of course there are those obsessed with their radical Christian Science theories who believe that when a child has lice it merely has ideas running thru its head, and that when infected with itch it is only ideas burrowing under the skin, and the little hunchback is not afflicted with tuberculosis of the spine, is really straight but harbors the idea that his spine is bent so his shoulders nearly rest on his hip, and that all they need to be perfectly healthy and normal is to banish from their minds the lice thought, or the itch thought or the hunchback thought, unless perchance it was not they who harbor the thought but someone else who, in spite, wishes them ill and holds the lice thought, itch thought or hunchback thought against them, in which case God pity them unless

the evil thought projector relents. That very small minority would file letters refusing the nurses permission to make examinations.

Ninety per cent of the letters filed with the principal refusing permission for examination do not come from an entirely different class of people. The more recent immigrants and lowest type homes cause the health forces the greater part of their troubles. Mothers of large families living in poverty, fearfully overworked or indolent, resent suggestions which entail more care and attention to their children. The more ignorant rant over interference with their liberties. Every one of them would file letters refusing permission to examine, and the school and health authorities would have their task made infinitely more difficult.

I feel certain Mr. Scholl speaks wholly from a theoretical standpoint and not from experience gained thru health work in lowly homes where infinite tact and persistence are necessary to gain for little children their bright, clean bodies, wholesome food, sanitary surroundings, protection from contagion and correction of remedial defects.

The good that will accrue to the children of the ignorant and indolent will far outweigh any baneful effects of suggestion of disease to the healthy which Mr. Scholl so seriously fears. Referendum No. 13 should be defeated. Yours very truly, H. J. DAVIDSON, M. D.

Typhoid Epidemic at W. S. C.

Editor The Star:

The outbreak of typhoid at Washington State College, where more than 40 students are ill, brings forcibly to public attention the necessity for vigilance in protecting the health of the community.

The state department of health has succeeded in eliminating various sources of the infection and is able to say that it comes from contamination of food. Whether this contamination is due to a "typhoid carrier," who is not himself ill, but is capable of transmitting the disease, is a matter for determination.

One of the dangers lurking in referendum measure 13 is that "carriers" of typhoid and of diptheria attend school and are examined from any physical examination. No physician can tell in advance of an examination whether a pupil is a "carrier" of typhoid or diptheria, and if referendum measure 13 became statutory law no safeguard for the health of children would be afforded. The sudden flare-up of typhoid at the Washington State College is a serious matter. Preventive measures have been taken but it is essential for the protection of those now enjoying good health that the source of infection be discovered. If it is found that a "typhoid carrier" is employed in the preparation of the food in the student dormitories or in the dairy which supplies the milk, common prudence will require his removal. Had there been a statutory provision for the exemption from physical examination of anybody employed in or about the college, the work of the health authorities would have been handicapped greatly.

The health of the community originates in the health of its children. Communicable diseases which can be prevented and unnecessary loss of lives are a stigma upon any community. The costliest commodity in any community is needless sickness. Ill health plays an important role in lowering the average of school attendance. No child who does not enjoy robust health can enjoy the full benefits of our system of education.

The child who, thru ill health or for other reasons, falls behind his classes, costs the district more than the child who keeps abreast of his classmates. During the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, Seattle had 4,500 pupils who failed to make their grades and were "retained." These children, who are technically known as "repeaters," were an added expense to the schools. At least one-half the total number

of "repeaters" remained in their grades at least a full year longer than their classmates. For every one of these children the school district had to pay \$119 a year, or a total of \$273,000 for 2,600 backward pupils.

In many cases the backwardness of these children was due to physical defects which could be remedied by proper treatment. If cared for in time these children could keep abreast of their classmates and the school district would be saved a heavy expense.

Referendum measure 13 handicaps the health authorities in their efforts to control contagious diseases. It is an invitation to epidemics with their disastrous after effects, and the loss of precious lives. The breaking down of well-tried health regulations and abandonment of physical inspection has a direct effect on the taxes levied in any community. No public fund



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THE BUSY MAN'S NEWSPAPER



Welcome, Mountbatten!

is better invested than in the protection of the health of the community, for upon the health and vigor of the people depend their prosperity, their happiness and their productivity. Referendum measure 13 should be defeated. J. W. GILBERT, Executive Secretary, Public Health League.

Editor The Star:
Lord Louis Mountbatten, cousin of King George IV., is visiting Hollywood. "to see how things are done there," and he says that American newspapers are wonderful, and he's "just wild over American slang."

We cotton to Louis, right off the bat. Most foreign Nibees who give us the once-over serve us the unripe raspberry, when passin' the criticism to the wide, wide world, and it gets our goat, unanimous and certain. For instance, there was Charles

FREE This Week At Stores Named Below



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Now beautify teeth in this way
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Careful people, well advised, now use a new teeth-cleaning method—millions of them in every clime, and largely by dental advice.
Beautify teeth you see everywhere show the results of this method.
It is something you should know. Learn what it means to you and yours. Make this free ten-day test.
Combats the dingy film
It is film that makes teeth dingy—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Food stains discolor it, then it forms thin cloudy coats. Tartar is based on film.
The ordinary tooth paste does not end film. So most teeth, in the old days, were more or less discolored.
Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.
Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film. Under old methods, they were constantly increasing. The most careful people rarely escaped.
Two combatants now
Dental science, after long research, has found two film combatants. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it. Able authorities have amply proved their efficiency. Now leading dentists the world over are urging their daily use.
A new tooth paste has been created, based on modern research. It brings five effects now considered essential. It avoids several old mistakes.
This tooth paste is called Pepsodent. And those two great film combatants are embodied in it.
Other desired effects
Modern research has found other things essential, and Pepsodent brings those effects.
It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise ferment and form acids.
It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize the acids which cause decay.
Thus Pepsodent gives manifold power to Nature's great tooth-protecting agency. It polishes the teeth so film less easily adheres. Old-time tooth pastes, based on soap and chalk, brought just opposite effects.
In these ways, Pepsodent is bringing a new dental era. Already it has brought to millions whiter, cleaner, safer teeth. The peoples of fifty nations are being taught to use it. And their children will get life-long benefits which your childhood missed.

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