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THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE successive victories of the Bolshevik in Russia, particularly in Siberia, raises a very grave question with the allies. As these victories continue the allies seem less inclined to take an active part in thwarting the objects and aims of the Reds. The time is rapidly approaching when they will have to determine whether reinforcements will be sent into Russia to back the anti-Bolshevik or all allied troops will be withdrawn and Russia and Russians left to their fate.

Beaten back in Siberia, the Japanese troops are placed in a critical situation. The Red armies are swarming over the lines at many points, frequent raids being made with the intention no doubt of determining exactly the strength of their opponents. The Japanese are clearly worried. Unless given reinforcements they can not hold out against the onslaughts and will have to retreat. Japan is not at all enthusiastic over the situation and there would be no surprise if she ordered a retirement.

The eastern drive of the Reds is giving Japan more cause to worry than any other country for possession of the Pacific coast points by the Bolshevik directly threatens the shores of Japan. This brings forcefully to the attention of the United States that it must quickly determine the military policy to be followed. Shall this country withdraw the small force it now has in Siberia and turn defense of that country over to the Japanese exclusively, or shall it send additional troops across the Pacific? Japan is very anxious to know. No doubt the latter country sees in the wave of Redism coming eastward, probable invasion of China and cooperation between the Bolshevik of Russia and China as against Japan.

The situation is decidedly grave. Commenting on it and the danger that threatens the world, A. J. Sack, director of the Russian information bureau in the United States says:

"The international importance of the Russian problem is daily becoming clearer in Europe as well as in the United States. With regard to the problem of Bolshevism in Russia, this country is going through an evolution similar to that which it passed through with regard to the problem of German militarism. After almost three years of neutrality, this country finally came to understand that Prussian militarism represented a menace to the entire world, and that unless the democratic nations by their united efforts destroyed it, it would destroy the present democratic civilization.

"It becomes clear that peace can never come, neither to Europe nor the world, with Russia disintegrated and starved. And unless peace comes and comes soon, a new war will inevitably come, probably more severe and disastrous than the great war we have just come through. If Bolshevism succeeds in Russia and the anti-Bolshevist armies fail in their mission, and the Red army, almost half a million strong, is released from the interior Russian fronts, it will turn into dust the new so-called buffer states, including Poland, and will overrun Germany and Austria, where the ground for Bolshevism is sufficiently prepared by the still continued economic degradation. It will flow further in the European direction, on the one hand, and in the Asiatic direction, on the other, and no one can predict where it will stop."

Sack, of course, is making a plea for strong intervention on the part of the allies. He holds that if the world does not conquer Bolshevism, Bolshevism will conquer the world. This is a somewhat wild prediction, but irrespective of that fact, the situation is so serious that the great powers will be wise in facing it squarely and deciding on a definite policy toward the Reds.

WILL FOOD GET CHEAPER?

DAVID F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, believes there will be a slow decline in prices and a reduction may be more marked in the case of agricultural products than in any other commodity.

"This may result," says the secretary, "from the fact that agricultural production during the war was not only maintained but extended, while industrial production for non-military purposes decreased in some directions, and also that Europe may recover more rapidly agriculturally than industrially, and that the opening up of shipping will bring into the markets of Europe the products of more distant nations.

"European countries in the aggregate probably will not produce this year more than 70 per cent of their pre-war normal output. The quantities they can secure will be limited in part by their impaired ability to pay for them. Obviously they can devote only part of their credits to the purchase of foods and they will attempt to obtain these in the cheapest markets."

THE RAID ON DAVY JONES.

ANY hunt beneath the sea is a hunt for treasure, whether it be a gold-ballasted Spanish galleon that sunk in ancient days, or a coal-laden barge that sunk in a last winter's storm in Long Island sound. It is something more than an interesting commercial possibility. It has in it a tang of romance. And the pull of the idea may be seen from the avidity with which the whole public reads every new yarn about the latest project for raising some treasure ship that sunk centuries ago with fabulous wealth on board. Only a few hundred feet down. So near that man can all but see her! Yes—but you can't smash Davy Jones's Locker as a thief breaks a plate-glass window—not unless you crystallize the sea by changing the climate.

Professional salvage men generally laugh at all dreams of practicable operations at great depths, particularly in the open sea. Vastly improved methods, they will tell you, may sometimes make 300 feet a practicable depth; but anything beyond that is as inaccessible as the moon. It is a waste of paper, ink, and breath to talk about it. Still, if your questioning be but close enough you can generally trap them into an impatient admission that devices may some day be perfected by which a man in a rigid steel shell may go to the bottom at practically any depth, and rig his tackling without the hand manipulation which up to now has been so essential in salvage work.

THE HUNT FOR REVENUE.

WAR fortunes are to be sought out in England by a government committee. If it proves possible to define the fortunes which grew out of the war, and in spite of the excess profits levy of 80 per cent, there will probably be a project to lay a tax on the principal and apply the proceeds toward a diminution of the war debt.

Such a plan, of course, is in principle a capital levy. As yet the government has not acceded to suggestions that the committee should inquire into the feasibility of a general levy on capital for the purpose of considerably reducing the war debt forthwith. Perhaps the British government has taken cognizance of the difficulties of Italy in trying to work out a scheme for levying on capital. Italy's plans appear to undergo frequent modification; recently they have contemplated a levy upon the capital of each individual who possesses $4000 or more, with the amount of the levy graded upward to 40 per cent in accordance with the size of the individual's accumulation of this world's goods.

Without waiting for the report of the committee on war fortunes the British government will apparently seek energetically for some source of revenue that will replace the excess revenue profits tax. According to official statements, this tax is to be discarded at the earliest moment a successor can be devised, for it is considered unfairly severe on new concerns and a contributing cause to high prices.

THE POSITION OF FRITZ KREISLER.

THE citizens of Ithaca, N. Y., lined up with Battle Creek, Mich., Louisville, Ky., Lynn, Mass., and the American Legion on the question of whether Fritz Kreisler should be welcomed by an American audience. Their demonstration against him brought out the quality of his persistence. In darkness and accompanied by hoots and derisive cries, he continued his concert, evidently intent on fulfilling the terms of his contract and collecting his money. No doubt he will be similarly disturbed in other towns. Technically this country is still at war with Austria, and Kreisler, is an Austrian who fought the former kaiser's battle in the early part of the war. Common decency, it would seem, counsels his retirement from the American concert stage until peace is proclaimed but apparently he is not amenable to such an appeal. The American people can not help thinking that if he were a true Austrian he would be in Austria suffering with his people and if he were anything else he would not have fought in the Austrian army.

It is becoming quite evident that in seeking American citizenship the applicant can count on having to show the judge something more convincing than willingness to exercise the privilege of voting

PEPS

THERE IS A LIMIT TO EVERYTHING.

Mrs. Hicks, a Maine housewife, is so painfully neat that she makes life miserable for her family. One of her rules is that all members of the household must remove their shoes before entering the house.

"Bill," remonstrated with her husband, "I found a grease spot on one

of the dining room chairs, and I think it came off those pants you wear in the shop."

A brief silence ensued, then a volcanic eruption.

"Well, Mirandy, for the last fifteen years I have taken off my shoes every time I come into this house, but I'll be hanged if I'll go any further."

THE GOOSE.

The other day a friend of ours sent us a goose and it looked good when it reached the table. It looked good enough to eat, but it didn't look that good when we got through trying to carve it. Did you every try to carve a goose?

Carving a goose, we found, is an exact science. The tools to use are an axe and a stick of dynamite. Knives are of no use whatever. The wing of the goose hooks on away back under the walking beam. We started on said goose at noon and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon we had one wing partly unhooked. In the meantime the good had traveled all over the dining room and had essayed one or two trips up the chimney via the fireplace. We closed all the doors and fastened the windows so he couldn't get outside and escape down the street and then we got the axe.

The family went upstairs and left us with the bird. It was a long, hard bout, but we had all the legs and wings off along toward 5 o'clock. Then we gave the whole thing to the gentleman who comes to attend our furnace.

ANOTHER OUIJA RHYME.

"When will I be married?"
Asked little Etta dear.
"Thou wilt be wed on
June first," said the seer.

Little Etta is still unwed,
And never will, I fear,
For though Ouija said the day,
She forgot to say the year.
—Joe Burger.

The man who invented suspenders recently celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday anniversary in Maine. His name is Luke Pringle. The anniversary attracted very little public attention, which was all wrong. This man accomplished a great deal by way of helping the onward march of civilization. It is indeed a question if we could have accomplished more than half as much in this country were it not for his invention. A man can carry only half as many bricks up a ladder if he has only one hand free, and this is true in many professions. Professional dancers, policemen, firemen, steeplejacks and others should hasten to do this man honor.

KNOCKING THE COOKING? WHAT?

The graduates of the 1919 domestic science class, if Saturday night's spread is any criterion are destined to cook for the angels.—Nevada (Mo.) Sun.

It costs a lot to live these days,
More than it did of yore.
But when you come to think of it,
It's worth a whole lot more.

One of our valued contribs tells us that to have plenty of coal in this country we should have a coalition government, to which we sniff superciliously and have nothing to say.

We always claimed that rolling up the barbed wire would be one of the hardest tasks of peace, and now comes an official report to the effect that only 6000 miles of the total of 50,000 miles has been removed.

There is a neighbor of ours who says he has no fear of the future punishment that may come to him. He has three daughters taking singing lessons and one son who is just beginning on the violin.

Christian F. Groth has an entry for our most popular barber contest. He nominates "The Barber of Seville."

A college professor who was always ready for a joke was asked by a student if he would like a good recipe for catching rabbits.

"Why, yes," replied the professor. "What is it?"

"Well," said the student, "you crouch down behind a thick stone wall and make a noise like a turnip."

"That may be," said the professor, with a twinkle in his eye, "but a better way than that would be for you to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage heads and look natural."

A well dressed and charming young lady hailed a four-wheeler, there being no taxicab in sight. Just as she was getting in she noticed that the horse seemed inclined to be frisky.

He was jumping about and swishing his tail in a way that alarmed her—she was a timid little thing.

So she addressed a few words to the aged John.

"I hope," she said, smiling bravely, "that you will not run away with me."

The cabby sighed mournfully.

"No, mum," he replied. "I have a wife and seven kids at home already.

We haven't read a magazine story in six months. When we get through reading the ads we haven't time.

We have received several requests to start our old friend "Sylvest" galloping through this column again, but after two solid years of "Sylvest" and his lugubrious adventures with his street piano, we are sick of him. As he himself would say: "Eet ees too mooch—too mooch."

WILL DIRECT DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT IN NEW YORK STATE

Charles R. O'Connor.

Charles R. O'Connor recently was named one of the federal prohibition enforcement directors. O'Connor, a resident of Hobart, N. Y., will have charge of enforcing the act in that state.

WHAT THE PRESS OF THE NATION SAY

MELTING THE SILVER DOLLAR.

(Wall Street Journal.)

The rise in the price of silver above the bullion value of the dollar, namely, above $1.29, where, it is declared, it becomes profitable to melt the dollar and sell the silver content, has led many persons to wondering how they may make "an honest dollar" in the circumstances.

At $1.30 per ounce, one grain of fine silver equals $.0027. Therefore, the 371.25 grains in a silver dollar would be worth $1.002375. That is, if one melted down 1000 brand new silves dollars, the gross profit would be $2.37½. At $1.35 an ounce, a silver dollar would be worth $1.0432125, or a gross profit of $43 on melting down 1000 good silver dollars. Even at this price, with the existing costs of material and labor, the net profit would be very small.

There remain the silver certificates which have a call on silver dollars in the treasury. But silver certificates have become very scarce since the Pittman law went into effect. The large denominations have been mostly turned in in exchange for federal reserve bank notes to enable the treasury to release silver dollars for shipment to India during the war. The bulk of the $156,000,000 in silver certificates outstanding are in one dollar bills, widely scattered.

WHAT CAN'T BE CURED.

(New York Tribune.)

A Philadelphia court has decided that nagging is not a ground for divorce. A husband told a piteous tale of years of unmerited reproaches. But the court was quite certain, however, that verbal assaults do not come under the head of extreme cruelty—that hard words break no bones and that laceration of feelings is not within the purview of the law. The victim must imitate the Spartan youth and smile while the fox gnaws at his vitals.

LESSON OF THE COAL STRIKE.

(Chicago News.)

If the period of unreason that has paralyzed the coal industry is indeed about to come to an end, the American public may well rejoice. At the same time it can not afford to overlook the fact that a mere patched up agreement with the bituminous coal miners will not eliminate the long existing peril which has been made clear to all in the anxious weeks that have brought large sections of the country to the verge of disaster. There must be put into effect permanent methods of dealing justly with the grievances of the mine workers and there must be devised a rational policy of mining and distributing coal throughout the year instead of in seasonal bursts of feverish activity.

It has been successfully demonstrated that the supplying of coal to the nation is too vital an industry to be left at the mercy of the passion or the whim of a few men who recognize no duty to the American people. Politicians, coal mine operators and trade union leaders, no less than the great public, should be ready to concede that there must be provided just and orderly processes of settling disputes over wages and working conditions in the coal mining industry. The peril of the present teaches a lesson that no people capable of self-government should fail to apply effectively to meet demonstrated needs.

Since the federal government has been compelled actively to interfere in the coal strike to avert conditions scarcely less disastrous to the people than conquest by armed enemies, it certainly should be empowered to prevent henceforth by justice dispensing agencies all such industrial warfare in this and other basic industries.

THE CAMPAIGN ORATOR.

(New York Times.)

The Republicans believe they have a chance to capture a North Carolina district for which a bye-election is about to be held, because a redistricting of the state threw within it parts of a district which formerly elected a Republican congressman named Morehead. The Democrats seem to believe it, too, for there is a stiff fight between the two parties, and the Democrats, for a change, enjoy the novel sensation of conducting such a campaign as is customary in the north.

The Raleigh News and Observer has sent a staff correspondent to examine into this phenomenon, and the thing that strikes him most forcibly in Charlotte is the dead silence that prevails around the Morehead headquarters, Morehead being the ex-congressman already mentioned and now the Republican candidate. But, he adds, "news that Morehead was in the Republican strongholds in the mountains and that Jake Newell was at Hickory tonight was pretty well circulated through Charlotte."

If this is true, the Republican managers of Mr. Morehead's campaign set an example which might well be followed by all campaign managers. The custom of sending your speakers impartially into friendly and hostile districts is universal but foolish. Mr. Bryan, in those bright early years when he had less wisdom than doubtless he has now, uttered a joyous preference for speaking in "the enemy's country." He only succeeded in getting the enemy interested in what was going on—a vital error. You should keep the enemy ignorant, if possible, that there is any campaign.

The late Senator Foraker, a wise practitioner of political sciences, used to say: "If you speak in your own territory, you wake the boys up and get them out to the polls. If you speak in the other fellow's territory, you do the same thing, only you wake up the wrong boys."

THE AUSTRIAN APPEAL.

(New York Times).

Chancellor Renner's appeal to the world to save his people from starving ought to meet, and indeed will meet, with immediate response. There can be no doubt that food shipments to relieve the worst of the present distress in Vienna will be made by the allied governments. But immediate response will give only temporary relief; the victorious alliance, or so much of it as still hangs together, must concern itself with the question of getting Austria back on its feet. And very similar is the problem of Hungary.

STRANGE FACTS THAT FEW PEOPLE KNOW

Churchmen and archaeologists alike were shocked at recent dispatches which tell more fully how Gaza, Palestine, was shell-riddled and half destroyed, like a war ravaged city of France, by the fierce fighting which restored the Holy Land to Christian dominion.

"Deep as may be the regret that present day Gaza has been injured, yet there is no indication that the Gaza which once was the Liverpool of Phillistia, and later the St. Louis of Palestine, has been damaged," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographical society.

"Modern Gaza is set upon a hill, some 100 feet above the surrounding sand dunes and verdant garden spots. It is the hill, and not the present city, which has yielded some of the richest treasures of recent Assyrian study.

"The fortunes of geography laid Gaza open to the misfortunes of war. Not only was the ancient city the focus of all the sea roads of the days when the Mediterranean encompassed the civilized world's commerce, but it was nick-named 'the Port of the Desert.' It was on the edge of a sea of sand, depot of the freight-laden caravans between Egypt, Babylonia and Arabia; provisioning point, too, for the Bedouins, Captain Kidds of the rolling desert.

"Gaza, in 1914, had about 40,000 people, considerably fewer than it had 2000 years ago, but the number represented a rapid growth for an eastern city, since it was but a straggling village of 2000 in 1840, and had but 15,000 a half century ago.

"Its site has been hallowed by the passing of nearly 4000 years of recorded history, and while 'the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza' may have seemed a considerable journey to Philip, Gaza is but a little farther to the southwest of Jerusalem than Washington is from Baltimore.

"Today the city is three miles removed from the sea, and for a long time it was thought that after its destruction by Alexander Jannaeus, a Jewish Richard III of a century before Christ's time, it had been rebuilt at a new site. Researches show it to be more probable that the ancient 'Damascus of the South' extended from the site of the modern city to the sea. No Arnold Bennett lived to make the life of the 'five towns,' a Philistine league of cities that included Gaza, vivid to future generations of readers, but Herodotus, the Greek Macaulay, acclaimed it equal to Sardis.

"Residents in Gaza will show the visitor Samson's tomb. The tradition of his burial there is unfounded, but there is more reason for believing that a bare, isolated knoll to the south of the city, is the hill 'before Hebron' to which the strong man carried the 'doors of the gate of the city, and the two posts.'

"So important was Gaza during the second millenium before Christ that it then served as a barometer of world history. The national that dominated the restricted 'world' of that time held Gaza. Consequently Thotmes III reached out for it at about the same date, B. C., that Columbus discovered America, A. D.

"As Egypt passed the apex of her glory, a sturdy people with a higher material culture but none of the moral grandeur of Israel widened their sphere of influence, and for a time Gaza became conspicuous in Philistine history. It was in Samson's time that a sort of guerrilla warfare between the Israelites and the Philistines began, such as that exemplified when he tied the firebrand to the foxes."

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT

Secrets of Health and Happiness

Why Science Says Anger Is Really a Dangerous Disease

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG

A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins University)

DR. HIRSHBERG

A DISTEMPER is a disease. Upon the heat and flame, the inflammation of your distemper, a sprinkle of health and happiness in the form of patience may heal your sore. It is the remedy for the giant despair.

Anger is a short, sharp, acute disease that makes for mismanagement, disorder, mistakes and troubles of all sorts.

The angriest person in a discussion or controversy is very apt to be the sickest and, therefore, most liable to be in the wrong.

Shakespeare knew pathology beyond his day when he averred that "a woman moved is like a fountain troubled, muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty."

You can accomplish little when angry.

Anger is an affection akin to madness, a compound of folly and pride. In its symptoms there is an intention to do commonly more harm and mischief than the invalid ill with it can bring to pass.

Without doubt, of all the emotional diseases which actually disturb the physical stability of man, anger is most powerful in disturbing both mental and physical health. The toxins or poisons generated in a spell of anger are recognizable by chemical and physiological tests.

Prof. Walter Cannon of Harvard University and Dr. George W. Crile of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, are able to detect it in the blood, the brain and the kidneys. Experiments by them and other laboratory investigators prove that poison is produced by anger.

Affects the Brain.

Plainly you cannot be both sound physically and angry—both well and poisoned at the same time.

Take any one, torment him until he is in a state of frenzy, take a drop of blood from the one thus enraged, inject that drop into the body of a small animal and the latter will die almost instantly, actually poisoned, killed by poison of anger.

Rage actually changes the blood and other fluids of man and beast, poisons the textiles, causes inflammation of the brain and absolute distortion of the spirit. It brings with it bad judgment, hatred, meanness and cruelty.

Anger in its different forms and expressions varies all the way from actual insanity, the victim of his own rage not knowing what he is doing, to cold, subtle cruelty and malignity.

Dangerous to Health.

In a fit of alcoholic rage Alexander the Great murdered his best friend, one that had saved his life. Alexander suffered for it in remorse and self-contempt as long as he lived. The other man was dead, killed suddenly, beyond the reach of harm, beyond the anger of any king. But the man who killed him suffered to the end of his days.

Anger stands between a man and good health because it is actually a poison. Its effect upon digestion and the heart is as bad as dangerous drugs. It affects all the tissues. For man, like other animals, is a creature made up of billions of cells, and as he feels and acts the tissues all feel the effects of his emotions and actions.

Anger stands between a man and wealth. For the acquiring of wealth, which alone means safety and independence of others, requires good judgment.

An angry person is self-indulgent. Very often the person with a violent temper is fool enough to be proud of it. You may hear him telling how "nobly" his anger, which is a pitiful weakness, was displayed on this or that occasion, but which, after all, resulted in destroying his happiness.

Answers to Health Questions

F. J. H. Q—Can you suggest something for me to do for dandruff and falling hair?

A—Dandruff occurs in tiny flakes of dry epiderm, as well as in an oily state of the scalp, sometimes causing the hair to fall out. Apply a little of the following to your scalp three times a week:

Sulphur	1 dram
Resorcin	10 grains
Salicylic acid	10 grains
Sulphate of quinine	10 grains
Petrolatum	1 ounce

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A READER. Q—Why do I get sleepy when I read?

A—Eye strain, over-eating, indoor life, lack of muscular work and fresh air, close eye work, anemia, kidney trouble, high blood pressure and inactive intestines or constipation should be corrected.

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A. G. S. Q—Will you please tell me if there is any certain way of knowing if arthritis is present or causing a painful swollen ankle?

A—X-ray examinations, blood tests and examination of the arches of the feet will tell. It is likely that it is flat foot.

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M. A. Q—Can you suggest something for red hands?

A—Keep out of water and away from soaps and chemicals. Use a good cold cream on them at night.

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S. D. S. Q—I am subject to pains around my right collarbone and in my right lung. Do you think I have tuberculosis?

A—You have no tuberculosis. There are no symptoms at first, except loss in weight, a slight clearing of the throat or a cough.

• • •

MRS. J. B. B. Q—My child has the whooping cough. Can I shorten the attack?

A—If your doctor says so, and you know it is not asthma, tuberculosis or bronchitis, the whooping cough vaccine will shorten the attacks. It is also a preventive for the other children who have not yet caught it.

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Dr. Hirshberg will answer questions for readers of this paper on medical, hygienic and sanitation subjects that are of general interest. He cannot always undertake to prescribe or offer advice for individual cases. Where the subject is not of general interest letters will be answered personally, if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address ALL INQUIRIES to Dr. L. K. Hirshberg, in care of this office.