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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1920.

"Beginning with the issue of March 24, 1920—
"The Argus henceforth will be conducted as an independent newspaper, unbiased by partisan ties, free and fearless in giving its honest convictions on the issues of the day in the interest of the common welfare."

Taft is going to take the stump for Harding. He is too heavy for that front porch?

Shooting off bombs isn't going to convince New York bankers that they should loan money without collateral.

As if to make sure we didn't forget that yesterday was the last day of summer and that today marks the beginning of the fall season, the weather man sent us a little breeze during the night to cool things off.

Charlie Chaplin announced at a dinner in New York that he sees no hope of a reconciliation between himself and Mrs. Chaplin. We wonder if he has thought of what might result if he got himself a decent looking pair of shoes, and a new hat.

"I think it is terrible that in a civilized community such rough and rowdy methods should prevail," observed a man who had just read the story of Chicago's primary murder and riots. "But Chicago isn't civilized," replied another. Which is sufficient editorial itself.

They have arrested a candidate for the senate in Georgia, for creating a disturbance and charge him with having liquor in his room, but that is nothing. It can be established readily that this is false, by showing them that his platform says nothing one way or the other on the subject.

Henry Ford may be a radical, but if his announced policy of reducing the price of the finished product without lowering the cost of production—thus doing away with the exorbitant war time margin—starts the tumble in the high cost of living, the world will forever be under obligations to him.

The grand jury, baseball investigation in Chicago involving the charges that gamblers have been tampering with players in the major leagues has not gotten very far yet—but it is hoped it will unravel the entire matter, and that dishonorable players, regardless of their skill or standing in the world of sports, will be barred from the national game for all time.

If his life is spared, President Wilson will, after his retirement from the White house, write a history of America's participation in the World war. Those familiar with Mr. Wilson's contributions to the history of the nation and the literature of the world in the past, will know that what he will say in his forthcoming volumes will have some class to it.

Italy's Industrial Experiment.

Premier Giolitti of Italy, in explaining the new plan under which iron and steel workers are to be given a share with the owners in the management of the industry, calls attention to the fact that the world is in a state of economic upheaval and that "statesmen cannot prevent the forward march of events."

That same trouble that has arisen in Italy is prevalent in other countries of Europe and [illegible] United States, as the movement seems to [illegible]. However, he [illegible] upon his [illegible]:

"It is important for the workers to realize that the still greater output, on lower [illegible] profits, which innovations will be brought home to them when part of the responsibility for the administration of industry falls upon their own shoulders."

The trouble with the communist idea is that it is never founded upon the creation of new industries and the upbuilding of them under the proposed system, but on the seizure and appropriation of the capital already invested and the elimination of the wise management that has made the industry successful and the substitution therefor of the new theories of men utterly untrained in business affairs. If the Italian government can meet the crisis by evolving a plan that will combine the best features of the old system with the best of the new and make it go, it will be an eye-opener to the world.

The soviet system in Russia has not only been a dismal failure industrially and economically, but it has resulted in a system of human slavery more degrading and hopeless than ever existed under czarism at its worst.

The Dinkey and the Jitney.

If the Tri-City Railway company persists in its determination to "educate" its patrons into liking bobtail street cars, it will stir the public wrath to a point where the people will simply boycott the traction conveyances altogether.

A carrying company has a right to get all the law will allow for a ride, but it has no right to add to the higher price of fare, inconvenience to the patrons, and a hazard generally, for the privilege of charging that extra fare. The people demurred to the cash catcher which the company sought arbitrarily to inaugurate a little over a year ago, contrary to the will of the public. Result was the cash catcher was a failure, and was taken off. The people showed at that time they were opposed to depositing their fare in a box.

The one man car means a return of the cash catcher among other whims.

When the jitneys were in operation a few years ago—an unfair and dangerous opposition to the railway company as they proved to be—the company, among other arguments against them, held that they were not only a nuisance, but dangerous so far as operation was concerned, because one man alone ran the cars, and collected the fares, and he could discharge neither duty acceptably.

Now the company wants to adopt the one man idea so far as its cars are concerned.

It won't go.

A dinky is as bad as a jitney. There is no room on the street for either.

America and Tradition.

Now arises a certain school of intellectual malcontents and says that America has no tradition on the past and no philosophy of the future.

These disciples admit, grudgingly, that America and traditions once existed, but assert these have been overwhelmed by foreign immigration and lack of sustained purpose, that we have failed to fuse our constituent parts and are headed toward destruction.

It is safe to venture the assertion that American tradition and philosophy are as well defined as those of any other nation.

Politically, they are expressed in the Declaration, the Bill of Rights and the Gettysburg speech of Abraham Lincoln. Scarcely an emigrant embarks from the older nations for America, but comes with a fairly well-defined idea of American freedom and opportunity.

Commercially, they are expressed in the American initiative, ingenuity and organization. This genius is not inherited from any one source. It is the expression of mixed elements set in a field of natural resources.

Ethically, it is still, on the whole, a bit old-fashioned and strongly inclined to the decalog and decency.

Artistically, it is perhaps a little incoherent, because so different. For example, because American authors do not write three-volume novels, hundreds and thousands of short-story writers are overlooked. America is developing an architecture of its own, and, if American composers do not produce grand operas, it well may be because grand opera is too artificial a form of art to express American ideals.

None of this is ground for too much self-satisfaction and complacency. America is but one nation among many and has much to learn from others, but neither is there any sufficient reason for Americans to beat their breasts and cry that nationally they know not whence they came nor whither they are going.

THE DEADLIER SEX.

(From the Kansas City Times, Aug. 31, 1920).

A giddy young mosquito said
To his father fond and his mother true—
"I reckon before I go to bed
I'll browse around for an hour or two."
"My child," said his ma, "it's very late
And I hate to have you out o' nights;
Many a youth has met his fate
Running around and seeing the sights."
"Beware, my child," said his pa, discreet,
With a wink as his son prepared to go;
"Beware the women you chance to meet;
They're dangerous persons to tackle, you know."

Master Mosquito shook his head,
And with a sort of cynical smile he smiled,
He didn't care what his parents said,
The giddy, thoughtless, frivolous child.
Out of the August night and dew,
Out of the moonbeam's mellow light,
In through a window wide he flew.
Singing along in his merry flight.
And his silly heart beat high, I'll vouch,
And his giddy brain was all aglow
As he spied an arm on a downy couch,
An arm so soft and as white as snow.
At the other end of that comely arm
Was a maiden hymning a virgin snore,
And she looked so innocent and so calm
That Master Mosquito pined for her gore.

Down on that arm he swooped and lit,
Eating his music all so shrill—
Down on that arm he bored and bit,
And stroked his sides as he drank his fill.
Well, ah, well! The snoring stops,
And a virgin up on her elbow leans,
And a maiden hand like a mallet drops,
Smashing our friend into smithereens.
O, youth! The moral herein you find
Should all your solemnest thoughts engage;
If our friend had avoided womankind,
He might have lived to a ripe old age.

—E. F.

THERE are so many bands being formed in our village, according to M. C. F., that he fears eventually there will be no one left to listen to the music. Well, everybody will be perfectly happy, we judge, for 98 per cent of us alleged humans enjoy nothing quite so well as tooting our own horn.

Robert Could Never Qualify as a Texas Ranger.
(Silvis Corr., The Argus).

Last Tuesday it was reported that a very serious stabbing affair had occurred at recess on the grounds of the McKinley school. An 18-year-old Mexican threw a pair of scissors at Robert Lea, who had been teasing him for being a foreigner. Robert was only slightly hurt in the back.

IN the Peoria Star, topping an account of Dr. Sedgwick of Whitehall, Mich., being removed from jail to an insane asylum, appears the caption: "Hunger striker sent to boobhouse." The "boobhouse" is yawning for that headline artist.

This Settles It. We'll Never Sing Another Song.
(From the Detroit News).

Fischer displayed signs of mental weakness several times yesterday. He sang several songs after being placed in a cell at the police station.

SPEAKING of songs, wouldn't it give Mr. Bryan's chautauqua appearances a piquant turn if, preceding each lecture, he warbled, "Let the Rest of the World Go Dry"?

Mebbe the Class Was Sorry for Her.
(From the Cedar Rapids Republican).

The couple took their stand in the parlor amid a bower of asters, the heartfelt remembrance of the bride's Sunday school class who gathered them in profusion.

L ST. N. W., 802—Neatly furnished second floor front room, opposite bath.—Washington Times.

After the bath one should dry oneself thoroughly before reentering this room.

"G!!"
(From the Freeport Journal-Standard).

WANTED—Man and wife of two ladies, young or if you can feel young, if you would be interested in a housekeeping proposition for a man and daughter let me hear from you. "G," care Journal-Standard.

MR. GERARD (of former film fame, y'know), head of the Dem. finance committee, says two million dollars would be "enough" and he would be "thankful to get a million." Huh! He hasn't anything on us.

AS we're unable to evolve a last line we'll let Harry Lauder say it for us,

"I'm awa'. Guidnicht." R. E. M'G.

HEALTH TALKS
BY WILLIAM BRADY M.D.

The Course of Lung Fever.

The typical course of lung fever (known variously as lobar pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, pneumonitis, and among the riff-raff as "pneumonia on the lungs"—to be sure it would be difficult to have pneumonia on any other organ)—is a rapid rise of fever following the chill of onset and then anywhere from five to ten days of steady high fever, and finally a rapid decline, called the "crisis," the temperature falling from 103 or 104 down to or below the normal 98 degrees, all within the course of a day.

The fever is not due to the damage that has occurred in the lungs, for this damage remains unremedied or unchanged for hours and days after the fever has gone. In the first day or two of lung fever the lobe or lobes of the lung involved become solid with the exudate or inflammatory material formed in the infected tissues and thrown out in to the little air spaces. But this consolidation is not the serious aspect of pneumonia. It isn't because part of the lung is put out of commission that the patient is in danger, for a whole lung is sometimes purposely collapsed in the treatment of tuberculosis without in the slightest endangering the patient's life. The serious feature of lung fever is the tremendous dose of germ poisons the victim's system has to cope with, and this is independent of the amount of lung involved in the inflammatory process.

The victim's germ-fighting apparatus is busy from the beginning of the chill until long after the crisis. The high fever is proof that active resistance is being offered by the blood. If resistance were not offered there would be little fever—and there is little fever in a very debilitated subject with pneumonia.

The crisis—not a crisis in the common sense of that word—occurs as soon as the victim's blood has elaborated sufficient antedote to neutralize the germ toxins or poisons in the circulation. The crisis is looked forward too eagerly and is indeed a welcome event, in no sense fraught with danger. "Passing the crisis" in pneumonia is very different from "passing the crisis" in other conditions, because it involves no risk. This crisis in pneumonia does not occur on any particular day; in some cases it does not occur at all, but instead the fall of the fever is gradual, declining a little each day for several days. Crisis or no crisis, naturally the patient is weak after such a struggle, and it now becomes necessary, in many cases, to restrain him from his eagerness to sit up or exert himself. With the passing of the fever he feels so greatly relieved that he is inclined to attempt more than is safe. It must be remembered that his lung is still solid and will require many days to be restored to normal functional condition. His heart is still seriously impaired by the poisoning it has suffered, and weeks will be required for the heart muscle to regain anything like its normal state, if it ever does return to normal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Question of Kindness.

Will you be kind enough to consider my case and tell me what you think is wrong? About five years ago I had a rash come out on my face and ..... (Mrs. K. A. L.)

Answer—It is kindness that prompts me not to attempt to tell you what is wrong, for it would necessarily be the wildest kind of guesswork and my opinion might only give you needless anxiety. Of all conditions, skin troubles are the most difficult to diagnose without personal examination. If I were the greatest skin specialist in the world my opinion, without personal examination of the patient, would scarcely be worth considering. There are at this moment literally thousands upon thousands of misguided people taking treatment for skin disease or related conditions which they have not got. For instance, about two-thirds of all cases which the victims imagine are eczema prove to be something very different when examined. Just imagine the futility, if not the injury, of months and years of self-treatment or doping for a condition purporting to be "eczema," but which is in reality lupus, psoriasis or some other disease. And imagine the amount of unhappiness needlessly caused thousands of people who believe they have syphilis or some vague "constitutional" disease, when in fact they have nothing but an occupational skin trouble or perhaps the good old 17-year itch—for the itch may endure from 17 hours to 60 years, according to the mode of treatment.

Reaching Up.

Do you think I dare reach up above my head to pick fruit. I am an expectant mother. (Mrs. F. M.)

Answer—I think you can reach up and pick all the fruit on the place with benefit to all concerned.

Raw Taters.

I am in the habit of eating several slices of raw potato when I am preparing them for cooking. My husband says this is harmful. Please tell me why. (Mrs. W. A. H.)

Answer—I know of no objection.

Household Hints

Menu Hint.

Grapefruit
Rolled Oats with Cream and Sugar
Soft Boiled Eggs Toast
Cocoa

LUNCHEON.

Cream of Tomato Soup Wafers
Mashed Potato Balls
Bran Bread Butter
Creamed Peaches Spice Cake

DINNER.

Meat Loaf Baked Potatoes
Creamed Onions
String Bean Salad Bread
Currant Jelly
Cocoanut Cream Pie

Recipes for a Day.

Cream of Tomato Sauce—Strain one pint of home canned tomatoes, add salt and pepper and one teaspoon sugar. Bring to a boil and add one-quarter teaspoon soda and one pint milk. Thicken with one tablespoon flour. This is a favorite soup.

String Bean Salad—Take home canned string beans, one small chopped onion and moisten with mayonnaise dressing. Place on plate of shredded lettuce.

Meat Loaf—One and one-half pounds hamburg, one and one-half cup cracker crumbs, one egg, one and one-half cups milk, salt and pepper. Place bits of bacon on top and bake one hour in moderate oven. This may be served plain or with tomato sauce.

Summer Salads.

Beet Salad—Chop one pint of canned beets (cold process canned), three stalks celery, two hard boiled eggs; mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce leaf.

Spinach Salad—Wash a pound of spinach, put in the pan without adding water, as there is enough on leaves; stir until wilted. When tender cool, mix with French dressing oil, vinegar, salt), garnish with hard boiled eggs.

Russian Salad—Cover one-quarter box of gelatine with one-quarter pint of cold water. Soak for one-half hour. Add one-half pint of boiling water, juice of one-half lemon, salt. While this cooks place in small bowl, a layer of leftover peas, cold potatoes (diced), and diced cold meat (or chopped nuts). Season. Another layer of peas. Pour cold jelly over this and let stand until congealed. Serve with mayonnaise.

Vegetable salad—For this salad use one cup canned string beans, one-half stalk celery, one-half cup cooked diced carrots, one-half onion and one pimento or one fresh pepper cut in strips. Add sufficient mayonnaise to combine well and serve cold on a lettuce leaf.

Make this salad as a left-over dish so that it is quite economical in spite of so many ingredients. It is to be used in the way of cold vegetables.

For the Cooky Jar.

Colonial Cookies—One-half cup granulated sugar, three-quarters cup shortening, one-half cup sour cream, one-half cup boiling water, three-quarters cup rolled oats, four cups flour, one-half cup brown sugar, one egg yolk, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup chopped raisins, one-half cup chopped walnuts, one teaspoon vanilla. Cream shortening and sugar, add yolk and sour cream, sealed rolled oats with boiling water, add with sifted dry ingredients and fruits and nuts, chill, roll thin, bake in moderate oven. Have dough as soft as can be handled.) Makes four dozen. Keep in crock. They imuprove with age.

Frederic Haskin's Letter
(Special Contribution to The Argus).

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS.

II.—The Jackson-Adams Race of 1828.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—"Let the people rule," cried the supporters of Andrew Jackson before John Quincy Adams had taken the oath as president in 1825, and the long three years' campaign which resulted in Jackson's elevation to the White house was on. Jackson had received a plurality of both popular and electoral votes, and probably would have received a majority of both if the people had been permitted to vote for presidential electors. The slogan, "Let the people rule," was so potent that of the six states which chose electors by their legislatures in 1824, all but South Carolina had surrendered that right to the popular suffrage before 1828. Jackson had been the choice of the greater number of the people and the indignation against the manner in which he was prevented from taking the presidency was intense. Out of it grew the division of political parties and the system of political methods which remains to this day.

The campaign of 1828 was the first in which there were two parties openly bidding for the votes of the whole people. Both Jackson and Adams still claimed to be the true exponents of the Democratic-Republican party of Jefferson, but the line of demarcation was distinct and the parties were known as "Jackson" and "Adams." It was not until three or four years later that the Adams people adopted the name of "National Republicans," thereby driving the Jackson party to the popular designation, "Democratic," which it still holds, although the official name "Democratic-Republican" was adhered to until after the Civil war.

The election of John Quincy Adams to be president by the house of representatives, through virtue of votes delivered to Adams by Henry Clay, and the fact that Henry Clay immediately became secretary of state in Adams' cabinet gave rise to the idea which was the principal issue of the campaign of 1828, the issue which gives it the name of the "bargain and corruption" campaign. Andrew Jackson accused Adams and Clay of entering into a corrupt bargain by which the votes of states controlled by Clay were delivered to Adams in return for the promise of a high cabinet position. Henry Clay denied this charge and proved to the satisfaction of a majority of historians that it had no foundation in fact.

An Ancient Scandal.

Newspapers printed a week before the election in the house of representatives published reports of a "deal" between Adams and Clay which would make Adams president and Clay secretary of state. It was a dispute growing out of this rumor which caused the Crawford supporters to become embittered against Clay before the presidency was decided. When Adams was chosen, the supporters of Crawford immediately charged Clay with the sale of the presidency. The New York Evening Post, a fair sample of the Crawford press, declared that Clay's action was "a most indecent and daring outrage on public morals." All of this was in February, 1825.

It was not until two years later that General Jackson took up these rumors of a barter and sale, and by giving them the prestige of his name, caused them to become an issue in the campaign. He added to the charges the assertion that friends of Clay had come to friends of his with the proposition that Clay would throw the election to Jackson if Jackson would pledge himself not to make Adams secretary of state. This portion of the "bargain and corruption" charge was never proved, but a large majority of the people in the country firmly believed that it was true and it always weighed against Mr. Clay's aspirations.

Clay issued a pamphlet in 1820 urging the people to vote for Adams and denying the charges made by Jackson and his followers. In that pamphlet he proved by the Marquis de La Fayette, by senators, barkeepers and every sort and condition of man that he had always said that he was against Jackson and that he would rather see either Adams or Crawford elected than to see Jackson in the White house. La Fayette declared that Clay's fear of Jackson was the fear of a military dictator, the fear of an unschooled man at the helm of the ship of state, and the like.

The Hero Stuff.

Jackson's great popularity as a war hero gave him the plurality of the votes in 1824. Four years later he was still the hero, and he had the added strength of the popular belief that he had been cheated out of the presidency. Adams had little sincere following outside of New England. He was a miserably poor politician, and even Clay could not do anything to rally the popular vote to his standard. But the Adams appeal was made altogether to the conservative element in the country.

Jackson was declared to be a man of "blood and carnage." Against his victory over the British at New Orleans was set the fact that he suspended the writ of habeas corpus in that same city. Jackson's summary execution of six militiamen was the excuse for flooding the country with circulars and cartoons, showing the murderer Jackson gloating over the six coffins of the innocent victims of his thirst for blood.

On the other hand, all the old charges against Adams were brought up in addition to the "corrupt bargain" issue. He was accused of being an aristocrat and of seeking to perpetuate his family in the office of president; his Unitarian religious beliefs were attacked as being infidelism, and his loyalty during the war of 1812 was again questioned. And all this in spite of the fact that Adams was one of the best and purest men who has ever occupied the White house, the most scholarly of our presidents and a true patriot.

Candidates Not Nominated.

The question of nomination of candidates did not enter into this campaign. Both Jackson and Adams were nominated by various state legislatures, but as a matter of fact the two tickets, Jackson and Calhoun, and Adams and Rush, were nominated by common consent.

Jackson and Calhoun in this campaign were the first regular Tammany hall nominations for president and vice president. Of course the hall had taken great interest in national politics from the beginning of Washington's second administration, but this was its first "regular" year. It is interesting to note by what a narrow margin Tammany hall became Democratic instead of Whig and Republican. In 1824 Tammany supported William H. Crawford and had a plurality in the legislature which selected electors. A combination between the Adams and Clay men kept Crawford out of the votes of New York and Tammany was "sore."

Having been organized in the first place as a democratic opposition to the aristocratic "Society of the Cincinnati," the Tammany braves were naturally on the side of the "low-brows." But they had supported the Virginia aristocratic clique and had followed Crawford. When Crawford was ended, Martin Van Buren recognized the possibilities of the political strength of Andrew Jackson and took the upstate Crawford following into the Jackson camp, persuading Tammany hall to come along.

The Jackson newspapers played the very limit of hero-worship. They published what purported to be General Jackson's address to his troops before the battle of New Orleans, in which Jackson was quoted as referring to the "British troops fresh from the field of Wellington's victory over the great Napoleon." The same error has been made many times since, despite the fact that the battle of New Orleans was fought six months before Wellington defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.

This adulation disgusted the conservatives. One Adams newspaper spoke of the "vulgar and illiterate Jacksonites, to whom it is impossible for civilization to be civil."

Jackson's majority, both popular and electoral, was so large that people in New York and Washington knew he was elected within less than two weeks after the last elections—a remarkable thing in those days before the telegraph and the railroads were dreamed of.

THE DAILY SHORT STORY

CROSSED WIRES.
By MARY C. BRIGGS.
(Copyright, 1920, by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Up on the avenue, in Williamstown's finest residence, an angry man strode from the dimly-lighted library into the reception room, impatiently snatched his coat from the wall, upsetting the telephone as he did so, and then turned to an equally angry girl who had followed him out from the library.

Down town in the stuffy telephone exchange a smile lighted the face of the tired operator as she noted that the light under 174 accompanied the buzzing, and her hand instinctively started the plug toward 256 as she called pleasantly into the receiver.

But instead of hearing Beth Williams' voice calling the anticipated number, she was amused to hear Don Emerson shout wrathfully in a voice hardly recognizable as his, so choked was it with rage and anger:

"Remember, Beth, this is just what I have been trying to avoid, and since you have assumed such an absurd attitude I have no alternative left but to leave you. Just remember, I'm not the kind of a [illegible] to take a thing like this calmly. If you ever want me you'll [illegible]."

"Certainly," interrupted Beth's voice icily. "Don't come until I send for you." Then, meaningly, almost sarcastically, "Until I do!" And the little operator pictured the way the dark eyes looked across at Don Emerson, level, cold, even as her voice.

A door slammed violently; there was a little rush; then a heart-broken sob. With a start the little operator realized that she was "listening in," and she broke the connection.

The days passed. At first the 171 line on the switchboard lighted often, but the request never came for 256. But the little operator wasn't deceived. She knew that the broken sob was far more significant of the true state of affairs than the hard, level voice, and so she waited for the 256 call.

As the days dragged into weeks, and the weeks into months, it worried the little operator to note Beth's pale, drawn face. Couldn't Don see? How could a man be so obstinate when——. But then one day she met Don looking as miserable and wretched as Beth herself, and it was then that she decided to take matters into her own hands.

After reaching his decision, the little operator seemed to take an unusual interest in the lights of the 174 line, and to make sure that [illegible] to, well—er, "listen in." She was rewarded one night when Beth was in conversation with Elaine Ellis. Immediately she called 256, and when Don reached the phone he heard only the impersonal "Hold the line, please." The plugs down in the telephone exchange rapidly changed positions, and then Don heard Elaine's voice saying, "—and if he is going to be so unreasonable, I'd just forget him, and Phil's

"Don't, talk such nonsense," Beth's voice interrupted. "I'd rather stay at home than go with anybody else," and then something happened to the wires, for Don enough, however, to keep him thinking all that day and the next, and the following night when Bill Chisholm called to persuade him to complete a foursome for the coming dance he was ready for him.

After thus thoroughly testing the lights of the 174 line the little operator decided that the 256 line needed her attention, and so it happened that one night Beth also was asked to hold the line a minute. What she heard in 30 seconds was sufficient however. Big Bill's voice came booming over the wire. "And don't you know the best way to get her back is to make her think you don't care. Just you appear at that [illegible] with another girl, and Beth will be at your feet."

"Who wants his girl at his feet?—I don't," snapped Don. "Not while I have arms! Aw, you mean all right, old man, but it's different with me. Why, I've never seen a girl except Beth, and never will." But Beth held the line no longer.

The night of the dance came, and the little operator sitting before the quiet board, thought of the two lonely people brooding alone up on the avenue while their friends were merry at the clubhouse. Now, she decided, was the time for something more drastic than mixing the wires, so calling 256 in a voice as nearly like Beth's as she could assume, she stammered tearfully, "Don, I—I—er," and followed this enlightening remark by a heartbroken sob, the duplicate of Beth's own on that first night. Then she broke the connection.

In about three minutes she was rewarded by the sight of Don's car purring toward the avenue.

At 11:30 that night a call came from the 256 line, and without stopping to ask for the number wanted, the little operator connected with 174, then settled back in her chair and smiled happily to herself as she thought of the good-night message passing over the wires beneath her hands.

The largest college in the world is in Cairo, with over 10,000 students and 310 teachers.

Argus Information Bureau

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Argus Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Give full name and address and enclose two-cent stamp for return postage. Be brief. All inquiries are confidential, the replies being sent direct to each individual. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters).

Q. How much candy is sold in the United States? Has there been an increase since prohibition was enforced? J. O. H.

A. The treasury department says that more candy has been consumed since the advent of prohibition than ever before in the nation's history. About $1,000,000,000 is spent annually for sweets.

Q. How long does it take for a cocoanut to get ripe? V. A.

A. The department of agriculture says that it takes a year for a cocoanut to mature, a tree yielding from 30 to 100 nuts annually. The fruit is eaten both ripe and unripe.

Q. What states have year-round registration reciprocity for automobiles? R. L. I.

A. New York, Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin and West Virginia compose the full reciprocity list.

Q. What are sumptuary laws? V. T.

A. This is the name given to laws made to control private expenditures. Laws of this kind were common in ancient legislation. Greece endeavored to inculcate simple living among her people by such restrictions, and early Rome had many such laws. In modern times many countries have attempted to regulate expenditures in this way. Our chief restrictive legislation, which might be called a sumptuary law, is the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Q. What causes the sideslip of an airplane? C. H.

A. A sideslip, which is a sliding downward and inward while making a turn, is due to excessive banking. A sideslip is often an intentional maneuvre of a pilot to lose altitude quickly and for demonstration purposes.

Heart Home Problems
by MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am 26 years old and have been married eight years and have three children. My home is very unhappy. I am true to my husband and love him as dearly as any wife could love her husband, but he is not home half of his time.

He has a car and he very seldom asks me to go anywhere. There is a woman whom he takes for rides and he takes her to the movies. I have talked to her twice and asked her not to go with him, but it doesn't do any good.

I get so disgusted I can hardly bear it. When I talk to him about it and tell him what he ought to do he always stands up for her. I sometimes tell him I am going to leave him and he says if I do he will have the children. If I should leave him could he get any of the children? He is away from home one night out of every week and leaves me alone. Sometimes I don't see him for two or three days.

I have seen them together twice. If I should fly on her and give her a good flogging once could anything be done with me?

HEART BROKEN.

If you left your husband there is little chance that he could have legal right to any of the children. You would have to talk to a lawyer, however, to be sure. The lawyer would ask you questions which would show both sides of the case and he would be able to judge accordingly.

To flog the woman would be unwise, because she could sue you for it. If you really intend to get a divorce I would advise you to let her know that her name will be mentioned and if she wants to keep away from publicity she had better drop your husband at once.

I believe if you try to forget about the matter and say nothing more about the other woman your husband will soon tire of her. Such infatuations usually blow over unless the wife kindles the flame by her jealousy.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: While staying with my cousin I met a young man with whom I fell deeply in love. He seemed to care a great deal for me and we became engaged. Then I left for a visit at my home. We corresponded, but on my return I found that he had been going with some rather tough girls during my absence. Do you think he really loves me, or should I break the engagement? I really love this young man and it will break my heart to part with him.

PINKIE.

If you are sure that the girls were really tough you should break your engagement. A man who is not more loyal would make a very poor husband.