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The War Profiteers.

There is a pronounced agitation in Washington, for more drastic legislation in connection with war revenue measures, such as will place a heavier and more effective tax than before, upon the profits of war. In other words, the desired policy is more along the lines of wealth conscription, particularly as applied to those who are filling their own coffers, while the plain people of the republic give their all, in order to establish American prestige.

The people have long since discovered that there is no way within the law to curb fabulous and unjustly accumulated incomes, or to prevent robbery at the hands of a bandied few. It can be accomplished by no ordinary mode of taxation under the operation of which the favored systematically pass the tariff on until it reaches the consumer. The ends sought can be reached, however, in a large measure under the war legislation, and it can be achieved by applying it strictly to the war profiteer, the most despicable creature, second only to the traitor, that walks the earth.

There are plenty of profiteers in this country at the present time, and people discover them in all of the essentials of life. In some instances the increase in price is unavoidable, and easily explained, but for the most part, it is simply an unwarranted imposition, for which there is no justification. Men unblushingly say, "everybody is getting in on the war prosperity, why not I?" Think of "getting in on war prosperity," and think of seeking to profit at the expense of people who are giving their lives, and all that they treasure, that the principles of their government may be maintained.

There should be some law adopted that will hit and expose the profiteer, and stop his robbery.

All Americans will unite in wishing General John J. Pershing many happy returns of the day. The famous general today reaches the 58th milestone on life's journey.

Caring For the Children.

American Methodists are the first to move in a general plan, agreed to by some other Christian bodies, to help orphans created by the war. They have purchased near Lyons, in France, a farm of about two hundred and fifty acres, together with another tract nearby of some twenty acres. On the property, which is good farm and fruit land, are buildings that can be made, after some repairs, to take care of 250 orphan boys. A schoolhouse is to be erected, together with other buildings for industrial and agricultural training. The plans are being supervised permanently by the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

Other missionary societies have determined upon nearly the same plan. They have apportioned the fields, nearly all helping France, but some taking Armenia, others Serbia and still others Belgium. The matter of such farm and school agencies in Russia is being considered. Especially important are the countries lying north of Palestine, around the Caspian and Black seas, where so many parents have died within the past few years. Specialists consulted have assured the missionary societies that the wornout fields, and even the sandy deserts, can be made into good farm lands by methods adopted in the Rocky Mountain region at home.

British Transforming Jerusalem.

Recent communications from the far east tell of the wonderful changes being brought about in the condition of the Holy city. Immediately after British troops took possession it was apparent that for the welfare of the inhabitants and to preserve the health of the troops certain improvements were an absolute necessity. It is nothing short of marvelous how much has been accomplished in such a short space of time. A dream of the ages is fast being passed in the securing of a water supply for Jerusalem. Water pipes have been laid all the way from Arzon. The work has been accomplished by the Royal engineers in a little more than two months. They tapped a group of springheads among the hills, yielding 14,000 gallons an hour, and conveyed the water through a long pipe-line into Jerusalem. Standpipes are erected and the inhabitants take as much water as they want. Hospitals get a supply direct, and householders, who have underground cisterns—to which rain water has hitherto been stored—have only to get them thoroughly cleaned and repaired under government inspection for the cisterns to be filled by the engineers. Two cisterns were recently replenished with between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons of water.

Broad gauge trains now run to Jerusalem from Cairo. Old roads are being repaired and new roads built all the time. About 10,000 people, men and women, girls and boys, are earning a much better wage than they ever did before, working on the road.

Plans are being made for the improvement and growth of the city; the reforestation of the country is being studied; the health of the city is being carefully looked after; the sewerage of the outside is being taken into consideration. Meanwhile the authorities have had the onerous burden of rationing the city and the inhabitants.

It is somewhat surprising to learn that for three and one-half years no sugar has been obtainable; a kind of molasses extracted from the carabou—famously termed St. John's bread—has proved a good substitute. Instead of wheatless days they have all wheat days, the people being compelled to have this as a substitute for rice. Rice, however, is now available. The lack of transportation facilities has hitherto led to a great shortage of coal, vegetables, and meat, but as one by one these difficulties are being grappled with, the residents are confident in the belief that it will not be long before it will again be true of their famous city, "It is the joy of the whole earth."

In six congressional districts in Illinois, following the example of our own Fourteenth, the Democrats Wednesday declined to make nominations against the present Republican members, on the ground that having stood by the administration war measures, they were entitled to reelection. Are the Republicans of Illinois evincing the same spirit of non-partisan patriotism in this hour of the country's need?

The end of the war is the day on which the peace treaty becomes binding.

The Religious Revival.

Dr. John Clifford, the veteran Baptist minister of England, appears to be very optimistic as to religious conditions in the old country. He said, "they were in the midst of a great religious revolution, a revolution which, in its results, would be as important and momentous as the French revolution and the great movements initiated by Martin Luther and John Wesley.

"The thoughts of men were being turned towards religion, and the faith of the new world would be inspired by liberty, equality, and fraternity. God was in the war. During the last four years a wave of religion had swept over France. Many French infidels had become Christians, and there was more religion in that country now than during the last 50 years."

The Kaiser says the war is lasting too long. Considering that the German lord had planned to afflict Paris with his ugly presence for Christmas dinner in 1914, it no doubt is lasting much longer than Germany anticipated.

Debs, the Socialist agitator, has been convicted under the espionage law and may be sent to prison. Debs has been the standing candidate of the Socialist party for president for years. He is a brilliant man, and it is believed has the courage of conviction, but there are times when we can permit none but strictly loyal utterances and forbid those which aid only the enemy. Of this Russia is an example.

If you are between the ages of 18 and 45, and the exemption board has not your number, you are likely to get into trouble.

A Memorable Day.

Thursday, September 12 was truly an eventful day; its record will probably never again be equalled, let alone surpassed. From all parts of the land the story is told of the eagerness with which American manhood sought to enroll. In New York men sang as they wrote their names.

Then the day was memorable as it marked the beginning of a great American offensive on the western front; and what an auspicious start it proved to be: twelve villages were taken; at least 6,000 prisoners captured, and an advance of from three to five miles into territory previously held by the enemy. War correspondents in their stories emphasize the fact of how completely American the conflict was.

The offensive was planned by the American staff; executed by American officers and troops; General Pershing in supreme command; tanks, artillery, airplanes, and even down to the narrow roads rushing forward ammunition—all American.

The Berlin Tageblatt states that clothing is very scarce throughout Germany and a decent suit cannot be purchased for less than \$225. This statement is made the base of an appeal—widespread in its nature—asking for gifts of clothing for the use of munition workers and discharged soldiers, whose condition is described as deplorable.

With Other Editors

Yourself As Capital.

Did you ever figure out what you are worth to yourself? Did you ever think, that, as a human being, you have a certain value which can be set down in dollars and cents? You can reckon it from your wages or salary. Your annual income represents the interest on a certain amount of capital. Suppose you receive \$1,000 a year. At 4 per cent this is the interest on \$25,000. If you could turn yourself into "capital" this would be your value. Whenever you increase your energy, intelligence or effectiveness in your business you capitalize yourself at a higher figure. When you can pull down \$4,000 a year from your services you can set down your personal valuation at \$100,000. Slates and pencils out—everybody!—Waco News.

JOTTINGS FROM MY NOTEBOOK

By RALPH M. MORPHETT

Supplying an Army. Very few people realize what it means to feed a big army. The following article from the New York Evening Post supplies the information:

Everyone knows that as our army in France grows, the task of supplying it becomes even greater. Upon this the Germans counted as a factor for their effective participation in the war. We might be able to send men across if men were all, but to send the soldiers plus the vast amounts of food, clothing, arms, ammunition, and so on—that would be impossible. Prussian pens have doubtless estimated that the meat and potato items in the ration of an army of a million would alone reach nearly 400,000 tons yearly. The war department has lifted enough of the curtain upon our army supply to show that it is going satisfactorily. It has even outstripped the transport of men, making possible the accumulation of growing reserves. At the beginning of July our army had available for foodstuffs sufficient to supply a million men for a quarter of a year. There were canned milk and vegetables enough for practically one year; there was butter for 81 days, flour for 102 days, coffee for 71 days, prunes and jam for 40 days each. There was hay for the draught animals for two months, and grain for almost four. The soldiers had shirts enough for three months, and coats for nearly the same period; they had stockings for 310 days, breeches for 70 days, and undershirts for 80 days.

How huge is the problem of supply when armies of many millions have to be fed, clothed and armed, the world still imperfectly understands. After the Franco-Prussian war, Europe expressed admiration for the German quartermaster's work; but he did nothing comparable to what all the great European nations and the United States are doing now. The British army had up to the end of 1917 made purchases through its contract branch alone for nearly four billion dollars' worth of goods. The annual gross outlay, exclusive of guns, ammunition, aeroplanes and motor transport, was then reaching \$1,750,000,000 a year. Isaac Marcossin states that each month this British army was consuming 20,000 tons of flour, 5,000 tons of grain, 95,000 tons of oats, and 75,000 tons of hay. In one year the great British army had required more than 12,000,000 fannel shirts, 26,000,000 socks, some six million each of jackets and trousers, 2,200,000 overcoats, and 3,500,000 cardigans. The puttees required in a single year aggregated 10,000,000 pairs, and the towels 8,000,000. As he says, "ponder these figures, and you begin to think that demands are written on ten-league canvases with brushes of camels' hair."

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A safe asylum for their faith, with splendid zeal they sought. And strove for liberty of man with liberty of thought; For it was against a tyranny, not English hearts, they fought.

They bided in a wilderness a nation free and great. And the oppressed of all the world was welcomed at her gate; Now a hundred million loyal hearts enshrine a mighty state.

The tongue they speak is Shakespeare's tongue, and British is their pride. Though all the nations of the earth now dwell there side by side; For the English roots were deeply thrust, beyond the rolling tide.

There! close beside the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes are hung; A brotherhood of all those hosts that speak the English tongue; And the blow we strike will be one blow from one great people sprung.

This union, wide as winds that blow, and deep as surging sea. To the oppressed we dedicate, and thus O God; to Thee; And we pray that it will last through time till all the world be free!

Fibbers! They Followed Fecht's.

(German War Report). The Americans followed us heat-tightly across the Vesle.

HEALTH TALKS BY WILLIAM BRADY M.D.

Exercise and Metabolism. Metabolism requires definition at the outset. Most people understand what exercise means. Metabolism, then, is not a disease or a bad habit. It is the constant coming and going of matter in the body and body tissue to produce the energy necessary to maintain the various functions of the body and do such mental and physical work as you demand from your body. If your metabolism is slow you are likely to be fat, heavy, and sluggish. If it is too fast, you are likely to be thin, nervous, and irritable. Loss of weight, rapid pulse, wakefulness, sensation of undue warmth if not slight feverishness at times in the day, and other symptoms as seen typically in such diseases as exophthalmic goiter, or hyperthyroidism, tuberculosis, for example.

The metabolism varies one way or the other from the normal rate of good health in countless different diseases. As there are practically no specific cures for these diseases well trained physicians nowadays are giving the study of each patient's metabolism much attention and bringing about the most satisfactory results through efforts to bring metabolism to or near the normal, irrespective of the ailment the patient happens to have. For instance, the heat of doctors may be unable to determine positively whether a patient is suffering with incipient (early or beginning) lung tuberculosis or exophthalmic goiter, because the general symptoms are much the same in either case—symptoms depending on increased metabolism—and it is often difficult to detect clinical signs of very slight infiltration in the lung or any anatomical change in the thyroid gland. However, it is not so very important, since the general treatment and management of the patient is the same in both cases—absolute rest in bed in the open air and medication and diet selected to oppose the too active metabolism.

Lavoisier discovered that the absorption of oxygen is increased during exercise or physical work, and that means that exercise increases metabolism. Victims of tuberculosis or exophthalmic goiter sometimes harbor the delusion that exercise will make them stronger and healthier; the truth is that nothing is worse for the average tuberculous patient than walking about or using the muscles.

It is rather curious that individuals with slow metabolism, who especially need regular muscular exercise to increase the metabolism, are least inclined to take exercise, while those with fast metabolism, to whom exercise is often harmful, are generally eager to take active exercise.

Eye Inflammation of Newborn. Eye inflammation that is likely to lead to blindness in newborn babies, and what is the remedy doctors and nurses drop in the baby's eyes after birth to prevent inflammation?

Answer—The cause is gonorrhoeal infection of the eyes, and the preventative is two drops of a solution of silver nitrate, one per cent strength, carefully dropped in each eye. (This is about five grains of silver nitrate dissolved in an ounce of distilled water). Of course a newborn baby may have simple eye inflammation of the same nature, but the gonorrhoeal inflammation is much more serious because of the danger of permanent blindness if it is not promptly cured or prevented.

Crime Not a Symptom.—It would gratify many readers to learn your view of the effect of physical or mental maladies or defects upon the tendency toward criminality and incorrigibility in youth. Do you believe that most of the misdeeds and crimes of the young are attributable to such factors and curable by medical or surgical treatment directed to the underlying malady?

Answer.—No. The physical defects of boys and girls committed for incorrigibility, juvenile crime, etc., have been found about the same as such defects among normal boys and girls. Through amateurish deduction and half-baked theories a great deal of false teaching has been founded on common conditions like adenoids, etc. For instance, so-called "stigmata of degeneration"—physical or cosmetic defects or irregularities, are just as frequently observed among perfectly normal persons as among convicts or saints.

Men's Hint. BREAKFAST. Fruit. Corn Griddle-Cakes. Scrambled Eggs. Coffee. LUNCHEON. Stewed Lamb Kidneys. Potato Chips. Rye Biscuits. Pound Cake. Tea. DINNER. Veal Cutlets. Creamed Cauliflower. New Potatoes. Watercress and English Salad. Maple-Bread Pudding. Coffee.

To Clean Light Silk Dress. Have one-half gallon of gasoline or enough to have the dress loose in it. Fill a dishpan half full of boiling water. Put the gasoline in a kettle or bucket that has a tight lid, put the dress in the gasoline, cover tight and set in the boiling water. Cover all with a blanket to keep heat in and leave two hours or until cool enough to work with the hands. Press and turn the goods in the gasoline just as you would in the water, only don't rub. If not clean and the gasoline is still clean as you let it run from your hand, renew the hot water and let stand while longer necessary. Of course this must be done in a room where there is no fire or lights or the gasoline will explode.

Puddings. Chocolate Pudding.—One cup milk, two eggs, one-fourth cup fine dry breadcrumbs, one and one-half squares chocolate, scant half-cupful sugar, one-eighth teaspoon salt, eight baked apples one egg-white, one teaspoonful sugar. Soak the crumbs in the milk for 20 minutes and then add the chocolate and beat. When the latter is melted, add the sugar and salt, and pour onto the eggs, which should be slightly beaten, and cook for 15 minutes in a double boiler. For the top dressing, sift the apples and beat the egg-white stiff. Add to the batter the apple-pulp and the tablespoonful of sugar, and beat together till fluffy; heap over the pudding and serve very cold with or without cream. If desired, a few drops of vanilla may be added to the chocolate custard.

Banana Pudding.—Three table-spoons cornstarch, two eggs, one quart milk, two-thirds cup sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, six bananas. Scald milk, then add the cornstarch previously dissolved in a little cold milk. Cook until it thickens, then add eggs and sugar beaten together. Stir well and take from fire. Add vanilla. Let cool, then stir in the bananas, sliced thin. Pour into a mold and set in a cold place until ready to serve.

Omelet of Rice and Eggs.—Two eggs make enough for three persons. Cook one teaspoon of rice (measured after cooking) as dry as possible. Beat the yolks of two eggs, pour into a hot skillet (first put in bacon fat or butter), as soon as it is beginning to look cooked, spread the rice over one-half inch thick (have the rice hot). Beat the whites stiff, spread over the rice (salt, of course), set in the oven to brown, then cut into three pieces and serve. Not only good, but very economical.

THE DAILY SHORT STORY

ON PAROLE. By Matilda Frances Pfeiffer. "You won't do it, Bertha?" "I must, Aunt Martha. I promised my father before he died, to do all he had planned out and I shall keep my pledge. This circumstance of the parole conflict has forgotten to mention to me, but I must complete the matter." "But to think of harboring a criminal! Why, he may get up in the night and cut our throats and rob us!" "I am sure you are needlessly alarmed."

Heart of Home Problems by MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a young girl of 18 and I have a step-mother. She and I don't get along. I work out and my mother and father want my wages. Shouldn't I have the right to my own money? They don't allow me to have any pleasure. They watch me everywhere I go. They are always causing trouble. What would you do? Would it be better if I should go away and not tell them where I was going? LEAD.

You are entitled to the money you earn unless you live at home. In case you work during the day, but sleep at home, your parents can ask you for your pay. If you live where you work, give whatever you and they decide is right for the night, or nights, you sleep there. Follow their advice about the places you go and the things you do. They are older and wiser and will often have better judgment than you. If possible keep on friendly terms with your parents. A girl who has a home to go to is always happier than the girl who has had trouble with her people and finds it necessary to be always among strangers.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am 19 years old and when my young man friend comes to see me he always wants to put the lights out after my mother and father have gone to bed. I do not think this is all right, but he says it is. He says I should let him turn out the lights. JESSICA.

You should not let him turn out the lights. I am sure that if your parents knew they would not permit it. Tell him that if he continues to come to see you you must insist upon sitting in a lighted room.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a girl. I have a good education and am desirous of becoming a stenographer "over there." Can you give me information as to how I may become one? RUTH.

Inquire at Red Cross for information. There is very little possibility that you will be accepted, but it wouldn't hurt to try.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am 16 and I met a boy about two weeks ago who insists upon calling me "Sweetheart." I asked him not to but he keeps it up. What would you advise me to do? M. W.

Do not let the boy call or take you anywhere if he continues to disregard your wish in this matter. In case you are only friends and he does not come to see you, always pay no attention to his remarks. If he thinks he is teasing you he will enjoy it all the more.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: Please tell me what will restore gray hair to its natural color. DOTTY.

Sage tea applied as a hair tonic will restore brown hair, but nothing will restore light hair except dye. I would not advise you to dye your hair, because when you stop using the dye your hair would be in a wretched condition—dry and an ugly color.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am going to be nineteen in a month. Am I too young to keep steady company with a fellow? B.

Yes, you are too young to go with only one boy. A girl of your age should have various friends so that when she marries she can make a choice.

The Day in Davenport

Adopt Pension Bill.—Davenport's letter carriers have adopted a resolution favoring the Keating retirement pension bill. The action was taken at a meeting held Wednesday afternoon, according to Otto G. Behrke.

Action Hog.—An auction of a hog at Long Grove, donated by H. B. Berger, brought the sum of \$85. The hog was turned over to the Council of Red Cross chapter headquarters.

Arrest Three.—Three drunks were given suspended jail sentences of ten days each in police court yesterday morning. They told the magistrate they procured the names of Jack Hart, M. J. Egan and William Benninger.

Obituary Record.—G. A. Merrill, division superintendent of the Rock Island, passed away Wednesday at his home in Cedar Rapids after a long illness. Announcement of the demise was received yesterday morning by E. L. Goff, division freight agent.

Horan Funeral.—All that was mortal of "Jimmy" Horan was laid to rest in St. Marguerite's cemetery yesterday morning, with two judges of the district court and several local county officials acting as pallbearers. Services were held at 10:30 o'clock at the family home, 1128 Grand avenue, and at 9 o'clock at Sacred Heart Cathedral. Rev. F. M. Nugent celebrated a requiem high mass and pronounced the burial obsequies.

Back Injured.—Mrs. Fannie Swenson, when I am rightly offered to den the cellar steps at her home yesterday noon, injuring her back. She was taken to St. Luke's hospital in the city ambulance. Her injuries are not expected to prove alarming.

Thrive by Thrift. Buy War Savings Stamps.