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Getting Rid of the Eyesores.
Every citizen with ordinary interest in Rock Island will commend the municipal commission for its disposition and determination to rid the city of tumbled down structures and antiquated buildings of all descriptions, which are not only a disgrace to the city, but a hazard as well.

Rock Island has the go-ahead spirit. The rank and file of the people are progressive, and they want a city that is progressive and up to date, and are willing to pay for it. Public improvements in Rock Island have not been opposed by the man of average means. It has been those who are fully capable of paying their allotment who have raised objections and retarded the march of progress.

Buying and Selling.
It is strange to note how quickly a thing drops in value once the government gets hold of it. When purchasing war supplies, whether lumber, wool, metal or foods, it was asked—and many times paid—the most exorbitant prices. Many of these things were left on the government's hands when the war ended, and though prices in all commodities have soared steadily since the close of the war, nobody seems willing to pay anything like what the government paid for those supplies.

The highest bid that had been made for the lumber was a little less than one-third of what one of the foremost lumbermen of the city confessed was its actual value. There seems little doubt that there was an agreement between the men who attended the auction as to the bids that were to be made. Quite a hullabaloo has been made over the same sort of a combination which was recently discovered in the occupied area in Germany where our government sought to dispose

of some army supplies there. Our army officers put men in the crowd of bidders and got evidence enough to expose the combination. The Germans who were guilty were arrested and held up to contempt. But here in America when Americans do the same thing to the American government they are neither brought to the bar of justice nor the bar of public opinion.

What Our Air Service Did.
The Republican house's select committee of 15 inquiring into how America won the war has now been at work more than a month, and has failed to convince the American public that Germany did not surrender.

One phase of the conduct of the war, aviation, is now being inquired into for the 14th time, according to the statement of a witness appearing before one of the sub-committees, and thus far the inquiry has failed to bring to public attention anything that wasn't already a matter of general information. However, the inquiry has served to remind the public of the following facts, among others.

That if it had not been for the supplies, material and assistance furnished by America, the allies would have had little or no air service during the last several months of the war and Germany would have had complete mastery of the air.

That the development of the Liberty motor solved the airplane engine problem for all the associated countries at war. The Liberty was the only motor to attain quantity production and saved a very serious situation at a very critical period of the war.

That at the signing of the armistice there was a larger number of American air pilots in the military service than in the service of any of the allies.

That although military aviation was a wholly new science in America, at the signing of the armistice the United States had produced nearly twelve thousand airplanes and more than thirty thousand motors. In addition, 5,071 planes, practically all of them fighting or pursuit and bombing planes, and 6,754 engines were purchased from the allies, in return for which raw material was furnished the allies which alone made it possible for them to equip their own armies with airplanes.

That the air service wing of the army was built up from practically nothing at the beginning of the war until, at the signing of the armistice, its personnel numbered more than one hundred thousand officers and men.

That quantity production of both airplanes and engines had reached such development at the armistice that it would have been possible to equip the 80 fighting divisions General Pershing planned to have on the front by July, 1919, with the 358 air squadrons of 20 planes each regarded as needed to maintain absolute supremacy in the air.

That, in the opinion of high officers in the army, aviation as well as commanders of battle divisions, America's achievements in the aviation during the war, when the obstacles that had to be overcome are considered, were nothing short of marvelous.

A notable career in American journalism was marked by the publication yesterday of a "46th birthday number" of the Boston Globe under the management of General Charles H. Taylor. General Taylor is possibly the dean among active heads of great newspapers. In things more important than length of years he has also made records.

Nine Russian brides of soldiers of the American expeditionary force in northern Russia are on their way to this country. At least the war has not discouraged matrimonial immigration from the various countries of Europe.

The railroads show a deficit of only \$22,100,000 for June. This is fine! For six months the deficit is only \$289,280,538. At this rate the amount to be contributed by the taxpayers to the roads by the end of the year will not

CALIFORNIA AND THE LEAGUE
If the people of California were to vote on the League of Nations, the majority would be cast for ratifying it, the opinion of Frank C. Jordan, secretary of state for California and one of the most popular officials that state has ever had.

Mr. Jordan, who is in Washington for a visit of a few days, is a Republican and is now serving his 10th consecutive year as secretary of state, being re-elected the last time by a majority of more than three hundred thousand.

The American people favor agreements to prevent future wars, Mr. Jordan said in a statement to a newspaperman after his arrival in the national capital, and will not approve of any partisan action that will again imperil civilization.

"The people of California are waiting until those for and against the league have fought the question out on the floor of the senate," said Mr. Jordan, who continued: "If a vote were taken in California today, it would be for ratification of the treaty. The American people favor agreements which will prevent another such war. The people of California will have such force that nations will hesitate to attack when this agreement between nations is in existence. The good faith of the nation is pledged to the observance of its conditions, and that faith will not be lightly broken. Nations will hesitate to treat it as another 'scrap of paper'."

"America fought for civilization, and will not approve of any partisan action at this great moment which may imperil it again. America needs a league of nations as well as England and France. There was a moment in the great conflict when the success of German arms meant possible disaster to the world. The world has passed when America can take refuge in an attitude of selfish isolation."

President Wilson's labors in the interest of lasting peace entitle him to the gratitude of every peace-loving and fair-minded man, Mr. Jordan asserts.

"Critics of the president attempt to visualize the supeman," said Mr. Jordan, "whereas Mr. Wilson is merely a virtuous American who has devoted all his powers of heart and brain for the upbuilding of what is intended to be a barrier against the forces of destruction. In that barrier points of weakness may develop, but what he has already done constitutes a restraining force which ought to make every American feel that the welfare of the people of all nations has been safeguarded for the future, and for this much Mr. Wilson deserves the gratitude of every fair-minded man."

Violation of the law of supply and demand is largely responsible for the cost of living problem, Mr. Jordan thinks, and the next food question lies in the fact that the law of supply and demand has not been allowed to follow its natural course," he said. "Demand for food is not variable, but the supply has been manipulated to serve selfish ends. Allow as much freedom for the operation of the supply as for the demand, and prices must eventually reach their proper level."

That Senator Hiram Johnson will receive the vote of the California delegation for the Republican presidential nomination next year, and that Senator James D. Phelan, Democrat, is stronger with the people of California than ever before, were assertions made by Mr. Jordan, discussing the political situation in his state.

"Senator Johnson undoubtedly will have the support of the California delegation to the next Republican national convention," he said. "There will be no opposition. The senatorial contest next year will be an interesting one, and California is normally Republican, the voters are not hidebound and often break away, the Democrats being beneficiaries."

"Senator Phelan will be up for reelection. That is certain and it is true that he is much stronger today than four years ago. He has made a host of friends by his businesslike attention to the requests of his constituents. He is a Californian first and a partisan afterwards. His stand on the Japanese question and his defense of the oil and viticultural interests in his native state will never be forgotten. It probably will be a three-cornered fight, but no matter what the final lineup is, it will be a formidable antagonist and those opposing him will have a battle royal on their hands."

amount to much, if any, over \$500,000,000, or little less than all of the ordinary yearly expenses of the government used to total before the war!

Frank Hedley tells Mayor Hylan that he does not recommend that the "busted" Interborough be turned over to the city "because I am not insane." Since Mr. Hedley's compensation as general manager of Interborough properties is \$50,000 a year, besides nearly as much in royalties on inventions, it is easy to get his point of view.

If a man, says Chairman Volstead solemnly, drinks 100 glasses of 2.75 beer he will have a souze of 14-drinks-of-whisky power. Also, if he drinks 100 glasses of buttermilk he will look and act like a cottage cheese.

People often ask: "What do you do for news when there isn't anything exciting happening?" There is always Mexico, you know.

HEALTH TALKS
BY WILLIAM BRADY M.D.
NOTED PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR

The Tapeworm Myth.
There is a popular notion that a poorly nourished (meaning a gaunt or skinny) individual, who has a prodigious or sickly appetite, probably harbors in his midst a tapeworm. This myth is based upon the fancy that a tapeworm, being much longer than a daschund or a giraffe, requires proportionately more nourishment. Thus many a credulous dupe pines himself with alleged tapeworm medicine to no purpose.

Another favorite myth of Sairey Gamp is that "doctors don't believe in worms." As well say that Peary didn't believe in the North Pole, for he carried no climbers. Doctors know that, among 20 children or adults who actually harbor one or another species of parasite in the intestine, perhaps only one or three will experience any appreciable effects whatever, and the rest remain perfectly serene. Intelligent mothers, not swayed by the claims of every passing quack, know from observation that a child in perfect health may pass one or more ordinary round worms, and that this occurrence calls for neither anxiety nor medicine.

Notwithstanding the tailboard oratory of the exasperating charlatan, whose advent and eclipse in town are equally sudden and equally annoying—though to different classes of people—there are no characteristic or suggestive symptoms produced by the presence in the intestine of any kind of parasite. Therefore no one, not even an honest, skillful physician, can conclude from an individual's appearance, actions or symptoms that the individual has worms. To infer from a child's symptoms that the child has worms is merely foolish; to ply the child with alleged worm medicine on any such inference is nothing short of cruel.

An ignorant parent inflicts many cruelties on his child, but few are so stupid as to believe that the presence in the alimentary canal of a tapeworm or round worms or other parasites may be determined, and that is by finding the parasites or segments of the parasite in the bowel discharges, or by finding eggs of the parasite by means of the microscope. Harbors worms is not a minor matter, and cannot be successfully or safely managed by a layman.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Sairey Gamp, D. D. S.
My daughter, age four, is apparently healthy. She has had three illnesses in her life, and each time, in the course of a general examination, the physician has told me that her tonsils were about the largest he had ever seen in a child. She has never been subject to sore throat, and the tonsils have in no way troubled her. A dentist told me that it is never advisable to remove the tonsils until after the age of puberty, unless absolutely necessary. May I say if the tonsils have a definite function to perform at this period? (J. B. R.)

Answer—Merely large tonsils are physiological in childhood. It is not advisable to remove tonsils unless absolutely necessary in any case, irrespective of age. The tonsils have no relation to puberty.

Altitude and the Heart.
How does the air of high altitudes affect the heart? I was always led to believe that it was the lungs that were affected by altitude. (G. W. A.)

Answer—Altitude or longitude is immaterial. With increasing altitude there is increasing rarity of the air, so that a larger amount of air must be breathed to supply the blood with its usual quota of oxygen. With the deeper breathing there is increased metabolism in general (increased function throughout the body), including the heart action. Persons with defective heart are therefore likely to suffer at altitudes greater than 3,000 feet.

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

Q. Are there any substitutes for tobacco on the market? W. H. L.
A. There are no products on the market that even pretend to take the place of tobacco.

Q. What may be taken as the milestones in the development of popular government in England? D. M.
A. The English historical record begins with the invasion of Caesar, 54 B. C. The first step toward popular government was the Charter of Liberties, granted by Henry I. in 1100. The Magna Charta, acknowledging the rights of vassals, signed by King John, was the next step. The principle of the divine right of kings ended with the reformation period in the time of Henry VIII. Since that time the progress toward democracy has been steady.

Q. With what should I clean the celluloid windows of my automobile? M. G.
A. Clean them with a rag wet in vinegar. Gasoline or soap will crack the celluloid.

Q. Is it true that many American brewers are establishing themselves in South America? H. L.
A. During the war the German brewers were put out of business in much of South America, and American brewers, whose positions at home were becoming precarious, stated them. Finally, when the brewers were closed in the United States, many of them were re-established in South America. So has the American brewer come to be a very important element south of Panama.

Q. Who is at the head of the library of congress? N. T. L.
A. Herbert Putnam is the head of the library of congress. He has held that position since 1898. He is a graduate of Harvard and Columbia and has been admitted to the bar. He began library work in Minneapolis at which point he came to Washington.

Q. What is the mileage of the five principal railroad systems of the United States? L. W. C.
A. The five principal railroad systems from the standpoint of mileage are: Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 9,507; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 9,269; Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe, 8,647; Ohio & Northwestern, 8,167; and the Great Northern, 8,051.

Today's Anniversaries
1820—John Tyndall, one of the most eminent of British scientists of his time, born in County Carlow, Ireland. Died Dec. 4, 1893.
1863—Confederate band under Quantrell made a raid on Lawrence, Kan.
1894—Professor Ely, of the university of Michigan, was put on trial on a charge of teaching socialistic and anarchist doctrines.

1902—White Star liner Cedric, the largest steamship built up to that time, launched at Belfast.
1909—Walter Wellman returned to Spitzbergen with a balloon which burst shortly after his start for the north pole.

1911—President Taft signed the Statehood bill which the Arizona judiciary recall clause eliminated.
1914—French and Germans battled for possession of Charleroi.

1915—British seaplane sank Turkish troopship in sea of Marmora.
1916—Severe battles raged in the Balkans, with British, French and Serbs attacking the Bulgarians at all points.

1917—Canadian troops drove Germans from trenches at Lens by bayonet attacks.
Plans for more vigorous combating incursions of destructive radicalism in the timber industry of the Pacific northwest will be formulated at the annual convention to be opened in Seattle today by the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen of the Puget Sound district.

What is expected to be the largest and most important convention ever held by the Retail Credit Men's Association of America will open today at St. Paul.
State chairmen of the seven southeastern states will meet in Atlanta today to form plans for the campaign soon to be launched in behalf of the Roosevelt memorial fund.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass has accepted an invitation to speak before the convention of the North Carolina Bankers' association at Winston-Salem this evening.
Beginning today and continuing until Saturday the annual convention of the Washington State Pike's association will be entertained at Yakima.

The number of girl scouts in the United States now totals over 80,000.
It is believed to be no rare occurrence for a condor to soar to a height of four miles.

Sketches From Life
BY TEMPLES



Heart Home
Problem
BY MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am about twenty-three years old. I love a girl who is eight years older than I am. She has told me that she doesn't live in the same town that she does. She has told me that she loved me, but she seems to doubt herself. When I am away she writes me that she loves me, but says that she won't see me again. But when I get with her and talk to her a while she always reverts and does what she said she wouldn't.

Recently I went for an auto ride with her. When we got back home she told me she loved me, but didn't believe in letting me kiss her because she was too young and besides she said that something might turn up afterward that would make her sorry she had kissed me. When I told her good-bye that night she kissed me regardless of what she had said and told me to please come to see her again soon.

In two days after I left her I got a letter from her that she was sorry that she had kissed me, but she said that she did not really love me as she should. She said that she had found out that this was the reason for her former feeling of hesitation about kissing me.

Now regardless of what she said I can't help but believe that she does love me. Please give me your advice on this subject.

PUZZLED.
The girl has more judgment than she will give credit for. She realizes that she is too young to kiss you, but her desire to be loved overcomes her idea of what is right.

She would not be in doubt about her love for you if it were deep. Doubtless she enjoys you as a friend, but cannot try to kiss you as more. Because of this she should be consistent and not permit you to kiss her.

If you love the girl and want her to love you, help her to do what is right. Do not try to kiss her, and soon as you stop she will want you to all the more. I think, however, that both of you should refrain unless you care so much for each other that you intend to marry.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a young man nineteen years of age. I have been going with one girl regularly for over two years. I love her a great deal and I think she cares for me.

Last winter I went off to school and started going with a girl there. I really love her from the moment I met her. I was corresponding with this other girl and when I came home, of course I went with her.

I have been writing to the girl I met at school and I believe she thinks I really love her from the moment she writes. I do not want to quit her entirely for I like her very much. My sister says I should not fool her, but I do not look at it that way. I like to go with a lot of girls, but not in a flirting way. Do you think I should drop her entirely? If so, gradually or at once? J. D.

If you are only a friend to the girl and do nothing to indicate a closer relationship, there is no reason why you should give her up. Of course you have no right to make love to her or do anything that would suggest serious intentions.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a girl eighteen years old and have been going with a young man for some time. I love him dearly. I saw him at the show with two girls. Would I be doing right to let him go with the other girls and to go with the other fellows myself? Please give me a little advice. WORRIED.

It is not wise for young people of your age to go with one person only. It will lead to heartache and trouble with other girls and soon as you stop she will want you to all the more.

THE DAILY SHORT STORY

A MISCONCEPTION.
By Saidee E. Balcom.
(Copyright, 1919, by the Western Newspaper Union.)
"There's five in the family," reported little Ned Willis to his curious and interested own. "There's Mr. and Mrs. Waldron. Then there's a young man. Say, Edna, he is just as handsome as can be."
"Any children?" inquired Mrs. Willis.
"New," replied Ned in an aggrieved tone. "There's two young fellows, but ever so much older than me."
"I understand," said Mr. Willis, "that Mr. Waldron is a retired city merchant, and his son is looking after his interests there."
"They seem like very respectable people," remarked Mrs. Willis. "Well dressed and furniture quite the mode. Did you notice, Edna?"
But Edna did not reply. Young, impressive, the reference to the handsome young man had quite absorbed her.
"You must break the ice, Mary," said Mr. Willis to his wife. "Suppose you get the cook to fix up a couple of those prairie chickens I bagged yesterday. I suppose our new neighbor has heard of the wonders of this vicinity for wild game, and a sample of the same should be received very gratefully."
So, an hour later and just about dinner time Mrs. Willis crossed over to the next house with two daintily fruited prairie chickens, steaming hot and ready for the table. Mrs. Waldron was directing her maid in the kitchen when the visitor appeared.
"No, I mustn't come in," said Mrs. Willis. "I know you must be quite upset and I've brought you over some game, all prepared. Won't you notify us if we can be of any assistance to you?"
"Oh, dear! we are imposing upon you, indeed," declared Mrs. Waldron, but she accepted the proffered donation with grateful recognition.
But the next morning Mr. Willis came into the house fairly boiling over. "Well, a nice set of cads yonder!" he blurted out wrathfully. "What do you think? The game you want to all that trouble to prepare they never touched. They gave the whole batch to their dog."
"WHAT!" almost shrieked Mrs. Willis. "Oh, John! you must be mistaken."
"Am I?" fashed out Mr. Willis. "I fancy I know prairie chickens when I see them, and looking over the hedge there was the animal feasting on our two specials from a platter. They're common game, that gang—a corn beef and cabbage crowd, probably don't know what the word game means. Cut them, Mary. They certainly don't belong to our class."
That afternoon Mrs. Willis was startled and disturbed when she heard voices on the side porch. Glancing out she observed a young man from next door ad-

ressing Edna, who was flushed and flustered. He bore a covered dish. "A couple of fish brought from town," he explained. "I only hope you enjoy them as we did those wonderful prairie chickens," and Mrs. Willis noticed that Edna's eyes were centered upon the departing visitor.
"Strange people!" she observed to Edna later. "The fish look as if they had been in a grocer's ice chest for a week."
"Yes, they're not much like the ones Ned caught in the brook this morning," admitted Edna, "but mamma, perhaps our neighbors are not familiar with the town ways yet?"
When Mr. Willis came home he snorted decisively as he looked over the returned donation from his neighbors. "Not fit for the cat!" he pronounced. "Mary, just tolerate these people."
Edna was seated on a cushion on the lower steps of the porch, her father and mother screened by vines on the other end, when, refreshingly bold, young Waldron crossed from the next yard.
"You look lonesome," he said, approaching, "and I am dreadfully so. I saw you were alone—and, excuse me!" added Alan hastily as a chair moved on the porch and he made out Mr. Willis.
"I am glad you are here," he added. "Father just found out, and he is terribly annoyed and embarrassed for a condor to soar to a height of four miles."

grewed Mr. Willis, not at all in a receptive humor.
"About the fish. After that royal treat you sent us he wished to make a little acknowledgment of the same and he bought the fish at the town store, never considering that you people probably never cook a fish two hours out of the water. The storekeeper imposed upon us, just as he did the first day we arrived. Father had heard so much of the native game that nothing would do but a test of it, and he ordered a brace of the chickens. The maid had them all ready when your treat was so kindly brought over by Mrs. Willis. Say! Father glanced at our scrawny layout and then at your tempting gift, and old Ponto had the store stuff for breakfast."
So, all was explained and all forgiven. Mr. Willis invited the visitor to a double set where Edna could join him, and expansively suggested to Alan a mutual hunt the next day. Mrs. Willis was delighted at the flattering announcement bestowed on her cookery, and the daughter of the house, Edna—the ice was indeed broken, and melted speedily by a warm current of dawning love!

THE ROBBER.
The deacon fills my soul with cares when'er he seeks my humble shelter; he pokes me with his hair and makes my joy so helter skelter. He claims to be an honest man and honesty he's always preaching; it is his heart's most cherished plan, the burden of his daily teaching. He wouldn't swipe my stack of worldly wealth or hard earned treasure; he'd scorn to steal my bric-a-brac, my loose change, or my bushel measure; but, oh, his look of awful gloom, his countenance so long and solemn—he comes like some lost spirit of doom, a lonely, ruined, broken column. And when he takes himself away I feel like there is something missing; it takes me more than half a day to chase off gloom from my nerve and hissing ste always brings some doleful news, some hint of danger or disaster; he spins his sad, depressing views that cling like forty kinds of plaster; he robs me of my hope and cheer, he steals my nerve and animation; he leaves me on an island drear amid wild seas of desolation. Oh, deacon, in your daily walk an honest man, a horse thief robber, you steal my sunshine when you talk, and you're the vilest kind of robber. CLEM BRADSHAW.

Household Hints
MENU HINT.
Breakfast.
Sliced Peaches.
Rice Waffles. Syrup.
Luncheon.
Coffee.
Bacon Omelet.
Jellied Tomato Salad.
Chocolate Ice Cream.
Cookies. Tea.
Dinner.
Vegetable Loaf.
Potatoes with Cheese Sauce.
Blackberry Pie.
VARIETY OF RICE DISHES.
There are many ways of serving rice. Instead of serving it plain as a vegetable it may be stewed with tomatoes, cooked in a double boiler with tomato juice, soup stock or milk, or it may be seasoned with curry powder, onions or other seasoning materials. By using skim milk in this way a particularly economical dish is produced.
As a cereal for breakfast, rice may be boiled in milk and sweetened or eaten with vegetable fat. If it is desired, dried fruits such as dates or raisins may be cooked with the rice. Cold boiled rice, mixed with pancake or muffin batters of wheat, buckwheat or corn meal, makes a pleasing addition to such food products, reducing the quantities of other ingredients needed, and furnishes a method for using the left-over cereal.
Cold boiled rice also may be used with or without a little meat, chicken, or steaming vegetable for croquettes. It is used in puddings is universally familiar.
One thing is lacking in the rice usually purchased—the minerals contained in the outer husks which have been taken away in the process of polishing. The so-called "brown rice" has not suffered this loss, but to many people it is an unattractive dish and therefore seldom used. Polished rice can be supplemented by plenty of fruits and vegetables which contain the mineral substances needed for complete bodily health.

The War a Year Ago
General March announced the United States army divisions on French soil.
British attacked on 10-mile front in the Acre region.