

THE ARGUS

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1919.

Italy, the last of the allies, abandons the bread card just as the coal card makes its appearance in the United States.

A \$70,000 estate seems to be mixed up in the Tabor murder mystery. Seventy thousand dollar estates are bad things to have in some families.

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based on a marriage that was more or less casual. Neither cared for citizenship, and in fact both were inclined to boast of their disregard of obligations to the state. Both professed joy at the prospect of being sent to soviet Russia, and yet when they were arrested and arraigned for deportation both hastened to take advantage of the technicalities of the law that they had scouted and that law may even yet secure their release. Plainly the law needs fixing.

Among proposed measures intended to strengthen the hand of the department of justice in dealing with such cases is a bill introduced in congress by Congressman Martin L. Davey of Ohio, which seems to hit the spot. Read it and if you think it ought to be passed let your representatives in Washington know your views:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

SEDITION.

Whoever, with the intent to levy war against the United States, or to cause the change, overthrow, or destruction of the government or of any of the laws or authority thereof, or to cause the overthrow or destruction of all forms of law or organized government, or to oppose, prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or the free performance by the United States government or any one of its officers, agents, or employees of its or his public duty, commits, or attempts or threatens to commit, any act of force against any person or any property, or any act of terrorism, hate, revenge, or injury against the person or property of any officer, agent, or employee of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of sedition, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 20 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Promoting Sedition.—Whoever makes, displays, writes, prints, or circulates, or knowingly aids or abets the making, displaying, writing, printing, or circulating of any sign, word, speech, picture, design, argument, or teaching which advises, advocates, teaches, or justifies any act of sedition as hereinbefore defined, or any act which tends to incite sedition as hereinbefore defined, or organizes or assists, or joins in the organization of, or becomes, or remains a member of, or is affiliated with, any society or organization, whether the same be formally organized or not, which has for its object, in whole or in part, the advising, advocating, teaching, or justifying of any act of sedition as hereinbefore defined, or the inciting of sedition as hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed guilty of promoting sedition, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment of not exceeding 10 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Aliens to Be Deported.—Any alien who shall be convicted under any of the provisions of this act shall, at the expiration of his sentence, be taken into custody under the warrant of the secretary of labor and deported in the manner provided by the immigration laws of the United States then in force, and said alien shall forever thereafter be debarred from again entering the United States or any territory or possession thereof.

Sec. 4. Denaturalization and Subsequent Deportation.—The conviction under any of the provisions of this act of any naturalized citizen shall be deemed sufficient to authorize the cancellation of his or her certificate of naturalization in the manner provided by section 15 of the naturalization act of June 23, 1906. It shall be the duty of the United States attorney in the district where said naturalized citizen is held in custody or resides to institute and conduct such proceedings immediately upon the entry of final judgment of conviction. Upon the cancellation of the certificate of naturalization the alien shall become subject to the provisions of section 20 of this act.

Sec. 5. The department of justice shall furnish the secretary of labor such data as will enable him at the proper time to effect the deportation of those made subject thereto by the provisions of this act.

TREES AS COURT WITNESSES.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Special Correspondence of The Argus.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The ownership of oil wells and oil lands worth many millions of dollars is being fought out in the courts. The boundary line between Texas and Oklahoma, may depend upon the testimony of the elms and cottonwoods which grow near the banks of the river.

The testimony of the trees is thus important because the river is the culprit. The river is suspected of stealing land from one state and giving it to another. And only the trees have been watching the river all the time. Only the forest knows, in this strange case, what the river has done. Men have forgotten. In the sandy Red river flood plain, which is several miles wide between high bluffs, the river and the forest have fought a battle for centuries. The silt of the muddy river has formed islands; on the islands trees have grown; the silt has filled one of the channels that encircle some island, and the forested island has become a part of the mainland, and seemingly a permanent part.

Then the river, swelling with its loads of silt like a serpent with its prey, has rolled over against the mainland, and slowly worn it down or bitten a way through it, uprooting trees and burying them in bottomless quicksands.

This process has been going on for sons, perhaps, and has been repeated innumerable times. Men knew that it was going on, but they attached no importance to it. When the river was made between Spain and the United States in 1819, the Red river was made part of the boundary between what was then Spanish Texas and Oklahoma, and the Red river has been the boundary between the two states ever since. It was generally considered that the south or Texas bank of the Red river was the boundary. But for a long time no one worried as to which bank it was, or where the river back against the Oklahoma bluffs. On this bit of forest land, containing perhaps two thousand acres, there are oil wells which produce wealth by millions, and which have just begun to produce. New wells are being opened every month. Pipes are being sunk even in the bed of the river.

Now certain Oklahoma citizens have suddenly recalled to mind the pranks of that river. They think that quite probably at one time the river ran south of that prehistoric bit of forest land, instead of north of it. They perceive that by shifting its course, the river may have deprived the state of Oklahoma of a very valuable bit of taxable property and an important natural resource.

The old Spanish-American treaty by which the boundary line was fixed, merely named the river as the boundary. It said nothing about where the river was to enter the territory of more stable natural features. It did not fix the boundary by latitude or longitude as modern boundaries are fixed.

Taking all these facts into account, the Oklahoma suit against Texas, claiming the Red river oil lands for Oklahoma on the ground that when the treaty was made, 100 years ago, the river ran south of the oil lands. The United States government also immediately filed suit against Texas, because if these oil lands are really in Oklahoma, they probably are United States public lands, and the oil wells by law belong to the people of the United States as a whole. Some Kiowa Indians who have allotments of land along the river may also be the rightful owners of all or a part of the oil lands, and as they are charges of the government, their interests in the matter also make it necessary for the department of justice to enter the case.

The first thing to be determined is where the Red river ran in 1819. Needless to say no man remembers. Nor is there any written record of the matter. Only the trees know. And the trees, it appears, will tell. For the United States government has sent to the spot several of the best ecologists in the country, and they have made exhaustive reports, which tend to prove by the trees just where the river was in 1819.

An ecologist is a student of tree growth. The growth of a tree is registered in the rings of wood which anyone may see in a stump. By using a certain peculiar sort of boring tool, an ecologist can get a cross section of a tree and count the number of rings therein without cutting the tree down.

In a word, the ecologists can learn the age of every tree on that bit of sandy flood plain. The flood plain has the same old everywhere, and all of it has been equally exposed to the seeds of the forest. If a tree a hundred years old is found, it is certain that the river has not run in that spot for a hundred years. And if, on another strip of the land, all trees are about thirty-five years old, it is practically certain that the river did run through that strip about thirty-five years ago.

By this process of tree study, the ecologists have traced all the wanderings of the river for the past hundred years. They have very clearly marked out about half a dozen of its channels, and have determined with an accuracy which it is hard to question just about the date at which it abandoned each of those channels for a new one.

And this testimony of the ecologists does tend to establish the claim of Oklahoma that in the year 1819, when the old treaty was made, the Red river ran several miles south of its present course at the point where the oil wells are.

HEALTH TALKS BY WILLIAM BRADY MD.

NOTED FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

How To Counterbalance Dignity.

Aman attains the most dignified period of his career shortly before he suffers his first stroke of apoplexy or maybe a "nervous breakdown" from, as he likes to imagine, "overwork." A woman reaches her top notch of dignity the year she discovers she is growing old. We pay a good price for striving to seem that we are not. We deceive ourselves most of all.

Any victim of dignity who is so far gone that he or she can't get down and roll a string of somersaults on the rug or bare floor has my sympathy.

There is an optimum of physical efficiency, an acme of health which amounts to something more than merely being free of disease or infirmity, a super-excellence which resembles intoxication, an intoxication which has no unpleasant reaction, in short, a perfect metabolism or a complete oxygenation, which is to be attained in no other way than by systematic daily exercise. The neglect of this little detail of health plus accounts for many a failure in modern competitive life. Success comes much easier to the man or woman who knows the secret of pep.

Tired, weary, dull, no ambition, nervous, frazzled, overworked, sick of the job, gloomy, discontented, envious of the other fellow, sour on the world—these are common symptoms of under-oxygenation. "I utterly exhaust after my day's work," declares a school teacher, as though that were a good reason why she should not take her half hour in the tank or do her bit in the gym or take three or four miles of oxygen on the hoof after school every day. She fails to realize that by absorbing more oxygen, as she does when she takes active exercise, she is going to burn up and dispose of the accumulated waste matters which are making her feel so weary and ambitious.

The famous T. B. M. puts up a similar argument, and instead of counterbalancing his sedentary brain work with active muscular exercise the poor gee goes to a show or a ball game, hoping that the "recreation" will rest his "overworked nerves." If he would put on a little sweat of his own, say a bit of ground and lofty tumbling for the amusement of his family, or if he would put on his mitt and play a game of three old cat in the alley, the recreation might prove useful enough.

One sees women and girls riding to and from their sedentary work in offices and stores week in and week out, although there is two miles of excellent pavement right

at hand and as good oxygen as there is to be had at any health resort. And these poor women (poor in health) really would give a great deal for more pep, for well they know that it is pep that distinguishes the good looking woman from the one not so good to look at—pep, not clothes nor art. No one is so busy or so poor or so healthy that he doesn't need to unbend for just a little while each day. No one able to be up and about has a real excuse for neglecting his daily exercise. Even if it is but 10 minutes of brisk room gymnastics every evening it is a big asset in the game of life.

Questions and Answers.

The Twin Superstition—Is it true that twin children never have children of their own?

MRS. T. M.

Answer—No. That is merely a superstition handed about by imaginative people. Twins are as prolific as others.

Cocoa, Chocolate, Tea and Coffee—I would like to know whether one can get a habit by drinking cocoa or chocolate. Is cocoa or chocolate the more nourishing? What is the difference between them? Does either contain the drug caffeine?

MRS. S. G.

Answer—Any such habit would be harmless unless the cocoa or chocolate or tea or coffee were taken in excessive quantities or if young children. None of these beverages is advisable as a regular thing for children under 15, in my opinion, because children need no stimulation of the nervous system and are often injured by such stimulation.

Named in the relative order of their stimulating influence, the least stimulating first, they are chocolate, cocoa, tea, coffee. The stimulating element in cocoa and chocolate is an alkaloid called theobromine, which stimulates the kidneys chiefly, the heart moderately, and the brain least of all. In coffee a similar alkaloid called caffeine is present, which stimulates the brain chiefly, the heart moderately, the kidneys least of all. In tea the stimulating principle is called theine, and its effect is practically the same as that of caffeine. Chocolate contains more fat than cocoa, and is therefore more nourishing (according to U. S. Department of Agriculture "Bulletin 28.") Tea and coffee have practically no food value, save the sugar and cream or milk taken with them. The fat (cocoa butter) in chocolate and cocoa is inferior to milk fat as animal fats as a nutrient. It seems to be less easily assimilated.

Q. Is it correct for a gentleman to remain seated, acknowledging an introduction?

G.

A. It is never correct for a gentleman to remain seated when introduced to anyone, unless he is physically unable to stand. A gentleman rises when a lady enters a room from the room. A lady may offer her hand while seated, but it is considered more cordial to rise.

Q. Has the government any surplus?

G.

A. The children's that as a rule babies rather than underfed, baby cries as soon as taken away, and again next feeding time, a crease may be made, toward a stronger-mixing, ping at a point where the is satisfied.

Q. How can I be underfed?

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Heart Home Problems by MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I read that you do not have other boy friends. You are both too young to consider yourselves as keeping company as you seem to imply is wrong. There is only a certain kind of girls who allow kissing and hugging and few fellows pick out like that for a life. Any girl who is very respectful around our place, "Sally" will live and learn.

MAY BELL.