

Palatka Daily News

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not get their paper are requested to call 195. The News wants every person in Palatka to get a paper every day and we will use every effort to see that it is delivered.

WHY NOT STAY YOUNG?

Time was and yet will be again when human beings will not grow old at fifty, decrepit at sixty, and dead or as good as dead at seventy.

If we knew how to live—and sometimes we shall know—we would at seventy just be becoming useful citizens, worth something to ourselves and to the people around us.

Sometime we shall learn how to work and how to play; how to eat; how to sleep.

We shall learn how to conserve and preserve the energy that lets the child keep in motion all day long without fatigue.

We shall learn how to make our hands and minds work without weariness and without wearing out.

Old age will lose its terrors of loneliness. We shall not look forward to an end of hope and discontinuance of ambition.

We shall instead contemplate life as one long continuous opportunity to improve ourselves; to aid and better others; to contribute to as well as share in the common good, and old age, if there shall be such a thing, will be filled with enjoyment of the fruits of long activity, unblemished by regrets and untinged with sadness.

Even now there is an occasional mortal whose life stands out not only because of the attainment of unusual age, but from the fact that in the fullness of years here is the ability still to accomplish and enjoy.

A writer for the September number of Good House-keeping has found two such people, and they are both women.

One at eighty is still holding fast to the ideas of youth, regretting that her friends hamper her activities, the other at ninety-three rejoicing in her years and their fruitfulness, writing what she has learned that other may profit from her experiences; holding the candle of her life that others may see the path along which she has so happily and successfully journeyed.

The real secret of these two women, who are, but should not be, unusual, seems to have been work and enthusiasm.

They both believe that it has been this combination that has made them live long and be happy.

"When one is eternally busy and eternally interested," said the older one, she of ninety-three, "the years just slip along—we don't notice them."

Is that the secret of long years?
Is that the secret of life?

One thing is certain, most of us do not know how to live.

As in the old-fashioned fire-place, half the energy of life's fire goes up the chimney.

The best years of our lives, or what should be our best, are here and unproductive.

How shall we learn to use that fruitless season to account and stretch a little farther into the vast eternity of the life of man?

STAMPED UNITED STATE

Now that the treaty is out of our way, temporarily at least, we are hearing howls from Europe. We heard them while the Senate was killing it. We are very much in the same position that was when he was beating his wife and brooked no interference.

The Senate did kill time and energy in killing the treaty, but that was better, under our present government, than rushing to a hasty conclusion of the urging of Europe. We, as a nation, should never yield to the European urge.

European diplomacy can find little basis of solicitation in its fruitless attempt to force the self-interest on the treaty. In offering to seat American representatives on the various commissions under the treaty and allow them to vote, even though we have not a diplomatic brain of Europe permitted themselves to approach the bungling, unimaginative work for which German foreign office was famous during the war.

It was, patently, an attempt to coax us into actions under powers which we did not have, with the idea that we would then have to ratify in order to secure those powers and justify our previous acts.

This brand of diplomacy combines the ethics of a back-door peddler with the strategy of a high school fraternity election. It is incompatible with the high principles professed by the backers of the treaty and causes Americans to wonder why every foreign power is so anxious to stampede us into a road we are still considering.

This is not the first time France has tried to force the American hand. When the United States announced that it would train its troops before sending them across, the French Mission, by artful speech and publicity, left no stone unturned to create a sentiment favorable to sending over immediately a force of troops. The most picturesque French figure in the world's eye at the time—"Papa," Joffre, the saviour of the Marne—was used to back up an open appeal for troops.

Once in France, every effort was made under the same tactics to force the American commander-in-chief to consent to having the American forces used as replacements for the French army and the British also advocated the same plan to reinforce their own armies.

Before the American had completed their training in trench warfare, it was quite a fashion for French generals to drop in, inspect the Americans and then exclaim to the allied world that the Americans were magnificent troops—and inference—ready and fit to take over a sector of their own.

It might save a considerable amount of European jockeying if the United States would make clear that we will not be stampeded into any course of action, do not relish being told our own business, are not interested in pooling propositions and prefer not to continue acting the role of a grab-bag or an international Santa Claus.

It has been said that miners would never strike if coal mines are nationalized. There could be no disputes between employer and employe, they argue, if the public owns the mines, and is at once employer and employe.

This same argument was forced forth in Great Britain at the time coal miners there asked for nationalization of the industry. David Lloyd George speaking for the British government refused the British miners' plea. He could not be persuaded to believe that nationalization in itself could, or would, end strikes. He pointed to the British railroads.

These roads had all the conditions of nationalization during and after the war. They were in control of the government and the cost came directly out of the pockets of the public. Higher wages than ever were paid railroad workers, and they had better working conditions.

"The strongest argument from the public's standpoint in favor of nationalization of coal mines," said the premier, "was that there would be no strike against the state."

"That argument was answered by the railway strike." Whatever arguments there may be for nationalization of coal mines, or railroads, or any other industry, in the United States or elsewhere, it cannot be that it will end strikes. If the public is the employer, and the worker is dissatisfied, what is there to prevent him from quitting work, singly or collectively? Nothing.

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No, nationalization of mines is not a 'cure' or a 'preventative remedy' for labor strikes. Better by far is the proposed court of industry and final appeal to the people.

INVITING TROUBLE.
If there is one thing that may make it necessary for us to go "over there" again, in case war should occur in Europe, it will most likely be the very thing that Senator Lodge is so very strenuous about. If the world knows that we will go over there in case of necessity, we will not have to go.

If we had, prior to the war, established the prestige that we now have, and if Germany had known our fighting qualities and willingness to fight in a good cause and that she could surely count on our taking a hand in case she started a war, she would not have taken a chance. Had we pledged ourselves to go to the aid of the countries favoring peace, Germany would not have attacked. A pledge by us now that we will stand by in case of war and throw our sword in the scale against the outlaw country will do more to insure our not having to go than anything else that could be done.

The policy of Lodge and his allies is a chicken-hearted one. A bold policy now will save the world from a lot of trouble in the future. The Lodge policy is an invitation to trouble. If a man knows we can shoot and will shoot he will not give us a tackle.

WITH OTHER EDITORS.
WANTED—A CREED.
It is difficult, at times, to know whether to speak kindly or unkindly of socialism. It is, in fact, difficult to talk about socialism at all. The reason is, that there is a little uncertainty as to what socialism is, at least in the average mind. There are many doctrines which were once called socialistic and which are now part of a conservative policy. One might almost say reactionary, or imperialistic.

The term "socialism," as generally understood, embraces almost anything, from the best to the worst. In the socialistic party there is as much divergence of opinion as in the republican or democratic parties—probably a good deal more. It is difficult to determine upon labels for any of our parties, and to classify each group under one of them. For example, there are socialists who say that all men are born equal. This is lunacy. We are not. Some men are born transcendent geniuses. Some are born imbeciles. It is not the fault of the imbeciles, but the two classes are not equal. That is unless the word "equal" means something it has never meant.

One man has the manual dexterity to make a first-class paper hanger. Unless a man can hang a certain number of rolls a day he can not qualify for the union. It isn't as easy as it seems. Some men try for a long time to learn it, and never succeed. They can only qualify at pushing a wheel barrow. It is unfortunate, but we are not all born equal. Many socialists admit this, but declare that we should all be given equal opportunities of learning. This is good sense. And if this is socialism we take off our hat to that part of it.

We have not yet attained to this consummation, but ought to try by legislation. Many a man's best faculties remain undeveloped because he has to earn a living very early age. He has no time to train these faculties, and is therefore at a disadvantage in dealing with the rich man's son.

It is unquestionably an advantage to have a rich man's son. There is no sense in taking that advantage and using it for bolshevism. Give everybody the same advantages. There is simply a matter of taxation, a brilliant intellect which, under present conditions, works at full pressure for the benefit of the state.

The same man who is a socialist, that we are still lacking could be a great creator. If the best in all parties somewhere there is one new creed we might come never be done the point of Utopia. But it will be of the present generation.—Sunford Herald.

Shortage of Help in the Home Is Often Chargeable to the Housewife

By MRS. FRANK D. FULTON, Winnetka, Ill.

The greatest problem in relation to the operation of the home is obtaining someone to assist the housewife in doing the necessary work. Inability to obtain assistance is not because of lack of compensation nor of proper working conditions.

There are plenty of women who would be glad to work in the home if it were not for the social stratum to which they were relegated. Many excellent cooks are working in stores, shops, factories and offices because of the accepted difference in social position between girls who work in such places and girls who work in homes.

Work in the home should be classed as the highest form of employment. The making and maintenance of the home is the principal object of all men and women. The wife is responsible for the conduct of the home, the same as the husband is responsible for the conduct of his business.

The reason for shortage of help in the home is chargeable, in most instances, to the manager of the home. The man occupies a position of authority, as a rule, because of his ability to direct others. The wife is placed in charge of the home for other reasons, with the result that the foreman of the house knows less about its management and the work to be done than the employe who is assisting.

I suggest that in trying to solve the problem of assistance in the home we start by educating ourselves. The solving of the problem of how to operate the home is squarely up to the wife. To solve this problem satisfactorily she must learn to do the work in the home and in addition learn how to intelligently direct others.

to which data is furnished with drawings and fire-box designs, etc. The secret of this successful operation is attributed to the method originally pursued. At the time fuel oil was installed on the East Coast, the mechanical forces of that line experimented, taking an engine and operating it until its consumption was cut down to the lowest possible minimum. This test has always been employed as a basis for comparison and where an engine materially consumes more fuel than it ordinarily should an investigation is made and the test figures are used as an instrument to produce the desired economy.

EAST COAST RAILWAY LED THE SOUTH EAST

HAD MORE TRAINS ON TIME AND MADE BETTER MILEAGE.

Also Operates Its Trains More Economically In Use of Fuel—Record to Be Proud of.

Compilation of figures by the United States Railroad Administration evidences the fact that the Florida East Coast Railroad took off the honors during the months of September and October, 1919, when it led every road in the Southern Region in the operation of its passenger trains on time, a percentage of 98.2 and 99, respectively, having been attained. This indicates that the East Coast maintained schedule nearly every day on all of its passenger trains and speaks very highly for the efficiency of the Transportation Department of this line. The Employees of the Florida East Coast are naturally taking great pride and interest in the operation of the railroad endeavoring to accomplish by united effort that which is expected of them and secure the best possible rating in every feature in which comparisons are made by the Administration each month.

Car Mileage

In the matter of Car Mileage; the East Coast has made attractive showings. The following averages have been made to date: March 42.6, April 45.5, May 52, June 53.1, July 45.2, August 40, September 45.6, and October 45.6, which indicates that freight cars were operated an average distance of that many miles per day. It is indeed interesting to know that the general average throughout the United States is 25 miles per day.

Fuel Economy

Reports submitted by the Administration each month gives the East Coast credit for operating with the greatest economy in fuel. Heading the list from time to time has invited inquiries from all parts of the United States, not to mention France, Cuba, and South America, in answer

SUSPECTED BURGLAR SHOT.

St. Augustine Watchman Was Wounded Before He Fired.

St. Augustine, Nov. 21—While attempting to effect an entrance in the rear of the Cordova block shortly after 10 o'clock Wednesday evening a stranger believed to be Bob Vanardy was shot and probably fatally wounded by C. C. Clifford, night watchman, who had previously been shot by the would-be burglar.

Fortunately, Night Watchman Clifford's wounds is not serious, but Vanardy is a patient at the East Coast hospital, and it is believed he is in a critical condition, suffering from two bullet wounds in the back.

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Classified Ads

FOR SALE—Oakland 40, Truck in good condition. Very cheap. H. C. Gates, Lake Como, Fla. dw. 17.

WANTED—Furnished house, by neat American, financially responsible in or near town. Monthly rental in advance. Address with complete description, C. NEIL, Palatka, Fla. 11-20-21

FOR SALE—Good red sweet Potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel delivered. Phone 50. Thur-Fri-Sat.

Call and inspect our full line of groceries. This place is under new management. We give the best service and closest prices. J. W. Collins, 1001 Lemon street. 11-21-21.

Go to O. H. Malachi for high blacksmithing and horse shoeing. Also rubber tiring. 1013 Lemon street. 11-21-21.

FOR SALE—3 Mules; 4 tons Hay; 800 pound cotton; John Deere Disc Cultivator; John Deere Middle Buster; Potato rakes, Etc. C. F. CRANDALL P. D., No. 1. 11-21-21 weekly.

Makeshift, as it Were. A strange family had recently moved into the neighborhood. Robert had made the acquaintance of the small son and had learned from him that the man was only the boy's stepfather, and, in explanation to me, Robert said: "It ain't James' own daddy, mamma? he's just a second-handed one."—Chicago Tribune.