

Any Party to Prevail Must Be Constructive Rather Than Obstructive

By CHARLES I. STENGLE, Representative From New York.

NEVER has there been a time in any country when self-interest was so intelligent as here and now. The great master minds of finance and commerce understand very clearly that their own eminence and safety depend on the well-justified hopefulness of wage earners and farmers and that they must act broadly and diligently on the teachings of the day and their own observation and sound judgment.

Any party to prevail in this country must be constructive rather than obstructive and progressive along high, orderly and sane lines. We are planted here on a continent, and our thoughts, to be effective, and our purposes, to command respect, must be continent-wide and world-wide.

We must cease acting and talking here for parochial popularity and the whimpered plaudits of local newspapers. We need less comedy and attempted comedy and more sturdy, stalwart, courageous common sense. We need to tear ourselves away from unnatural, immoral, grotesque and repulsive alliances between political dogma and theory long dead and political and economic monstrosities spawned stillborn on our land—between fine idealisms long ago vanished at the touch of hard experience and the fantastic dreams which perhaps may be realized in the far future when mankind has been purified and elevated beyond our present comprehension.

The Cultivation of Memory Is Not the Primary Function of Education

By PRESIDENT J. G. HIBBEN, Princeton University.

Now, of course, it is necessary to cultivate memory. Without it the mind would be helpless. But it is not the primary function, and so it seems to me the system of college education which seeks to make young men slaves to memory is wanting in fundamentally important respects. Yet we have a great deal of that, far too much of it, in American higher education.

It is a reproach of our colleges that as a whole they seem to be teaching what past generations have thought, rather than how the present generation is to go about the business of thinking.

Fortunately, however, we seem today to have arrived at a point where we realize our tendencies are open to question and where we are giving serious consideration to how we may better them. We are beginning to see that our primary function should be to stimulate the reasoning powers of our students, to develop in them the mental powers that will enable them to recognize a problem when they are faced with it and to assimilate it and study it from all sides, and to devise the best way of meeting it.

"The First Law of the American Public Schools Is 'Remember'"

By SCOTT NEARING, in the Modern Quarterly.

The mind may be used primarily as a storehouse or as a machine. Teachers who employ storehouse methods of instruction say, "remember!" Teachers who employ the reasoning method reiterate, "think!"

Incredible as it may appear to the uninitiated, it is quite possible for the ordinary teacher to go through the round of daily activity without taxing the reasoning faculties to any appreciable degree. Indeed, the American school system is so constructed that this is the line of least mental resistance.

The first law of the American public schools is "remember." The mind of the child is regarded as a storehouse, in which are placed the gleanings of the world—of language, of history, of science, of philosophy. The pupil who can store all of the pedagogical harvest in the assigned compartments receives a perfect mark and becomes the pride of the class. Thus the mind of the pupil is made more than a warehouse—it is a cold-storage warehouse, from which commodities are expected to emerge in the same condition as that in which they entered.

"We Can Have Almost Any Kind of Race of Human Beings We Want"

By A. E. WIGGAM, in "Fruit of the Family Tree."

We can have almost any kind of race of human beings we want. We can have a race that is ugly or beautiful, wise or foolish, strong or weak, moral or immoral. We can breed the race forward or backward, up or down. We can breed long noses or short ones, straight noses or crooked noses. We can breed the lopeared and the lopsided, mentally and physically. We can breed a race of bald heads, both inside and out.

A race of men who dream of beautiful women and who know them when they see them, who thus select these beautiful and intelligent women in marriage, are going to find their dreams literally come true in the living forms of their children. Heredity does hand down in the living minds and bodies the ideals that animated the marriage selections of past ages.

If these ideals of beauty, virtue and intelligence are low, the children will be low and ugly. If their esthetic sense has been cultivated toward right ideals of beauty and character, the children will be the legacies in their souls and bodies of those dreams of human excellence.

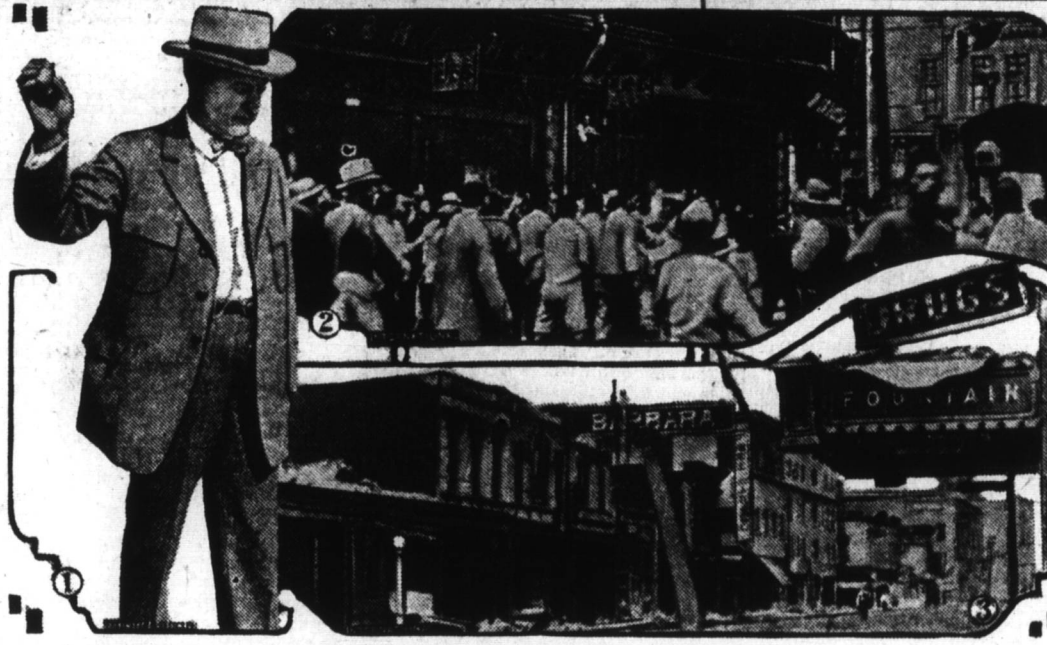
Appropriations by Congress Likely to Increase Rather Than Decrease

By MARTIN B. MADDEN, House Appropriations Committee.

The country is growing in population and in its interests. The business of the nation, both foreign and domestic, is expanding, and with a prosperous future it is not unreasonable to expect that the expenditures of the government will go normally forward.

As industry and the individuals in the country prosper, the revenue of the government should increase and keep pace with the normal increase in expenditures, once we have eliminated by tax reduction the surplus which it is now believed will eventuate under present tax laws.

In my judgment the appropriations have practically reached the post-war low-water mark and from this year on we are likely to have increases in them rather than further decreases. The present congress has placed upon the statute books several new laws which will require increased outlays to carry them into execution.



1—Frank W. Mondell, director of War Finance corporation, winning top-spinning contest at bankers' convention in Hot Springs, Va. 2—First photograph of crowds in Shanghai demonstrating against foreigners. Picture transmitted by A. T. & T. company wires showing State street in Santa Barbara, Cal., after the earthquake.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Earthquake on Pacific Coast Wrecks Business Section of Santa Barbara.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NOT since the great San Francisco earthquake and fire has there been a disaster on the Pacific coast comparable to that which overwhelmed the pretty city of Santa Barbara on Monday. Two severe shocks early in the morning sufficed to lay in ruins most of the business section, and these were followed by a number of other tremors that added to the destruction. Owing to the hour at which the worst shocks occurred, coupled with the fact that the residence sections practically escaped damage, the loss of life was surprisingly small. Eleven persons died, most of them under the falling walls of hotels, and scores were injured. The water and gas mains were broken and the Sheffield reservoir, the main source of the city's water supply, collapsed, but the walls of the Gibraltar dam up in the hills held and a water famine was prevented by connections made with an old series of mains. The property loss was estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Some of the buildings wrecked, known to many thousands of Americans who have visited the California coast, were the Arlington and Californian hotels, the public library, county courthouse and jail, hall of records, American Legion, Knights of Columbus and Elks buildings, Central bank, County National bank, Morning Press building and the Santa Barbara mission. An expert survey shows that nearly all the structures destroyed were built on filled-in land.

While the earth was yet trembling the people of Santa Barbara began to lay plans for the city's reconstruction and within three days gangs of builders were following close on the heels of the wrecking crews. Bankers arranged for a revolving fund of \$2,500,000 immediately and began negotiations to borrow \$20,000,000 from financial institutions throughout the United States. This coast quake was preceded by several tremors in the mountain regions of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington. Great landslides occurred, forming new lakes and in a number of instances interrupting railroad communication. Several through trains laden with tourists were stalled, but there was no loss of life. Further avalanches are looked for, especially in the Teton National forest, where one side of Chief mountain is reported to be cracking.

Dr. Paul Goode of the department of geography in the University of Chicago holds that these earthquakes are explained by a subsidence of the bed of the Pacific ocean and the setting of the cordillera forming the axis of the continent. Other scientists who are experts in seismology have other explanations. But all agree that more quakes along the Pacific coast may be expected. This, however, does not dismay the Californians any more than such predictions ever dismay the people who live in earthquake regions.

FRANCE for the first time has formally acknowledged her debt to the United States and the cabinet has voted to send a mission to Washington as soon as possible to arrange for funding the debt. This is in accordance with the advice of Foreign Minister Briand and Finance Minister Caillaux. Nothing definite is known as to what the French will propose, but it is assumed they will ask a moratorium and credits in America. It is expected the French mission will accompany the Belgian delegation headed by former Premier Theunis.

There may be some delay in the French cabinet's program due to the Socialist opposition to Caillaux's plan for financial renovation, especially his taxation plan for providing a sinking fund for debt payments. Negotiations for funding Italy's debt are held up for a month or so while Mario Alberti, technical expert, goes to Rome for additional data on his country's capacity

to pay, and to discuss the debt situation fully with Premier Mussolini.

WEDNESDAY night, on the first anniversary of the inauguration of through transcontinental air mail service, the overnight air mail service between New York and Chicago was started. From each end of the route a squadron of planes hopped off at the same time, Vice President Dawes giving the word to go by radio. Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson was at the Chicago end, and Postmaster General New swung the first sack of mail onto a plane at Hadley field, New Brunswick, N. J., the eastern end. The rate for the service is 10 cents an ounce, and the normal time between the two cities is eight hours and fifteen minutes. The route is lighted for the pilots by 150 immense electric beacons, and thirty-two landing fields have been provided for emergency, designated by intermittent flashes of searchlights. Other flashes tell the pilots the weather conditions. Each pilot carries flare lights of a new type which, attached to parachutes, make forced landings comparatively safe.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE was called hurriedly from the summer White House at Swampscott to Plymouth, Vt., because of the serious condition of his father. But the aged colonel submitted to a surgical operation and the progress of his recovery was so rapid that the physicians told the President he could return to White Court. So in a few days he and Mrs. Coolidge started back by motor, losing their way several times but ultimately arriving safely.

MRS. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS has been elected by the voters of the Fifth congressional district of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy in the house caused by the death of her husband, John Jacob Rogers. She is a Republican and defeated her Democratic opponent, former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, by more than two and a half to one. Mrs. Rogers will be the first New England woman to sit in congress.

CHANG TSO-LIN, the Manchurian war lord, has forced the Chinese government to deal first with the strike incidents at Shanghai and thus at least defer a break with the powers. A joint commission is now considering that phase of the troubles. This doesn't suit Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, who has issued a proclamation calling for a war to abolish the extraterritorial rights and other alleged injustices. Meanwhile the British have landed a considerable force on Shameen Island, the foreign quarter of Canton, in the face of a demand from the government that the island be evacuated with an apology, that the British and French withdraw their warships from Kwangtung waters and make compensation for losses of Chinese lives and property.

If there were needed any further proof of the part the Russian soviet are taking in the Chinese disturbances, it was provided by the arrest at Shanghai of Zinovis Dosser and his wife. Many incriminating documents were found on them, one specifically certifying that Dosser was sent by the "agitator department" of the Communist party to Hongkong and Canton to organize strike committees.

John MacMurray, the new American minister to China, has arrived in Peking. At Tokyo he said only a most serious emergency should induce America to make armed intervention and that this does not exist at present.

ABD-EL-KRIM made a supreme effort to break the French lines between Cheyab and the Algerian frontier, hoping thus to open his way to Fez. But the French met him with every arm and repulsed the tribesmen with severe losses all along a 60-mile front. In this they were aided by many loyal Moroccan. Abd-el-Krim led his troops in person.

AMERICA'S great Pacific fleet, comprising 50 vessels, sailed from Honolulu on Wednesday for Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. When nearing Australia the fleet will be split into two detachments, and later the ships will scatter a good deal so as to visit all ports in that part of the world.

All are expected to be back at Honolulu on September 10.

The day the fleet sailed 110 representatives of eight countries bordering on the Pacific met in Honolulu in a Pan-Pacific conference which they hope will be epochal in the making of peace. Governor Farrington welcomed the delegates and the residents are doing themselves proud in the way of entertainments. Among those attending the conference are many eminent scientists, educators, economists, statesmen and business men.

JOHN L. LEWIS, head of the coal miners, addressing a tri-state meeting at Scranton, Pa., promised to make a fight to the finish in the approaching negotiations with the anthracite operators to renew the contract expiring August 31, and then warned the bituminous operators that a nation-wide strike in the soft-coal fields might be ordered unless steps were taken to enforce the Jackson-van agreement. He charged there was an "infamous conspiracy" between certain soft-coal operators and certain railroads to scuttle the three-year agreement, and scored J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Charles M. Schwab and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for not using their influence as large stockholders in bituminous companies to prevent violation of the agreement.

WHEN the general reorganization of the government's prohibition enforcement system goes into full effect on August 1, it is believed Commissioner Roy A. Haynes will resign and run for governor of Ohio as a Republican. It is known that he has sought several times to quit his present post but was persuaded to stay on. Last fall he wanted to go after the governorship as a Prohibition candidate, but President Coolidge changed his mind.

ROY P. WILCOX of Eau Claire, Wis., president of the Wisconsin Bar association, is the first to announce his candidacy for the senate seat made vacant by the death of Mr. LaFollette. His announcement says: "I shall not be a candidate of any group or faction, but shall welcome the support of all those who have in the past supported the things I have stood for, and of all who may wish to support them now. A new deal in Wisconsin politics is demanded, which shall be in hearty accord with President Coolidge in his program for reduced taxation and efficient constitutional government. We are fortunate to have such a leader."

Francis E. McGovern of Milwaukee, former governor, also announced that he was a candidate for the senate seat. Others who have been mentioned for the place but who have not declared their intentions include Mrs. LaFollette, Secretary of State Fred Zimmerman and Zena Gale, the well-known author.

ALL but two of the ice-box manufacturers who, together with a lot of other furniture makers, were indicted in Chicago for violation of the anti-trust law by stabilizing and artificially raising prices, pleaded guilty and were fined a total of \$68,000 by Federal Judge Cliffe. The next bunch to be arraigned comprises the makers of dining room, bedroom and living room furniture.

DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, the new American ambassador to Germany, presented his credentials to President von Hindenburg and made a neat little speech. "It is the desire of my government," Doctor Schurman said, "to cultivate to the fullest extent mutual friendship between our two countries. Animated by cordial sentiments originating in my youthful studies in Germany, I will find special satisfaction in carrying out the instructions of my government."

ONE hundred American physicians are attending the first international congress of radiology, which opened in London, but industries like coal and structural steel are also deeply interested, for the radiologists are developing methods of analysis and tests of strength by the X-ray. Something of this was told in the opening paper, which was read by Dr. Norman Kemp, an American scientist.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN Editor of "HEALTH"

UNNECESSARY NOISES

COMING down the boulevard this morning, I was stopped at the street crossing by a parade. The police, of course, halted the traffic on both sides of the crossing. In a few minutes, a long line of autos, trucks and busses were standing on each of the cross streets.

The procession was a short one and did not require more than eight or ten minutes to pass. But even this short delay was too much of a strain on the nerves of the automobile drivers. Some of them began honking their horns and, at once, like a lot of frogs in a pond, every driver turned loose his siren. The result was that for five minutes, every one within hearing had his nerves tortured with an infernal, ear-splitting and entirely unnecessary racket.

One can understand, even though he may not entirely sympathize with or enjoy, the noise made by a small boy who urges a stick along a picket fence or lets off cannon crackers under one's window. This is simply the irresistible impulse of the average boy to make a noise. But why did two or three hundred grown and supposedly sensible men keep up this awful and unnecessary din for full five minutes? Did they think it would shorten the procession or make it go faster? Not one of the cars could move until the way was clear, and the police were certainly not going to allow them to proceed until the parade had passed. What possible good did it do any of them to keep their horns going?

There were probably two reasons: the first was the nervous inability to sit still and keep quiet for a few minutes, and the other was the nervous impulse of each driver to do something to show his displeasure. Certainly none of these men, if he stopped to think, would have believed for a moment that making a noise did any good.

On the contrary, it did harm both to the men who made it and to the helpless bystanders. Sound is heard in the brain. Loud, long-continued and unnecessary noises are just as tiring to the body as are too-bright or too-glaring lights, or long-continued mental or physical exertion.

Unnecessary noises are not only a waste of energy, but they are also a needless strain on the nerves. We have enough noise in present-day life that cannot be avoided. In the city, the rattle and crash of street cars, elevated trains and trucks, in the country, the noises of animal life. You can't muffle every cow or dog, or put maxim silencers on all the roosters. Every locality has its own necessary noise and, with few exceptions, they are enough. Don't add to the wear-and-tear on your own and others' nerves and brains by making any that are unnecessary.

VACATION PRECAUTIONS

AS SOON as warm weather comes all sensible people begin to plan for some kind of a vacation. The vacation habit is growing every year, and rightly. No matter what one's work may be or how interesting, or how hard it may be to get away from it, the mind and the body need and should have a few days or a few weeks of change.

Probably the automobile is doing more to develop the vacation habit among American people than any other one thing. A vacation always means a change of location. This requires some kind of transportation. The family flivver makes it possible for a few days, without having to buy railroad tickets or to engage rooms at a hotel. In the car or on the running board can be packed tents, beds, provisions, cooking utensils, guns, fishing tackle and all the other things needed for a few days of outdoor life.

Most people going on such a trip need no advice as to clothing, bedding or food. Their own desire for comfort will lead them to look after these things. But few think seriously about protecting their health.

Living outdoors, there is not as much liability to colds or other respiratory diseases as at home. The percentage of accidents is probably not as great as in driving at home. The principal dangers on a summer camping trip are from bad water and waste.

Water is, of course, a daily, almost hourly necessity. You are used to getting your water from your own well or hydrant. But you can't take them along with you. You must use such water as you can get.

On short trips you can take a sufficient amount of pure water with you. Otherwise, unless you know where it comes from and know that it is pure, the only safe rule is to boil the water. It is not safe to use unboiled water from any spring, well, brook or creek along the way. It may look clear and clean, it may be cold and refreshing and taste fine, but it may also be full of typhoid germs. The more thickly settled the country the greater the danger.

Much of our typhoid today is summer or vacation typhoid. What shall it profit a man to take two weeks away from his business to get rested and then take six weeks from his business to get over an attack of typhoid?

For any water that you are not sure of there is only one safe rule—boil it!

Guard at New York State Penitentiary Suffered Ten Years From Catarrh

Now Well He Used PE-RU-NA

Mr. Charles S. Many, 12 Water St., Ossining, N. Y., writes:—"I had catarrh for ten years, tried a lot of medicines, spent a lot of money, but it did me no good. Instead of getting better, I grew worse. My eyes were bloodshot, my nose smelled bad, and I would get so dizzy I would be forced to catch hold of something to keep from falling. I used about ten bottles of Pe-ru-na and am cured of catarrh, the dizzy feeling has left me and I am not bothered any more. I keep Pe-ru-na in the house and when I feel a cold coming on I take a little. It does me good." Ask for the original and genuine Pe-ru-na the recognized treatment for catarrh and catarrhal conditions for more than fifty years. Your dealer has Pe-ru-na in both tablet and liquid forms.

Have Resinol ready for burns or cuts. It quickly stops the painful throbbing and hastens healing Resinol

Green's August Flower for Constipation, Indigestion and Torpid Liver Successful for 60 years. 50c and 90c bottles. ALL DRUGGISTS

Lighter Boots for Miners Miners of Europe have abandoned heavy boots for lighter-weight styles, and makers of the heavy footwear recently faced the noise of making light boots or quitting business.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP IS CHILD'S BEST LAXATIVE



HURRY MOTHER! Even a fretful, peevish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on the bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Homes and Irish Laborers Holding that laborers have as full right to own homes as farmers, Stranorlar rural district council of Ireland recently called on the government to formulate a plan to enable workers to buy the houses in which they live.

A Better Heel to Walk On "U.S." SPRING-STEP Rubber Heels Made of Sprayed Rubber—the purest, toughest and most uniform rubber known And for the best shoe you ever had—USKIDE—the wonder sole for wear United States Rubber Company W. N. U., CHARLOTTE, NO. 28-1928