

SUB-PRIVILEGED CHILDREN.

State Board of Health Bulletin. It is axiomatic that the greatest possible asset of any nation, any state or any community is its citizenship. No community standard can possibly surpass its average individual standards. All other assets can only be utilized by the individual, and the degree to which they are utilized is in direct proportion to the capabilities of the citizenship.

which all progress is built, this education should be universal and thorough. Every child must be taken into consideration, and in so far as possible the handicaps of the sub-privileged child must be removed. Those children whose moral environment is bad should be given an insight into, and an inspiration to attain the higher and better things of life. Those children who have physical defects, which handicap endeavor should, in so far as possible, have those physical defects corrected. Those children whose life blood does not run red because of insufficient or improper food should have that deficiency supplied.

The sub-privileged child must not be forgotten nor allowed to drag along behind. Parents have no greater duty to their offspring than the State has for its children—indeed, selfishly speaking, they have not nearly so much. The life of the parent is self-limited and the achievement of the child can influence but little the parent, while the future life of the State depends entirely on its children. The parent, because of parental love, gives his life for his child, asking nothing in return, while the State must depend for its very existence upon the children it nurtures today. That is why the State must step in and do for its children what the individual parent may be unable, or, because of ignorance, un-

will to do. The parent's extremity is the State's opportunity. If the State provides schools and compels attendance thereat, then by all right and justice she must remove the handicap of the sub-privileged child. To compel a child to go to school whose physical condition is such that it cannot keep abreast of its fellows is not only brutally cruel to that child and is wasting State's money, but may actually so embitter that child against society that a criminal is developed instead of a helpful citizen.

In so far as parents have knowledge they should be responsible for the correction of these defects or under-privileged children, but where they don't know, or where they won't or can't, then the State must.

Where the parents do all they know or all they think should be done, then the State, because of its superior obligations and enlightenment, should follow up and inspect and check up. By this and by this alone will the sub-privileged child be given an equal show or an honestly square deal. By this and by this alone will the State guarantee to itself future progress, and indeed, its very existence.—Southern Medicine and Surgery.

Each day on the average nearly 15,000,000 bananas are consumed in the United States.

Hunt's Washington Letter

BY HARRY B. HUNT, NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON—It's the customary thing to toss bouquets at Washington. Perhaps it's a sort of national pride, a sense of obligation to stick up for our national capital that leads writers here to stress the undoubted beauty that does exist in many of the public buildings, the parks and in certain of the more select residential districts.

And, as it is these beauty spots that are always emphasized on the attention of visitors viewing the town, they also catch something of the booster spirit and go away discouraging on "beautiful Washington."

But no city, not even Washington, deserves all bouquets. Brickbats also are in order. And, considering the fact that it is the national capital and SHOULD be the ideal municipality of the nation, Washington is deserving of as many brickbats as the average busy and begrimed industrial city of our hundreds of much-maligned "Main Street" towns.

WASHINGTON is, mentally and physically, a city of false fronts. There is more pretense here per city block than in any burg between Broadway and Hollywood.

Possibly this is a reflection of the political faculty which always threatens a large part of the population with change. Under civil service, of course, government jobs are not so dependent on the whims of changing administrations as in years gone by.

But it is not the civil service employe who helps hold up the city's false front; it is the temporary political jobholder, the big duck out of a little puddle who comes to Washington expecting to be a big duck in a big puddle.

In nine times out of 10, or 99 out of 100, he finds the city wholly unimpressed by his advent. But he feels important and is determined to make others recognize his importance.

So he puffs out his chest, keels over and grows with the "big ordinates" who perform the actual duties of his office, rents a home

which costs him most if not all of his government pay check each month, and joins the "false front suiters."

These mental false fronts are matched by the physical false fronts of a large part of the city.

What appear to be the eye of the casual passerby as handsome residences of cut stone will be revealed, on closer examination, to be ordinary brick structures, with cluttered back yards and cramped arseways, with simply a veneer facing of stone in front.

Great apartment buildings, suggesting commodious and comfortable living quarters, with spacious and impressive entrance foyers, are revealed as high-priced tenements, with small rooms arranged in small suites and the only sizeable thing about the individual quarters being the amount of rent demanded monthly in advance.

Usually these rent at around \$30 per month per room, with the large majority of suites consisting of but two or three rooms.

SUCH quarters, of course, are not conducive to that "American home life" which, of all places, should be found in the nation's capital. But they have "the front."

Newcomers to Washington quickly find that a "house" in capital city does not mean a "home." It means simply a place with a front.

Rows of brick cells, built solidly from street to street, are cut into sections 18, 20, 24 feet in width and called "houses."

If you insist a house means a building standing by itself, with a lot of yard on each side, you are informed that what you want is not a house but a "detached house."

And for the desired detachment you must pay cash at a prescribed rate per square foot of the ground so "wasted."

Lubitsch Looks 'Em Over



Of making many books there is no end, Saith the Preacher. Yea, verily, is the answer, judging from this photograph of Ern Lubitsch, the genius of the screen. The great producer-director rummaged through thousands of volumes before he decided on "Three Women" for his next production for Warner Bros. Lubitsch is to the movies what Edison is to electricity—a wizard of excellence.

NOTICE

TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS—THIS MEANS YOU! Does your Car steer hard, and is it grinding off the tread of your tires? If so, you can run down to J. C. Blume's Garage and have them properly adjusted, and your car will steer like a new one. We don't guess at this. We act. Give us a trial.

We have Flint, Durant and Star Cars in stock. One of these with Balloon Tires and Four Wheel Brakes would make you a fine little car. Get a demonstration and you will be satisfied.

J. C. BLUME'S GARAGE

Advertisement for Coca-Cola. Features the text "4 o'clock in the Afternoon", "Pause! Refresh Yourself!", and "Drink Bottled Coca-Cola Delicious and Refreshing". Includes an illustration of a hand holding a bottle and a 5-cent price tag.

EARS THAT HEAR NOT—AND WHY

State Board of Health Bulletin.

Deafness is an affliction distressingly common. Sometimes it exists to such a slight degree as to be only occasionally embarrassing. Again, there may be a total disability. Most people carry with them, more or less consciously present, a fear of losing or having impaired this important sense.

Here are five simple rules, the observance of which will do much to prevent deafness.

First, don't try to remove earwax with anything but a soft cloth. The use for this purpose of pins, toothpicks, matches, or any other hard or sharp instrument is dangerous.

Second, teach children not to put anything into their ears. Buttons, peas, beans, and other small objects have sometimes caused deafness.

Third, if an insect becomes lodged in the ears, try flooding it out with warm sterile water. If this fails, seek medical advice. Do not try to pick it out.

Fourth, if tonsils become enlarged or if signs of adenoids become apparent, such as mouth breathing, have an examination by a competent physician, and if it is advised have such diseased tissue removed promptly. The neglect of diseased tonsils and adenoids in children is probably the greatest contributing factor of deafness development in adult life.

Fifth, if earache develops, or any degree of deafness appears, consult a physician at once. To avoid complications, ear infections should be treated properly in the early stages. Expert treatment when deafness first develops offers the only hope of cure.

The above five simple rules were the conclusion of a radio lecture recently given by Dr. Matthias Niessl, Dr. State Commissioner of Health of New York. After expressing the hope that those who were listening had and would continue to have good hearing, he said:

"When one speaks of the ears it is but natural to think of that part of the ear which we see, and the sole function of which, aside from acting as a dust-catcher, is to collect sound waves and deflect them into the interior parts of the ear. A knowledge of the construction of the unseen parts of our hearing apparatus will help us to understand what happens when the ear becomes diseased, and what some of the causes of deafness are."

"At the bottom of the central canal leading from the outer ear is a tightly drawn membrane which, from its appearance and the work which it does, is called the ear drum. Back of this drum is the middle ear, in which are a number of small bones, so arranged that when one moves all move. The tip of one of these bones rests on the inner side of the ear drum. If you will examine the diagram of your phonograph—that part just above where the needle rests on the record—you will find a very similar construction. In fact, both the inventor of the phonograph and the inventor of the telephone have apparently patterned their instruments as nearly as possible so as to transmit sound in the same general manner as the human ear."

"Anything which prevents the free movement of the small bones of the ear, or any perforation, thickening or destruction of the ear drum, or any swelling of the outer canal of the ear, will cause a loss of hearing, greater or less, according to the amount of interference with the passage of the sound waves."

"The outer canal of the ear contains a sticky wax. This serves the purpose of catching dust, dirt and small insects which may enter the ear."

"Pins, toothpicks, matches or other sharp articles should never be introduced into the ear for the purpose of removing accumulations of wax, as they

may puncture or otherwise injure the ear drum. By the action of the jaws, the wax gradually works its way forward and drops into the outer shell of the ear. If it appears desirable to cleanse the canal, the best way is to insert a soft wet cloth, twisted to a point.

"Earache is regarded by some parents as one of the common disorders of childhood, and Nature is often allowed to take her course, with possibly the application of heat or warmed sweet oil dropped into the ear in an effort to lessen the pain. It is far wiser to call a physician as soon as any earache develops. Pain in the ear, with or without fever, means an infection, and infection of these delicate structures is serious. If a physician is called and he finds the ear drum bulging, he will make a tiny hole and allow the fluid causing the pressure to escape. If this is not done, oftentimes the ear drum will rupture of itself, which results in a tearing of this delicate membrane and later in some cases in permanent deafness. If the ear is not lanced and the drum does not rupture of itself, the infected fluid may be forced into the thin, bony structure back of the ear, resulting in the dreaded condition known as mastoiditis. In such cases a very delicate and dangerous operation is usually necessary to prevent the infection from reaching the brain."

"We have said enough to indicate that it is not safe to let ear infections take their course, or attempt to treat them with simple home remedies if medical help is available. A word should now be said as to how such infections may be prevented."

"From the middle ear there extends down into the throat, back of the palate, a small tube, known as the eustachian tube. Its purpose is to allow air to enter the middle ear, so that the air pressure on the two sides of the drum will be the same."

"So long as the tonsils and the lining of the throat around the eustachian tubes are in a healthy condition, the middle ear is not likely to become infected. But if the tonsils become diseased and if adenoids grow in the arched space back of the nose and mouth, and particularly if they grow around the opening of the eustachian tube, then infection is liable to pass up the tube, especially when the individual has a cold involving the nose or throat. Middle ear infection may thus follow an attack of measles, scarlet fever, or other disease."

"Kills Father"



Ward's Orange-CRUSH

Nobody's Fool!

Buddy isn't really afraid. For no one—least of all of Funny-Face—could be so cruel as to deprive him of his bottle of Orange-Crush!

Here are six reasons why Orange-Crush is so utterly delicious: (1) The natural fruit oil of oranges—which gives that delicate and distinctive flavor; (2) The natural acid of citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, and limes)—which gives the tang; (3) Orange juice; (4) Carbonated water—which gives "zip," sparkle, purity; (5) U. S. Certified food color—which makes it as appealing to the eye as to the taste; (6) Pure cane sugar.

That's all. My, what a drink!



Always insist on the Krinkly Bottle. It protects you against counterfeits.



Orange-Crush Bottling Co. SPENCER, N. C.

Advertisement for a dining set. Features the text "FREE CHINA", "If You Buy A Range During August Only", and "A Remarkable Offer". Includes an illustration of a man in a suit holding a plate and a gas range.

Advertisement for Chiclets candy coated gum. Features the text "Early and late They're certainly great!", "Chiclets", and "delicious candy coated gum 10 for 5¢". Includes an illustration of a Chiclets box.