

The Evening Times-Star
The Evening Times-Star, printed at 25-27 Canterbury street, every Sunday excepted, by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKenna, President.
Subscription Price—By mail per year, in Canada, \$5.00; United States, \$6.00; by carrier per year, \$4.00.
The Evening Times-Star has the largest circulation of any evening paper in the Maritime Provinces.
Advertising Representatives—New York, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 25 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ingraham-Powers, Inc., 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago.
The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 4, 1927.

NATIONALIZATION

THE City Council is to meet each morning to discuss the details of a bill providing for nationalization of the port of Saint John. There was talk of a conference of representatives of the City Council, Board of Trade, the railways, and the Trades and Labor Council; but it has not been held. Obviously such a conference is very desirable. It should include men thoroughly familiar with the harbor and its equipment and requirements. Of course if the harbor is to be nationalized the first step is to arrive at an agreement regarding the terms, and the matter of harbor improvement would thereafter be taken up and a comprehensive plan of harbor development considered. In whatever relates to the harbor all the citizens are interested, and it is most desirable that the City Council receive hearty co-operation in dealing with the subject. However well qualified the Mayor and Commissioners may be to deal with it, they will undoubtedly feel they ought to have the benefit of consultations with representatives of the business interests of the port. What is now to be done will affect the whole future of the port of Saint John. The wisest heads may well be brought together in sympathetic co-operation.

THE UNITED MARITIMES

WE have another evidence that political partisanship is not to stand in the way of united effort to secure justice for the Maritime provinces. There was a Conservative convention at Antigonish yesterday to nominate a candidate in the Conservative interests for the federal by-election to be held on January 16. Mr. Neil R. McArthur, K. C., who lives in Glace Bay, but who is a native of the constituency, received the nomination. In a public meeting following the convention he said that if Premier King brought down legislation implementing the recommendations contained in the Duncan report he would support the Liberal leader. This puts the quietus on a rumor that Nova Scotia Conservatives might not be disposed to give the Government support, whatever legislation it might bring down. So far as the Duncan report and its recommendations are concerned, there is only one party in the Maritime Provinces. The people remember the pledge of the Prime Minister, made in these provinces, that he would bring down legislation based on the recommendations of the Duncan report. They accept that assurance and await the issue with confidence.

WHY NOT THE AIR-PORT?

THE origin of property, whether personal, civil or national, are not always easy to trace. The progress of property is less difficult to follow; purpose, tenacity and a modicum of good fortune are, as a rule, the ingredients. But always there must be a beginning, and this is not usually a matter of blind chance. By no means invariably, but nonetheless of frequency sufficient to warrant the stating of a general rule, is vision the foundation stone of prosperity. The man with imagination foresees events, and prepares for them in advance; he breaks the ground and digs in anticipation; he is that much ahead of his friends, and thereafter it is a matter of keeping his "right so" shining a little in front of the next.

Saint John has an opportunity at the moment to make a bid for something that might well place our city among the leading air-ports of the world. The Imperial Conference has shown that ocean air-lines are to be an important factor of Imperial communications. Moving masses of men, the building of a general rule, is vision the foundation stone of prosperity. The man with imagination foresees events, and prepares for them in advance; he breaks the ground and digs in anticipation; he is that much ahead of his friends, and thereafter it is a matter of keeping his "right so" shining a little in front of the next.

There are numerous reasons why it should be placed at Saint John. Saint John is in the position of distance, as the airship flies from Great Britain, Saint John need concede no more than a few miles to any other place with pretensions to suitability. Its land communications are comprehensive and avoid the strategic danger—the possibility of war must never be neglected—the Transatlantic neck. It is already the winter mail port of Canada; and it will soon—so we confidently believe—be a nationalized port. Is there any better place for Canada's Atlantic air port?

But Saint John must not sit back and wait for a mooring mast to be offered. It is up to those in authority to ask for that mooring mast. As a suggestion, the Mayor, the Board of Trade, the C. P. R. authorities, the Provincial Government—beyond doubt a sympathetic Dominion Postmaster General—might lay claim to that mast—before somebody else forestalls them. Let Saint John get there first, and thereafter keep ahead—always just ahead of immediate requirements.

ONSENSE

AS an example of that type of fanatical exaggeration for propaganda purposes which does not stop at the deliberate alteration of the meaning of words, the declaration at Milwaukee of a Columbia University professor stands high. "Instead of crushing Prussian militarism," he said, "we have taken it to our bosom in our colleges." When the United States sees signs of anything approaching a state of affairs when officers clear civilians off the sidewalks and cut them down if they dare to object; when the military forces of the United States are able to claim privileges over the civilian population in everyday matters, and when one law applies to a warrior caste and another to the peaceful citizen, and officers and non-commissioned men use fists and whips on conscripts who must cringe or suffer long imprisonment; then it will be time to talk of Prussian militarism in the United States. To imply that a country is militaristic because it insists on adequate defensive preparation, because it throws off the sickly sentimentality of the "I didn't raise my son to be a soldier" variety, is the sheerest nonsensical perversion of meaning, and cannot but fail to defeat its own object.

Apparently a Japanese graduate of the University at Washington who has just returned from

his native country took the opportunity of the symposium of pacifists to drag out the old skeleton of American-Japanese ill-will, and to rattle its bones—presumably to create that atmosphere of alarm and despondency necessary to rush high-souled, but short-sighted youths, into voting resolutions that the millennium be declared open despite the obvious deficiencies of preparation therefor. Granted that few can foretell the future with any degree of exactitude, and that the signs of the times are often misleading; but to most it appears that not for a long time have American-Japanese relations been so amicable. One way and another people will be as much disturbed by the fog of gloomy prognostications emanating from Milwaukee as by the prediction of the Russian savant that we are bound to have a big war within two years as the result of an eruption of ash on the face of the sun. The average man will dub it all nonsense.

REAL ESTATE ATHLETICS

THE phase of sport known in the United States as "real estate football" is one that doubtless opens the door to abuses, yet at the same time may be employed legitimately and to advantage. Briefly, the idea is to promote a game likely to draw enthusiasts from far and wide within the precincts of a town that feels the urge to honor its advertising festival, and probably achieves its object. Get a customer inside a store and a sale is half made. Few localities are so devoid of attraction in one form or another that out of a few tens of thousands of people who may come to sport some may not remain—or return to stay. New of all lures a sporting fixture is one of the strongest, and in Saint John we ought not to forget that there are splendid opportunities for winter and summer athletics, with Gormans and Snodgrass and budding Gormans and Snodgrasses aplenty, to furnish proof of the sporting spirit of the Loyalist City. Why not capitalize these advantages? Not so long ago the Board of Trade, led by certain public-spirited men, determined that the great port of Saint John should suffer wrong no more; and have waged the battle, the victorious results whereof seem almost within our grasp. It were to lose sense of proportion to deny that, situated as is Saint John, commercial prosperity is the most important factor. But there are other factors. Cities do not live by trade alone. And no detail, be it never so small, that promises to spread the fame of Saint John and write our city's name more boldly on the maps drawn for non-commercial reference ought to be overlooked. Saint John already has a reputation for sport. That reputation may be enhanced, and "real estate athletics" deserve encouragement.

FRANCE AND HER DEBTS

M. MILLERAND, one time President of the French Republic, has expressed what outsiders have long suspected, namely that the general sentiment of France is that she should not tax herself one centime to pay her debts. There is plausibility in M. Millerand's general contention that France should not engage herself to perform the impossible, but his conception of the possible is illuminated by the words that follow: "The agreement which will be submitted to Parliament contains a clause, by the terms of which France must pay to the Allies more than she receives from Germany." Ratification of such a clause in honor bond to meet the debts she owes to her friends, except insofar as she can make her former enemy provide the money. The French people must not be asked to pay. Apart from the general question of inter-allied debts, this national state of mind is the right one in which to negotiate, and will not inspire foreign financiers to aid France in the task of rehabilitating her currency. It will not engender confidence, it will not strengthen credit.

Other Views

NOT SO EASY TO DO.

(Boston Post)
A PSYCHOLOGIST in Rhode Island has discovered that two-thirds of 100 apparently normal children were laboring under some sort of handicap that hindered their development, and in some cases the shyness or fear or showing of habits were traced to family influence. The investigator concludes that if these handicaps had been corrected in childhood, the children would have had much more chance for success in after years. But is it not true that most geniuses and a great many who have achieved unusual success have been characterized by just these very qualities? The problem of shaping the habits of children is not always as simple as the psychologists imagine.

"W. F." AND SPELLING REFORM.

(Cresley Enterprise)
BILLY McLEAN, ex-M. P., is to the front again with a two-column article in support of simplified spelling. There is much to be said in favor of phonetic spelling, but it must be started with a new generation that knows nothing of derivatives. Just fancy how impossible it would be for Billy McLean to get Billy McDonald to spell column, column and through, thru. It can't be done. We are prepared to lead the boys and girls of the pioneer days in support of the old system which we like so many others acquired by burning the midnight oil or remaining in after school because we spelled phibetic in McLean's phonetic way, tisic.

THE ABOLISHERS OF WAR.

(Kansas City Times)
A TREATY to abolish war is being promoted by the Christian Century of Chicago. It is endorsed by a group of fine citizens, including the professor of philosophy at Columbia University, the professor of Greek at Oxford, a leading rabbi of New York city, the minister of the Community Church of New York and a woman preacher of London.

Now if they can get Germany, Russia, France, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece, Roumania and Hungary to come in and back them up, everything will be great.

THE INCOME TAX.

(Calgary Herald)
THE Dominion income tax is due for an over-hauling. Reductions are bound to come but inequalities are bound to be removed. When this is done the government will be in position to go forward on a fair basis toward lowering this tax to the minimum and eventually abolishing it. Ultimate abolition of the income tax must be the government's aim.

NOW IT CAN BE DONE.

(Hamilton Spectator)
THE mother country has already shown its willingness to assist in every possible way the settlement of Britishers in the Dominions, and, as usual, is prepared to back up its good will with the most liberal financial contribution. Now that the matter has been taken vigorously in hand by the government, there is every prospect of a successful outcome.

PUNCH HAS ITS JOKE.

(Edmonton Journal)
"PUNCH" can usually be depended upon to extract humor out of even the most serious subject. It observes that "as a result of the imperial conference it now seems practically certain that Great Britain will remain within the empire."

"Our Yesterdays"

SAINT JOHN IN 1846

(By "Old Timer")

ONE of the earliest books relating to the Province of New Brunswick is Abraham Gesner's "New Brunswick with notes for Emigrants," published in London in 1847, and the author, according to the preface, had been employed by the New Brunswick Government for five years in making a geological survey of the province.

Gesner's description of the City of Saint John makes interesting reading after the lapse of nearly eighty years, and forms an interesting basis of comparison.

Saint John, the author states, "is situated upon a rocky peninsula of very uneven ground, that slopes in opposite directions from a central ridge. A great deal of labor has been employed in cutting down the hills and levelling the streets, several of which are still steep, and the ice in winter sometimes renders them dangerous. The division of the city which is nearest the entrance of the harbor is called Lower Cove. The principal wharves, docks and warehouses are situated farther to the north, and extend around the head of the basin to within a short distance of the falls. The whole shore is lined with timber-ponds, booms and wharves, which receive the numerous rafts floated down the river."

"The streets have been regularly laid out, and the city is divided into squares and streets. The city, which includes within its boundaries the harbor, consists of six wards. It is incorporated, and governed by the Mayor (who is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor), a Recorder, six Aldermen, six Assistant Aldermen, a Sheriff of the County, a Coroner, Common Clerks, Chamberlains, High Constables, six Marshalls, and six Inferior Constables. The revenue of the city amounts to about \$2,000 per annum. A part of the public property still remains unleased, and is yearly growing more valuable. It is well built, and the whole range of wharves, to the distance of a mile and a half, is lined with stone and large piles of deal, and other kinds of lumber, destined for the British market. The principal buildings are made of stone and brick, and a number in the city are not excelled in beauty by much older cities."

"On the 14th of January, 1837, a destructive fire broke out and consumed 115 houses and stores, which were equal at the time to one third of the commercial part of the city. The loss was estimated at \$250,000. Several severe fires have occurred since, and the city has been a scene of destruction and south market wharves, have been laid in ruins, with a new market-house at the foot of King street. The extent of the burning belongs to the Crown, and is occupied by two batteries, military stores, and barracks, capable of containing two regiments. In front of the barracks is a spacious parade-ground, which affords a fine promenade in summer for the public, who are admitted without distinction. The principal public buildings are three Episcopal Churches, two Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, two Methodist, one Baptist, one Covenanter, one Christian Band Chapel, a Grammar School, a Methodist Sunday school, a Court-house, Gaol, Post-office, two Hospitals, a Mechanics Institute, Mayor's and City Office, three Banks, Market hall, and a number of private houses. A number of private houses are tastefully built, and the residence of the Chief Justice, situated in a square, is quite in European style. The low wooden buildings that formerly occupied the suburbs are yearly replaced by handsome cottages, and the city is rapidly increasing in magnitude and population."

"Carleton, on the west side of the harbor, forms two wards of the city; it almost surrounds a large pond supplying water to saw-mills during the recess of the tide. It has several handsome streets, an Episcopal Church, meeting-house, and extensive wharves, and is a quarter of a mile apart, every fifteen minutes. The fishing is excellent; and, from the convenience of the situation, several mercantile establishments have been opened of late, and the appearance of the place much improved. The manufacturing industry of the city. It has now three iron foundries, in which cast-iron engines and other machinery are made, and a number of small steam engines are run by steam and water, for the manufacture of foreign grain; but, from the present abundance of timber, and the great quantity of shingles, shingles, and laths, has called forth the greatest amount of capital; several steam saw mills are employed in this business, and over 100,000 feet of lumber are shipped from the river at the falls has given rise to the Saint John Mills and Canal Company, and machinery for sawing and grinding grain is propelled by the river, as it rushes down the frightful rapids towards the ocean. At the site below the falls, where the river is very narrow, an attempt was made a year ago to erect a bridge between Carleton and the opposite shore. The work was nearly completed, when, from the lack of engineering science, part of it fell into the stream, and a number of workmen, of one hundred and fifty feet into the river below; of the men only a few were saved, and the event is among the painful records of the loss of life which has been too frequent at and below the falls."

"Formerly there was an Indian village a far-long above the falls, and the spot is still called Indian Town. The five tentacles and small craft brought down here, and a little town has sprung up within a space of a few years. The distance to Carleton is a mile and a quarter, and the distance to the falls is a mile and a half. The whole shore is lined with timber-ponds, booms and wharves, which receive the numerous rafts floated down the river. The city is rapidly increasing in magnitude and population."

The Danger In China

(New York Times)

THE real danger in China is not so much from the acts of military chieftains as from crowds rendered hysterical by vicious, anti-foreign propaganda. This has been fostered by the Soviets with the purpose of embarking the Chinese on a crusade against the Russians can step in. Under this propaganda of hate it is not impossible that there will be atrocities such as were committed during the Russian troubles in 1919. If they occur, and missionaries are slaughtered, a very bad situation would arise. In the meantime, foreign Governments can only hope that the Chinese will continue to restrain their extremists.

Time To Decide Now

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

A DECISION of the coal rates' case before the spring is desirable because the spring and summer are the most suitable seasons for an eastward movement of coal.

Queer Quirks of Nature

CLEAR SPRINGS ARE FOUNTAINS OF YOUTH

By Arthur N. Pack.

WHAT memories cling about some favorite and well-remembered spring! Perhaps it bubbled up through the sand in some hollow at the edge of the meadow, with elders growing close about on all sides except where it was kept clear for access. About it grew the meadow grasses, and sweet flags, and blue irises.

Frogs with green backs and creamy white throats, and huge outstanding



Spring

eyes tinged with brown, crouched motionless on the bank. One was careful not to startle them for they rolled the clear water.

ON HOT SUMMER DAYS

Here we went on hot summer days, while fishing along the brook that then seemed so wide, and now has shrunk so. Later, when weary from swinging the scythe through thick weeds, we took frequent drinks from its clear well.

Or perhaps we are thinking of some other spring at the base of the rocky hill near the old mill, like the one here pictured.

A spray of hemlock hung down over it from the sheltering tree above. Columbine with their bright red and yellow blossoms came with its five-petaled spurs, lent to the borders their lovely presence. In the mossy carpet at the base of the rock-wall the wood-violets reared their heads, and the blue forget-me-nots came with their blue flowers. From it flowed the tiny stream that fed by branches from other springs soon grew to the meadow will beneath whose grassy banks the bright-spotted trout lurked for careless cricket or grasshopper.

WITH CHANGING SEASONS

To this spring, too, we came, for each favorite meadow, or hillside, or ravine had its fountain. In the spring time, save for the moss and the evergreen, it was alone in its beauty; in summer, bright blossoms were reflected in its clear depths; in autumn the woods about it blazed with the red and gold of maple and birch and poplar; in winter, snow cornices overhung its margin.

But always, at all seasons its water was the same, clear, cool and refreshing. The years slip by, and with them bring recollections of many departed scenes, but always these clear springs will recall to our minds some of our dearest memories. They are fountains of youth.

Timely Views On World Topics

POSITION OF POLITICS IN SCHOOL HISTORIES

IS ATTACKED

By Dr. J. Franklyn Janssen.

THERE is far more interest in industry, commerce, murders and athletics than in politics, and teachers of history in schools and colleges should give more attention to the story of civilization as distinguished from mere political history. Times have changed. There has been a wonderful increase in the world's complexity and interest in politics has been visibly diminished. An important factor in changing the general state of mind, in America at least, has been the growth and diffusion of an ampler culture—increase in art galleries, music, libraries, college graduates, European travels. More college graduates go into business than into the professions, as formerly. Therefore, courses in history should be given a broader scope.

"THESE dizzy spells are really alarming," said the boss, as he read and re-read the new stenographer's batch of letters.

HELL is also a state of mind caused by over eating.



Made In Canada by women of Canadian Clays With Canadian Coal.

Poems I Love

BY CHAS. HANSON TOWNE

"The Last Night," by Emily Dickinson.

I HAVE already told of my passion for the poetry of this amazing American, and the more one dips into it, the more one ponders over it, the more certain one is of its rich, strange power, the more sure one becomes that Emily Dickinson had as much genius as Poe or Francis Thompson. There is no one quite like her in literature; yet she is scarcely known save to those who make a study of all poetry their joyous business. She is counted eccentric by some; to me, she is always an authoritative poet, who, looking beyond this world, dipped into infinity, and came back like some frail spirit to tell us what she had seen. Her lines almost frighten me at times, blent as she was with clairvoyance. Even her crude rhymes takes on majesty.

The last night that she lived, it was a common night, Except the dying: this to us Made nature different.

We noticed smallest things— And drew the head erect; By this great light upon our minds, Italicized, as 'twere.

That others could exist While she must finish quite, A jealousy her arose So nearly infinite.

We waited while she passed: It was a narrow time, Too just were our souls to speak; At length the notice came.

She mentioned, and forgot; Then lightly as a reed, Bent to the river, shivered scarce, Consented, and was dead.

And we, we placed the hair, And drew the head erect; And then an awful leisure was, Our faith to regulate.

After Dinner Stories

THE Bam family were spending several weeks at a farm for their summer vacation.

Neither the mother, father nor little six-year-old Margaret had ever been in the country before. Little Margaret was poking around in the grass one afternoon when suddenly she shrieked out, "Oh, mummy, here's a pretty little green snake."

"Well, be careful, dear," admonished the fondly mother. "It might be just as dangerous as a ripe one."

DOWN at Camp Taylor in the early days of a summer, a colored porter, newly arrived, was lined up before the clerk for preliminary paper work.

"Name and address," demanded the clerk of one husky recruit.

"Huh?"

"Name and address," replied the John. "Yo ought to know. Yo sent 'em."

A COUPLE of actors had what is called in the vernacular of their profession a "dumb act." They owned a flock of educated ducks. Theirs was a good act, but bookings were few and far between. Finally there came a period of idleness when the two artists could not secure an engagement at all.

They were laid off for the summer and took refuge in a little house loaned them by a sympathetic friend, and did their own housekeeping, such as it was. In winter, snow cornices overhung their margin.

But always, at all seasons its water was the same, clear, cool and refreshing. The years slip by, and with them bring recollections of many departed scenes, but always these clear springs will recall to our minds some of our dearest memories. They are fountains of youth.

"THESE dizzy spells are really alarming," said the boss, as he read and re-read the new stenographer's batch of letters.

HELL is also a state of mind caused by over eating.

As Methuselah

SOME was has said that all the world is divided into two classes—those who eat to live and those who live to eat. To the latter, life in the good old days must have resolved itself into one long meal.

There is far more interest in industry, commerce, murders and athletics than in politics, and teachers of history in schools and colleges should give more attention to the story of civilization as distinguished from mere political history. Times have changed. There has been a wonderful increase in the world's complexity and interest in politics has been visibly diminished. An important factor in changing the general state of mind, in America at least, has been the growth and diffusion of an ampler culture—increase in art galleries, music, libraries, college graduates, European travels. More college graduates go into business than into the professions, as formerly. Therefore, courses in history should be given a broader scope.

"THESE dizzy spells are really alarming," said the boss, as he read and re-read the new stenographer's batch of letters.

HELL is also a state of mind caused by over eating.

There is one point, however, upon which the rhymster has left us in doubt. Did the nine times centenarian who ate what he wanted when he wanted it was fat? That he holds the record for longevity, we know. But what about his figure?

And now there comes one to suggest, by inference, that very likely Methuselah had the right idea—it is not food that makes for fat as much as sluggish living. In other words, whether we keep our syph-like forms or not very likely depends not upon our meals but in most part upon what

There is one point, however, upon which the rhymster has left us in doubt. Did the nine times centenarian who ate what he wanted when he wanted it was fat? That he holds the record for longevity, we know. But what about his figure?

And now there comes one to suggest, by inference, that very likely Methuselah had the right idea—it is not food that makes for fat as much as sluggish living. In other words, whether we keep our syph-like forms or not very likely depends not upon our meals but in most part upon what

There is one point, however, upon which the rhymster has left us in doubt. Did the nine times centenarian who ate what he wanted when he wanted it was fat? That he holds the record for longevity, we know. But what about his figure?

And now there comes one to suggest, by inference, that very likely Methuselah had the right idea—it is not food that makes for fat as much as sluggish living. In other words, whether we keep our syph-like forms or not very likely depends not upon our meals but in most part upon what

There is one point, however, upon which the rhymster has left us in doubt. Did the nine times centenarian who ate what he wanted when he wanted it was fat? That he holds the record for longevity, we know. But what about his figure?

And now there comes one to suggest, by inference, that very likely Methuselah had the right idea—it is not food that makes for fat as much as sluggish living. In other words, whether we keep our syph-like forms or not very likely depends not upon our meals but in most part upon what

There is one point, however, upon which the rhymster has left us in doubt. Did the nine times centenarian who ate what he wanted when he wanted it was fat? That he holds the record for longevity, we know. But what about his figure?

And now there comes one to suggest, by inference, that very likely Methuselah had the right idea—it is not food that makes for fat as much as sluggish living. In other words, whether we keep our syph-like forms or not very likely depends not upon our meals but in most part upon what

There is one point, however, upon which the rhymster has left us in doubt. Did the nine times centenarian who ate what he wanted when he wanted it was fat? That he holds the record for longevity, we know. But what about his figure?

And now there comes one to suggest, by inference, that very likely Methuselah had the right idea—it is not food that makes for fat as much as sluggish living. In other words, whether we keep our syph-like forms or not very likely depends not upon our meals but in most part upon what

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

DYKEMAN'S

January

Clearance

Sales

With the first of the month comes the big money-saving Clearance Sale—and every department will participate in this great event.

"Truthful Advertising" is our motto, and it must be carried out to the letter. We are not going to offer you something for nothing—neither can anyone else, honestly.

But, we have got to reduce our stocks before stock-taking, regardless of former prices. In order to effect a final clearance we are going to make reductions that will compel you to buy and buy freely.

WATCH WEDNESDAY'S PAPERS FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

F.A. DYKEMAN & CO.

These Chesterfields in rich Mohair or Tapestry coverings. Chairs to match. Also Odd Chairs. Very low priced.

A. O. SKINNER

58 King St.

we do and how we think between meals.

According to Mrs. Theodore Parsons, author and lecturer:

"When women are padded and fattened where they ought to be free and lithe, the blood cannot reach the brain with its usual force. Even when it does get there it has picked up impurities on the way. A lumpy, stodgy body inevitably companions a lumpy stogy brain. And if the brain is fat, one thinks fat thoughts."

Mrs. Parsons believes that the beginning and end of beauty in living lies in balanced thinking and a harmoniously developed body, and that when these exist—fat doesn't!

"People rarely develop themselves to their greatest possibilities," she says. "That is why life is only half-lived by the great majority. Colorless, mediocre people are victims of their own ignorance and slothfulness. Through education there must come the 'Elysian age' when every woman shall be radiant of personality and mentally alive!"

"Have you a Charles Dickens in your home?" asked a polite book agent.

"No," she snapped.

"Or a Robert Stevenson?"

"No."

"Or a Gene Field?"

"No, we ain't, and what's more we don't run a boarding house here either."

Open Saturdays 10 p.m.

Steamy dampness makes hands stiff

HANDS AND WRISTS WERE STIFF AND LAME

Tailor finds way to overcome rheumatic stiffness and ache

A Philadelphia tailor has found a quick way of getting rid of stiffness in the hands and arms caused by constantly using a hot iron.

</