



The Indianapolis Times

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Only One Answer

Mayor Sullivan has submitted his budget of city expenses for next year, a budget from which there has been eliminated every dollar that by any stretch of imagination could be called unnecessary.

He has suggested reduction of salaries on a scale that can not be criticised, as too little or too great.

The people will pay considerably less money this year for city taxes, despite the fact that the fixed charges for interest and for utilities will be greatly increased.

The charges for water and electricity take one-twelfth of all the money paid for government of the city. Interest charges take nearly one-seventh.

City officials, even as they study the figures, are confronted with the probability that unpaid taxes may so reduce the revenues that before the end of the next year there will be no money to pay the wages of firemen, policemen, garbage collectors and other public employees who make living in a great city possible.

The whole trouble goes back to one condition—a lack of employment for nearly 60,000 men and women and consequent loss of their purchasing power for business and industry.

The tax problem will be unsolvable until men get jobs and can again contribute to the maintenance of government, either directly or indirectly.

The only answer is not a reduction of wages, but an increase of jobs. Until men get work, all government will be menaced by fear of bankruptcy.

"The Policy of Drift"

The United States children's bureau report on conditions among the soft coal miners and their families indicates the magnitude of this winter's task in fighting starvation.

The report also is a reminder of what happens when we close our eyes to economic diseases, in the hope that they will cure themselves.

A school principal in a Pennsylvania town reported that "probably one-third of the families in the small town are living on starvation rations." A Red Cross worker said of another town: "Half the children in this town don't know what a piece of meat looks like."

A postmaster of another town said, "Half the people are living on beans, bread, and syrup." In another mining town, "Five children were taken sick in school and it was found that they had not had food for several days."

In a Kentucky town, the health officer who examined the school children, "estimated that from 20 to 25 per cent more children were undernourished seriously during 1930-31 than in the year previous."

These are typical of statements made throughout the coal mine states. And, according to Miss Grace Abbott, the children's bureau chief: "The situation, from certain standpoints, was not different in those mining towns from conditions in the larger cities."

This coal mine situation did not come upon the nation suddenly. Unemployment has been the rule in coal mines for a long time.

In 1923 the United States coal commission found conditions unbelievably bad. The drought and depression simply turned paths into tragedy. And all the time reform was being left to God and rugged individualism.

"The present crisis has given us dramatic demonstration of the fact that we are trying to meet modern social and industrial conditions with a system of poor relief which in many states has been little modified since colonial times," wrote Miss Abbott. "It is clear that a policy of drift instead of social planning will be costly in money and in social values."

A Voice From 1928

We always have sworn by the political sagacity of Mr. Coolidge. Even when we disagreed with his policies—which was much of the time—we bowed to his shrewdness as a conservative party leader.

Judged solely as a canny politician, he seemed to have few equals in our history.

But our idol has fallen. In the Saturday Evening Post we find Mr. Coolidge actually using again the line which went over so big in 1928, forgetting that conditions in 1932 are different.

In the old days, Mr. Coolidge could think up a new one to meet new conditions. But listen to this: "The safety of the country lies in the success of the principles of the Republican party. . . . The only leadership in this crisis worthy of the name has come from him (Hoover)."

If wholesale unemployment and business failures are what Mr. Coolidge calls "safety," there are a great many bankrupt and hungry voters who want less of it. If the record of President Hoover constitutes leadership, many are praying to be spared any more of it.

If Mr. Coolidge were as canny as he used to be, he would not claim that the Republican party is the one and only success, when its present failure is known to all. Instead, he would admit that his party has made a mess of things, claim that the Democrats would have done no better, and appeal for another chance for the Republicans.

He would say as little as possible about the Hoover record, and concentrate on Democratic faults, real or imaginary.

Perhaps we were mistaken about Mr. Coolidge all the time. Perhaps he was not so shrewd as he seemed. Maybe his political genius amounted to no more than a capacity to sit silent and take credit for a departed prosperity which he did nothing to create.

It does not require much genius to know that 1932 is not 1928.

If Mr. Coolidge has anything to offer his party or country in the way of ideas in the campaign of 1932, he did not let it out in his much-touted magazine article.

Wheat, Cotton and Politics

With earlier charges that the administration was using the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other depression relief organizations for partisan political advantage, we had little sympathy. We have seen no proof of such charges, and have seen certain evidences to the contrary.

But the latest move of the administration to boost the prices of wheat and cotton looks suspiciously political. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned \$50,000,000 to keep about two million bales of cotton off the market for eleven months.

At the same time, the farm board announces that it will withhold all its wheat surplus—3,000,000 bushels, plus an unknown quantity of futures—from the domestic market until the first of the year.

In other words, the administration proposes to create an artificial price for farm commodities until after the election by temporarily withdrawing a depressing surplus, which will be dumped and wreck

the market later. Whether the intention is political, we do not know. But certainly the effect is political.

If the administration would forget the election, perhaps it could see that sound economics requires it to dispose of the surplus instead of hoarding and multiplying it.

Costly experience with the farm board policy of artificial price fixing should have taught the government, as it has taught the country, including the farmers, that the sooner the government stops this blundering interference, the better.

Sale of surplus wheat and cotton is bad enough now, but it will be much worse later. The result will be not only a later disastrous dumping of these old stocks. There will be the added result that artificial prices will cause farmers to produce more wheat and cotton than otherwise, and so create an even larger surplus and an even worse fall in the market.

The government should get rid of its surplus quickly by barter to foreign governments—China needs more wheat, Chile wants to trade nitrates for wheat, the leftover wheat and cotton can be distributed to the unemployed by act of the incoming congress, following the precedent of last year.

Apart from any humanitarian consideration for the millions at home and abroad who need bread and clothes, it is money in the pocket for the American farmer, and therefore for the American business man, for the government to get rid of this farm surplus, even if it has to be given away.

Railway Wage Cuts

Renewed agitation in the railroad world for another reduction in wages is among the most distressing signs on a business horizon which, while brighter, is very far from clear.

Railroad managements might try to get an extension of the present 10 per cent pay cut, which workers agreed to, in the year ending next January. But to demand still further sacrifices than that of railway employees will cause ill-feeling and if successful seriously will curtail the purchasing power of large industries.

The carriers already are being helped to the full extent of government credit; they have been given an increase in rates by the interstate commerce commission. They are following official suggestions for increasing repair and maintenance work; and evidently are discussing further operating economies, such as pooling of freight.

Their demands for legislation will fall on attentive congressional ears this winter, with the probability that the long-sought regulation of bus and other competitors may be accomplished.

The railroads are among the biggest buyers of raw materials; and their employees are among the largest group of individual purchasers. They are being helped to increase their purchases, but at the same time are discussing further reductions in the purchasing power of their employees.

There are other operating economies they might effect before again demanding sacrifices of railroad workers. Their financial straits, demanding large fixed charges, probably need overhauling.

They have consolidations to work out, to reduce overhead. These things should be done before a deeper wage cut is proposed. If it takes another year of sacrifice, railroad workers might be willing to agree to extend their present pay schedules.

But they should at the same time receive assurances that railroad managements, in turn, will help repair employment, and undertake expenditures, through government loans or otherwise, to assist those thousands who have invested their lives in railroad work, only to be objects of charity now.

Bargain Schools

As autumn approaches and idle young men and women hesitate on the brink of their future, they should consider that education will be cheap this winter.

A survey conducted at the University of Iowa shows that a college education that used to cost between \$800 and \$1,000 a year now can be had for between \$500 and \$600. Fraternity house bills have been cut from \$33 to \$45 a month. Dormitory rentals are down 20 per cent.

If you board out, the cost will be \$3.50 a week instead of \$6. Even the Friday night movie will be cheaper by 50 per cent.

Colleges are making it easier even for the penniless young. Penn college, at Oskaloosa, Ia., is encouraging rural enrollment by resorting to the old barter system of early days.

President Medford has announced that the college will accept farm products in return for tuition and board. Corn, oats, wheat, hogs, poultry, eggs and fruit will be taken in at from 5 to 10 per cent above market price.

Perhaps, with education on the bargain counter, more young people can afford to buy it.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

DESIRABLE as it may be, a change in the prohibition law is going to take away interest and glamour and excitement from the lives of millions of citizens.

As it is, about half the present population is engaged in the delightful and clandestine manufacture of some kind of soothing home intoxicant. The brews, the wines, the cordials, and the brandies in the process of fermentation are of a thousand different varieties, odors, and tastes.

In every corner of the country, men and women, filled with unquenchable ardor, are working over their liquid concoctions. Eagerly, and with the zest of little children over mud pies, they mess themselves up with fruit pulp and yeast and bubbling juices, spending happy hours experimenting and testing and measuring.

They exchange recipes with each other and live as many joyous moments in their cellars as they ever spent in the corner saloon. The thrills of the chemist are just now becoming generally known.

And all the finished products of this labor are brought forth and exhibited with the same pride that the artist shows when some great creation has been completed.

Furthermore, man has found a new way to fame. The person who can disguise the taste of poor whisky and prepare a palatable cocktail from cheap materials becomes a great man in his neighborhood.

He attains a position among his friends that might never have been his but for prohibition. The good mixer of drinks never lacks for invitations nor welcome.

Even housewives vie with one another in the manufacture of tasty home brew as they once vied in the making of angel foods.

Prohibition has not been an unmitigated hardship. It has alleviated boredom for all classes, and offered exciting occupation for men and women.

It merely has transferred a great industry from the factory to the cellar. As the home bakery went out, the home brewery came in.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Regardless of His Guilt or Innocence, Jimmy Walker Has Shown a Smallness of Mind That Disqualifies Him for Any Great Office.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sept. 7.—The Walker case is a paradox. Though purely local in origin and significance, it may throw the national election. Though bringing out some of his best qualities, it may defeat Governor Roosevelt.

Though appearing to offer Tammany a safe way out of an embarrassing situation, it may lead to a real reform movement in New York City.

The weakness of Walker's position makes it a most uncertain factor. Primarily it is based on guesswork. The former mayor does not know whether he was getting an unfair trial. He could not know until the end.

He merely guessed what was in Governor Roosevelt's mind. That gives other people the right to guess what was, or is, in his mind.

The only thing one can be sure of is that Walker prejudged Roosevelt and made his prejudgment the excuse for a bitter attack. He says that the latter was acting on motives of political expediency. But what about his own motives?

Too Small for Office

REGARDLESS of his guilt or innocence, Walker has shown a smallness of mind which disqualifies him for any great office. A bigger man would have trusted public opinion to do justice in the end.

Walker couldn't wait. He just had to be clever, no matter whom it hurt. He wasn't thinking of the best interests of New York City or the Democratic party when he resigned. He was thinking of himself as the spotlight artist, the wise guy.

He assumes that he has placed Tammany Hall in a position where it can't do otherwise than support him for re-election. Maybe he's right. If he is, Tammany has something to worry about.

Walker has been described as typical of New York. To a certain extent, that may have been true in flush times. Whether it holds good for depression times is another story.

A good many New Yorkers are feeling the pinch of taxation. Where does Walker fit on that score? What has he accomplished to reduce the cost of government? On the other hand, what has he not done to increase it?

Problem for Tammany

TAMMANY hall has prided itself on giving New York city an efficient government. Does it care to go to bat for Walker as a shining example, especially in defiance of the Democratic nominee for President? Does it care to take the risk of being held responsible for a national defeat in such a case?

Not pausing to speculate on these points, Tammany might support Walker without being able to elect him and without causing a national defeat for the Democratic party. The effect of what has occurred is not all one way, nor is it going to be all one way.

Roosevelt has shown an unexpected vitality in handling the Walker case. The gossip about his physical weakness has lost its force, and the same goes for gossip regarding his indecision.

The country as a whole is convinced that he can stand a hard grind, maintain a fight in a difficult situation, match wits with the best and stick with his convictions, whether they appear popular or not.

The Walker case has revealed a fighting side to Roosevelt which the public did not know. It is a side that average people are going to like, that they have felt the need of at Washington for quite a while, and that is bound to make votes.

A great many of the weatherwise looked for Roosevelt to sidestep the Walker case. The fact that he did not helped him in many sections. All of which merits careful consideration at the hands of Tammany leaders.

Questions and Answers

Is the tree from which the novel "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" derived its title in existence?
It is a famous tree, still standing, on the top of Big Black mountain near Big Stone gap in the Cumberland mountains at the western tip of Virginia. It marks a famous old trail leading into Kentucky.

Where is Van Diemen's land and to whom does it belong?
Tasmania, originally named Van Diemen's land, is a state of the commonwealth of Australia, consisting of one large and numerous small islands. The island of Tasmania has a maximum length of 180 miles and breadth of 190 miles.

When and where was James K. Polk born?
He was born near Pineville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795.

When did Nicholas Longworth die?
April 9, 1931.

From Gutter or Home?

Are your boys and girls learning the facts of sex from the gutter with all its filthy and perverted ideas, or are they getting these facts straight from father or mother? It may mean all the difference between clean, healthful manhood and womanhood for your boy or girl, or a ruined life. Our Washington bureau has ready for you—mother and father—a brief but comprehensive and authoritative bulletin, material drawn from United States government sources—that will tell you exactly how to go about telling your children the facts of sex and life. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

CLIP COUPON HERE

Department 192, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin, Teaching Children the Facts of Sex, and enclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncanceled United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs.

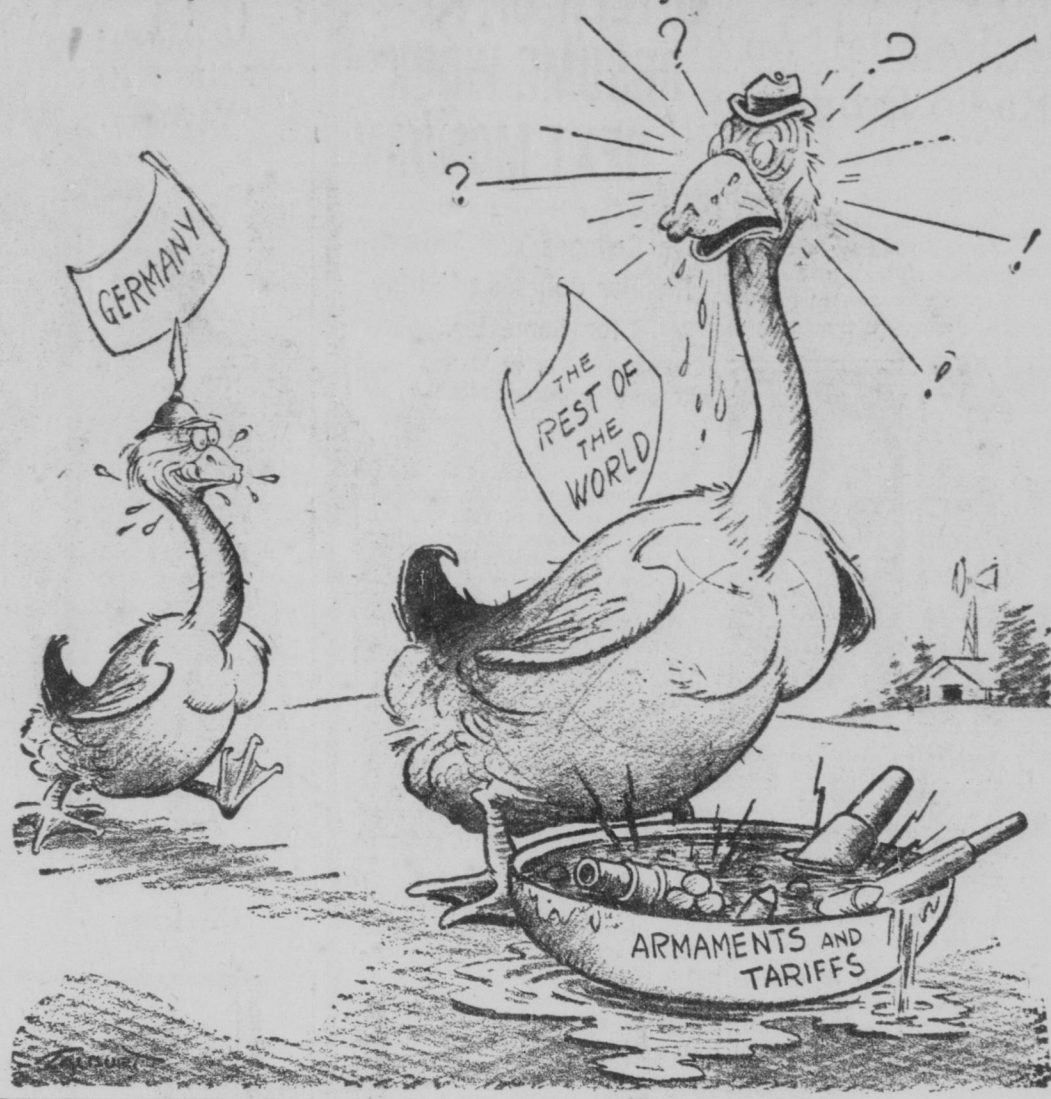
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Sauce for the Goose, Sauce for the Gander!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Gifted Children Need Special Chance

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

IN all schools there are children who never seem to study, but always have their lessons. It has been believed that this was primarily due to an excessive retentive memory.

Sometimes the children who learn so easily are troublesome because they have time, energy and imagination enough to get into mischief. Sometimes they are so exceptional that even their teachers in the elementary grades recognize that these children are likely to rise in the world.

A survey made in connection with the White House conference on child welfare indicates that such gifted children constitute about 6 per cent of the school population. There are 25,000,000 children in the schools of the United States and approximately 1,500,000 of them are so exceptional that they ought to have special training in school.

There seems to be about an even number of girls and boys among them, and there are just as many in the rural districts as in the cities and towns.

These children do not have any special genius for music, art or literature; they merely have exceptional intelligence.

It is realized, of course, that the curriculum in most schools is adapted to the average, so that it is not easy for the child who is not quite as smart as the others, or for the one who is much smarter, to get along with the group.

The modern point of view tends toward grouping the gifted children and the backward ones in special classes, and in adapting the work that they are to do to their special abilities.

The result of placing children in such special classes is to keep them constantly interested and to permit them to progress much more rapidly than do the average classes.

It has been argued that such

grouping is undemocratic and that it is not practical, because these children, when they come out in the world, will mix with all the others.

However, such argument is illogical, since it would be in order also under the circumstances, to abolish grades altogether and to put all the children in one grade.

Those especially interested in the behavior of children feel that special grouping may make these children conceited.

It would seem, however, that conceit is a trait of character most likely to be developed when such a child is surrounded with a great many who are not up to him in intelligence than when he is put in a group in which most of the others are just as smart as he is.

In the average class, the especially intelligent child is a leader; in a class of especially gifted children, leadership is to be won only with struggle and study.

IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

HE who fights and runs away may live to fight another day. But it is much more likely that he will take a salary of a hundred thousand a year as window dressing for some motion picture company or accepts a retainer from his friend A. C. Blumenthal.

In other words, it is my solemn conviction that James J. Walker is done. And he didn't precisely go down with flying colors, but rather sat in his corner when the bell rang for the last round and allowed his seconds to toss in a towel.

To put it very bluntly, Jimmy got it. He couldn't take those punches around the middle.

By now I think it becomes evident that Jimmy, the well-dressed man, was always a gymnasium fighter. He had style and a good left jab. His footwork was faultless, and, pitted against a setup, the kid looked like a million dollars.

He'd circle around a slow-moving opponent and faint and duck and throw a lot of fancy punches. Of course, he generally hit with an open glove, and the yokels would scream and yell with delight at the sound of the slap.

that before. Sure, you're just dying to get at him, now that you've been counted out and the big battle is ended. You're as good as you ever were. Yes, Jimmy, you can still talk a good fight. What's that you say—a couple of preliminary bouts under your belt to tighten up? Sure, kid.

Starring in Exhibitions

SHOW us what you're going to do with him next time. A right and a left. A couple of rights. Three jabs to the nose without a return. 'At a work-in, kid. No training camp has ever known a braver shadow boxer.

Of course, they jobbed you. And that big cinder. It flew into your eye just as he started that right. Afraid of him? Why, kid, none of us ever said it. We know better than that.

He hasn't got a thing? Sure, we know that. Just a big dumb goof that comes in swinging both hands and leads with his right. You were going to let that punch slide over your shoulder. Of course you were, kid.

But your foot slipped, and he caught you right in the mush. And that cut over your eye. We know that, kid. That was no punch. He butted you in a clinch.

One of Those Accidents

AND that time in the first round, when he sat you down so hard for a count of seven. Sure, it was just a push, and he caught you off balance.

And when you went through the ropes and lit on the back of your neck, that was just luck. He nailed you when you were bouncing off.

Yeah, well, see his manager in the morning and fix up a return bout. Who says you quit cold? You didn't hear the bell for the beginning of the round. That's it. You thought he was just out there clowning.

Of course, kid. There was nothing you wanted more than to get out there and trade punches with him.

He never laid a glove on you. You said it, kid. Just shift that piece of beefsteak over to the other eye for a minute. The man with the armica will be here any second. Take off your bathrobe, and let's get going.

"Home, James."

(Copyright, 1932, by The Times)

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—Well, the story of Big I and Little Do has been told, for Hoover has made his speech of acceptance. I read it over very carefully a couple of times and admit that Secretary Walter Newton drew a pretty good job. Still, there are a few inconsistencies in it.

As was to be expected, he claimed credit for everything that looked at all favorable which happened during the recent session of congress, but neglected to say how many times he and his cabinet and his various secretaries have tried, and in many cases did throw a monkey wrench in the machinery.

He forgets to say that the idea of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the home loan bank, for which he and Senator Watson claim credit, really belongs to Congressman Smith, who talked this over with him and Eugene Meyer, both of whom turned it down then.

Later he dug them up and foisted them on the country as great ideas of his own, when he has not had an original idea since he has been in the White House. He speaks about how he suffered with the people because of the unemployment, etc. Well, he must like to suffer, for he did nothing for nearly three years to help matters and would not now, except the election is not far off and he fears public opinion may beat him. He has played the game with the rich men all his adult life and that is all he cares for.

The great common people he loves like he did the bonus veterans whom he drove out of Washington with troops and tear gas bombs.

GEORGE T. NICHOL

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ported the house vacant and drew his pay for his dirty work.

After the officer was gone, friends of the family placed the few pieces back in the house, as the poor family had no place to go. A few days later this officer came back, saying he had a warrant for this father for trespassing.

As I look at it, this man did not trespass, as he only came to see the house from which only part of his furniture had been removed and he had a right to stay with his belongings. Seeing they could not arrest him, as they knew they had no charge against him, they came back on Aug. 25 and, using the same warrant, dated Aug. 11, again removed part of his belongings, which again were replaced in the house by friends.

This time when the officer came he brought along one of the real estate men, who mingled with the crowd to see what he could learn. I guess he heard plenty, as he said he felt so small he hardly could be seen.

He even felt so sorry for this mother and children that he offered her a dollar to get groceries with, but she told him to keep it, as he needed it worse than she did. That made him feel smaller still. He disappeared.

I think it is an outrage and disgrace when little children are thrown into the street with no place to go, while thousands of empty houses are being torn down. No wonder we have so many youths roaming the streets and in our courts. I, as well as thousands of others, think it is about time to stop such things. A READER.

Editor Times—Have been reading of strikes and troubles concerning low prices on farm produce.

A short time ago I was in complete sympathy with their cause, until I learned some facts.

These farmers bring their produce to market. For example, green beans. They set their price at 60 cents a bushel. The grocer or huckster buys them to retail in his neighborhood for, say 5 cents a

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Electron Theory Viewed as Echo of Ancient Philosophical Idea of Chinese.

MODERN theories of the physical universe hold that everything is constructed of two entities, the positive and negative electron. These electrons, respectively, are of positive and negative electricity.

It is interesting to note that this extremely modern scientific idea is in many ways the echo of an old Chinese philosophical idea which sprang up at least 500 years before the Christian era.

The modern idea sees the fundamental particles of matter as consisting of two contrary kinds, one perhaps the mirror image of the other.

The old Chinese idea was that the universe was based on two contrary principles.

This doctrine, which took shape at about the time of Confucius, who lived from 551 to 479 B. C., became known as the doctrine of Yin-Yang.

A discussion of the doctrine of Yin-Yang by a modern Chinese scholar, Chi-Chao Liang, recently has been translated into English by Lu-Chiang Wu of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Sun and Clouds

WU, and Dr. Tenney L. Davis of Massachusetts institute of technology, who has been collaborating with him, write:

"Yin, according to Liang, originally had the meaning of covering the sun with clouds. It came to mean shaded, dim, beclouded and since Chinese cities were generally laid out with principal entrance on the southern side, it meant the northern or shaded side of the city, the interior, the reverse, and the north side of a mountain.

"The word Yang originally signified 'the brightest aspect of banners fluttering at sunrise,' but soon acquired the meaning of the brilliancy of the sun, hence sunlight, warmth, the face-side, the exterior, the south side of a city or of a mountain.

"The couplet, Yin-Yang was used to signify, such as north and south, reverse and front, but it was without magical connotation and without the belief that the opposites were scientific categories by which the endless diversity of nature might be understood and classified.

"The words Yin and Yang, moreover, were used separately more often than they were used together.

"The notion of Yin-Yang, however, gradually became extended until in the writings of the Taoists and alchemists it appears as a fundamental cosmological concept having innumerable fantastic associations."

Primal Matter

IT is interesting to compare some of the statements of the Yin-Yang doctrine with modern scientific theory.

Sir Oliver Lodge, for example, says that it may be possible that both the positive and negative electrons originated from the ether of space.

His idea is that the positive electron might be one kind of a whirl or vortex in the ether, while the negative electron is a vortex in the opposite direction.

Davis and Wu write: "It was supposed that the primal matter, Tai Chi, in its gyrations, gradually separated into two parts.

"The heavy and gross part, Yin, settled and formed the earth, while the fine and light part, Yang, remained suspended and formed the heavens.

"Together they were the two regulating powers and constituted the soul of the universe."

Liang writes, "Yin was regarded as the female element, typifying in general the more undesirable phenomena of nature.

Yang was regarded as the male element, which was in turn representative of the qualities in direct opposition to those of the Yin.

"From the male and female, these two cosmic forces, the universe was created, and, in its various phases, directed and controlled.

"As time went on, this principle of dualism came to be a most potent factor in Chinese thought, for it permeated both the material and the moral world.

"At a later date, it was adopted as one of the cardinal beliefs of Confucianism."

pound, to make a fair profit. Then the farmers who cry about low prices leave their stands to come on the street and sell their beans at five pounds for 10 cents, in direct competition with the grocer and huckster, who were content to pay the price he asked on market. How in the name of common sense does he expect to get a fair return by such tactics. It certainly would be more sensible to give his leftovers to the poor.

Furthermore, it is not fair to the grocer or huckster, who pays taxes and license fees for the privilege of selling in his neighborhood, while the farmer is not required to have a license.

HARRY PORTER.



ON Sept. 7, 1918, allied forces continued their advance on a fifty-mile front in northern France.

In places, their net gain was as much as five miles, although the total ground retaken during the day's fight did not match that recovered during the previous day.

German resistance stiffened noticeably as the tried troops reached the positions from which their great offensives of March and May had been launched.

Fresh German forces, numbering nearly 250,000, had been in reserve on the Hindenburg line, and the presence of these soldiers lent a new intensity to the fighting.

One of a squadron of German warships cruising off the island of Ameland ran into a mine and sank. British airplanes bombed the German munition and chemical plants at Mannheim.