

EDUCATION IMPETUS AMONG ALL CLASSES IS RESULT OF WAR

PALLADIUM NEWS BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Government reports indicate that one of the unexpected results of the recent war has been to stimulate an unprecedented demand for education among all classes of people in the United States.

During the period of the war it was demonstrated, educational authorities in the point of view, the better advantages for employment and advancement educated people enjoy. This fact, it is said, was etched as with acid into the minds of the people. Consequently not only are the public schools everywhere abnormally crowded now, but law, medical, classical and technical schools are congested. Enrollments at night schools are enormous.

Many colleges and universities have been besieged with applicants for their courses so far beyond their facilities of accommodation that admission requirements have had to be tightly drawn. Gone are the days when competition among the higher educational institutions was so fierce that "proxy" and his trusted lieutenants had to sally forth into distant fields to recruit candidates for the freshman class.

Rural School Is Problem.

With the advent of a new scholastic year attention has been focused on one educational problem which still awaits solution. The problem of the rural school. As a whole, government authorities state, the rural schools of the United States are considerably below the standard of the urban public schools.

Almost half of the school children of the United States, about 8,000,000, attend one and two teacher schools in the rural districts, which are located in 210,000 buildings. Many of these school buildings are unfit for the housing of children. The rural school buildings of Indiana, as a whole, it can be said, are much above the general average in construction, ventilation, adaptability and appearance.

An investigation recently concluded shows that the school term in rural schools averages 137 days a year, as compared to 184 days for children attending urban schools. Based on these figures the report shows that the country child has an elementary school course of only six years, compared with an eight year course for the city child. It is shown that the average daily attendance at country schools is 65 per cent, while the average daily attendance at city schools, is 80 per cent.

Give Attendance Figures.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the country children never go beyond the elementary school. It is also agreed that city children have as a rule better teachers. The investigation, in fact, indicates that city children have a decided educational advantage over country children, from every point of view.

From the standpoint of health the situation is serious for children who attend the "little red school houses," which the public speaks frequently refers to "with pride," but which medical authorities just as frequently condemn with strong language.

When it comes to malnutrition, affected tonsils and adenoids, defective teeth, ears and eyes, and death rate percentages are all against the country school children, investigators report.

It is stated that one of the reasons why the rural schools are so much below the average of the city schools is comparatively poor superintendence.

Small Salary Paid

Another cause for the condition of the country schools, as a whole, and a principal one, is the small salary paid to the country teacher and the low efficiency which is the necessary consequence.

Forty per cent of the teachers in rural communities receive less than \$600 a year, 24 per cent less than \$500 and 11 per cent less than \$400. It is stated that while the United States as a whole is spending \$40 for each city child's education, it is spending only \$24 for the education of the country child.

Investigators express no surprise

Has Willie Ever Had the Itch?

Has little Mary ever had the mumps? The American School Hygiene Association has prepared an elaborate booklet which will enable mothers and teachers to recognize the symptoms of 40 different kinds of ailments to which school children are exposed.

This valuable booklet is for free distribution. Send name, address and two cents in stamps for return postage.

In filling out the coupon, print name and address or be sure to write plainly.

(Do not send the coupon to The Palladium. Mail it direct to Washington, D. C.)

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USE MOUNTAIN SIDE FOR BIG MEMORIAL

Stone Mountain, on whose granite wall is to be sculptured a memorial to the Confederacy, is 16 miles from Atlanta, Ga. It is the largest monument in the world. The space covered will be about 800 feet high and 1,500 feet wide.

The project first attracted attention in 1915, when Mrs. C. Helen Plane, then 88 years of age, a leader of Southern women, sent for Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, to come to Georgia to consider the feasibility of a great sculptural monument to the Confederacy on the wall of the mountain.

Mr. Borglum made a careful study of several plans. The plan adopted represents an army marching into battle. It will comprise portraits of all the Confederate leaders.

Gutzon Borglum was born in Utah in 1868. He studied in the Cincinnati Art School and in Paris. He has made a specialty in his work of life in the West, where he has lived much among cowboys and Indians. In Oklahoma, he is a statue of an Indian chief, the work of Mr. Borglum, and in Prescott, Ariz., is "The Rough Rider," an equestrian statue. It is supposed to depict the figure of Capt. O'Neill, of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders. In Newark, N. J., is his statue of Lincoln; and in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is his creation, "The Mares of Diomedes."

BAD USE OF A GOOD MOTTO.

(From an English Newspaper.)

"Do I understand your husband as-

sured you?" asked the magistrate of

the much damaged woman who made

application for a summons.

"E did that, sir," she replied, with

emphasis. "Bashed me over the 'ead

wiv a mottor, 'e did!"

"With a what?" queried the magis-

trate.

"A mottor, your worship. One of

them fings what you aangs on the

wall wiv a frame rahnd it, and 'Bless

Our 'Appy 'Ome' in the middle."

SAYS WORKING WIVES MAKE HUSBANDS LAZY; URGES JOB SURRENDER



MRS. JULIA E. WHELOCK

"Working wives make lazy husbands," declares Mrs. Julia E. Wheelock, commander of Barbara Fritchie post, American Legion, New York. She composed largely of ex-service women, who is endeavoring to get the married members of her post to "go back to the home."

"I believe the successful man must have responsibilities, especially the responsibility of supporting his wife," the commander says. "Men whose wives are self-supporting too often come to depend on their wives. If working wives gave up their jobs to unemployed ex-service men they would be helping solve the problem of unemployment and at the same time making their husbands better citizens through a sense of obligation and responsibility."

Mrs. Wheelock, widely known as a writer of stories for children, is credited with having recruited 16,000 men for the navy during the world war. She is recognized as an able leader of the ex-service women of the country and led the fight for their admission into the American Legion. She served as chief cornetette in the navy during hostilities.

Historians Can't Find Origin of Weather Vane

The origin of the weather vane is unknown. One of the most ancient of which there is any record is that mentioned by Vitruvius and the ruins of the Tower of the Winds, of which he speaks, still stands in Athens. This building was erected about a century before the Christian era. He writes: "Those who have paid most attention to the winds make them eight in number, and particularly Andronicus Cyrrhestes, who built at Athens an octagonal tower of marble and cut on each face the figure of the several winds, each looking to the quarter from which that wind blows."

"On the tower he placed a marble column, on which was a Triton of bronze holding a rod in his right hand. And he contrived it that the figure moved round with the wind so that it constantly stood opposite it, and the rod, which was above the figure, showed in what direction the wind blew."

Effigies of many creatures have done duty as vanes. Man himself has not escaped. The female form divine even has not been spared this indignity. Such a sentiment as is expressed in the sentence, "Woman fickle as the wind," may have been in the mind of Theodosius the Great when he erected at Constantinople, in the Fourth Century, the vane called the "Lady of the Winds."

Chinese Catch and Bury Spirits of Dead Friends

Indifference to death is one of the most marked characteristics of the Chinese, to one accustomed to Western ideas. But the Oriental's fear of the spirits of dead relatives and the strange customs growing out of this superstition are equally amazing. If a body is properly buried, the Chinese believe that the spirit of that person is placated, and will not harm the living. This results in a body being hastily inclosed in a coffin almost before life is extinct. That is supposed to seal in the spirit.

But where this is impossible, notably in deaths on the battlefield, the liberated spirit is regarded by the Chinese as a terrible menace. When relatives are informed of a death in battle they raise weird sounds and incantations designed to attract the wandering spirit of which the living are in such awe. If, during this summons, the breeze stirs a leaf, raises a spurt of dust or moves some other object, a cloth is quickly thrown over the body, and the spirit is captured. It is then, it is carefully buried, and the relatives performing the ceremony feel freed of an impending calamity.

'Abide With Me,' Written Just Before Author Dies

Addressing the people of Briksani, Enbland, whose curate he had been from 1823 to 1847, the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte told them of his premonition of death, and exhorted them to prepare for the day on which they would die. After the last sermon he remained in his room for hours and then gave to a relative the eight original verses of "Abide With Me." The music he had adapted to the words never was used. Soon after Lyte died, in 1847, at Nîmes, France. Author of many famous hymns and much religious poetry, his last hymn is strongly marked with the philosophy that governed all his life and works. William Henry Monk, who died in 1899, composed the music to which "Abide With Me" is sung. He was an organist and a professor of vocal music in London.

EFFECT OF SELF DETERMINATION From the Asheville Times.

The present tendencies in some nations are in the direction of self-determination.

Everyday Adventures

That's What You Call Service—When you've been wanting to sell your house in the more built-up part of town and build a smaller, more modern one where you could have more land around it—

But it looks as though you'd have to postpone your plan indefinitely until something happened to the real estate market, because you've had a "For Sale" sign hanging on the front of your house for the last three months—

And everybody you talk to tells you that when it comes to selling houses, the supply is wonderful, but the demand seems to be battling somewhere around 6017—

But you can't help believing that when the price of the property are right, there must be a buyer somewhere around—and so you put a Palladium Real Estate ad on the job to find him for you—

And within a few days you have calls from a number of interested prospects and one of them asks you for your terms, and then he says "All right, I'll buy your house!"

Oh Man, That's What You Call Service!

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TIRE SPECIAL

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LONG SKIRTS, TIGHT SLEEVES, NEW STYLE DICTATED BY PARIS

Long skirts, reaching to the ankle; full length, tight-fitting sleeves, and high-neck gowns are among the possibilities in new styles for women, according to Miss Leonora Hughes, the dancer, who has just returned from Paris, bringing with her 60 gowns from the French capital. And not only has Paris decreed those radical changes in dress, but it has also revolutionized the mode of dressing the hair.

Miss Hughes, who is an American girl, created a furore in the famous French salon of the new Ambassador hotel in New York City the other day when she appeared with her hair combed straight back from the forehead and also back from the ears, thus exposing the ears, and tied in a psyche knot. The dancer explained that American women have "attractive, artistic ears which should not be hidden."

"While I believe that a certain proportion of New York women, including those who constantly adopt the latest Parisian styles, will wear long skirts and even the tight-fitting sleeves and high-neck gowns, I feel certain that the vast majority of women, especially the younger girls, will insist upon wearing their skirts short," said Miss Hughes.

American Girls Attractive. "Our American girls have attractive ankles and they want to show them. Therefore, they never will consent to long skirts that hide their ankles. The French women, on the other hand, are not as attractive, physically as American girls, and consequently the long skirt appeals to them. Among the gowns that I bought in Paris there is not one with a skirt that reaches to the ankle, although all of them are longer than the frocks I wore last year. Most of them just come between the knee and the ankle and none of

them has long sleeves or high necks. That is another thing the American women will not tolerate, long skirts and high necks, especially if they have attractive arms and necks. Of course some of the older women will wear these gowns but they will not become the vogue.

"Most of the radical innovations in women's dress emanated from Paul Poiret, the great French modiste. Poiret is the man who sets the styles in Paris, but I do not believe he can force American women to accept his ideas literally. Our American dress-makers are becoming more independent every year and in the final analysis what is good taste for the French woman is very bad taste for the American woman."

Modern Man Depends on Coal for His Life

(Floyd W. Parsons in the World's Work)

From the time we rise until the day is done, we maintain an intimate association, either with coal itself or one of its by-products. The leavening agent in our bread and the gas we make it with are from coal; so are the agents that tan our shoes, and that vulcanize the rubber of our automobile tires. We are indebted to coal for the various forms of ammonia that go into fertilizing, refrigerating, electric batteries, and household uses; for aspirin, salicylic acid, and many other cures for common ills; for elements used in manufacturing, insulating, coatings, phonograph records, and pipestems; for zenzol, the best available fuel for automobiles and internal combustion engines; for food preservatives, moth balls, and disinfectants. While coal furnishes us picric acid and trinitrotoluol, it also carries locked in itself oil of wintergreen and the most delicate flavoring extracts and perfumes.

OLD EGYPTIAN DUE BILL

BERLIN.—On the back of a papyrus in the Berlin Museum is the draft of a due bill that is supposed to have been made about 850 B. C. or earlier than any previously known Egyptian document of a like character. A priest of Amon, who was manager of a royal

sub-treasury, lent five deben (about \$5) of silver for one year at 100 per cent. interest. The silver, it was stated, belonged to the Treasury of Harsaphes, an Egyptian god, indicating its fineness.

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Tips
By Omer G. Whelan
"The Feed Man"

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Farmers Are Warned of Hessian Fly

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 6.—Indiana farmers are warned to observe the "Fly Free" date in sowing wheat this fall, in a letter which is being mailed to several thousand of them by Director G. I. Christie, of the agricultural experiment station, Purdue university, after conference with the chiefs of entomology and soils and crops. Director Christie urges all communities in the state to co-operate in late sowing. He also points out the necessity of using good seed of a known variety and of using fertilizer.

"The Hessian fly is the most destructive insect pest of wheat in Indiana. It will probably be injurious to wheat this year as it was last. Do not sow before the fly free date for your section. Watch the posters for the exact date, see your county agent or write to the Purdue experiment station. The dates range from Sept. 20 in northern Indiana to Oct. 10 in southern Indiana. Your community should co-operate in late sowing. Sowing late on your farm will not help much if your neighbors sow early.

"In sections where chinch bugs were injurious this year all fence rows should be burned, but not till winter. No weeds or trash should be left on top of the ground that can be plowed under. It is in these places that chinch bugs live over winter. Take every precaution to control this pest."

Age For Egg Production

Some folk have the right kind of fowls, house and feed them properly, and still don't get eggs early in the winter because their hens are too old. It seldom pays to keep hens for laying after they are 2 1/2 years old. They may give a profit, but younger fowls will give more. Many poultrymen who make a specialty of winter-egg production keep only pullets, disposing of even the yearling hens before it is time to put them in the winter quarters.

Early hatched pullets, if properly grown, ought to begin laying in October or early November and continue to lay right through the winter. Yearling hens seldom begin laying much before Jan. 1 and older hens not until later. It is the November and December eggs that bring the high prices. The laying breeds should begin laying when from 5 to 6 months old, general-purpose breeds at 6 to 7 months, and the meat breeds at 7 or 8 months.

TIMELY HINTS

Plants that are to bloom in the house this winter should be lifted now and potted.

Keep the cultivator going in the strawberry bed as late as possible. You want strong vigorous plants, if a good crop next year is to be expected.

Are you going to set out trees or shrubs about the home next year? Now is a good time to prepare the land, so that the work of planting may be quickly done next spring.

Gladiolus bulbs may be kept separate by storing them in paper sacks or pasteboard boxes as fast as dug. They should be cleaned as soon as dry enough.

CARBOLA—Use it instead of whitewash, it works wonders.

Fallen leaves should be raked off the lawn and piled in some out of the way place. They will be useful in the garden next year if well decayed.

Have you noticed the bright fruit on the different viburnum bushes, such as the black haw, highbush cranberry and viburnum lantana? They are worth growing for their autumn fruit and coloring.

VACCINATE HOGS

Hog cholera is finding a foothold in several communities. Cholera is spread principally by man or other animals going from an infected lot to another which is freed from disease. Well hogs may contract the disease by feeding in a field adjacent to one which contains sick hogs. Nearly every hog raiser believes in vaccination. Don't wait until pigs are sick; vaccinate when they are near 50 pounds weight. It's cheaper.

FEEDING HOGS

New corn is getting hard enough for feeding. Thousands of hogs are already in the corn field. Unless the field has soybeans, don't forget to put some tankage in a self-feeder and keep plenty of fresh water for them to drink. Then watch them grow.

TONIC FOR HOGS

It is always well to have some mineral feed for hogs. The old and simple remedy of salt and ashes seems to be a favorite among the farmers. A good many are also feeding soft coal.

WHELAN'S WHOLE CORN MEAL

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When you think of "Quality" think of Whelan's Corn Meal—like the Siamese twins—you can't have one without the other.

All Leading Grocers Sell Whelan's Products

FEEDING FOR MILK

For feeding dairy cows it has been found advisable to use at least two palatable roughages, one of which should be high in dry matter, minerals and crude protein. The other should be carbonaceous and succulent in nature.

In this section of the country the first kind of roughage is most easily obtained in the leguminous crops of alfalfa, clover, soy beans or cowpeas. Silage is the best type of feed of the second kind.

About two pounds of legume hay is required daily for each 100 pounds live weight of the cow if it is used as the sole roughage. If one pound of hay is replaced by 2 1/4 to 3 pounds of corn silage most milk producers get more milk.

A good grain ration is composed of 300 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds bran or ground oats and 100 pounds of cotton seed meal. A 1,000-pound cow giving 55 to 60 pounds of milk should receive daily approximately 10 pounds of hay, 25 to 30 pounds of silage and 12 to 14 pounds of concentrates.

Feeding Pregnant Cows

Poorly nourished cows give birth to weak, puny calves which are hard to raise. The feeding of the calf, therefore, begins before it is born. The food elements necessary for the development of the calf are taken into the stomach of the cow, digested, assimilated, and transmitted to the calf through the umbilical cord, the connection between the mother and the calf. It is evident that the cow does not receive food enough to keep herself in thrifty condition and at the same time develop her calf, say specialists at the United States Department of Agriculture, both she and the calf must suffer.

In endeavoring to raise good, thrifty calves many dairymen handicap themselves at the start by not properly feeding the pregnant cows. Such cows should have an abundance of palatable and succulent or juicy feed in order to insure good body flesh and healthy, thrifty condition at calving time. The calves will then be well developed, strong, and sturdy, and ready to respond normally to proper feed and care.

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What Vitamines are and why they are used as a basis for MASTIN'S VITAMON TABLETS

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