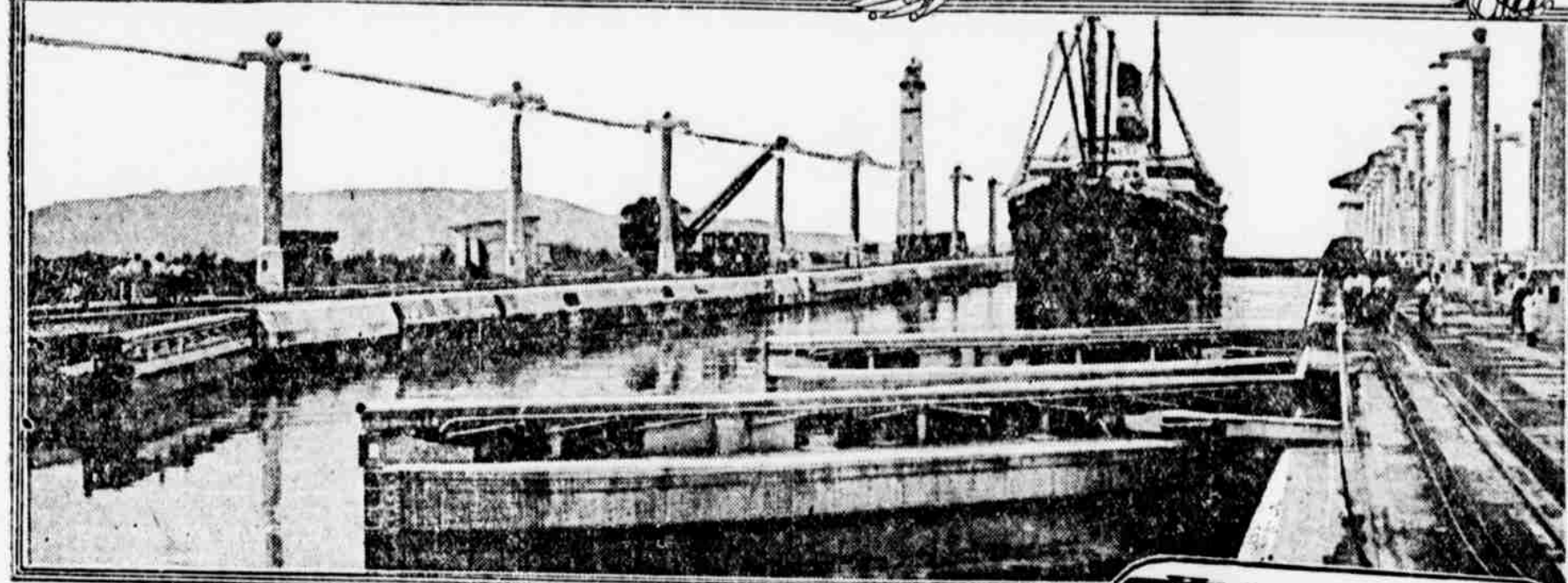
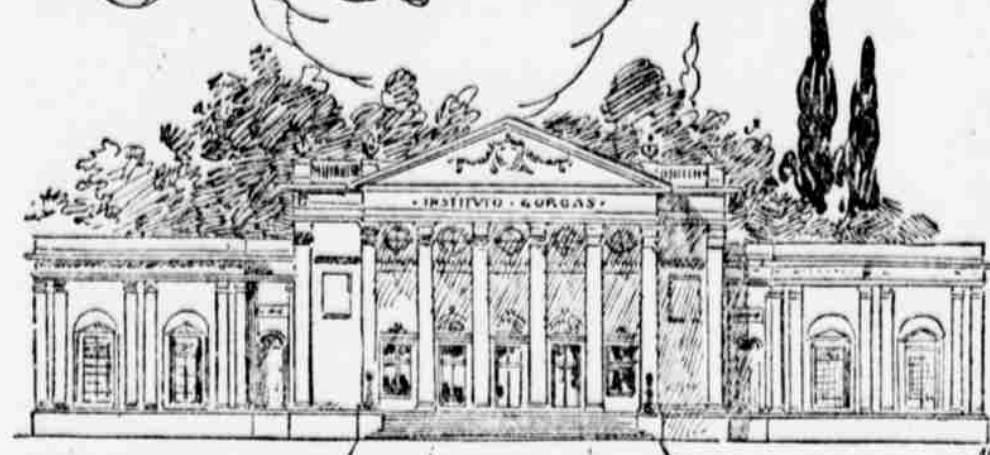


Memorial to Gorgas



GAZETY LOCKS, PANAMA CANAL

A MEMORIAL to Brig. Gen. William Crawford Gorgas, United States Army, is to be established in the form of "The Institute for Research in Tropical Diseases and the Study of Preventive Medicine."

This Gorgas memorial will be established at Balboa, the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal. The location is fitting, since it was General Gorgas who made the construction of the canal possible; it also puts the institute closely in touch with its work.

The memorial will be of international character. This is as it should be, since the fame of General Gorgas is world wide. It may be doubted if the work of any single man has meant more to civilization. It was his sanitary work that demonstrated to the world that the white man can live and work in the tropics and maintain good health. And the end is not yet, since when the time comes that the North American continent is crowded the next great migration of the white man will be to Central and South America. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that the settling of the tropics by the Caucasian dates from the completion of the Panama canal.

Anyone who has seen the old Panama at the time of the abandonment of the work of the first canal, involving so much wasted energy, life, and money, with its abandoned equipment and the evidences of unsuccessful labor, and the thousands of unknown and unnumbered graves of its workers, cannot help but be struck with the present aspect of Panama, its splendid sanitation, its beautiful cities, its fine hospitals, and the magnificent accomplishment of the completion of the work of the canal, making it one of the most beautiful and salubrious spots in the world, writes Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, U. S. N., (Retired) in the Pan American Union.

The accomplishment of this great work and the sanitary regeneration of Panama are due to the efforts of the late William C. Gorgas, United States Army, and to his efforts more than to any other the success of this work must be accredited. His earlier work in the southern states and the West Indies, and particularly Cuba, and his later efforts in Ecuador and Peru, and his projected work in Africa give one an idea of the vast field of splendid endeavor which he accomplished and would have continued had his life been prolonged. His reputation has gone forth to all the world, and he is loved and revered in every household. Perhaps no single life has ever made possible so much for the good and well-being of humanity as has that of General Gorgas. There can be, therefore, no question as to the desirability of erecting some memorial which will do honor to this great man.

Many types of memorials have been considered in this connection, but I feel sure that the establishment of this memorial, The Institute for Research in Tropical Diseases and the Study of Preventive Medicine, carrying with it not only a permanent monument to his memory, but one that will continue his work and be of the greatest value to the welfare of the entire world, would be his ideal of this commemorative effort. Panama, situated in the heart of the Tropics and in the midst of the Central and South American states, which offer a splendid field for work of this kind, would seem to be the ideal location, furnishing a wealth of material for the institution which is being brought into existence.

The honor for the conception of this idea and of bringing it into actual existence must be given to Dr. Belisario Porras, the president of the republic of Panama. It was owing to his efforts and those associated with him, such as the Hon. Joseph Lefevre, the representative of the Panamanian government in Washington, that a provisional board has been established to begin and carry on this work. Deep interest has been evinced in the success of this undertaking by all who have been

approached on the subject in every part of the world, and especially by the presidents and representatives of the Central and South American republics, to whom the project has been made known largely through the efforts of Dr. Franklin Martin, who has just returned from a tour of these countries, which he visits from time to time in the interests of the American College of Surgeons.

In this connection I would state that the subject of tropical medicine has been one of deep interest to all medical minds in every part of the world. While much has been done in our largest and best educational institutions to endeavor to carry on research work and to acquire knowledge of tropical diseases, and a great deal accomplished by many special institutions and departments, such as the London and Liverpool schools of tropical medicine, and the work of institutions such as Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the University of California, and many other organizations of this kind, nevertheless, all this work has been limited and hampered by the dearth of material for such study and research, and on account of the distance of these institutions from the tropical centers.

Panama offers the ideal situation in almost every respect for the successful investigation of these diseases, which have in the past proven to be an insuperable obstacle to the development of some of the most splendid sections of the earth. What has been done in Panama proves that hitherto uninhabitable and undeveloped countries of the greatest possibilities for successful human habitation, with attendant prosperity and well-being, in the most attractive and desirable parts of the earth, are easily within our reach if we can apply in their development the knowledge that will come from this great institution.

Another splendid feature of this endeavor is its international character, bringing about a community of interest and kindly intercourse among the humanitarian leaders of all countries, making for a better and kinder feeling than has been possible where the association has been one merely of political and diplomatic relations. As a single example of this, it is my belief that nothing will tend to cement the friendship of the American republics more than the common interest and intercourse brought about by the work of this institution for the welfare of their individual countries.

The proposed memorial will consist of a dignified and classic building, housing the laboratories for the work and providing every facility for the teaching of students from the various countries who may be privileged to undertake work at this institution, and who will carry to their homes the knowledge that when applied will, it is hoped, produce results as splendid as have been produced in Panama itself.

Until the completion of the Gorgas memorial building proper the laboratories and equipment of the new Santo Tomas hospital have been offered for use, so that it is hoped that active research work may begin by January 1, 1922. This work is actually in progress now. The study of the plans for the memorial building proper is well under way, and construction will be begun as soon as these are completed.

Every Tropics, which are so prolific in vegetation of the kind, seem equally fertile in the development of all types and kinds of dread diseases, which tend to make them unsuited and impossible of habitation until careful sanitation makes them safe, when they become the most desirable, the most attractive, and most prosperous of abiding places.

It would not be feasible in this short article to direct attention to all the known diseases that it would be possible to study in this institution, but among them would be found such as malaria, yellow fever, plague, dengue, human trypanosomiasis, beriberi, pellagra, leprosy, the various helminthic infections, cholera, the various mycoses, the myxas, etc. Added to these are many unknown and undiscovered banes of existence, which remain to be found out and to be made innocuous. We are

but on the threshold of tremendous advances that can and will be made through the efforts of research work. Every scientist today realizes that it needs only effort with willing, conscientious, and untiring workers, and the proper provisions for carrying on efforts of this kind, to discover and control diseases in a way that never was dreamed of in the ages gone by. Already the nucleus of a corps of men specially skilled in tropical and preventive medicine has been selected and is awaiting assignment to work as soon as the laboratories are ready. Almost all the leading institutions have expressed an interest in the work and a desire to send the best of their research workers to take advantage of the privileges they will be offered at this institution for an endeavor of this kind.

It is hoped that many scholarships will be developed in the great educational institutions which will enable deserving young men of high attainments who wish to make a life work of these subjects to be sent to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for a thorough grounding that will enable them to carry on throughout their lives in all countries the purposes that will mean so much to the well-being and happiness of their respective countries.

It must be remembered that the dangers of tropical diseases are not confined to the Tropics alone, but on account of world intercourse are constantly being carried to the non-tropical countries, endangering their health and well-being. With this institute at Panama, associated as it will be with the health department of the republic and that of the United States, whose officers are stationed in Panama, the constant flow of persons coming from the Tropics through the canal to the northern and non-tropical countries will be under most careful supervision, and any dangerous element should be discovered and taken care of at this point. The splendid chain of hospitals already built and building in Panama, which are the equal of any in the world, furnish opportunity for the care, isolation, treatment, and study of any infected persons that may be found. In view of this practical application of the work of the institute it is felt that all countries involved will be interested to assist in the maintenance of the institution when once established.

To my mind one of the important and special departments of the institute will be its library. It is our hope to gather here the most complete and the finest library on the subjects of tropical and preventive medicine in the world.

It should be mentioned in this connection that the headquarters of the provisional board have been established at the Pan American Union, under the personal supervision of the director, Dr. L. S. Rowe, who is a member of the provisional board.

It is easy for one who has been in Panama to picture this beautiful and useful institution, standing upon the shores of the Pacific and surrounded by the buildings of the new Santo Tomas hospital and those of the Panama Exposition, with their beautiful gardens and artistic embellishment, and to realize how splendid will be the ultimate result of these endeavors to perpetuate the life and work of General Gorgas.

DEMAND BEST ONE CAN GIVE

Practically Nothing That is Worth Having Can Be Attained Without the Greatest Effort.

It is easy to sit and watch others work. But we know of no employer who will pay you wages for doing it, unless you know how to do the work yourself, and are working hard at the job of supervising it.

It is easy to travel about the world on steamships and parlor cars, very pleasant and profitable to the man with an inquiring mind. But that is a vacation occupation, and unless you have earned the money to do it by hard work you will get little out of it.

It is easiest of all to feel sorry for yourself, and to think that you haven't had a fair chance in life, and that you'd have been a big success if you hadn't met with so much injustice and bad treatment. But that will get you only unhappiness, which is the least desirable thing in all the world.

There are many things in life that are well worth doing, but none of them are easy.

The first-class fiction writer takes delight in his job, but he also works at it harder than any man who is not a first-class fiction writer or ever dreams of doing.

The great tenor, like Caruso, finds pleasure in his job, and incidentally in the money he gets from it. But he works about six or seven hours a day at it now, and in earlier life he worked ten or twelve hours, receiving far less pay for exactly as good music.

If good jobs were to be had by little effort practically everybody would have a good job. The reason that they are so few, and that so many of those few are not filled, is that all of them demanded the hardest kind of hard work, not only to get but to keep them.

Genius, which is said to know how to do things before it is born, has to work just as hard as mediocrity to gain and keep success. Nothing you can think of that brings real rewards can be accomplished without more work than most of us can contemplate without getting tired at the mere thought of it. Yet people are doing it right along, and you seldom hear of any of them killing themselves in the effort.

If you have made up your mind to do something unusual or to be somebody of importance learn how to work twice as hard as you ever did before.

That is only a first step. The second is to think hard. If you can do both, and keep them up long enough, you may land, but remember you will have a lot of competition. Even hard work finds plenty of men to believe in and practice it.

And most of them get what they are after.—New York Tribune.

Dogs Trained to Smuggle.
The Franco-Belgian frontier has long been a happy hunting ground of the smuggler, both amateur and professional. In the customs museum at Lille is a collection of exhibits which give a vivid idea of the tricks employed by smugglers.

There are chairs, brushes, pitchforks, masons' hods, widows' mourning bonnets, wheelbarrows, saws and boots, all hollowed out for stowing away tobacco. There are stacks of government papers concealed in a zinc tobacco receptacle, hollow roulette wheels in which coffee was smuggled, and workmen's drinking cans with only a few inches of liquor in a little vessel beneath the cork, the rest of the can being intended for tobacco.

There are numerous examples of spiked armor, spiked collars and harness furnished with a number of sharp spears, worn by the dogs trained to dash across from Belgium at night, and thus protected against the customs dogs trained to chase them.

Equals Twenty Tunnels.

The two enormous masonry-faced steel towers supporting the contemplated bridge connecting Manhattan with Jersey City will each of them be 840 feet high, or 48 feet taller than the Woolworth building.

The upper deck of the bridge, over which will flow all the automobile and motortruck traffic, will accommodate as many moving vehicles as ten two-track tubes such as the pair soon to be built under the Hudson river at Canal street, at a cost of \$150,000,000.

The lower deck will carry ten railroad tracks.

The bridge is expected to cost \$110,000,000. Tunnels under the river, equivalent to the bridge in traffic capacity, would, it is estimated, cost two and a half times as much. Not fewer than 20 of them would be required.

Swallowed Cigaret Holder.

Loo Va Lee, a Chinese boy of ten, was taken to the Shanghai hospital, a few weeks ago after "swallowing" a cigarette holder 2 1/2 inches long, 3/4 inches in diameter at the wider end, and 1/4 inch at the lower end, with a linen band 1/4 inch in diameter. Examination showed that this object had lodged in his windpipe and that all his breathing was being done through it. An effort to get hold of the cigarette holder with forceps and pull it out failed, so the surgeon opened the boy's throat, got hold of the lower end and withdrew it that way.

Give the Boy a Chance.

"What have you named your baby, Rastus?"
"Sam Pro Tem Johnson, sah."
"What's the Pro Tem for?"
"To show that the name is only temporary, sah. We kinder thought Sam might like to choose his own name when he grew up, so we put in de Pro Tem as a warning to de public."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

ONE NEIGHBOR TELLS ANOTHER

Points the Way to Comfort and Health. Other Women Please Read

Moundsville, W. Va.—"I had taken doctor's medicine for nearly two years because my periods were irregular, came every two weeks, and I would suffer with bearing-down pains. A lady told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and how much good it had done her daughter, so I took it and now I am regular every month and have no pain at all. I recommend your medicine to everyone and you may publish my testimonial, hoping that the Vegetable Compound does some other girl the good it has done me."—Mrs. GEORGE TEGARDEN, 915 Third Street, Moundsville, W. Va.

How many young girls suffer as Mrs. Tegarden did and do not know where to turn for advice or help. They often are obliged to earn their living by hard day in and day out no matter how hard the pain they have to bear. Every girl who suffers in this way should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if she does not get prompt relief write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts, about her health. Such letters are held in strict confidence.

Didn't Fool Percy.
Every night when Percy's mother thought it about time to put him to bed she was in the habit of spelling to his father, so much so until the little fellow had caught on to it, but it so happened that on this particular night mother was spelling something else to father. However, Percy, looking up from his playing on the floor, said: "Ah! Come on and put me to bed. I know that's what you are spelling."

Cuticura for Sore Hands.
Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do. Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes. Advertisement.

On His Constitutional Rights.
A salesmanklike looking inspector stopped over night at a Kansas small town hotel and was surprised to find a dirty roller towel in the washroom. Indignantly he said to the landlord: "Don't you know that it has been against the law for years to put up a roller towel in this state?" "Sure, I know it," replied the proprietor, "but no ex post facto law goes in Kansas, and that there towel was put up before the law was passed."—Topeka Capital.

The prices of cotton and linen have been doubled by the war. Lengthen their service by using Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. All grocers, 5c.—Advertisement.

Border Warfare.
"She is trying to steal my fellow."
"Surely your own true love can not be lured away?"
"I don't know about that. I stole him from another girl."

In Nature's Incubator.
"Don't pick all the flowers, dear; somebody else may want some."
"But, mamma, there's more hatching."



GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM
tobacco makes 50 good cigarettes for 10c

DON'T FOOL WITH INDIGESTION

Head for **Alpha Indigestion Tablet** and get relief. No money you bottle, mail as postal and we will send you a bottle containing three weeks' treatment, O. O. D. Parcel post 75c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff, Itches, Scalps, Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. Also, and \$1.00 at Druggists. H. W. Parker, New York, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Relieves Corns, Calluses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 10c. By mail or at Druggists. H. W. Parker, New York, N. Y.

KREMOLA A WONDERFUL FACE FLEACH. Removes all impurities from the face, restores the complexion to its natural beauty. 25c. By mail or at Druggists. H. W. Parker, New York, N. Y.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 34, 1921.