

RACIAL BLOCS OPPOSE NEW IMMIGRATION BILL

By MARK SULLIVAN.
Washington, Feb. 23.—We are near the peak of the opposition to the new immigration bill. The whole project of restricting immigration further is under attack.

The opposition has two objectives. One is to defeat the new measure or modify it greatly in the direction of letting in more aliens. The other is to bring about sufficient delay to postpone the passage of the new bill until after July 1.

The existing law expires July 1. If the new measure has not been passed by that date, one possible outcome would be no immigration restriction law whatever on the books, and we should have instantly an uncontrolled flood of all the immigrants that may choose to come.

That result, however, is so improbable as to be negligible. What will more likely happen is that if the opponents of the new bill are successful is that the present law will be hastily reenacted as an emergency measure for one more year. That outcome would be satisfactory to the opponents of the new law. The present law lets in 357,803. The proposed new law would let in about half that number. The friends of more immigration would be glad to maintain the larger figure for another year.

Follows Tax Bill.
It would seem as if it should be possible to pass the new bill before June 30. The plan is to take it up as soon as the tax bill is out of the way. After the bill is taken up there will be four or five days of debate and attempted amendment on the floor of the house. Normally, the bill should come to a vote in the lower house about March 10. The judgment is that the bill will pass the lower house.

After the bill has passed the lower house, the friends of the bill will concentrate on the senate. Whether the efforts are successful will depend largely on how strong is the spirit of determination among the friends of the bill in that body. It would seem that there is ample time to consider and pass the bill in the senate during the more than three months it will be in that body before June 30 arrives.

Opposition Local.
Opposition to the new bill comes from localized sources. The opposition is practically confined to racial groups and individuals who are spokesmen of racial groups already in the United States.

The threat of some of these foreign colonies and their spokesmen to express their resentment at the polls has been made frequently, and will have effect with some senators.

The states which have the largest foreign colonies are Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The foreign colonies which resent the new bill are chiefly Italians and Jews; the foreign colonies which consist of Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, British or Danes do not resent the new bill.

The new bill does not greatly reduce the number of immigrants who can come in from the British Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Germany; but it does greatly reduce the number who can come in from Italy, Poland, Russia, and the other countries of southeastern Europe.

Iowa Novelist Quoted.
One of the wisest persons now going about on the surface of the United States is Mr. Herbert Quick, "Yandemack's Folly" is fiction; but it is a more readable and no less accurate narrative of the settlement of Iowa in the '50s of the last century than any formal history could be.

Mr. Quick wrote the other day, a lecture which he read to those aliens, already the beneficiaries of our hospitality, who, on this matter of immigration, have chosen to take the point of view, not of America, but of their European racial affiliations. Mr. Quick said:

"The present program in congress to change our immigration laws so as to curtail the coming to our shores of people from eastern and southern Europe who are ready to load the incoming ships... is really momentous. And it is a test of the Americanism of the immigrants who have already come to us from those shores."

"A protest has already been heard from Italians, Hebrews and some other races who are domesticated with us."

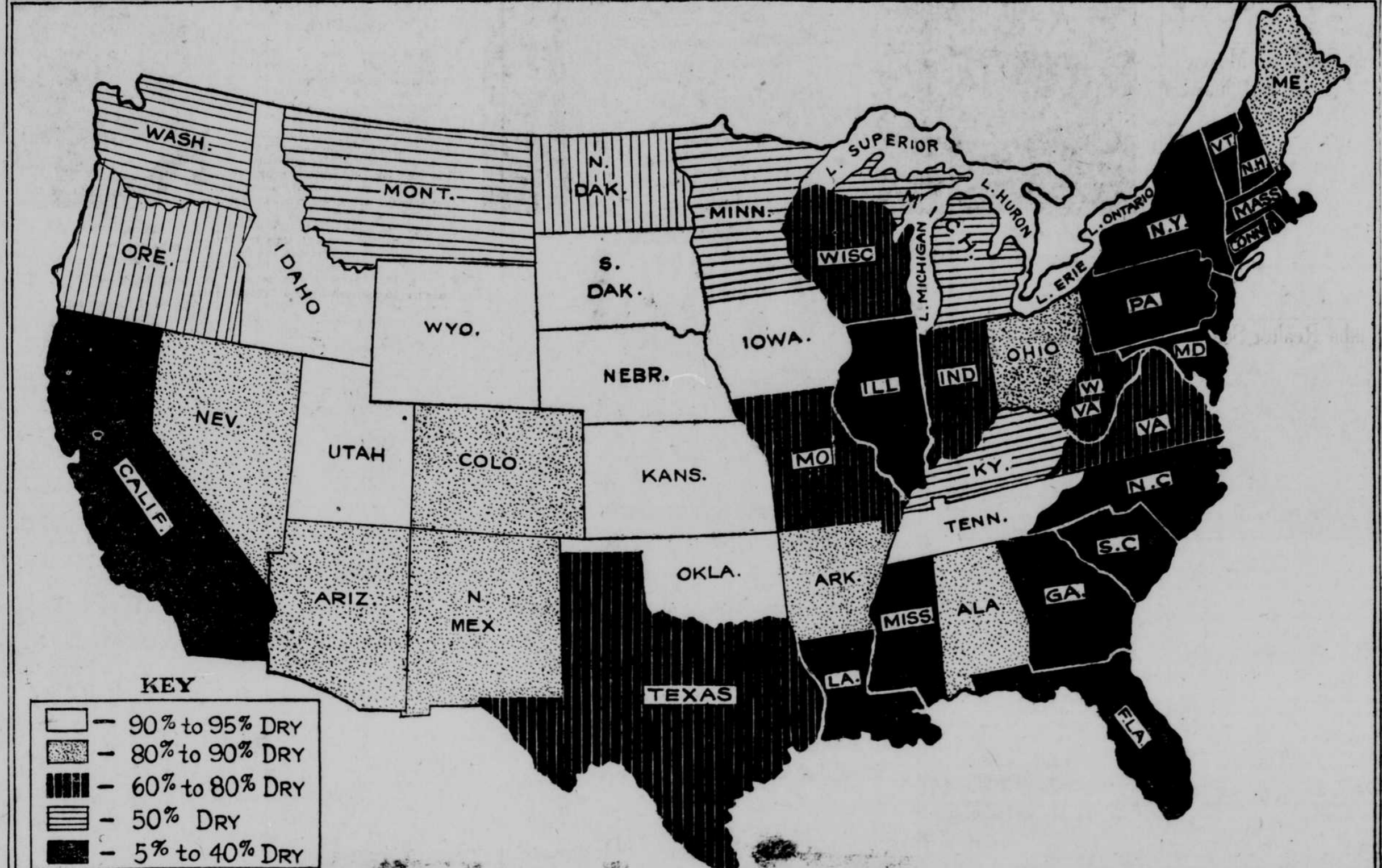
New Quota No Help.
"More Italians in this country are not necessary to the welfare of Italians already there; more Jews will not make it any better for our Jewish population; more Poles and other Slavs will do our present Slavs no good."

"The races of northern and western Europe we have among us in large numbers. Those of them among us have mingled with the population and will Americanize the new comers. They are of the races which we know

how to digest. Hence the wisdom of going back to the census of 1890 for our basis of letting in immigrants."

"Not all of our Hebrews, Italians and Slavs are joining in this 'race pride' movement to let down the floodgates. These are the ones who have become Americanized, and the counter blow they give in America has been. Foreign 'race pride' is foreign, whether it proceeds from Europe, Asia or from men who live this side of the oceans; and the considerations which should control Congress should be the interests of the United States, and the United States only."

Uncle Sam's Liquor Map Reveals Nebraska Law-Abiding Community; Figures Show Sentiment of People Determines Enforcement Success



WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—National prohibition is entering on its fifth year. It was exactly four years on January 18 since prohibition became the law of the land.

And what is the situation today? What is the progress of enforcement? Are the government agencies more successful than they were four years ago or one year ago? Is respect for the law increasing or diminishing throughout the entire land? Does the citizenry at large accept the verdict of the coroner that John Barleycorn was really dead, or was it a dummy that was interred on January 16, 1920?

Discarding the fanatics on either side who flood the country with daily doses of propaganda, a search has been made for some incontrovertible facts relative to this greatest experiment of the centuries.

Map Reveals Facts.
If you want to get a mental picture of the United States in terms of liquor consumption visit the prohibition section of the Department of Justice, where a force of statisticians under Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general, is engaged in keeping up to date an enforcement map of the United States similar to the map of the weather bureau. The difference is that the liquor map is based on the actual facts submitted by four score United States attorneys located in every section of the country, whereas the weather map is somewhat of a forecast.

Here are some of the facts that a glance at Mrs. Willebrandt's map reveals:

1. No state is bone dry today, the degree of prohibition enforcement ranging all the way from 95 per cent to as low as 5 per cent.

2. The heavily saturated area marked in thick black is as deeply pointed on the map today as it was a year ago, the only difference being that slight modifications of the color scheme in one spot or section is offset by a heavier touch to other sections.

3. Approximately 60 per cent of the American people live in territory where the 18th amendment and the Volstead act are violated every day in the year 50 to 95 per cent.

Nebraska 95% Law.
The order into which the country falls in the catalogue of prohibition enforcement is as follows:

States in which the law is enforcement 90 per cent or better:

California, 15 per cent; Connecticut, 20 per cent; Delaware, 25 per cent; Florida, 25 per cent; Georgia, 19 per cent; Illinois, 35 per cent; Louisiana, 10 per cent; Massachusetts, 40 per cent; Mississippi, 40 per cent; New Hampshire, 49 per cent; New Jersey, 20 per cent; New York, 5 per cent; Pennsylvania, 20 per cent; Rhode Island, 25 per cent; North Carolina, 30 per cent; South Carolina, 40 per cent; Vermont, 40 per cent; and Maryland, 40 per cent.

"These states, it will be seen at a glance, constitute a heavily saturated band round the country. The list includes broadly practically all the seaboard areas and takes in the most important sections from an industrial and economic standpoint. These states include New England, the home of Puritanism, as well as the key states of the Atlantic coast. And among them are southern states like Georgia and the Carolinas, where many fairs have their cradle."

Law Means Nothing in New York.
It should be stated that the percentages of enforcement given above reflect the deepest black in the individual states, but in almost all cases it takes in the entire area.

ment to render the national prohibition dictate 50 per cent ineffective.

Here Are Black Ones.
Finally comes a procession of 13 states deeply pointed in black on the enforcement map, with a population of 55,132,708—more than half the American people—where, according to the Department of Justice, the Volstead act is only 5 to 40 per cent enforced at the present moment. Reports of recent date from the United States attorneys do not call for any shifting or modification of the department liquor chart. It was stated: "These 13 states and their percentage of enforcement are:

California, 15 per cent; Connecticut, 20 per cent; Delaware, 25 per cent; Florida, 25 per cent; Georgia, 19 per cent; Illinois, 35 per cent; Louisiana, 10 per cent; Massachusetts, 40 per cent; Mississippi, 40 per cent; New Hampshire, 49 per cent; New Jersey, 20 per cent; New York, 5 per cent; Pennsylvania, 20 per cent; Rhode Island, 25 per cent; North Carolina, 30 per cent; South Carolina, 40 per cent; Vermont, 40 per cent; and Maryland, 40 per cent.

"These states, it will be seen at a glance, constitute a heavily saturated band round the country. The list includes broadly practically all the seaboard areas and takes in the most important sections from an industrial and economic standpoint. These states include New England, the home of Puritanism, as well as the key states of the Atlantic coast. And among them are southern states like Georgia and the Carolinas, where many fairs have their cradle."

Hip Flash Menace.
One of the alarming features disclosed in the reports is the extent to which the younger element is leading the vanguard of the liquor law violators. The way in which boys and girls in their teens become addicts of the "hip" flash shocks the federal authorities and it is unquestionably among this class that the hordes of small bootleggers find their prey.

Moonehaling has not diminished, and the Department of Justice takes the position that it is practically impossible to cope with the man who brews on his own account for himself and his neighbors in the outlying regions. Commissioner Roy A. Haynes is waging much effort on this class. But if the Department of Justice had its way or was in a position to make suggestions these would be left alone and the forces of the prohibition unit concentrated on the commercial bootlegging in the wet areas.

In the year 1923, as compared with 1922, arrests and convictions materially increased. This might mean that there were more violations, just as it may mean that there was a stronger drive to enforce the law. The general belief is that the greater number of arrests reflects the former as truly as it does the latter assumption.

There is no concrete evidence to warrant the assumption that the arrests and convictions, the seizure of stills and property has appreciably extended the dry area.

Disturbing Figures.
Here are some figures that will afford an index of present day violation of the Volstead act and the 18th amendment:

1. There were 66,931 arrests in the fiscal year 1923, as compared with 42,323 in 1922.
2. There were 34,067 convictions in 1923, as compared with 27,311 in 1922.
3. In 1923 distilleries to the number of 12,219 were seized, as compared with 8,318 in 1922.
4. Distilling apparatus seized and confiscated in 1923 numbered 149,912, as compared with 102,897 in 1922.
5. The value of property seized in 1923 aggregated \$11,478,277, as compared with \$5,872,094 in 1922.

But federal convictions at the rate of 115 a day and terms of imprisonment imposed to a total amount of something like 6,000 or 7,000 years have not diminished the number of offenders, the amount of liquor available, the number of illicit stills in operation or the amount of money that the United States treasury must expend to carry on the government's enforcement program.

There is absolutely no justification for the oft-repeated assertion of Commissioner Haynes that the greater number of arrests and convictions indicate a drying up process. The real test is the extent to which booze is being peddled from day to day and the extent to which the commercial traffic in liquor is alive in places where arrests are increasing. Take any state at random. Here is the record for Georgia:

	1922	1921	1920
Arrests	1,869	1,794	2,123
Convictions	1,402	1,131	1,211
Whiskey seized	19,125	14,282	27,331
Property seized	\$41,428	\$106,908	\$24,148

Whatever the record of arrests or property seized in any section where the sentiment is "wet," the facts are the same. The man on the street is aware that booze is available and can be had without difficulty. In some sections arrests and convictions have decreased rather than increased during the last two years. The Department of Justice pointed out recently that the saturation in Florida is heavier than ever before, and that the requisite change should be made in the liquor map.

There were only 382 federal arrests in 1923, as compared with 564 in 1922, and the number of convictions in 1923 fell to 215, as compared with 507 in the previous year.

Any fair analysis can lead only to one conclusion, namely, that where the sentiment is, of the whole, "wet," the enforcement of the Volstead act is not making progress; but where the sentiment is dry enforcement of the Volstead act is making progress.

This was hinted at in the hearings in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

There is another possible result of this fight that is being made by the representatives of foreign groups in a colloquy between a member of the committee and one of the witnesses, Louis Marshall of New York. He said, among other things:

"We have room in this country for 10 times the population we have."

At another point in his argument, Mr. Marshall expressed opposition to the whole idea of regulation by quotas.

SCHOOL REFORM CHALLENGES LABOR GOVERNMENT

By H. G. WELLS.
Author of "The Outline of History."

London, Feb. 23.—The labor government in Great Britain starts with conservative discretion that should reassure even the most excitable inmates of Rothermere journalistic institutions. For this year, at any rate, we shall get little that might not have had from a rather left-handed liberal cabinet. Social reform is in no hurry to arrive.

The recognition of Russia is all to the good, the treatment of foreign

politicians in office as though they were statesmen, and the serious little visits and talks are full of promise. If you treat a politician as a statesman sufficiently it is possible he will become one.

It is to be hoped the economies upon military things will have courage. A democratic monarchy with a labor prime minister should wear plain clothes.

Educational Policy.
But these are minor matters. The immediate test of the labor govern-

ment's quality will be its treatment of national education. The British educational policy since the war has been mean. Children achieve the status of unemployed adults at 14. Secondary higher education is a dislocated muddle.

I do not want to undervalue British education. Compared with other countries, the common citizen of Britain is well educated, better informed than the average American common citizen.

But, compared with what is needed in a great modern state he is pitifully under-educated. It is impossible for the labor government to realize its ideal of a highly-organized community with the British population at the present level of education. To raise that level is a necessary condition to the replacement of the money scramble by economic order.

Prospect Bright.
For this reason, Trevelyan is for me, the most hopeful of all the labor ministers. With his family tradition of high scholarship and liberal innovation, with a new ferment of modern creative ideals in his mind, we may hope for a broad handling of the problems of education.

The first thing needed is recognition that education must go on at least to the age of 16; that it must include a general knowledge of the history of the world and mankind, the elements of political and economic science, some knowledge of the meth-

ods and scope of biological and physical science, a reasonable acquaintance with, and the use of, at least one foreign language.

The raising of the leaving age to 16 was promised some years ago by Fisher, probably the feeblest statesman who had ever been overruled by his political associates. That promise was made when Britain had become a land fit for heroes under the eloquent gestures of Lloyd George. It is for Trevelyan now to make that promise a reality.

Extension Downward Too.
It should also be possible for poor parents who cannot afford a nursery to send their children to the people's schools at a quite tender age.

Children of the working class knock about home with the mother too busy to give them sufficient educational attention; their only open air street. Vile attempts at economy in British education have meant grave retrogression in this respect. The schools have to be reopened to infants, facilities for infant teaching reduced and extended; the public infant school must be a day nursery of the poor.

These extensions of the school age will require more teachers. Moreover, they have to be better teachers. When British elementary education was organized in the 70s of the last century, English women of the precocious classes would become frantic with jealousy at the idea of a housemaid wearing a fringe or a cook going

out in pretty clothes on Sunday. That was the spirit of the times. It was intolerable to them that the poor man's "brats" should be educated persons.

Separate Teaching Courses.
Prospective teachers of the general public, therefore, were not sent through universities and made part of the general county of educated men and women. They were put apart in training colleges of their own; everything was done to establish and maintain a sense of social inferiority in their minds; they were intended to feel the superiority of the parson, the lordship of the manufacturer and the squire.

Never has a profession risen against such obstacles and disadvantages as the British elementary teachers. It is for Trevelyan to complete the expansion of these training colleges, to see that they get facilities necessary to incorporate them completely in the university system of the land.

Grading Next Step.
Having secured an adequate supply of soundly trained and educated teachers, going up to the age of 16 at least to schools, it will be possible for Trevelyan to give his mind to the urgent problem of grading the schools. The organizers of elementary education in Britain, like the American fathers, seem to have thought that a school was just a school. But children under 12 re-

quire different educational surroundings than those between 12 and 16. A junior school may well be a mixed village school, as close to the mother as possible. The second school needs to be larger, with a various staff; the children are already differentiating. After 12 there must be a choice of studies; one child's education is another child's poison.

Here is a very congenial task of reorganization for Trevelyan. Like Edward VII, it may be his destiny to write his name upon England with a trail of reconstructed schools.

But an educational system that secures merely proper education for every British boy and girl up to the age of 16 is only the broad foundation of education. The English public schools, which are not really public, retain their boys in a state of athleticism two years or more after they should be in college.

Modern Reorganization Needed.
A miscellany of upper class girls' schools, much incumbered by under-graduate' rags, indeed the whole jungle of the class-conscious middle and upper class educational institutions in Britain would be enormously benefited by a bold attempt at reorganization upon modern lines.

Preserve Traditions.
It will not be necessary to stir the venerable tradition of Oxford and Cambridge greatly. Somewhere the fine traditions of classical scholarship and stylistic mathematics should

be preserved; there seem to be their printed refugees. But there are provincial universities which are still miserably cramped and poor. For all that, several are doing first-class university work.

There exists now in London in spite of misdirection, a great group of literary, artistic, scientific, legal institutions, which cry aloud to be grouped and correlated upon broad, congenial lines as an effective intellectual nucleus of the empire, even perhaps of the English-speaking

world. It is to the loosely co-ordinated institutions, within and without the present so-called University of London, that I hope Trevelyan will chiefly direct his attention as the apex of the pyramid I hope to see arising, based on the existing preparatory school, on the refashioned public school relieved of its too mature seniors, on the revived and strengthened free junior second schools, which should take the place of our existing elementary schools.

(Copyright, 1924.)

GRIPPE PREVENTION

You know that *grippe, influenza* and other respiratory ailments are caused by germs taking hold of the weakened body, but do you realize how true is the old adage "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"?

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE VITAMIN-RICH COD-LIVER OIL

owes its power to prevent weakness by its ability to nourish and strengthen the system and keep resistance normal. Do not let *grippe-weakness* overtake you, take *Scott's Emulsion* and keep strong and vital!

Scott & Bowser, Bloomfield, N. J.

SURE WAY TO GET Rid of Blackheads

There is one simple safe and sure way that never fails to get rid of blackheads, that is to dissolve them.

To do this dissolve a small amount of calamine powder from any drug store—sprinkle a little on a hot wet cloth—rub over the blackheads briskly—wash the parts and you will be surprised how the blackheads have disappeared. Big blackheads, little blackheads, no matter where they are, simply dissolve and disappear. Blackheads are a mixture of dust and dirt and secretions that form in the pores of the skin. The calamine powder and the water dissolve the blackheads so they wash right out, leaving the pores free and clean and in their natural condition.

HAIR BEAUTY "LUMCO"

"Makes Hair Grow"

Lumco is more than a hair tonic—it corrects any scalp disorders and restores youthful beauty to thin and fading hair. Not sticky or greasy. For sale by Sherman & McConnell or any drug store.

RUPTURE

Established 1884

I have a successful treatment for Rupture without resorting to a painful and uncertain surgical operation. My treatment has more than twenty-five years of success behind it, and I claim it to be the best. I do not inject anything, as it is dangerous. Time required for ordinary cases, 10 days spent here with me. No danger of being in a hospital. Call or write for particulars. Dr. Frank H. Wray, No. 807 North 25th St