

**SCIENCE MEASURES  
CRIPPLES' POWERS**

Wonderful Instruments Invented by Belgians Gauge Wounded Soldiers' Abilities.

**HUMAN REPAIR SHOPS**

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
Paris, Sept. 14.—A number of remarkable scientific instruments for measuring exactly the efficiency of a wounded soldier to perform some new line of useful work have been put in operation at the Belgian Military Institute at Port Billez, France, for the re-education of mutilated soldiers. While the outer world regards Belgium as prostrate under the iron hand of Germany, it is a striking tribute to the vitality of the country that it has been able to establish such institutions outside of the country.

Here at a small town between Paris and Rouen 1,500 wounded Belgian soldiers, most of whom fought in the battle of the Yser, are being made over for some useful occupation. A park of 600 acres has been donated, and extensive buildings have been erected. So that Belgium, prostrate as it is, has an establishment comparing favorably with the best English and French institutions.

The Belgians have always been famous for fine mechanical appliances, and here they have shown their genius in this line by the use of seven or eight new scientific instruments which measure precisely the efficiency of a wounded man. Dr. Nyma of the medical staff of the institute, has furnished the following sketch of these instruments and how they measure a wounded workman's energy:

**Stops Human Wastage.**

"Recent studies on the efficiency of workmen have shown the enormous force wasted through the non-adaptation of working conditions to the workman's capacity for production, and the chief object of efficiency researches is to suppress all useless effort and establish precise conditions for securing the best results. When the study concerns mutilated soldiers, it acquires a new value. A certain loss of effort may be tolerated when a workman is normal. But it is not so with the mutilated, whose functional powers are diminished, and to whom it is indispensable that every particle of work of which they are capable should be made integrally available."

After explaining the method of charts and tracings employed, Dr. Nyma describes the instruments which measure the energy of the wounded, in part, as follows:

"First, the arthrodynamometer. It permits the measurement in degrees of the angles formed by the flexion and extension of the forearm. It is particularly useful in studying partial ankylosis. A dynamometer attached to this instrument measures in kilograms the force that a wounded man can exert.

"Second, the lime, with a cylinder giving a chronological register. This registers the impulsive force of the right hand, of the left hand; the pressure of the right hand, of the left hand. These are compared with the standards showing in kilograms what the maximum force would be, thus showing what is lacking and what needs to be corrected.

"Third, a varlop, with registering cylinder and electric signal, which permits us to study the work in carpentering similar to the measurement of force by the lime.

"Fourth, the cheirographe, which registers the mobility of the fingers and registers their power of work.

"Fifth, a spirometer, with eudiometer, a cardiograph and a pneumograph, complete the installation, and permit the study of all the physiological phenomena bearing on workmanship, and indicating when work is too heavy and should be limited by additional periods of rest."

**Future Not Dismal.**

The use of these novel instruments is, of course, only one phase of the extensive work being done here, which includes the training of architects, sculptors, painters in art and trade, carpenters, shoemakers, saddlers, machinists, typewriters, printers, engravers, linotypers, photographers and a vast number of other occupations.

Men who have lost a leg were thought at first to be adapted to some work not requiring the man to stand. But this has been found to be a mistake and one-legged men are now considered well adapted to standing at a printing case or working at a carpenter's bench. However, most of the one-armed and one-legged men show a preference to becoming tailors and shoemakers. They are also much opposed to taking up occupations, such as jewellers, lithographers and painters, who are not much in demand in the small towns of Belgium and France.

Usually a wounded soldier chooses an occupation akin to his former work. An iron moulder who has lost his arm and can no longer lift heavy moulds, has become a modeller of these moulds. A mason has become a stone designer. Others, mutilated, have taken up entirely new occupations. A restaurant waiter has developed into an expert sign painter.

Many wounded soldiers are preparing themselves to be government functionaries after the war, in the customs offices, post and telegraph offices, state banks, etc., as it is assumed preference will be given to old soldiers. One of the schools here prepares men for this government work and for the provincial and communal administrations. This school for the training of government employees is something of a pioneer in this line and it has suggested the establishment of regular institutions after the war for the training of people for government employment the same as people are trained for all branches of private enterprise.

**Austrian Saw Napoleon  
On March to Moscow**

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
Vienna, Sept. 30.—The war correspondent of the Zeit in one of his recent dispatches records that while passing through Volhynia he met a villager of Karpilovka who saw Napoleon on his way to Moscow in 1812. The man had recently celebrated his 113th birthday and himself related that as a boy of 9 he had seen the great French emperor. The man is still in good health, and what makes his longevity so remarkable, is that he has lived all his life in a marshy district, commonly regarded as unhealthy.

# Woodrow Wilson, President, Declares for Local Option:

May 1, 1911.

My dear Mr. Shannon:---

The question asked in your letter of April twenty-seventh about my attitude toward the important question of local option is, of course, a perfectly legitimate one, and you are entitled to a very frank answer. I would have replied sooner had I not been prevented by imperative public engagements. I have explained my views to you in private, but of course have no objection to your making them public.

*I am in favor of local option. I am a thorough believer in local self-government, and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or the withholding of licenses.*

But the questions involved are social and moral and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party programme. Whenever they have been made the subject matter of party contests, they have cut the lines of party organization and party action athwart to the utter confusion of political action in every other field. They have thrown every other question, however important, into the background and have made constructive party action impossible for long years together. So far as I am myself concerned, therefore, I can never consent to have the question of local option made an issue between political parties in this state. My judgment is very clear in this matter. I do not believe that party programmes of the highest consequence to the political life of the state and of the nation ought to be thrust on one side and hopelessly embarrassed for long periods together by making a political issue of a great question which is essentially non-political, non-partisan, moral and social, in its nature.

Rev. Thomas B. Shannon, 16 Clinton Street,  
Newark, New Jersey

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON

# William Howard Taft, Former President, Declares for Regulation:

(From Mr. Taft's Book, "Four Aspects of Civic Duty")

"Nothing is more foolish, nothing more utterly at variance with sound policy, than to enact a law which, by reason of conditions surrounding the community, is incapable of enforcement. Such instances are sometimes presented by sumptuary laws, by which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited under penalties in localities, where the public sentiment of the immediate community does not and will not sustain the enforcement of the law.

\* \* \* "In cases where the sale of liquor cannot be prohibited in fact, it is far better to regulate than to attempt to stamp it out.

"By the enactment of a drastic law and the failure to enforce it, there is injected into the public mind the idea that laws are to be observed or violated according to the will of those affected. I need not say how altogether pernicious such a loose theory is. \* \* \* The constant violation or neglect of any law leads to a demoralized view of all laws."

These are the views of two of America's greatest citizens and statesmen. We have Local Option and Regulation in Nebraska. Prohibition destroys both. Are these great men mistaken? Think it over.

THE NEBRASKA PROSPERITY LEAGUE

**How to Vote Against Prohibition**

These squares appear at the TOP of the general election ballot. An X marked in the square opposite number 301 is a vote AGAINST PROHIBITION.

300	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	} Shall the above and foregoing amendment to the Constitution be adopted?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
301	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	