Increase in American Wealth

The wide distribution and great increase in American wealth is shown in figures made public recently by Controller of the Currency Williams, showing that the number of depositors in national banks has increased 10,549,832 in the last nine years. Individual deposits have increased approximately $8,500,000,000.

The total number of depositors in national banks, excluding accounts of banks, was given as 18,240,300, or one out of every six of the nation's population. The per capita deposit was shown to be $689, a gain of $38 on the average account in the nine-year period.

Pennsylvania led wth 2,398,206 deposit accounts; New York, second with 1,495,220, and next in order were: Illinois, 1,059,691; Ohio, 1,037,959. Other states with as many as 300,000 national bank accounts are Texas, 909,331; California, 666,148; New Jersey, 637,332; Minnesota, 586,505; Indiana, 569,032; Iowa, 562,117; Wisconsin, 507,147; Massachusetts, 490,536; Oklahoma, 444,166; Missouri, 392,485; Michigan, 377,825; Kansas, 357,796; Tennessee, 319,496; Kentucky, 312,869, and West Virginia, 305,823.

Cities reporting in the aggregate as many as 60,000 national accounts were: New York city, 321,816; Chicago, 192,806; St. Louis, 121,160; Washington, 119,548; Atlanta, 115,679; Pittsburgh, 106,016; Philadelphia, 103.245; Milwaukee, 89,926; San Francisco, 85,625; Kansas City, Mo., 84,384; Portland, 83,951; Seattle, 82,103; Richmond, 80,550; Houston, 78,476; Los Angeles, 72,698, and Minneapolis, 71,035.

WORDS OF WISE MEN

The heron blames the water because he cannot swim.

A coward never forgives; it is not his nature.—Sterne.

The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear.—Pope.

Hedgehogs are not to be killed with a fist.—Portuguese Proverb.

A third heir seldom enjoys property dishonestly got.

Hide the outcasts, betray not him that wandereth.—Bible.

France Was Originator of Terminology Identifying Parts of a British Army

The war has added many French words to current English and American use, and the number of them continues a process that goes back to the Norman French. The word "war" itself, wrote Dr. Henry Bradley, in his "Making of English," is of Norman-French origin, and so also did a long list of martial terms originate with the French, come over into England, and become anglicized, among them "battle," "assault," "siege," "standard," "banner," "armor," "lance," "fortress," and "tower." From France came originally the terminology that identifies the separate parts of a British army, the "company," "battalion," "regiment," "brigade," "division," and "corps," as well as the officers, "general," "colonel," "major," "captain," and "lieutenant." France developed the art, or, as we might now say, the machinery of war earlier than the English, but it is rather surprising to realize how many centuries the terminology has been in use. The words passed naturally enough into English, for during some of those centuries, as Doctor Bradley also suggests, the relation between the two nations was so close that English writers "felt themselves at liberty to introduce a French word whenever they pleased."

Charmed Names Featured in Milton's Poems Which Appeal to Many Readers

Scarcely any passages in the poems of Milton are more generally known, or more frequently repeated, than those which are little more than muster-rolls of names. They are not always more appropriate or more melodious than other names. But they are charmed names. Every one of them is the first link in a long chain of associated ideas. Like the dwelling-place of our infancy revisited in manhood, like the song of our country heard in a strange land, they produce upon us an effect wholly independent of their intrinsic value. One transports us back to a remote period of history. Another places us among the novel scenes and manners of a distant region. A third evokes all the dear classical recollections of childhood, the schoolroom, the dog-eared Virgil, the holiday, and the prize. A fourth brings before us the splendid phantoms of chivalrous romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamored knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses.—Macaulay.

Scientist Discovers Ears of Only 6 Per Cent Equal

A scientist has just made an interesting statement about our ears. We are most of us aware that our eyes usually vary in strength, but it will be news to many to learn that our ears are unequal in their power of hearing. After careful investigation it was found that only 6 per cent of the folks whose ears were tested could hear as well with one ear as with another. Is it, one wonders, the result of sleeping on one's side? After all, we spend a third of our life in bed.

Want Seven-Cent Coin to Meet Present Conditions.

The United States treasury department is besieged with requests coming from all sections that a coin be minted of 7 cent denomination. Many banks and trust companies are among the petitioners, as well as railroads, moving-picture theaters and street car companies. The claim is made that a 7-cent coin would prove a great relief to the ultimate consumer, who is constantly annoyed by the mass of pennies collected in a day's shopping as a result of the changed prices. The old nickel cigar now sells for 7 cents; the "nickel picture show" has passed out of existence and in its place is the 17 or 22-cent show; many street car companies have been forced to raise fares to 7 cents; milk and bread have doubled in price and usually call for odd pennies and there are a host of other articles priced right to use a 7-cent coin. It is understood that the treasury department rather leans toward the idea.

JUST FOR FUN

Signatures.

"It is a great mistake for an author to sign his work 'Anon,'" remarked Mr. Penwiggle.

"Yes," replied the press agent; "if he wants to get anywhere financially he'd better take a chance on signing it 'Advt.'"

Naturally.

"Pop, will you tell me one thing about aviation expenses?"

"What is that, son?"

"Are they all overhead charges?"

Used to It.

"Our new cook tells me she used to be assistant to a modiste."

"Thank goodness! Then she'll know how to dress the salad properly."

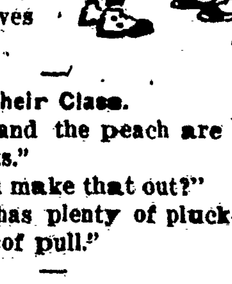
Well Stocked.

"Smith took me down yesterday to see how he had fixed up his cellar."

"Was it cemented?"

"Sure, and so was our friendship by what he had fixed it up with."

Impending Retribution.



"The young man who plays the xylophone is ill."

"Will he recover?"

"I think not. The doctor attending him lives next door."

Their Class.

"The grape and the peach are both strenuous fruits."

"How do you make that out?"

"The grape has plenty of pluck and the peach lots of pull."

Out by Command.

"We used to have midnight lunches at home, but we've given them up."

"Began to bother your digestion, I suppose."

"No. The maid objected to our having them."

Marriage Rite.

Not until the time of the reformation was marriage a rite to be sanctioned within the church. Prior to that the ceremony was performed at the church door.

Chinese Tire of Life.

China has more suicides than any other country in the world. In a single year as many as half a million cases of self-destruction have been recorded.

BATTLE-SWEPT FRANCE ASTIR

Heroic Efforts Being Made to Recoup Fortunes.

MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

Rehabilitation Is Observable in Revival of Old Industries, the Establishment of New Ones and the Introduction of Modern Equipment—Return to Normal Basis of Vast Flocks and Herds of Animals Depleted by the War.

Gradual transformation of the battle-swept regions of northern France back to their normal conditions is being everywhere noted by the Associated Press correspondent, who, with special facilities extended by the government, is making a tour through the devastated regions to observe their steady progress toward recovery.

This rehabilitation is observable in the revival of old industries, the establishment of new ones and the introduction of modern equipment, and it is even noticeable in the return of vast flocks and herds of domestic animals, depleted by the war, back to the normal basis required for the domestic needs of this region.

Small Farmers Try to Recoup.

When war swept over the ten departments along the battle front, domestic animals disappeared, most of the stock being taken as food for the armies, while the birds and fowls fled from the concussion of the great guns. Now, with the gradual return to pre-war conditions, the thrifty French peasant and small farmer is making heroic efforts to recoup his fortune and to rehabilitate his land.

Domestic animals are being greatly treasured for their food value, and are cared for by their owners with the same solicitude shown toward their children. Poultry and rabbits are kept in warm quarters and fed regularly, even though it is necessary now and then for the people themselves to go without a square meal.

New impetus also is given to the breeding of small domestic animals in order to replenish the restricted supply.

Cattle Are Not Plentiful.

Because of the fact that pastures were for the most part destroyed by shell fire and gas, it has been found very difficult to get forage for cows, and therefore cattle are scarce at present.

In the field of industry the noticeable development among the French is the inclination to modernize plants destroyed by the ravages of the war. Naturally slow to make changes and suspicious of new things, Frenchmen are beginning to step forward. They are installing electric power, applying the latest ideas in mechanics, reorganizing their enterprises and building a firm foundation in preparation for the developments they believe the future will bring forth.

FUGITIVE TURK A KING.

Enver Pasha, a Pro-German, Has Accepted Kurdish Throne.

Enver Pasha, former Turkish minister of war, has been crowned king of Kurdistan, the Turkish region lying between Mesopotamia and Persia. Kurdistan is an extensive region with ill-defined borders. Its population includes 2,000,000 people, most of whom are Mohammedans.

Enver Pasha was minister of war in the Turkish cabinet from January, 1914, to October, 1918. He was leader of the Young Turks, an ardent pro-German and an enthusiastic pupil of the German general von der Goltz. After the signing of the armistice Enver fled from Constantinople to Berlin in disguise. He was arrested on request of the Turkish government, but escaped. Though a sentence of death rests over him for acts committed during the war, he is a king and probably will escape punishment.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR ALL

Director of Employment Service Finds Industrial Situation Good.

Unemployment now is less alarming than at any time since the signing of the armistice, according to a statement made by W. H. Skinner, acting director general of the United States employment service.

Reports from 22 states indicate that in Wisconsin and Michigan there is a shortage of help. In Arkansas, Tennessee and Indiana there is reported a slight shortage of jobs. In Chicago and New York there is more unemployment than anywhere in the country.

The slight unemployment that is reported is regarded as a result of the difficulty in connecting the right man with the job and of strikes, which create an artificial condition.

Conscience Drove Man Back to Prison.

Unable longer to resist his conscience, Elmer E. Barnard, who escaped from the Oregon state penitentiary in 1916, has voluntarily returned to the institution, to serve a maximum term of ten years.

War Souvenirs Blew Clubhouse to Bits.

Explosion of souvenir shells brought from France caused the destruction of the Admiral Benson clubhouse for service men at Hoboken, N. Y.

FAIL TO WIPE OUT HOOKWORM

Complete Elimination Has Not Yet Been Attained.

TO TAKE UP NEW STUDIES

Report of Rockefeller Foundation Says Further Study and Investigation Is Necessary—Cure of an Individual Found Simple Task, but to Prevent Reinfection From Larvae in Soil Is Difficult—Fight on Fifteen Years.

Failure to eradicate completely hookworm disease from any one area during 15 years of scientific struggle against that scourge by its own and other health agencies is acknowledged in the Rockefeller foundation's annual report.

Intensive scientific study of certain control factors, notably the viability of the worms in various kinds of soil and other mediums and the possibility of making certain the existence of other forms of transmission than those already well understood, are suggested as offering hope of attaining more complete results. It is probable that such studies soon will be undertaken.

"Nothing could be simpler in theory than the few measures necessary for the control of hookworm infection," the report says. "The cycle of the worm from the moment the egg is deposited on the ground until it has reached the small intestine of its human host and developed to its adult stage is well understood, as are also the details of its life story and environment; and there are at least two drugs which are most potent in freeing the human system of the parasites. It should therefore be relatively simple to locate and to cure those who have the disease, to prevent others from contracting it, and thus to bring about, within limited areas at least, its complete eradication.

Although the problem of complete eradication is simple when stated on paper, it is not so in practice. The board has been engaged in work against hookworm disease since 1910, similar work was undertaken in Porto Rico in 1904, and the attack on the disease in the mines of Belgium, Holland and Germany began as early as 1902, yet it is impossible to point to any one mine or area from which the infection has been completely eradicated. In the mines of Germany it was reduced from 16.8 per cent in 1903 to .18 per cent in 1912; in those of the Netherlands, from 25 per cent in 1903 to .32 per cent in 1913, and in those of the Liege district of Belgium, from 22.8 per cent in 1902 to 1.2 per cent in 1913. These are the nearest recorded approaches to complete control.

Many Obstacles in Way.

"Many obstacles stand in the way of complete eradication, even in isolated areas having no immigration and with natural conditions that either limit or preclude intercourse with the outside world. It is seldom possible to examine every individual in an area or to treat until cured all who are found infected; when latrines of a proper type are installed in sufficient numbers to prevent soil pollution, it is still necessary to accustom the people to the use of them—and this is a task that usually requires a long period of education and enlightenment; and even when both the foregoing conditions are fulfilled there still remains for a time the danger of reinfection from hookworm larvae already in the soil."

After an extended survey of its experience with reinfections, which were found to show the highest rates on estates in Ceylon, the foundation reports:

"These high rates of reinfection should not be accepted as indicating that no considerable progress has been made toward bringing the disease under control. It should be remembered that the problem of hookworm control is primarily one of reducing mass infection. The practical phase of the task is concerned with the removal of the largest possible number of worms from the largest possible number of infected persons. Upon this basis the best criterion for judging the effectiveness of a curative campaign in any area is not the percentage of infected persons who are cured or who remain cured, but the proportion, expelled and destroyed, of the total worms harbored by the population.

"Even though in certain of the areas mentioned from 50 to 100 per cent of the persons formerly cured of the disease have since become reinfected there can be little doubt that as a result of treatment the average number of worms harbored by each infected person has been very materially reduced. Conditions extremely favorable for the prevalence and persistence of the infection exist practically throughout all countries in which the work has been conducted; there is at present lack of definite knowledge as to how long larvae remain infective in the soil; the latrine accommodations provided in many areas have been defective or inadequate, the habits of the people grossly insanitary, and, in addition, war conditions have interfered seriously with due and effective sanitary supervisions and reasonable regimentation. Under these circumstances reinfection was bound to occur in greater or less degree, but it will unquestionably diminish as effective sanitation is introduced and the curative measures are extended.

"The fact that after a series of efforts at control in different parts of the globe extending over a period of more than 15 years it is still impossible to point to any single area from which the disease has been completely eradicated suggests that perhaps the work is being carried out with a lack of scientific information on certain points concerning which definite knowledge is indispensable if complete control is to be achieved. It is hoped that a series of studies may soon be made which will supply definite experimental proof on the phases of hookworm control which still require further investigation.

"One of the most important factors in need of further study is that relating to the viability of hookworm larvae in soil and other media. In the past it has been commonly supposed that after a period of from six to ten months the soil would become sterile and the disease would gradually die out, but the evidence now at hand seems to indicate that soil once heavily infected—particularly in tropical countries where the temperature seldom or never drops to the freezing point—must remain infected for a considerable time even after sanitary conditions have been improved. Thus, Kofoid has recently reported that in the soil of California the larvae remained alive for 12 months, and it is probable that in more tropical climates they persist for even longer periods."

Part of the report is devoted to describing infection and sanitary surveys undertaken in various countries and recounting the difficulties of preventing the most serious source of infection—soil pollution. The providing of adequate latrines is set forth as the best method of bringing about this result.

"Some data from Arkansas and Texas brought together by means of the laboratory car Metchnikoff, during the treatment of infected soldiers in the southern states, suggests that there is a possibility of the infection being transmitted by dust. This subject is worthy of further study. The role played by insects, particularly flies, in transmitting the infection, also remains to be thoroughly investigated," the chapter concludes.

HOT COFFEE FOR MINERS

Home Demonstration Agent in Arizona Solves Problem.

"Can you suggest some feasible way of supplying the men who are working in our mines with hot coffee at least once during their working hours?" the head of the welfare department of a large mining company, located in Cochise county, Arizona, asked the home demonstration agent of that county.

He desired an arrangement whereby the men could be supplied at the shafts of the mines with a hot drink to supplement their cold lunches. The home demonstration agent visited eight shafts with the foreman of the mines to observe conditions. Before making suggestions she also made an investigation of the character of lunch which was carried by the miners. She found that many take none at all. Of the 1,020 men who carried their lunches, only 61 had bottles which keep liquids hot. The rest ate an entirely cold meal at noon. This seemed to be one of the reasons for the lessened efficiency of the men in the afternoons. As a result of the investigation huge containers of coffee have been placed recently in strategic points at the shaft mouths so that the men have a hot drink with their noonday meal.

JAPAN DRY SOON

Returning Prohibition Leader Says Philippines Also in Line.

The Philippine islands are going dry, and Japan will not be far behind, according to Dr. D. M. Gandier, prohibition leader of California, who arrived at Vancouver from Japan.

"I will not be surprised if prohibition is the national policy of Japan inside of five years," said Dr. Gandier.

"The Philippine legislature now in session is almost certain to pass a prohibition law for the islands."

Dr. Gandier spent several months in China, the Philippines and Japan as a representative of the Anti-Saloon league of America.

"The leaders of Japan," said Dr. Gandier, "like the British leaders, are beginning to see that America, like an athlete, is training for world leadership through the adoption of prohibition."

BIRD PUZZLES WOODMEN

Strange Catch of a New York State Pheasant Hunter.

Martin Schledorn of Danville, N. Y., a recently returned overseas service man, went shooting pheasants the other day. He came home with a large bird which he shot on the wing, thinking it a pheasant.

Its coloring is beautiful, the great wings, lined with white and gray feathers, measuring 42 inches from tip to tip. The tail is of brown feathers with a breast of cream and brown mottled, the back a dark gray and white. Its curved beak and huge talons look like those of a young eagle, but the older hunters here think it is an unusually large hen hawk. The bird was shot in a swale on the Ossian hills.

Cow Produced 1,000 Pounds of Butter.

A registered yearling, Lulu Alphea of Ashburn, N. Y., produced 18,000 pounds of milk, from which 1,000 pounds of butter was made in the year ending November 1. This is believed to break all records for butter production.

IN THE NOT-DISTANT FUTURE

Education of "Little Johnnie" of ... Generation May Be Conducted Along Sanitary Lines.

She conducted her school on the strictest and most approved hygienic principles ...

"Yes, ma'am," promptly replied little Willie.

"Have you your own sanitary ... sponge, a disinfected drinking ... tificate for inoculation ... chicken-pox and measles?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Do you possess a patent ... dinner box, and ... lapsible life belt, a ... round your throat ... lines? And have you ... insurance policy ... croachments of old age?"

"I can truthfully ..."

"Then hang your ... sulated peg and ... sanitary lines."

[illegible]