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"The work men do is not their test alone, The love they win is far the better chart."
—JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

THE CITY BUDGET.

Is it worth \$14 a year to live in Cedar Rapids? The proposed city budget of \$711,512, in round numbers, amounts to \$14 per capita. Five years ago this city's budget amounted to about \$12 per capita. In the same year citizens of Dubuque paid \$16.70. In Davenport the budget amounted to a per capita tax of \$15.20 and in Des Moines it was \$21. With an increase of \$14.871 over the budget of last year and an increase in population, the cost of administering the municipal affairs of Cedar Rapids has risen slightly, but still probably is lower than in most of the other cities of Iowa in relation to population and assessed valuation.

Budget figures from other cities indicate that a few years ago, when Cedar Rapids' tax levy was \$11.50 per \$1,000 assessed valuation, Des Moines paid \$16.20 and Davenport's tax levy was \$26 on \$1,000.

Cities of the size of Cedar Rapids vary a great deal in the relation between population and assessed valuation. A few comparisons may be interesting. Recent budget reports from Kalamazoo, Mich., a city that compares well with Cedar Rapids, indicates a tax levy of \$12 on the \$1,000, while Newton, Mass., had a tax levy of \$25.40 on the \$1,000. Montgomery, Ala., recently levied \$28.50 on assessed valuation of \$1,000. The tax levies of cities in other states run about the same as in Iowa. In respect to tax levies, Cedar Rapids compares favorably with other cities in this and in other states, north, south, east and west.

The big cities invariably have high tax levies. Chicago's levy runs up near \$40 on the \$1,000 and the levy in San Francisco hovers around \$35 on \$1,000 valuation. Suburban cities around Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York, especially the better residential towns invariably have high tax levies.

But, while these comparisons are favorable to Cedar Rapids in the relation our population sustains to the budget and in regard to the size of the tax levy on assessed valuation, the real pith of city taxes is the service rendered. Consider, for examples Shreveport, La., a city about the same size as Cedar Rapids, and Terre Haute, Ind., a city one-third larger. Shreveport has a tax levy of \$7.50 on \$1,000 valuation, and Terre Haute, levies its citizens \$9.60 on \$1,000 valuation. But few unbiased travelers would consider that municipal affairs are as efficient, nor that the people get as much service for their tax money in those two cities as in Cedar Rapids. This city is more progressive and the average citizen of Cedar Rapids not only wants more municipal service, but he is in a better position to pay for it than is the citizen of a city where general conditions are not as good as in Cedar Rapids.

MEN WHO KNOW.

At this season of the year our universities and colleges are being visited by representatives of large industries and commercial corporations that want technically trained college men and men trained in history and international affairs, who can represent our larger business houses abroad. Twenty five years ago, industry and business entertained a peculiar suspicion of college bred men. I believe the situation is changed.

There are in this country more than 750,000 major executive positions that pay salaries up to \$100,000 a year. Ten per cent of these positions are filled each year. The tendency is to give these positions to college bred men. Business and industry have grown so complicated and expansive they require the administrative intelligence of men who have not only trained minds but well informed minds.

The man who knows and who has a well developed personality, backed by good physique and strong character, is more in demand today than ever before.

JOKERS IN TRADE LAWS.

The department of commerce put itself on the back and informs the American people that its bureau of foreign and domestic commerce watches the lawmakers of other countries in the interests of our foreign trade. The bureau cites a recent legislative bill in a South American market area that it passed would have wiped out our automobile export trade. The bill proposed that only automobiles of the right-hand drive could be used. The bill evidently was engineered by our European competitors, or at least was promoted in their favor. But the representatives of our department of commerce "discovered the plot" and the bill was defeated.

The department uses the above instance as an argument for trade representatives in every important foreign market. The argument is sound, but fair dealing is two-sided. Just while our automobile trade was endangered in a South American market, our own William C. Adamson, who became famous because of a law bearing his name, practically killed Canada's shingle, lath and general lumber trade with this country and greatly crippled our own lumber trade. Mr. Adamson is responsible for a ruling of the general board of appraisers that requires each separate shingle, lath or other piece of timber imported into this country, be individually stamped. Obviously this is deadly to trade. Hitherto, shingles and laths have been stamped by the bundle. Millions of bundles are imported. Our building trades depend largely on these Canadian importations.

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We actually have created for Canada a trade bloc in this country that is similar to the one that almost was created for us in South America. It is clear that our trade must be safeguarded diplomatically in foreign countries, not by our interfering with their domestic political affairs, but by maintaining friendly relations and appealing to their sense of fairness in matters that concern our commerce. But, if we want fair trade consideration from other countries, we must extend the same courtesies to them. We must not forget the Golden Rule.

A NATION OF WORKERS.

A larger per cent of the people work and earn in this country than in any other. There are 42,000,000 individual persons actually reported by the census returns as employed productively. This means that a little more than one-third of the population works. We have become a great industrial society. The economic opportunity has changed our social life. The average family head has fewer dependents on him today than a generation ago. Children enter their careers at a younger age. The financial situation of the family has changed greatly in recent years.

In no other country do the people handle as much money as in this country. We are money-makers and money-spenders. In spite of the fact that only one person in seventy-two has an income of \$4,000, there are thousands of families that have a total income of more than \$4,000 a year. Fifty-three per cent of the pay envelopes of America contain less than \$25 a week. But there are millions of pay envelopes.

How are we to account for the tremendous money turnover of America? Is it due to our peculiar thrift as a people? Other peoples are thrifty. Is it due to our natural resources? Other countries have great natural resources. Is it due to education, general health of the people, or to our political system? It is due to our principles of freedom and opportunity, equality and initiative? Is it because, in short, this is America and we are Americans and the American spirit is aggressive and progressive?

The Growing Unity.
BY DR. FRANK CRANE.

A REPORT has it that German music hall artists are to appear again in French places of entertainment. It is true that they have already performed in French music halls, but they had to disguise themselves as Poles, Czechoslovaks, as Swiss, as anything but Germans.

There would have been none of them. The French artists expressed their indignation at regular intervals, in public and semi-public meetings, and swore that never again should a German attraction be seen in Paris.

And now they have suddenly quit. They are declaring that they are disinterested and that they have no objection to the re-appearance of German entertainment.

Hatred and grudges die out. They can not live forever, and possibly this is a better indication of their disappearance than the study of protocols and treaties would reveal. The statesman and his deeds amount to much, but what the people and the caterers to the people's amusement do in such a matter amounts to still more.

Even when the Olympic Games were held in Paris a short time ago there were no German competitors. At that time German athletes and German music hall entertainers were not welcome in the French capital.

Now we learn that Germans are to sit on the committee to make arrangements for the Olympic Games of 1928. The German cyclists are to race in Paris, and German football players are to compete with Frenchmen.

We are to hope that if, in the realm of sports and amusements, there is a renewal of friendship, it will not be long before there is a renewal in the political atmosphere.

Protection can not be practiced in amusement. There must be free trade. The art of entertainment has no boundaries.

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A SIDEGLANCE ON COOLIDGE.

Convincing evidence that President Coolidge has a human side of his austere nature is given by William Allen White, brilliant Kansas editor, in a series of articles being published in Collier's weekly.

Speaking of Mr. Coolidge's unostentatious life in Northampton, while he was mayor of that New England town, Mr. White says:

"Yet one must not get the idea that he was a paltry creature, the life of a Sunday-school teacher with exemplary regularity. Once every blue moon he sat down in the saloons or gardens of Northampton, took a single solemn glass of beer, cracked a solemn joke, dined then the pretzel that he munched, and felt he had for that day and season done his full social duty."

Mr. White, whose recently published articles on Woodrow Wilson created instant and great interest throughout the country, believes that Coolidge rose to the presidency, not because of any amazing or unusual abilities, but simply because he did every job that came to his hands, even the pettiest, with extreme care and exactness. He rose successively from one inconsequential position to another, just a little more important. And every time it became necessary to promote him because of the excellence of service rendered.

Mr. White does not believe that Coolidge was ambitious. There was something in the man, the Kansas editor believes, that forced him to do his work carefully and well, no matter what it was. And it was this characteristic of thoroughness in little jobs, combined with an unimpeachable honesty, that brought Calvin Coolidge from the obscurity of New England town politics to the presidency of the United States.

Nor does Mr. White believe Coolidge is a brilliant man, or even a bright one. His is a case of shining mediocrity. He was to national notice through sheer service and political acumen.

Most men who have risen to positions of great power and trust have been men of great intellect and personality. Not so in the case of Calvin Coolidge. His personality is negative rather than positive. In deed, his face and mannerisms are more of a handicap to him than otherwise. His intellect is average. He owes his advancement to service well rendered.

There is a lesson for every citizen in the life of Coolidge. It is—serve well in small places if you would have an opportunity to serve in big places—Cedar Valley Daily Times.

MIGHT START AT ONCE.

Senator Hitchcock's proposal to reduce the number of senators took to us to be fair enough. In fact, judging from what we can hear of some of the men named in the Iowa senate this year, it wouldn't be a bad stunt to start reducing the total immediately.—Storm Lake Pilot Tribune.

WHERE THE PRIMARY FAILS.

Primary laws are not working satisfactorily. In deed, there is a revolt against them because secondary laws are so often checked under the system. Primary laws have doubtless contributed much toward lowering the average intelligence of congressmen—Dubuque Telegraph Herald.

The Buzz-Saw

BARON BURDEN'S MAUDLIN MONDAY.

Will Mondays never cease?

In Saturday night's Gazette Jay Sigmund had a poem that started off "It's Spring Along the Waspie." I can't contradict him; but to bring the current season to the attention of those who haven't traveled as far as the Pinnicon, we burst forth with some more crippled verse called: "It's Also Spring Along the Cedar."

—These lines being hopefully dedicated to spring and housecleaning, and such

Pome.

It's spring along the Cedar.

And on the island too;

The little spring blade whistle

"Two Louies, two Louies, two Lou."

"Tis said a broom swept them,

And swept up trouble that grew;

Now the spring bird smiles as he whistles

"Two Louies, two Louies, two Lou."

Each cord of old had its deater;

But old ways yield to new.

The Jews on the island grow borsome;

Have we not two Louies to lose?

—b.b.—

There's a lot of filler we could put

In here about how the Cedar sweeps

Majestically past the Island, and

how one Louie brushed past the

other, and how the conversation

bristled with personalities—but

that's pun stuff, and puns are for

Arabella.

—b.b.—

AI, THE NEW TRAFFIC SIGNAL!

And there's a secret! I am not

sure, but I think I know who Arabella

is. I think she's the devout

and trusting (bless her heart) old

lady I saw cross herself before she

crossed Second avenue at Second

street, yesterday.

—b.b.—

Now J. S., who are there art—

Yours just be a noble heart.

But please don't worry more 'bout me;

For as happy as I am,

Because I sinned in one verse

Doesn't mean I crave the hearer!

The skit was headed "The Average Man."

It was "twere, an alow ran.

Such a term does not apply

To me of course; or any guy

Half as smart as even you.

Good gosh! J. S., don't think I'm blue.

—b.b.—

OR WAS IT CARROTS?

And another thing J. S., you said

there were "acres of diamonds" in

my own back yard. There may be

J. S., there may be. You may have

seen 'em. But what I think you

saw, and which sparkled in the

glare of your head lights, is tin

cans. Tin cans that the garbage

man simply will not consider his'n.

—b.b.—

And now that the subject of cans

has been brought up, may we not

close with the serious thought of

the day (with feeling, please)

"CAN OPENERS PERPETUALS."

Can-opener, can-opener, unheralded, un-

sung.

Yours is a homely duty, but a duty

nobly done.

Many a crude inventor stands in the

land of fame.

And yet a careless nation knows not your

father's name.

The electric light, the auto, the radio

and phone;

We could still exist without 'em; but

on you depends our home.

Al! Can't little Canoe when I hear you

sing your way

Around a tin of pork and beans—that

ends a perfect day.

And when memory turns backward, and

I see the little can

A bride who took up bravely the duties

of this life—

A-gazing fondly at you as she op'd a

can of fish.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE

By WILLIAM BRADY, M. D., Noted Physician and Author.

MAN AND THE MACHINE.

New ingenuities in the way of machinery are being constantly introduced in modern industry to perform the heavier work which was formerly done by hand. Only such light and dexterous handwork as machines cannot do satisfactorily is retained. This great change in practice has far reaching economic and social effects. According to a story circulated in the early years of the automobile era in industry a large employer of child labor was importing a shipload of trained monkeys to attend the looms in his cotton mill, and the parents of the children organized a mass meeting and made a public protest against the scheme which they believed would be cruel.

One change that has been brought about by this substitution of machinery for manual labor has an important bearing on health. The change is in the quality or character of fatigue. A tour through any giant industrial plant will impress the thoughtful observer with the significance of this change. Fatigue is becoming rather a mental or psychological problem. Physical fatigue is becoming rare in industry. One can more readily study physical fatigue in the person of the grocer's bustling clerk than in the person of the steel mill maker. Perhaps the mill makes is a better subject in whom to study brain fatigue or weariness of spirit which comes from prolonged attention to monotonous details and from lack of change or variety in the work.

Such progress or gain as is being made in this branch of hygiene is largely contributed by psychology or by psychological surveys and remedies suggested by them. To be sure, the psychologist must base his survey and his remedy on solid physiological ground if it is to be of any practical value. Without physiology to support him the psychologist is merely a "nut."

Industrial fatigue today is a different state and calls for a different remedy from the industrial fatigue of grandfather's time. In grandfather's time the mill or factory hand could balance his life very well indeed and find both rest and recreation as a spectator at a ball game, show or other amusement. Not so today. The fatigue of the factory worker today is not bodily, for his work is no longer hard muscular work or strenuous manual labor, but mechanical, light, dexterous perhaps, fatiguing not. His weariness is mental, and the antidote for that is any form of enjoyable muscle work or play or game the man prefers, but never just sitting and looking on while others take the medicine.

A change is as good as a rest any time, and for the modern industrial worker it is rather better. Even when a man engages in severe muscular work of any kind, a frequent change in the movements he makes and in his own posture at work will put off fatigue. And men who do hard physical work know very well that a change of posture helps to put off fatigue even though the rest pauses be only momentary. Soldiers on the long marches in the early stage of the great war found that they got more refreshment from a halt if they lay on their backs and elevated their legs and slowly wigged their toes.

—b.b.—

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Thick Lips.

I have big lips. Is there something in milk that makes them tell me what to do. (V. E.)

Answer—The lips may be made thinner by a plastic operation. Naturally thick lips can not be corrected otherwise. Sometimes a chronic inflammation of the mucous glands in the lower lip keep it thickened.

—b.b.—

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. Who wrote the Dextology? G. E. A.

A. The Lesser Dextology or "Glory be to the Father and to the Son," seems first to have come into use in the fourth century. The use of the Greater Dextology, or "Gloria in Excelsis" (sometimes called the angelic hymn, from its being expansion of the song of the angels in Luke II:14), can be traced back to the fourth century. It appears in the Roman liturgy at the beginning of the sixth century. The last stanza of the hymn written by Bishop Thomas Ken (1637-1711), beginning "Praise God from whom all blessings

flow" is commonly called "The Dextology" in Protestant churches.

Q. Did congress ever consider placing the capital of the United States in the state of New York?

A. The first proposal received by congress looking to the placing of the seat of government came from Kingston, New York, the state legislature having on March 4, 1783, authorized the trustees of the township of Kingston to grant to congress "a sufficient quantity of land within the said township to secure to congress a place of residence adequate to their dignity."

Q. What makes cats purr? J. R. McE.

A. The purring sound made by cats is made by throwing the vocal cords into vibration. The sound is regulated by the respiration, and the vibration is strong enough to make the whole larynx tremble so that it may be felt or seen from the outside. Purring is highly characteristic of the cat tribe, though probably not confined to it. It is usually the means by which these felines show contentment.

Q. How far from the gun is the bullet when the report is heard?

A. The National Rifle association says that it is impossible to say how far a bullet will travel from the gun before the report is heard. The sound occurs when the powder explodes, when the air closes behind the bullet, and third, when the air closes behind the column of powder gases. The sound may be heard when the bullet is from eight to ten inches from the muzzle of the gun and is heard all the way as the air is constantly closing behind the bullet.

Q. Was payment for the Louisiana purchase made in gold? I. R.

A. Payment for the Louisiana Purchase was not made in actual gold coin or bullion. The exact cost of the purchase was \$15,000,000 francs in the form of United States six per cent bonds, representing a capital of \$11,250,000. The ultimate cost would include not only the par value of the bonds but also 10 years interest, the cost of surveying, of government exploration and of selling the lands. In addition the American government agreed to assume and pay the obligations of France to American citizens for French attacks on American shipping. These obligations were estimated at \$2,500,000, making a total payment of \$13,750,000.

What are sun dogs? L. W.

A. When other combinations of

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GALT, Editor of the Evening Gazette.

THOSE GLITTERING TALENTS.

I've heard men tell those golden tales of fortunes quickly made. I've heard the glittering accounts of wealth one plunge has paid. "I know a man who knows a man" a stranger says to me, "Who bought six shares of stock and now a millionaire is he?" I do not doubt the truth of this! I hope it may be so. But things like this have not occurred to men I chance to know.

I listen with a willing ear to all the yarns they spin. They tell these tales of easy wealth. I gladly drink them in. "There was a man," they say to me, "who bought a patch of ground. And woke one day to find himself the richest man around."

I do not doubt this tale at all. Wise men buy real estate. But fortune usually commands a man to work and wait.

Success comes slowly. I have learned. 'Tis rung by rung men climb. The leaders of today, I'm sure, are working all the time. And running down the list of those whose place is now assured I find that all have labored long and many a loss endured.

I've never known success to crown the lazy man or shirk. A few may get their wealth by luck, but most of us must work.

Reflections from snow crystals occur so as to double or treble the brightness or spots in the parabolic circle, these spots are called mock suns or sun dogs. The parabolic circle is the reflection of the sunlight forming a band of white light around the horizon at the apparent angular altitude of the sun and usually passing through it.

Q. How often does the President get paid? G. W.

A. The President of the United States is paid once a month. His check is \$6,250.

Q. What city covers the most territory? A. H. P.

A. Honolulu is said to be the most extensive city in the world. Its most northern "ward" is Midway Island, 1,200 miles from the city hall, and its most southern includes Palmyra Island, about 1,000 miles south.

Q. Is the same wood used for making bows that is used for arrows? N. K.

A. The forest service says that hickory and yew are used for making bows. White oak and ash are used for making arrows.

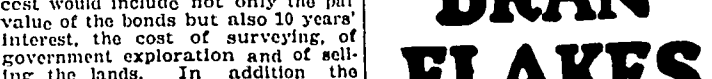
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everybody every day eat

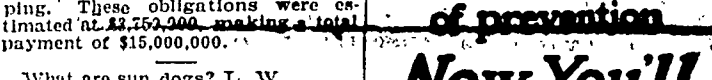
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