

URGING PRESIDENT TO MAKE TRIP WEST

Much Pressure Being Brought to Bear on Coolidge; May Do So Later

The pressure on the President to make at least one trip into the west or southwest, is steadily increasing. While it is now understood that he will be unable to make the trip to Denver for the meeting of the American Bar association, there is a possibility that later on he may journey afield and into the southwest section. If it were possible to make a part-way journey and then return, those who are close to him say his inclination would be to start in short order. Unhappily for him, however, it is pretty well understood that a trip west of Chicago, unless it also included a round-trip to the coast, would be more apt to displease than to please the people, and a trip of that sort would involve speech-making, and thus entail serious labor and preparation.

It is hinted that the one particular deterrent in the matter of a western trip is his fear that it might be construed as a political jaunt. He appreciates the right of the people in the western country to see their president, and has been deeply touched by the messages he has received inviting him into the country, but he has thus far thought such a journey would look too much like political hawking, while the contrary is the truth. There is no doubt the President could make a journey at this time without comment that nature reaching very much of a point.

EZRA MEEKER WILL VISIT TRAIL SHOW
Pioneer of Oregon Trail Aged 94 to Be at Richton Park Pageant

Ezra Meeker, 94 and going strong, left New York a few days ago in an auto, beating back over the Oregon trail he covered 74 years earlier in a covered wagon.

One of his first stops of any length along the route will be at Richton Park, where the pioneer of pioneers will be one of the attractions at the great Old Sank Trail pageant which opens Saturday and runs through Sunday, Aug. 1.

Meeker, spry as a man half his age, will join with nearly a hundred Indians, some of whom he battled against decades ago while making his way west, in presenting the pageant and engaging in the daily buffalo hunts.

The pageant is part of the Illinois Central electrification celebration and is being directed by Dr. J. L. Himrod, of the Chicago Historical society.

INTERESTING MEALS MUST HAVE VARIETY

The foods combined in one meal should have variety and contrast in texture and flavor. Serve something crunchy like toast, or browned crumbs on a scalloped dish, something soft, as a white sauce or custard, something crisp and fresh, like lettuce or cold slaw. For variety in flavor, some of the foods chosen should be mild or bland, like potatoes or bread; some should have a pronounced flavor, as in the case of rare steak, roast, lamb, ham, or cheese; or some of the vegetables such as cauliflower, cabbage, and onions; there should also be something sour in itself, like tomato or pickles, or like spinach or beets, something that is ordinarily served with vinegar, or a salad with French dressing. Sweet flavor is usually provided in the desert, or it may be introduced elsewhere in the menu as in candied sweet potatoes, or in the form of jelly with meat.

According to Governor Pinchot the Pennsylvania primary cost an awful lot of money and the results prove to him that it wasn't worth it.

Running in a Pennsylvania primary, according to the senate investigation returns, is about as expensive as living at a fashionable seaside resort.



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SILENT REVOLUTION GOING ON IN WORLD

Science Now Sets Tone of Age and Future Depends on Proper Use

No revolution of history wrought greater changes than those being brought about in the world of science today, according to Lothron Stoddard in his new book, "Scientific Humanism," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Science has emerged from its long obscurity and actually sets the tone of our age," says Mr. Stoddard. "Not only has it transformed our material surroundings; it is also revolutionizing our thinking and our ideals. By it the human mind is being raised to a higher plane of activity, and we seem to be only at the beginning of a novel line of intellectual development. Here, indeed, is something really new in human history!"

"The combined effort of these material and spiritual developments upon every phase of our daily lives is really beyond calculation. If we simply thought about it, we should be filled with constant fascination and amazement. The fact of the matter is that we are living in the midst of a revolution more intense and far-reaching than all the mere political revolutions that the world has ever seen. Scarcely a year passes in which our conditions of life, our modes of conduct, our very habits and amusements, are not subtly yet surely altered. We live in a world of kaleidoscopic change and are constantly forced to adjust ourselves to unprecedented circumstances. Indeed, it is this very necessity for continuous readjustment, this perpetual impact of novel stimuli, which is in great part responsible for the restlessness, hectic, discontented temper of our time. Dimly, even the least reflective of us sense the remorseless action of mighty and disturbing forces, of which we are at once the authors and the subjects."

According to press reports Houston, Texas, recently imported 85,000 pounds of cork from Spain. Now the question is, what are they doing with it?

The summer climate of our national capital was the subject of debate in the British parliament the other day. This is what you might call hot stuff.

GASOLINE MEASURE SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

Reports to Motor Club Indicate Most Frequent in Rural Districts

Reports from motorists received by the American Automobile association indicate that gasoline shortages occur in rural communities more frequently than in cities.

"The reason that this condition exists," says Charles M. Hayes, president of the Chicago Motor club, "is no doubt owing to the fact that inspectors are unable to visit the stations more frequently and test the pumps. Several filling stations in rural communities have written the club asking us to make a test of their pumps which, according to the proprietors of the stations, may have become defective since the last visit of the inspectors. Filling station proprietors who are interested in giving full measure should make it a practice to test their pumps daily. The pumps should also be primed every morning before the day's business starts."

"Precautions on the part of the proprietors of the stations should be augmented by precautions on the part of the motorist. The motorist should realize that the owner of the station may desire to give full measure, but that careless or dishonest attendants are in a position to nullify the policy of the management. For this reason drivers should watch the dial carefully. They should also give the attention time to drain the hose. When pumps are inspected they should be reported immediately to the proper authorities."

"It is almost impossible for short measure to be given if these precautions are taken by the filling station proprietors and by the owners."

MOST NEW LAWS ARE INCREASING TAXES

Seventy-Five Per Cent of Surplus Legislation Aimed to Get Money

Though the world's first great law-giver codified all the regulations needed for civil and religious life into exactly ten rules, and a greater than Moses put His code in two rules, the law-makers of the United States in the year 1925 had before them 40,986 laws and succeeded in jamming through 13,018.

That total of 13,000 new laws was for one year only.

If you figure as many laws are passed every year, for ten years we have 130,000 new regulations for contract and conduct from bootlegging whiskey to reading the risqué, from eats and heats and ash pans and baseball fans to free speeches and legal leeches and radio waves and wage slaves and strike-breakers and strike-makers.

These laws are solely state and federal, not municipal nor county regulations.

If all the bills proposed in one rich middle-western state in 1925 had passed, it would have added to the indebtedness of that state a billion dollars. Put the rate of interest at 4 per cent. Figure the tax for your-

self. At least 75 per cent of the surplus laws proposed are to extract and exact the dollar from thrift's pockets, according to Agnes C. Laut in Nation's Business Magazine.

U. S. LEADS WORLD IN TELEPHONE USE

With more than three-fifths of the telephones of the world and ten times as many in proportion to population as the rest of the world, the United States maintains undisputed leadership in the field of telephone communication at the fiftieth milestone of the industry's history.

Statistics recently brought out by the American Telephone and Telegraph company show that on January 1, 1925, there were 26,308,508 telephones in use throughout the world, 16,072,758 or 62 per cent of which were in the United States. This is approximately one telephone for each seven persons.

The continent of Europe, with four times as many people, had only 6,895,365 instruments, or less than half the number in the United States. American telephone systems likewise reveal greater net annual growth than the system of all other nations combined. The increase in the number of telephones, in this country during 1924 was 839,407, while in all foreign countries combined it was only 750,263.

Not only in total telephones and in telephone growth, but also in number of telephones per 100 of population, the United States easily leads the world. According to the Bell System's compilations the United States has 14.2 telephones for every 100 inhabitants; Canada has 11.6; Denmark, 9; New Zealand, 8.7; Sweden, 6.9; and Norway, 6.1. In Germany there are but 3.9 instruments per 100 population; in Great Britain, 2.8; and in France, 1.7.

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