Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT Charles H. Ludington, Vice President John C. arth, Serretary and Tressurer: Philip S. Cullins, am B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: CTRUS H. N. CURTIS, Chairman DAVID E. SMILEY JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Dusiness Manager Published daily at Funce Lessus Building, Independence Square, Philodelphia, TLANTO CITY. Press Usion Building W York. 206 Metropolitan Tower 200 Metropolitan Tower 701 Ford Building 1008 Fullerton Ruilding 1202 Tribute Building

NEWS BUREAUS: Bungar,
Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
The Sun Hullding
Bungar
London Times

Norce Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000 Address all communications to Evenist Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philipdelphia.

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is excha aively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Friday, October J. 1919.

KINGS, NATIVE AND FOREIGN

ALBERT of Belgium is a king. Somewhere at home he has a crown and a scepter and royal robes and all that sort of thing. Yet he has never exercised and never aspired to the sort of absolute power that William Z. Foster is trying to grab as dictator to labor in the steel industry. King Albert could not paralyze the business life of whole munities nor could he subject some odd millions of men to the misery that follows upon class lawlessness and widespread economic waste. There is no king in Europe who would not shrink from the theory of absolutism that fascinates Mr. Foster just as it used to fascinate some of the industrial barons in the past.

Europe has found a way to be free of autocrats. It knows how to keep its kings in order. Albert of Belgium has his acknowledged function. He is the visible symbol of the state and he aims to be an inspiration to national loyalty. The world is filled with less admirable rulers who, while they ache to be autocrats, insist that a crown is something to be despised by free men.

MAKING AMERICANS

THE school for Americanization of aliens being conducted by Judge Joseph Buffington in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals is one justified by existing conditions, as it doubtless will be by results.

If it ever was the duty of a judge to inquire into the character and ideals of applicants for citizenship that duty exists today. An American, secure in the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, has the added right to make sure that the aliens upon whom he confers the privilege of brotherhood shall not upset the constitution on which his rights are founded.

So there is appositeness in 'the lectures which the learned judge daily delivers to citizens in the making. Aliens must be made to realize that citizenship is a big and important thing, which carries with its blessings a solemn responsibility.

EGGS FOR MR. REED

FEELING must have been running amazingly high in Oklahoma when an audience assembled to hear Senator Reed denounce the President and the league of nations triumphed over the middle western instinct of thrift and bombarded the gentleman with eggs worth at least a nickel each at the source of production. Mr. Reed has always played to the gallery. It was the galery that answered him on this occasion in its own ancient and effectual way.

Something of this sort had to happen to the senator from Missouri. He needed to be shown He has been shown. Mr. Reed has been for years the least inspiring man in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Borah and all the other opponents of the league of nations and the treaty have manifested at least the pretense of logic and decency in their methods and arguments. The Missouri thunderer stood alone as a panderer to bigotry, passion, ignorance and sectional prejudice.

Trotters who crowd the Senate gal feries in search of excitement and diversion have applauded him, but in Oklana he appears to have faced an audience that wanted truth rather than vaudeville in the political discussions of these crucial days.

TURNING THE TABLES ON THEM

CHARLES M. SCHWAB seems to have the gift of saying things. In discussing the high cost of living he remarked in Chicago that when the heory of an honest day's work for an st day's pay was adopted here prices

ould come down. We have heard so much about a fair day's pay for a fair day's work that it with the shock of surprise when men lays emphasis on the work rather on the pay, turning the tables on hose who have been stressing wages.

LAUNCHING THE LEGION

EN who were in the A. E. F. should grow the value of free institutions rernment. They stepped out of familiar world and marched and ered and were shot at and mauled maimed to preserve principles that ays are attacked in any sort of class

If the American Legion can maintain pirit of the army, its friendly renships and some measure of the which was expressed by our cipation in the European war it will the future, as its members did ing the magistrate no authority to colay went overseas. But the trend lect the fine. Councils should promptly immensurable service to the counthe future, as its members did

of every great organization of men de-

pends very largely on leadership. Those who presided at the first as-semblage of the legionaries at Harrisburg yesterday are plainly sincere in their expressed desire to keep the new organization of veterans out of politics. Unquestionably the time will come when selfish men will endeavor to use the American Legion for their own purposes. It is then that the returned soldiers who wish to preserve in civil life the causes for which they fought will have to stand guard if the prestige and the usefulness of their association are not to be alike seriously impaired.

MITTEN'S LATEST TROLLEY PLAN TOUCHES A VITAL NEED

Speeding Up the Lines to the Suburbs Would Be a Boon to Commuters and of Vast Benefit to the City

WHEN a trolley ride develops into a trolley journey it is reasonable to expect a swifter rate of transit. In theory the case works out beautifully. Electric transportation between towns lying without a metropolitan area is in no sense agonizing. The cars run swiftly. The frequent service relieves the patron of his worried dependence on railway time tables.

The irritations of short trolley trips in the business district of a crowded city cannot, of course, be obviated by the adoption of principles prevailing in the country. As we accept the fact of a modern metropolis, with its combined drawbacks and advantages, it is only logical to be philosophical about trolleys operated upon a fairly slow schedule and contending against inevitable delays.

It doesn't prove that Norristown is more progressive than Philadelphia because its electric cars whisk along at a speed unattainable on Chestnut street etween the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. What the comparison really reeals is that Norristown has a simple transit problem, whereas Philadelphia's infinitely complex.

Aside from the theme of central city transportation leading directly to the formidable subject of subways, much of the confusion has been occasioned by rather vague and antiquated notions of what Philadelphia actually is. For years the P. R. T. management seemed to act upon the theory that because a street was solidly built up for ten or twelve miles there was justification for running cars at a Market-street pace. The result in many instances was dread by suburbanites of trolley journeys conducted at the very moderate rate of trolley rides.

The enormous recent growth of the town and the movement-common to all metropolises-of the residential sections away from the business center calls for a new view of the suburban transit situation. The railroads, with all their resources, cannot comprehensively take care of it. Their service to nearby places was originally instituted to handle raffic between small clusters of population and the city terminals.

But now that the town has been knitted together as London was, now that it is no longer easy to distinguish divisions between Haddington and Mantua, between Chestnut Hill and Germantown, between Darby and Paschallville, the railroads are limited in their functions.

And it is not only in sections qualifying with their lawns and detached houses as "suburban" that hardships prevail, but in districts where compact rows of brick dwellings face their duplicates on | find the way hard. the opposite side of the street, although the neighborhood may be eight or nine miles from the City, Hall. The railroad stations are often too far away from these sections to be of any use. Dependence of the population upon trolley service is absolute.

It is Mr. Mitten's present laudable aim to provide at least a partial remedy for these conditions. His elevated and subway plans necessarily involve careful consideration by the city. There are formidable financial problems to be solved. Relief on a great scale fully commensurate with the city's needs cannot be swiftly administered.

Reform by "infiltration" is, however, a heartening possibility. The first essential step is the realization that the trolley lines have not conveniently supplemented the railways as they should. This Mr. Mitten appears to have taken. His immediate concern is with the potentialities of the existing huge trolley transit system.

Is it possible by simple and direct methods to shorten the trip from Chestnut Hill to Chestnut street so that the time consumed will not surpass that necessary for a journey to Atlantic City? Will it be possible for Philadelphians to go from Kensington to Sixty-fifth street and Woodland avenue with less hours consumed than in the passage to New Vork?

As a prime antidote to such snail-like trolley service, the P. R. T. proposes higher speed schedules for routes that may be rated as municipal trunk lines. The cars now being remodeled expedite loading by their double set of doors. The trailers already in service on Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets testify to a new consideration-long delayed-of the public's needs. In the work which they perform the trolleys in this city of 129 square miles have somewhat the character of trains. It is fitting that they should have the appearance and some of the capacity.

But the narrow streets, which handicap the community in countless ways, serve as a cold douche to transit aspirations perfectly possible of attainment in other cities. Perhaps some day recon. struction of the thoroughfares in central Philadelphia will actually be undertaken. Costly as the change would be, intolerable conditions may in the end im-

Meanwhile, however, municipal aid in the traction company's practical plans should be freely given. The coal-wagon nuisance is now only mildly rebuked in an ordinance providing for the arrest and

rewrite the law so that it means some-

thing. The police have also a drastic duty to perform. Thousands of Philadelphians, wearied by slow trolley service over long routes, will be quick to rejoice if trackhugging vehicles are prevented from "dragging" the cars and if the unloading of coal wagons directly in the path is peremptorily forbidden.

If the city does its share Mr. Mitten will be on his mettle. He is hopeful that, apart from the grandiose transit projects under way and under consideration, high-speed lines can be operated on certain Philadelphia streets. We have lacked them so long that the prospect of relief is rather startling.

The most stimulating features of the new move are the implication that the transit management appreciates that the full resources of its system as it now exists have not heretofore been all tapped and that a network of trolley lines in a vast urban community is a group not merely of short-distance tramway but of railway routes.

In this sane point of view is an excellent augury of reform.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

TT IS not necessary to take a sentimental view of President Wilsomand his work to feel that yesterday's news from the White House ought to have a sobering effect on the thought of America and that those of the President's enemies who have been doing their utmost to confuse opinion throughout the nation must have an uncomfortable awakening to a better sense of decency and a more honorable regard for the requirements of the hour. The country finds itself now in the shadow of an unlooked-for contingency. It will have to sit down calmly and wonder whether there is immediately available any man able and will ing to shoulder the stupendous burdens under which the President collapsed.

The precise merits of Mr. Wilson's later policies are now aside. What is perfectly apparent is that he has given all his strength and all his devotion to what he felt was a great and humane cause and that he strove for the good of mankind until he could strive no longer. Upon no other statesman of this generation have the winds of adverse criticism blown so relentlessly.

The President's situation has been all the more difficult because some of his bitterest opponents of the last few months were forme ly among his best friends and most ardent supporters. The fight waged from the White House has not been unlike the fight waged at the Peace Conference. It has been one-sided and lonely.

Mr. Wilson found that he could not endow European diplomacy with a new soul. He could not, in the final emergency, control all the tides of inherited passion that inspire so many foreign policies in the Old World. He tried, at Teast. And he did better than most men could do in a task that will have to be completed if civilization is to save itself from destruction.

Hatred and distrust of the President have been apparent chiefly among extreme radicals and extreme conservatives. who alike seem temperamentally unable to recognize the wisdom of an enlightened middle course in the disputes between nations on the one hand and capital and labor on the other. There are labor leaders, capitalists and statesmen without number who still believe that the world is flat. Mr. Wilson has been one of the pioneers. And pioneers always

It is regrettable that the Presiden should have to be weighted to the ground before the country could understand his efforts or realize the need of services such as his at this juncture in America or perceive the wisdom of his policy of patience and reconciliation at home and abroad.

Sanity and a sane voice are needed everywhere now. And for days to come the news from the White House is likely to be read with anxious interest by all those who still hope for peace in our time.

Proof that our boys A Well-Deserved are not only good sol-Tribute diers but clean, up-

standing men is abundant, so it is with pleasure unmixed with surprise that we note the comment of Burlington, N. J., citizens when they closed the community rest room for soldiers and sailors and turned the furniture and equipment over to a post of the American Legion. The fact. they said, that it had been possible to run the room without the presence of an attendant in charge was a splendid testimonial to the deportment and honor of the American tighting men.

An aged New Ken One of Fate's sington man died the Little Ironies other day immediately after he had received word that he had fallen heir to two million dollars. Think of the joyous follies he would have had a chance to commit if the money had come earlier!

No matter how much opposed Mayor Moore may be to political assessments from city employes, he cannot object to their giving political committees their pay for the first four days in the new year. Because the old city government ends December 30 and the new one doesn't begin until the first Monday in January, the first four will be 'payless days."

The Prince of Wales is going to content

himself with a brief visit to Washington while in the United States. Can't Mayor Smith drop him one of his justly famous letters? The Mayor may run away later Insurance men meeting in this city re port a bigger business so far this year than any previous calendar year. Another idence that war times encouraged the

Reed, egged on by irreconcilables, was egged off by talk-weary auditors. With eggs at present prices this is strong evidence of prosperity.

habit of thrift.

Fall has put in another piece of evidence-the hot chestnut man is doing busi-

T. L. HICKS, STATISTICIAN

Ex-Postmaster Can Give Election Dope for Years Past-Men Who Classify Newspaper Clippings and Find Them Useful

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN EX-POSTMASTER THOMAS L. HIGKS unofficial computer of election figures

for Philadelphia. Like Bosco, "he cats 'em He has election statistics at his finger With remarkable facility he can recall approximately figures of election re-

sults in Philadelphia for a generation.

There is one side to the ex-postmaster's political experiences of which very few peo-ple are aware. He is a consistent collector of literature and documents dealing with political upheavals, contests, criminal proceedings and councilmanic and legislative action. It has as much fascination for him as the collection of rars manuscripts, coins or autographs has for an antiquarian.

He has pursued it methodically for years

There is not a political event of any importance that has occurred in Philadelphia. or in the state for that matter, concerning which Tom Hicks has not gathered material. It embraces everything from newspaper clippings, interviews and official documents to testimony and copies of court

He is a political vade mecum. Once collected, it is as carefully pre-served. It does not lie around loosely in his office nor is it piled up in a corner of the attic at home. It is locked in a safe deposit vault, where mice and goats, mildew and dampness cannot destroy or corrupt For Tom Hicks is a methodical genius with a passion for detail,

Safety first is a prime requisite in caring for such a collection. Some time, I fancy be will make use of this material for pub-

DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, dean of Columbia University's Schoole of Journalism and for nearly thirty years connected with Philadelphia journalism, has the greatest private library of newspaper clippings, public documents, reports and bulletins in the United States.

It would be difficult to say how many hundreds of thousands of clippings he has preserved in the last thirty-five years. He began it when he was a newspaper correcondent in Washington, and it proved an invaluable asset in his subsequent editorial

One room in his residence on Pine street was given over to this collection. For years he employed an amanuensis to file material. It is completely catalogued on the Melville Dewey decimal system. Any particular set of clippings can be produced with the same facility that a book can be found in any well-regulated library.

Walter C. Hamm, for twenty years past United States consul at Hull and New-castle, England, was another journalist who built up a similar collection.

Mr. Hamm's specialty, however, when he

was active in newspaper work in this city, was national politics. When he abandoned journalism for diplomacy, his collection was dissipated, though part of it, I believe, went to Columbia University. His clippings were arranged alphabetically and not on a library ystem like the Williams collection.

It has been only within the last twentyolitan daily newspapers have undertaken he systematic formation of what in pro essional slang is known as 'morgues' or 'graveyards.' Originally, they were col-ections of biographical sketches. Now they embrace every subject under the sun.

TOHN N. MURRAY is the official representative of the employes of the Bureau of Water who are members of the Ameri can Federation of Labor. He tells me that 98 per cent of the men employed by the Bureau of Water are members of the fede-

He says that the city has nothing to fear from his organization in the matter of strikes to enforce any demand. Their object is only to benefit their condition as far

as possible.

In this connection he asserts that the wages paid by the city to this class employes is 50 per cent below that paid to

nen in similar capacities outside.

Another angle on the question of his organization's activities is, Mr. Murray says, that it is as much interested in securing better salaries for men high up in responsible positions as it is in the lower grades of labor, and that superintendents who are now getting \$1600 per year from the nature of their responsibilities should receive at least \$2000.

WALTER STENGER has returned to Philadelphia, he tells me, to make his permanent home. He is remembered by the older newspapermen of Harrisburg and Philadelphia, where for years he was active

His is another case of the son of a wellknown professional man, prominent in poli-tics and the law, who did not follow in his father's footsteps. Politics and the law held no attraction for the younger Stenger when he reached the period when it became neces-

sary to decide upon his future course in life, William S. Stenger, the father, was a leading member of the bar of Franklin county, and active in Democratic politics when Robert E. Pattison was elected to his first term as governor. He had been particularly active in his efforts to land Pattison in the gubernatorial chair. He made an effective campaign through southern Pennsylvania and was rewarded by Governor Pattison with the appointment as secretary of the commonwealth.

The state government from 1881 to 1885 was a political potpourri. The Democrats centered their efforts on the head of the ticket. As a result the Republicans managed to eject Jerome B. Niles, of Tioga county, auditor general, and William Livsey, of Allegheny county, state treasurer.

DATTISON surrounded himself with ex-Ceptionally able men that term, including William S. Stenger, of Chambersburg, secretary of the commonwealth; Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, attorney general; Pressley N. Guthrie, of Allegheny, adjutant general, and W. Montgomery Forster, head of

the insurance department. Chauncey F. Black, lieutenant governor, was the son of the celebrated Jeremiah Black, and himself one of the ablest and most courteous gentlemen that ever filled the second office in the commonwealth.

Shortly after the close of his term as secretary of the commonwealth, William S. Stenger removed to Philadelphia and entered upon the practice of his profession. He rapidly attained a high position. For years he resided at the southwest corner of Chestnut and Thirty-eighth streets, a block away from the residence of Governor Pattison, which was on Chestnut street near Thirtyseventh. A couple of years ago the old Stenger property was sold and the house lished, the unsightly ruins of which still

remain.

William S. Stenger died years ago, and his family removed to New Jersey. Within the last ten days Walter Stenger, with his mother, has returned to Philadelphia to reside at an apartment hotel within a few blocks of their former home.

THE CHAFFING DISH

STERN REVERSAL OF

LITERARY JUDGMENTS McFee Brands Daisy Ashford as Hoax;

Barrie "Stung"? LAUDS HERGESHEIMER

(Special to The Chaffing Dish) Nutley, N. J., Sept. 30. YES, I read the Daisy Ashford fake. Talked it over in England with two or three who write, not as I write, but for living. The consensus of opinion was that either Barrie wrote it or had been stung. Some one got the manuscript and dressed it up. I didn't finish reading it. My friend Margery Allingham, to whom "Aliens" is (she's fifteen now), has written a good deal, and had a paper of her own when ten or eleven called "The Wagtail," for which I was foreign correspondent. I also knew of a German girl at a grammar school with my cousin in Cheshire who ran a magazine of her own, wrote everything, including advertisements, and a very clever serial called "As Good as a Boy." She was interned and so had to give it up. I guess we'll hear of her when she is of age. But it is pitiful to see first-class passengers reading "The Young Visiters" paying three and six, and wondering what Barrie is talking about. By the way (I know I'm putting my number ten into it now)—but by the way, what is there in Barrie's own stuff? Of course, I'm no theatregoer, but honest he makes me tired. thearregoer, but hough his Scottish novels and I laughed over "Admirable Crichton," but I can't admit that he gets anywhere with me. I don't regret this lapse of good taste. I rather like giving inflated reputations a jab. As a dramatist I offer no opinion, but as a literary man Barrie is miles behind Hergesheimer, Merrick, Cable or Walpole. But of course he's a baronet and the firstclass passengers would read his laundry bills

Oh, I want to come to Philadelphia all right, and I want to go to Boston. (A Voice: What! Want to go to Boston? Mon Dieu!) But how does one get books written if one doesn't sit down at all? Some day I'll describe my own amusing method of sitting at a table and dreaming of the other side of the world. It's great, but it doesn't get much done. Eh bien, I must return to my muttons, as the French don't say.
WILLIAM McFEE.

We have drawn up a plan for our coat of arms, which bears the following devices: Two lunch books (dexter and sinister) rampant, above a platter of spaghettj, couchant. On a horizontal bar, denatured, a goblet of 2.75, quiescent. In fesse, azure, a fried On a lower bar, parallel, brass, a pedal, dexter, elevated.

The Spread of Bolshevism Reds Win Two Pitched Buttles .- Sport-

Keeping the Pheasants Awake Schoolboy Adventure of Rupert Brooke

Professor William H. Loyd, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, has called our attention to some rather enter-taining legal proceedings in which Rupert Brooke took part as a schoolboy (aged eighteen). The incident sounds amusingly like "Stalky and Co." and we have copied out a portion of the report of the case given in Times Law Reports, vol. xxii, p. 411. This bulky volume Professor Loyd was kind enough to bring in all the way from West Philadelphia so that we might pass it on

The case was that of FIELDEN v. COX, March 30, 1906, an action brought by Mr. John Ashton Fielden of Holme, Hunting-donshire, v. Mr. G. L. Cox, Mr. Rupert Brooke, Mr. Neville Brooke, and Mr. Justin Brooke, "for an injunction and damages in respect of alleged trespasses by the pursuit

of moths and other insects on the Holme Wood estate and a public road or highway by which the estate is intersected."

"YESSIR, I KNOW JUST HOW CHICAGO FEELS!"

Quoting from Times Law Reports: The plaintiff's estate contains a great amount of game, and at the time of the defendant's visit to the neighborhood there were pheasants sitting close to the road running across it, which is a public highway. Mr. Cox was at the time of the visit a medical student and is a B. A. of Cambridge. He is now twenty-two years old. The other defendants were three brothers. rather younger than Mr. Cox. The visit took place in June and July of last year (1905) and one of the brothers was only down one day, returning home the fol-lowing day. As Mr. Buckmaster (counsel for the defendants and later Lord Chan-cellor) observed, "he went to catch a butterfly and caught a writ." During their visit the defendants occupied a considerable time in catching moths and other insects; and the principal complaint against them was that they had visited the road and trespassed thereon by using it, not for passing and repassing as wayfarers, but in a wrongful manner by frequenting and stopping upon it for hours at a time by night as well as by day, and setting appliances and lights thereon for the purpose of carrying on their pursuit of attracting and collecting motils and other insects. There was also a complaint that Messrs. Rupert and Justin Brooke had actually entered one of the Brooke had actually entered one of the coverts and traversed it with lighted lamps. This gang of desperate men, as one of their own counsel described them, had, when tackled by a solicitor's clerk • • • obtained from the clerk a definition of an injunction and had also performed a dance to relieve their feelings, but had ultimately accepted a suggestion from the clerk that they should leave the neighborhood. Some evidence was adduced to show damage. Some peculiar kind of grass abounding on the estate, and said to be highly inflammable, was produced and it was also alleged that sitting hen pheasants would be disturbed by the flashing of lights and that the damage by a nest being

orted was twenty-five shillings MR. BUCKMASTER, for the defendants, submitted that the action was frivolous, vexatious and contemptible.

MR. JUSTICE BUCKLEY, in delivering MR. JUSTICE BUCKERS, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff had a passion for sporting, and the defendants had a passion for catching moths. • On June 19, 1905, the defendant Cox, who was June 19, 1905, the defendant cox, who was putting up sticks and a sheet on the road for the purpose of catching moths, was addressed by one Tant, an underkesper of the plaintiffs. • • On July 1 Tant spoke again to Cox and complained of the untidiness of the highway, and Cox, who had turned out the contents of an acetylene lamp and whittled a stick, answered the man civilly and expressed his regret. On July 3 a cierk of the plaintiff's solicitors gave to three of the defendants a letter from the solicitors. The boys at this had been taken aback, and at first executed something like a war dance. • • • Two of the defendants, Rupert and Justin Brooke, while denying that the plaintiff had suffered any damage, said that they brought into court the sum of one shilling.

brought into court the sum of one shilling, tendered before action brought, and pleaded that the sum was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

There was no evidence of any damage. It followed that the writ ought never to have been issued against these four schoolhave been issued against these four school-boys ag they might be called, after they had given their word of honor. The plain-tiff was entitled to an order for payment of the one shilling paid in, but he must pay the defendants' costs of the action.

Where is He Tonight? Sign seen on Sansom street: Errant Boy SOCRATES.

The Young Lady Across the Way says she supposes the reason they knocked Cicotte out of the box was because they didn't know how to pronounce his name.

The President, like other hard-working men, has discovered that Nature will not be denied the toll she demands.

What the Senate committee has to de-termine is whether Mr. Gary is firm or merely obstinate.

Lament of a Fair Aspirant for Political Honors

THE mornings are chilly, the skies over-

And southward the wild geese are hurrying The grasses are withered and sere in the

park. The short afternoons soon succumb to the

dark: The breezes no longer are fragrant and warm, The barometer constantly threatens a storm;

The clouds are like lead and the waters are And joy like # song bird has flitted away.

A sadness profound is enthroped in my The tears to my eyelids at intervals start : The shops interest me no more with their

Of frivols and frills as a short time ago. These old politicians are back of it all I wanted to run for some office this fall. But alas! at the primaries here in my town They would not consider me-Annabel Brown!

-Minna Irving, in New York Sun. Perhaps it is unfair to expect that the league of nations should arouse as much popular enthusiasm as the world "serious."

If New York is normal there ought to e enough torn-up streets to remind King

Albert of Flanders trenches. Tree cooties have made their appearance in Fairmount Park Perhaps they are

What Do You Know?

1. What is the highest peak between the Alleghanies and the Rocky mountains? 2. How many planets are there?

3. Who was Colley Cibber?

ooking for delousing plants.

4. What is the official title of King Albert? 5. What is the origin of the expression "By jiminy"?

6. What are the three principal rivers of 7. In what century did St. Augustine live?

8. What is koa? 9. What is a chap-book?

10. How did cigars get their name? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The hoist of a flag is the division of it nearest the flagpole. 2. The federal government was free from debt in 1835.

 The fuselage of an airplane is the limousine body for passengers. 4. King Albert is forty-four years old.

 Mauna Lea, one of the world's cele-brated volcanoes, is now in eruption. It is on the island of Hawaii. 6. "Hail Columbia" is an outgrowth from 'The President's March,' honor George Washington on his way

to the inauguration in New York in 1789. Joseph Hopkinson, of Phila-delphia, set his "Hail Columbia" words to the air in 1798. 7. The English surname Marjoribanks is

pronounced as though it were spelled "Marshbanks." 8. There were two celebrated Roman Plinys. Caius Plinius Secundus, called "The Elder," was a naturalist. His dates are 23-79 A. D. The "Younger Pliny" (62-113 A. D.)

was noted as a letter-writer. 9. The words czar and kaiser are both derived from Caesar.

10. Specific gravity is the weight of a solid or liquid compared with an equal bulk of water. For instance, the specific gravity of gold is 19.5, since it weighs nineteen and one-half times its ever bulk of water.