# Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PERSIDENT les H. Lodington, Vice President; John C. Secretary and Tressurer; Philip S. Collins Williams, John J. Spurgoon, Directors EDITORIAL BOARD:

DAVID E. SMILEY..... Editor JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published duity at Punic Leman Building Independence Square, Philadelphia, TLANIC CITY Press Union Building W YORK 206 Metropolitan Tower

NEWS BUREAUS:

NEWS BUREAUS:

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

N. E. COT. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
New York Bureau.

London Times

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

The Evening Puriou Limits is served to subscribers in Philladelphia and surrounding towns
at the rate of twelve (12) conts per week, payable
to the carrier.

By mail to points quiside of Philladelphia in at the rate of twelve the the the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States, possessions, postage free, filly (50) cents per month. 81x (30) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per Notice Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 EFAddress oil communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively 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 dis-patches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 5, 1920

### TIME TO DO SOMETHING

WHEN a family was found dead from gas that had come into the house from a broken main in the street two or three weeks ago the officials of the gas company explained that until something better than iron was found for gas pipes they must be expected to break.

Yesterday morning in the same part of the city the members of another family were found unconscious from cas that had entered the house in the same way and the mother could not be revived. The husband and three children were accidentally found before they were too far gone for medical aid.

The gas mains may be of iron and heavy traffic may break them if they are laid too near the surface, but unless there are to be more "accidents" like that of yesterday it will be necessary to do something besides talk about the fragility of

#### AMONG THE ALSO RUNNING

DMIRERS of A. Mitchell Palmer believe that as a candidate for the presidential nomination he deserves an article all to himself. Louis Seibold, who is running in the Sunday New York World a series of articles on presidential possibilities, does not.

This week Mr. Seibold groups in a single article the candidacies of Bryan, Underwood and Palmer, whereas he has devoted a whole article to the consideration of the qualifications of men whom he thinks have a chance of getting the nomi-

He seems to think the nomination of Palmer is about as likely as the nomination of Bryan or Underwood. This means that he regards these three men as among those who are also running.

In passing it may be remarked that he

is in error when he says that Underwood had the support of Tammany in 1912. As a matter of fact. Tammany supported Judson Harmon, of Ohio, on the first nine ballots. Then it swung the ninety votes of New York to Champ Clark, for whom Bryan had been voting. Bryan thereupon announced that he would not stand for admitted that this attack upon Clari Bryan prevented his nomination, although for twenty-nine successive ballots he led and for eight ballots polled more than a majority of the votes. If it had not been for the two-thirds rule Clark would have been nominated on the tenth ballot when Tammany threw the New York votes to him.

## IT'LL TAKE MORE THAN THAT

SECRETARY GLASS has asked Congress to appropriate \$2,000,000 to be used by customs officers in stopping the smuggling of whisky into the country.

This was the proper thing for him to do, for it is his duty to enforce the law. But when one considers the length of the coast line and the nearly 4000 miles of the Canadian boundary and the 2000 miles of the boundary between this country and Mexico the sum seems pitifully inadequate.

Unless human nature has changed since January 16 there will, for some time, be inducement enough to lead smugglers to run all the risks of their occupation, even to the extent of carrying the whisky about with them when they get it inside of the country. The prohibition commissioner will attend to them after they get under his jurisdiction, but it will be up to the customs officers to catch them on the desolate stretches of the coast or at strategical points on the international boundaries.

## A ROOSEVELT RETROSPECT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT adds nothing new to the record of our unpreparedness before the war. From the ment the European conflict broke two diametrically opposite points of view on this subject were developed in the United

The President hoped to keep this nation out of the struggle and it was perhaps largely because of this apparent attitude that he was re-elected in 1916. Events repudiated his deductions. The sevelts, Franklin and Theodore, were

But there is nothing startlingly sensational in the assistant scoretary of the navy's retrospect. So long as the gift of hindsight is bestowed upon us there will he disputes as to whether we could have ended the tragedy sooner than we did or whether our late entrance was well timed. both as regards Europe and the public temperament at home.

## INCORRIGIBLE GERMANY

TT IS difficult to find a trace of sincerity or logic in Germany's plaintive objection to the allied demand for army officers who amazed and enraged civilization y their wanton atrocity in France and gium. It is harder to understand what is in the mind of the German Govent, which speaks now of the danger of "a popular uprising" of Germans de-

termined to protect the men who dis-

graced their nationality. A simple and honorable way out of the difficulty has been open to Germany since the beginning. If the Germans have reformed they should be the first to hate and punish the men who did more even essary. than the former kaiser to make Germany

an outlaw among civilized nations. Efforts to protect these savages will merely direct new suspicions at a nation that is being treated harshly for the simple reason that other nations fear to

#### AN AMATEUR MILITARISM THE NEWEST SENATE FAD

Compulsory Military Training Bill Cheerfully Offers the Country a Billion-Dollar Delusion

IS most unfortunate that the minority report of the Senate military committee, just submitted in opposition to the majority's billion-dollar compulsory military training bill, reads terribly like a speech. Because it reads like a speech it will fall flat in a country that has been speeched at until it is weary.

That is regrettable, because the compulsory' training bill, as it stands, runs counter to logic and common sense. All the lessons of costly experience show that the scheme to drill the youth of the land for two weeks each year would be wasteful, futile, inefficient. What the senators are dreaming of is a sort of pacifist warmachine.

We are not even asked to be militaristic. We are asked to be dabbling dilettantes in a sort of white-washed Ger-

The minority in the Senate military ommittee therefore had a good case which it didn't know how to plead. It wrung its hands and cried out in breathless passion against what it called the danger of military despotism-and sat down. It forgot to say that the plan it attacks would be a costly delusion and a

There is no possibility of a military despotism in this country. There is a probability, however, that the Senate military scheme would cost not one billion but two, and that if it, were made actually dependable and kept in trim it might cost five or six.

A training system that didn't train would be worse than useless. It would be in everybody's way. If circumstances force the United States to be in constant readiness for war we shall have to have the other sort, and a billion dollars will only be a drop in a very large bucket.

The simple fact of the matter is that until the Senate accepts or rejects the peace treaty, until the fluid politics of Europe settles into recognizable forms and trends no one can know what will be necessary in the way of a military establishment.

The prospect of enforced reliance upon military organizations is still present in America.

But we cannot prepare until we know what we are preparing for.

Definite assurances and guarantees of long peace may yet emerge from the disorder of world affairs. New perils may loom suddenly. No one knows. But if there is to be a revival of militarism in any elaborate form we. like all other people in the world, will have to shoulder staggering burdens of taxation.

If the majority of the Senate committee is optimistic about the probable costs of its miliary scheme, it is because it has learned none of the conspicuous lessons of the war. What the committee scems to see is an army of millions of youths any candidate backed by Tanimany and | drilling in camps with rifles-or perhaps began to vote for Wilson. It is generally | with the wooden models of rifles that ioled out in the first rush of the training camps. But rifles count for little nowadays.

They have been superseded very largely by hand-grenades. Hand-grenades and rifles are only the small change of modern warfare. It is with long-range artilery, air machines, flying torpedoes and the amazingly expensive instruments of hemical warfare that future armies will train if they are to be fit for a fight. You cannot make an artillerist of a man in a few weeks. Airmen who remain inactive for a year even now find themselves ignorant and stale because of the speed with which aviation science is progressng. Air gunnery is a science in itself.

Soldiers nowadays must be technicians. They cannot be trained without elaborate quipment of a costly and perishable sort hat may become obsolete before it is deivered to the field. One modern tank costs from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Longrange field guns are even more expensive. It is with the cost of such implements that the Senate committee will have to deal in any rational estimates, because these devices will be necessary to training and they will be necessary in vast quantities.

Lord Bryce saw the question whole when he suggested that in any future state of an elaborated militarism a great part of the normal energy and resources of even the richest countries would be necessary to sustain big armies. Congress, and particularly those men in Congress who sneer at Mr. Wilson's hopes for peace, are not yet ready to admit all this. Congress is never eager to look an ugly and threatening fact squarely in the face. If it were we should not have bills such as that just framed by the majority in the Senate military committee. The Senate military committee has simply dodged-with a large gesture.

Even now Congress is denying the bare necessities of life to the military air forces. And it is worth remembering that until we were almost ready to enter the war money was not made available for the work of bringing American ordnance up to the standard of efficiency required in modern battle.

Congressional committees seemed to uppose that you had only to give orders o the steel people and have guns delivered. They seem to have known a little less than nothing of the unbelievable refinements of modern fighting machines, of the applied science involved in guns or of the intricacy of problems that have to be met and solved by the men who have to keep up with the pace set by competing designers. So our guns were late in Europe and important experiments that should have been completed years ago were still in progress when the armistice

was signed. Are we to repeat all these errors and rely on some millions of unarmed and untrained young men exercising twice a year in the country? That, apparently, eritter is unscientific.

is what the Senate committee would have us do. The senators are afraid to face the truth. While some of them are ready to jeer at the suggestion of a League of Nations, they are without the courage to suggest the alternative that may be nec-

It is an appalling alternative. It is militarism. And we should have to be efficient militarists if the need arose. We couldn't be amateurs and dabblers unless we were ready to invite disaster.

We will be without active enemies on this continent unless we wish to make them. Europe is utterly sick of war and the war makers. The old nations cannot take up the old game. Russia is the only country that boasts now of its fighting strength and Russia is on an emotional jag. The awakening, the headache and

ali the rest of it may come at any minute. So the army training bill ought to be pigeonholed and taken up again for rational consideration when the world finally settles down and reveals its plans.

## CAN WE KEEP THE PLUM?

PRADE was diverted from its accustomed channels by the war and the United States profited immensely by it. Leaving out of account the export of enormous quantities of war material to Europe, which brought the total value of exports to that part of the world from \$1,486,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1914 to \$4,634,000,000 for 1919, our exports to North American countries increased in the same period from \$528,000,000 to \$1.291,000,000, to South America from \$124,000,000 to \$400,900,000, to Asia from \$113,000,000 to \$603,000,000, to Oceania from \$83,500,000 to \$208,000,000 and to Africa from \$27,000,000 to \$85.

The European nations were shut off from trade with the rest of the world and we sold goods where we had not been able to sell them before. But goods flowed in both directions. Our imports from North American countries increased from \$427,000,000 in 1914 to \$1,052,000,-000 in 1919. From South America the increase in the same period was from \$222,-677.000 to \$568,000,000, from Asia the increase was from \$286,000,000 to \$830,-000,000, from Oceania from \$42,000,000 to \$190,000,000 and from Africa from \$19 .-000,000 to \$81,000,000.

The imports from Europe, however, fell off from the hitherto unprecedented sum of \$895,000,000 in 1914 to \$372,000,000 for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1919. Since the war has freed the oceans European export trade is beginning to revive. and it is estimated that the goods sent to the United States for the calendar year of 1919 will amount to \$750,000,000, or nearly as much as in the record year of

These figures, however, are misleading, for values measured by dollars today do not represent so much as they did in 1914. Yet they are significant, for in a single year, during which values have been virtually stationary, they represent an increase in imports from Europe of more than 100 per cent.

The fact that the imports are chiefly luxuries, including embroideries, precious stones and works of art, rather than manufactured products to compete with articles made here, does not lessen their importance. Europe is selling what it has for sale in the market where there is money to pay for it. When her factories resume operation and produce a surplus for sale abroad the imports are likely to be as varied as in the past and to enter into competition with native products. The problem before the American busi-

ness man and before Congress is how to keep the trade with the rest of the world which the war threw into our laps. We cannot keep it without making some effort, as the nations which had that trade in the past will seek it again in the future, and upless we are alert the Old World, impelled by dire necessity, will outstrip us in the race for trade as it outstripped us when we thought the home market was all that need concern us. -

ture Edwin T. Merc-Blographical dith owes his start in life to a runt pig which his father gave him and which he turned into a fine porker. Later he turned to journalism, for the second time demonstrating that the pen is mightier than the sword

Secretary of Agricul

Suppose pseudo-scien Lesson in tific conjecture is righ and a Martian is try ing to ring up the make one ashamed of oneself when one fusses with Central when "the line is busy"?

The Senate made ne Better Than mistake in passing the Americanization bill of Deportation Senator Kenyon of lows. Money expended to teach aliens Eng-

lish will be well spent. man Mackey of the Workmen's Compensation Board refers to employe and employer His aim is, if possible, to do away with class feeling. He may succeed. Perhaps : per naps not. It all depends on how the ear is attuned. There will hardly be any difference n the tones in which money talks.

It was generally understood yesterday that if the groundhog saw his shadow we would have six more weeks of winter and that if he didn't see his shadow winter would last another forty-two days.

large sums of money in equipping great man-ufacturing plants on the Rhine, the economic dict being that dyeing must be made easy if living is to be possible. John D. Rockefeller's paster says depor-tation will not cure bolshevism. True; and

The German Government is expending

yet odder things have happened. Gasoline instance, has been found to be a great aid to philanthropy. Scaplanes armed with bombs may soon be on the trail of schools of porpoises which are playing havor with the sardine fisheries

porpoises, as it were. Navy yard employes who have listened Congressman Vare are of the opinion that explanations are a poor substitute for bread

off the coast of Brittany. Ash canning the

Back-page pictures of Philadelphia at work show that City Statistician Cattell's figures describe live ones.

What troubles the country most is the Borah from within.

Pity the poor weatherman! He is denied belief in the groundhog simply because the

# MADE-TO-ORDER CAPITALS

Psychological Aspects of Such Cities Are Not to Be Ignored, Either in Washington or Canberra

THE propriety of naming a national capi-I tal "Laughing Jackass" has been questioned by the thoughtless. Irreverence, however, is sometimes another term for truth. Cervantes, Moliere and Mark Twain attest this and the last was seldom more convincingly veracious than in his observations on and his relations with our own federal town. His acute realization of Washingtonian oddities which he set forth in "The Gilded Age" and "The American Claimant" and flattered with his celebrated all-white spit, would perhaps have moved him to admiration concerning Canberra.

It is this word which has been given to the fiat city which the commonwealth of Australia is formally erecting as the seat of its government offices and national legislatures. It is this word also which an expert in antipodean native dialects translates as "Laughing Jackass."

A MERICANS are justly proud of Washington, its majestic streets, its stately buildings, its impressive position in history but they are not uniformly respectful to the variegated rumors, sidelights, "inside" tales which have poured forth from the capital ever since its formal debut in the year 1800. is admitted that Washington has its own distinctive way of viewing any subject : that opinion there is colored by conditions without parallel in our other cities.

Can a town created by command and artificially maintained think according to processes current in communities of spon-taneous growth? We are quite used to our negative verdict on this point and are, on the whole, not too greatly disturbed when Washington acts strangely. It has had a strange life. It is a strange place,

BUT for conventional sloth in Congress, Germantown might have been the subject of our amused and lenient perceptions. In the early days of the republic a bill once passed both the House and Senate locating the capital in the Philadelphia suburb. Reconsideration followed the long delay, and by that time the agency of compromise which has governed so many crises in our annals was operative.

Alexander Hamilton entertained the en gaging idea that the South would abandon its opposition to his plan providing for the assumption of the Revolutionary War debts of the several states by the national govern-ment if the federal capital were placed below the Mason and Dixon line.

President Washington was eager for the selection of the site which now bears his name. He envisaged brilliant commercial development, fostered by the navigable Potomac and the execution of canal projects. Had be lived but a few years after 1799 he would have beheld the demonstration of the truth that a city deliberately built to contain governmental machinery stands a slim likelihood of becoming a center of trade and industry. The official functions take overwhelming pre-eminence over everything

Hamilton, however, was no prey to illusion. He had a bargain to drive and Thomas Jefferson to persuade. The latter task seems to have been comparatively easy. Jefferson consented to the debt assumption proposal, provided a southern capital were established. Agreement was made in the leisurely eighteenth century style over a glass of wine.

Charles L'Enfant's magnificent metropoli tan dreams were soon set on paper. It has been said that "he would not plan for thir teen states and three millions of people, but for a republic of fifty states and for five hundred millions; not for a single century but for a thousand years." Architecture and engineering were his concern, not psychology It is the inevitable singularity of the latter which today particularly identifies Washington even more than its material splendors.

THE psychology of Capberra is bound also I to be typical. It is curious indeed to trace the similarities in Australian and American political development. The self-Cross have indulged in rivalries much akin to those which excited our young states in Washington's day. The capital problem has of course, been thorny. It has been forcibly emphasized in Sydney that lodgment of the federal offices and assemblies in Melbourne was only temporary. Melbourne has longed to make its priority permanent. The ques-tion was settled in 1910, when the unbuilt city of the "Laughing Jackass" - Cauberrawas formally selected as the home of the ommonwealth's legislatures.

The Canberrans will be a queer set. No matter what their original inclinations, they will be a clan apart. They will have gran-deur and, almost certainly, commercial iso lation. They will be fiat citizens, a curious and interesting tribe, for Canberra is without industrial importance, and is neither on the coast nor an important river. It will be the triumph of the artificial- in other words. a gorgeous freak.

Monumental construction has been going

on in this aloof corner of New South Wales for seven years. This section is now federal territory, its organization closely resembling that of the District of Columbia.

THERE is a temperamental consanguinity in "made" cities the world over. Down in Argentina, La Plata stands-a cavernous monument of legislative command. When Buenos Aires became the capital of the republic a new seat for the state capital was sought. The congressmen chose a site thirtyone miles down the River Plata. On the open plain streets were laid out so wide that they even dwarf those of Washington, Paris and Salt Lake City. Vast structures for scientific institutions were built, imposing quarters for the state offices and a huge

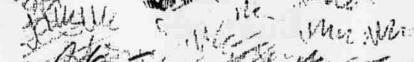
It is difficult to find a more depressing city than La Plata. Completely overshadowed by bustling Buenos Aires, it is a specimen e dismal pretense. Conversation in its deserted streets has almost the cerie effect of tones in whispering gallery. The Platanos are assuredly exceptional folk.

So, in some degree, are the Madrilenos for Madrid has more of the nature of a flat town than any capital in Europe. It was a straggling village when Phillip II moved the court there in 1561. The surrounding region is arid. The climate is abominable cold and pueumonia-breeding in winter, scorehing in summer. No city in the king-dom is so untypical of Spain as is Madrid. But it is nearly in the geographical center of the country, and the rage for contralization, still rampant in our time, was not to

BOLIVIA christened her capital Sucre quently moved her Legislature to the more convenient location, La Paz. The capitoline honors are still, however, officially Sucre's, but that is about all. High up in Andean Bogota the legislative and executive officers assume to rule Colombia. Meanwhile the "Coastal League." along the steaming Caribbean, threatens secession. Bogota, with its poet-statesmen, the most isolated of all bureaucrats, is temperamentally and actu-

ally very far away.

It is best to be charitable with artificially developed capitoline compatriots. Their in-fluences and cuvironment are not normal, whether in the District of Columbia or in the pasture of "Laughing Jackass."



-"JUST SO YOU COME ON!"

GEOGLE AS

the third encounter with a hard brick pave-

ment. The saloons that of old always afforded

on the sidewalk are not so numerous as they

loading of its rolling stock. If that be true it

affords another pregnant instance of the

decay of romance at the touch of modern in-vention. Perhaps the day may even come

when the mystic duo, seven and eleven, will

bring no answering thrill to the cars of men and "Rell 'em out, boy!" or "Fade, Char-

lie, fade!" will have no music for the heart

ONE passes little cookshops with displays

ledge, and large provocative signs proclaim-ing ample stores within of "Pigs Knuckles and Chittlings," or invitations to "Old Vir-

ginia Home-Cooking and Pumpkin Pie.'
Through their doors may be seen little red-

overed tables laden with generous plates of

fried chicken, beuquets of celery, and tall mountains of mashed potatoes, rivered with

the generous lava-flow of steaming brown

HERE and there at a corner may some-times be seen a street faker with methods peculiarly suited to the folk of this highway,

the most dramatic being the Hindu Investic

Hungat Singh, or whatever his name may be

for I have observed that it changes radically

from week to week. He wears a long scarlet

wrapper and sometimes dons a red bandanns

turban. With him goes a spieler, a breezy little fellow who does all the talking, and gives all

long forsaken by drawing-room mind readers

"Ladies and Gemmen: If you-all will kindly write youh age on this here pad of

paper. Hungat Singh will go off into a trance

and tell you your longevity by sup natural

A buxom lass at my right painfully set down the number 33. "Can you tell, sah

what this lady's age is?" cried the barker,

polished pewter. This he raised and stroke

India, will give you a written readin' of youh life composed by spirit hands in the broad

light of day, for the nominable consideration

TO ENCOURAGE the performer I wrote

I my name as suggested. The paper was

lowered into the glass tube and the cap has

tily fitted on again. Within the tube, to which

the swami now imparted a slight jogging

a minute the paper, now closely covered by

a neat copper-plate script, was thrust into my hands. It smelt rather oppressively of

hydrochloric acid, but my fortune was in-

"You are fond of the pleasures of life-you appear to good advantage in public-

your life partner will inherit a vast fortune which will materially aid you in obtaining

fame and social distinction"-so began thi

revealing screed. Modesty forbids that I

print the rest of it. As I read on I heard a

my right hand a gasp of amazement. The

large buxom lady of color who stood beside me was tracing with plump fingers the words

of her message from the world of shades. On

her features were struggling the mingled

looked over her shoulder at the lines she had

just read. "Your life partner will inherit a

vast fortune which will materially aid you

She turned dreamily away, her market busket daugling carelessly from her fingers,

and as she stepped around the corner of the

ecstasies of amazement and gratitude.

in obtaining fame and social distinction.

motion, mysterious white vapors arose

dubitably there:

hypnotically with his jeweled left hand.

'Come on and hurry un!'

agencies."

of home dinners smoking on the window

TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA By ROY HELTON

Humors of South Street

SOUTH STREET BRIDGE is a rickety affair and, for its importance, the poorest of all the spans on the Schuylkill. One sees a group of corner loafers are mainly boarded up now and placarded "Closed." It appears to a disinterested observer that the little clumps of men and boys rolling the "bones" warning notices about speed and load that testify to its precarious margin of safety. When a trolley car or a heavy truck comes onto the draw the unwary foot passenger is exposed to all the terrors of a miniature earthquake, and it is unwise to have you tongue between your teeth, or to carry deli-

ate glassware in your pockets. But there are compensations in the sight of the bustle of the river and sometimes in the maneuvers of the boys along its bank. Here one may behold, on late summer after-noons, the proscribed spectacle of whole gangs of boys taking perilous headers into the oil-filmed water, and then scrambling up some chance rope-end to scurry off among the lumber piles when their lookout whistles his warping that a watchman has swung into view. By just what miracle of the toilet these same boys prepare themselves to face the cold scrutiny of the streets after such hurried departures I do not know. I have seen a whole crew of them scatter off in that interesting state of dishabille befitting their late employment, a brawny watchman in hot pursuit. A few seconds later their beads appear on the other side of the fence, and the whole gang of them may be seen marching gayly and decently into town.

TT IS NOT only in summer days, however I that the shore life at South street become interesting. Last week as I stood there, half hypnotized by the rising buckets of a tall conveyer that lifts the precious anthracite from river barges into the bins of one of the reat overlords of lump coal, I chanced to ook down to the earth beneath me. There in the shadow of the housing crouched a small boy of perhaps ten years old. He had a large wicker basket on his arm, and ever and again, as the conveyer buckets spilled down a lump of coal, the boy would dart out from his shelter and corral it into his basket. As he stood there under this rain of lumps and dust he held his left arm protectingly above his head. In spite of that, he got more than one hard crack that knocked off his dusty golf cap and made him flinch a little. At length to my great relief the basket was filled, and I saw him begin to stagger away with it. He was a very dark-looking little boy after all that drizzle of coal dust, but as he valked off two white spots were evident his dingy stockings, where the rubbing of his shoc-tops had worn long oval holes.

AS THE BOY went on across the railroad track a large and weatherbeaten cat climbed out over a lumber pile and sat down fixing a stony but scornful eye on the little boy. The response was instantaneous. The urchin dropped his basket like a shot. Reach ing down he selected a large round piece of coal and sent it spinning toward the cat. It sailed high over the animal's head and shivered to pieces against the side of a freight car. Lump after lump followed the same sporting career, but the old cat hardly moved a muscle. The boy was goaded to more and more extravagant efforts. He hurled two lumps at a time, and sometimes three—the result was always the same. The old cat, confident in the possession of some secret feline charm against missile weapons, re-mained as impassive as a sphinx. At length, however, one chance shot caromed up from the end of a board and landed mildly between the cat's outstretched paws. With an exasperating calmness the animal rose and stretched itself. Then mincing leisurely to the edge of the woodpile he dropped out of sight and made off under the wheels of the freight cars. The boy stooped for his basket and then looked into it. Fully one-third of the coal was gone. But the little fellow was game. He turned back to the conveye again, and began once more his painful collection of fodder for the kitchin fire.

S ONE comes off the bridge he passes A into a region of dwelling houses dotted here and there with the bulk windows of oldfashioned penny candy stores, where one may sfill purchase licorice straps adorned with rows of pink sugar collar buttons, or tops with the kind of pegs that always fall out at

street I could see her still staring down at that little square of written paper.

AS I WATCHED her a man in a passing crowd called out to the swami, "Hey there, Joe Williams, why don't you git back on youh job, 'stead of makin' a fool of youhself in your Lizzie's ole wrapper?" There upon the man of Benares turned round with an air of infinite scorn, and when the interlocutor had passed well out of earshot, screamed out in an Alabama cornfield accent, "Come back hear an' say that again and I'll bus' youh face in!"

were this time last year. It may be only the To this invitation there was no reply and the swami cast his eyes up to heaven, and reopened communication with the seventh weather, for rolling dice is an ancient and convenient pastime for idle young men, but t may also be due to a growing suspicion of the game, arising from certain indetectable improvements recently devised for the

## PIONEERS

WHAT strength! what strife! what rude unrest!

ocks! what half-shaped armies A mighty nation moving West, With all its steely sinews set Against the living forests. Hear The shouts, the shots of pioncer, The rended forests, rolling wheels, As if some half-checked army reels, Recoils, redoubles, comes again, Loud-sounding like a hurricane.

O bearded, stalwart, westmost men, So tower-like, so Gothic built! Of human battle, that hath been Your children's heritage.

-Joaquin Miller.

News comes from Mahanoy City that the men of Gilberton borough are so busy mining coal that the women have been called Gilberton were not sober sooth it would suggest Gilberton-Sullivan.

## What Do You Know?

Who gave the order to sink the interned German fleet at Scapa Flow? 2. Who was Ixion? 3. From what city in Palestine does gauze takes its name?

4. What constellation contains the stars Castor and Pollux? 5. What was the Hanseatle League? 6. Name an architect who became a cele-

brated novelist? "Lady am thuty-three year old," droned When does spring begin this year?
 What were the seven wonders of the

ancient world? 9. What fish is said to live from 100 to

the mystic. There was general amazement, in the midst of which the Hindu produced a ong glass tube with a cap and base of hand-10. When were the Virgin Islands added to 'Now, if you all will write youh name on this pad. Mr. Hungat Singh of Barnares the domain of the United States?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

In the celebrated presidential campaign of 1840, in which the Whigs elected William Henry Harrison, their chief slogan was "Down with the administration," which referred to the Jacksonian Democracy as it had been represented by Jackson himself and his successor, Martin Van Buren.

Ausonius was a Latin Christian poet and man of letters, born in Bordeaux about 310 A. D. He died in 394. Petrograd is famous for its picture gal-

ery called "The Hermitage. 4. Midinettes are Parisian working girls who throng the streets at about noon on their way to luncheon. "Midi" is

French for noon. Auguste Renoir was a noted French painter allied with the school of Monet, Manet and Sisley. He died a few weeks ago at the age of seventyeight.

An epicedium is a funeral ode. General Lew Wallace wrote "Ben Hur." Doilies or doyleys get their name from the Doyleys, a firm of linen-drapers in business in Upper Wellington street, Strand, London, from the time of Queen Anne until 1850.

Henry III, an effeminate king of France of the sixteenth century, was called the "Man Milliner."

10. Esparto is a kind of rush imported from