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Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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patches herein are also reserved Philadelphia, Thursday, February 12, 1920

POLICEMEN'S WAGES

THERE is one sure method by which policemen and firemen may be kept out of politics, if by politics we mean the questionable activities of warring factions. They can be made independent of graft by a decent wage system and thus encouraged to hold themselves and their service in higher respect.

Mayor Moore seems to have had that method in mind yesterday when he flatly suggested a five-dollar-a-day wage for patrolmen and a substantial increase for men in the Fire Department.

Our own suggestion for a five-dollar rate of pay for men in the police service was printed over a year ago. The politicians said at that time that it was impossible. Nothing of the sort is impossible.

The Mayor speaks as if he knows how the money may be obtained and we hope. for the sake of the city as well as for the police themselves, that he will be able to find it.

END OF THE BAR SIGNS

ART always did shun the gaudy saloon signs. Such proclamations are now not only tasteless, but ironical. H. M. Gaylord, the federal assistant prohibition commissioner, insists that all these mendacious bulletins be removed.

Opinions on the eighteenth amendment have differed. But the glaring gilding which announced spirituous beverages had few esthetic defenders. Much of the ugliness of American cities was attributable to saloons.

Now that they no longer function there is not the slightest excuse for continuing the disfigurement.

Philadelphia will be vastly improved in appearance when the last mocking liquor advertisement is scrapped.

LINCOLN AND THE INDIVIDUAL

A BRAHAM LINCOLN shares the fate of most great men in the manifold interpretations put upon his character as the years roll by. Most Americans view Lincoln from intimately personal angles. His humor, his humanity, his tenderness, his clear vision, his vigor, his statesmanship, exert varying appeals on varying

in order to prevent Germany from thinking medievally. Fair play to Denmark is certainly one tangible result. It is optional with the people of Schleswig whether they will cry "Hoch!" to Herr Ebert or "Skaal" to King Christian.

Somebody should have thought of the plebiscite anti-strife cure a little sooner. It is conceivable that it could have solved many an international problem big with the stuff of needless tragedy.

HIGH COST OF POLITICS IN STREET CLEANING

Chief Hepburn's Disclosures Put the Issue of Cleanliness and Economy **Right Up to Director Winston**

THE statements made by Donald M. Hepburn, chief of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, to the effect that the city is not getting full value for the money spent on street cleaning are definite and specific. He says that the city is paying at least twice as much for the work done as it costs the contractors. He is not content with generalizations, but goes into detail.

For example, Senator Vare has contracts for keeping clean the streets in two districts. He receives at the rate of \$4182 a day. On January 29 he had 367 men at work, paid at the rate of \$3.50 a day for most of them. The foremen get more. But at the rate of \$8.50 his payroll for January 29 was \$1284.50. Allowing for the higher pay for the foremen, it could not have reached a total of more than \$1500. Allowing \$500 for the maintenance of the wagons and horses at work, we have \$2000 outlay against

\$4182 income on the two contracts. Similar conditions, he declared, prevail in the other districts where other contractors are employed. It is because of these conditions that Mr. Hepburn feels warranted in saying that he could clean the streets of the city for \$1,000,000 a year less than is now paid.

This statement might be discounted were it not for the fact that Mr. Hepburn is an engineer of wide experience and high achievement in handling large undertakings. He has merely taken into the Street Cleaning Bureau the methods that he has employed in conducting business for his previous employers. That is, he has applied ordinary business standards to public work.

The result is a severe indictment of the kind of business administration we have had for the last four years at least, the years during which the bids for street cleaning have been raised every year on the excuse of the higher cost of labor until the contracts now in force call for the expenditure of more than twice as much money as before the war.

And politics, Mr. Hepburn points out, is at the bottom of the trouble. The specifications, which he believes were drafted with political intent, provide that the contractor shall employ a sufficient force to clean the streets "in a manner satisfactory to the chief." There is no standard of cleanliness save that which the chief wishes to enforce upon the contractor who secured his appointment to office at a time when contractors controlled appointments in the City Hall. But this is not all. Mr. Hepburn says that "every man, from the contractor down to the laborer who cleans out a sewer inlet, tries to have a political pull." Under these circumstances the clear and definite provisions of the specifications-and there are such-could have

been disregarded by the contractors if

the chief were "satisfied" with a per-

functory performance of the work. One has only to look at the condition of the streets at the present time to understand Mr. Hepburn's charges. The contracts require the cleaning of the snow from all cross walks for a width of eight feet and for keeping all fire hydrants, sewer inlets and gutters clear of snow. But this has not been done. The men necessary to do it were not employed. Still worse, the capacity of the trucks used to cart away the snow has been misrepresented in many instances, so that the city would be charged for ten cubic yards of snow carted away on a truck with a capacity for six and a half cubic yards. If one wishes to be haritable one might say that this misrepresentation of the capacity of a truck was due to the ignorance of the inspector. Those who wish to do so may make this

much longer, in view of what Mr. Hepburn has disclosed.

OUR SENSITIVE SENATORS

CENATOR BORAH and Senator Knox, D crying out with dramatic suddenness against what they, with characteristic perversity, call the "cruelty" of the terms imposed on Germany, ran true to form. They provide fresh justification for the belief that influential opinion in the Senate is often at least six months behind the rational opinion of the rest of the world.

Criticism of the peace terms, expressive of bitter dissatisfaction with many of the conditions imposed upon the defeated peoples, is not new nor is it reflective in any sense of pro-Germanism. In the days last July when the treaty was first submitted to the Senate a series of Washington dispatches to this newspaper explicitly predicted widespread antagonism to clauses which seemed to have been written at Versailles with the obvious purpose of rendering the Germans economically hopeless for all time.

But this view was not based upon any thoughts of cruelty. It happened that Germany fought the war with systematic and deliberate cruelty unparalleled in human history. Her people had no legitimate claim to the world's compassion. Certain economic clauses in the treaty were objected to because they seemed unworkable, impossible of even temporary application and wholly destructive of

such hopes of future peace as all peoples had cherished during four almost intolerable years. Since that time many of the ablest leaders of opinion in this country, in England and in France have expressed

similar convictions. Mr. Asquith and even Lloyd George now admit the need of a policy less rigorous and vengeful than that implied in the treaty. General criticism culminated in the

book late'y published by John M. Keynes, who was chief representative of the British treasury at the Peace Conference until he resigned his post in the midst of the deliberations to express his disapproval of a new policy of allied imperial ism which, he believed, was apparent in the nature and extent of the indemnities imposed on Germany.

Mr. Keynes, it now appears, was wrong in many of his assumptions. David Hunter Miller was chief legal adviser to the American peace commission at Paris. In formal replies to Mr. Keynes he is able to quote the text of the treaty and prove that the Allies had no intention of collecting approximately \$40,000,000,000 from Germany. This vast indemnity is mentioned in the text of the settlement. but it is referred to as a debt. It exists as a moral symbol rather than a claim. No provision for its collection is made. What the Germans will be asked to pay is \$10,000,000,000. They cannot be asked

for more unless there is unanimous agreement in the reparations commission to press further claims. The question, therefore, is whether representatives of all civilized nations, including the United States, would unite in a policy of oppression such as would lead to fresh chaos and new eruptions at the heart of Europe. Recently, too, there

has been an extensive revision downward of the totals of coal, metals and shipping demanded from Germany. The end of that process is not yet.

What is clear is that the Allies are actually thinking in constructive terms and acting with a forbearance unknown to, the Germans themselves. The old danger that an enslaved and desperate remnant of the German empire might be driven into the arms of Russia to foment

new wars on civilization is passed. If Germany withdraws under any

THE GOWNSMAN

The Snow Is IT age, or the high cost of living, or that the times are out of joint? Your Gownsman confesses to less alacrity of blood, less blithesomeness of spirit, a want of readiness in the use of hearty superlatives of praise than has been his wont in times gone by when he contemplates the activities. the rigorosities of winter. A hiting, sleet wind that persistently faces you flinging around four sides of a block and then damees you off of the sidewalk with a vicious whirl from behind; an ice-coated pavement concealing its slitherliness beneath an inno-cent-looking coverlid of snow, deceiving the

mwary who tread too uprightly; a mushy slush that insinuates its coze and slime into the defective perfections of your \$17 shoes and bespatters your exorbitantly costlycheap overcoat-are these things in the nature of winter sports? There is a pride of the flesh, the Gownsman doubts not, in breasting Boreas with open throat a la Walt Whitman and streaming beard-if one possesses one to stream. There is a gambler's delight, very likely to such as be gamblers, in traipsing ankle-deep in new now, spread impartially on ice, in that it matter for divination to foretell the angle of your next lurch forward, sidewise or backward or to prognosticate to any degree f uncertainty where anatomically you are likely to strike when you fall next. And there are likewise joys of winter which only

the commuter knows and over which charity would fain draw a veil. THE snow? Ah, yes, there is the beautiful, driving, dancing, scurrying, piling snow; covering the millionaire's outside window greenery and other folk's ash cans and garbage pails with an impartial blanket of white, concealing alike the untidinesses of householders and the iniquities of contractors who only contract. See how it is drifting across the street onto your side Look how it swirls off of every roof in the neighborhood except your own, which it overburdens to the prospective enrichment of roofers. And that pavement-did you realize how huge it is? You have just paid a brigand with a shovel a new \$2 bill to lean it off, and he has escaped with the

job half done and the bill wholly pocketed. And now it is snowing again; and with incredible devotion to duty the policeman politely reminds you of your obligation as householder to keep the footway clear. In desperation you arm for the fray : an old comforter, a pair of moth-eaten mittensyou are so fortunate as to find them-

that short, discarded, misfit overcoat-if Mary has not given it away-the heater shovel, which, accustomed to warmth and the handling of the black stuff-which some people call coal-develops an unaccountable decrepitude in the frigid job of handling snow. You are not proud ; but somehow you don't just manage to get at it until toward nightfall, and as soon as you are unmistakably at work your aristocratic next-door neighbor, who always comes home about half-past 3 o'clock and in meeting whom you usually put on airs, arrives late 'from the city'' with a cheery : "Hello, old man! Glad to see you taking a little exercise." And that fashionable Mrs. In-the-Swim, with whom you had a flirtation before you met Mary, rolls by in her limousine and recognizes you only too unmistakably alas !

THERE is a certain exhilaration about a snowstorm none the less; it expands the heart and loosens the tongue. *'Good morning" to the postman is said with an unusual cordiality, with a word about the hardship of his job. You forgive the belated milkman his belatedness, this time, and the scores of empty bottles which he leaves un-gathered in his diligence, thereby increasing the cost of milk-to you. You even step into a snowdrift for the charwoman-rare creature to condescend to work in these days of opulence-and, with your best Sir Walter Raleigh manner on, speak plensantly, dissembler that you are. You keep your temper and turn it off flippantly when the plumber-lordly personage that he is and now comes after a tenth summoning to "in-spect" that burst water pipe that is flood-ing the cellar—is "compelled" to send back



FROM DAY TO DAY

HE great propor- Platitudinous Platforms I tion of this Red group are unnaturalized Perfunctory Patriotism promptly examined and, Pop Goes the Weasel Word! when the evidence jus-tifies it, deported." **Proud**, Outspoken Fellows "Need of a more rigid Prove Two and Two Are Four and thorough inspection of the quality of our Peas in a Pod Are They.

immigrants." "Public indifference in these vitally important matters is one of the great sources of danger within our household. "We are proud of the fact that America

has been a refuge for the oppressed of all nations. "This government is going to continue to

.

be established.

as large a circulation this time as ever ben the immigrant comes to our shores

inward monitor counsels stupidity.

(Through the nursery window the wester-ing sun strikes aslant a crib. The child's expression presages laughter or tears; one cannot be sure which.)

Philosophy of an Infant

BABY, you dear, Do you smile-or weep? Baby, you seer, Is Life's mystery deep, Clear, as the sunlight strong in your eyes? Does it make you blink in stern surprise

Do you bring us a hint from your Other Land That we the better may understand The secret you keep-Baby, you seer, Baby, you dear,

weasels than any of his rivals and uses them more constantly.

When grown-ups cogitate, solemnwise?

Street-cleaning contractors give point to

Every dog has his day. In Schleswig

Fate displayed her well-known irony in

We rather suspect that street-cleaning

the ancient story of the immigrant who ex-

pected to pick up golden dollars from the thoroughfares of American cities.

the dachshund has been succeeded by the

permitting the League of Nations to meet

Red appeal so far that he says: "There has been too much red blood in the presidency ever since 1896. Give the weasels a chance." P D D A WRITER in the English Review says when you think of large circulation an

The presidential candidates have their

TONY.

He carries the anti-

minds set upon the largest circulation there is, the suffrages of 100,000,000 people, twice

Is Life at once to smile and weep?

10

individuals

Lively disputes have been waged over what qualities predominated. John Drinkwater, an English poet, has lately given us an almost humorless Lincoln. The conception has been applauded, admired and also severely criticized.

The confusion is more apparent than real. Our historical proximity to Lincoln, the loving care with which every recollection of him has been treasured and collated has perhaps made his character seem more complex than it really was. But the breadth of his interests is incontestable and is an index of the immortal potency of his influence on our life. It is a comparatively simple matter to define the character of a small man.

The national figure we honor today was defined by Lowell as "the first American." America, too, is many-sided, and it is in the variety of the ennobling conceptions we entertain of this nation's meaning and destiny that we make it

BALLOTS INSTEAD OF BAYONETS

"GERMAN newspaper correspondents concede that the first zone will be won by the Danes." The temptation to regard this Berlin dispatch as a misprint is difficult to resist. Has Europe suddenly taken to American election lingo? Impossible! Europe speaks in bayonets, not ballots. Hasn't it fought war after war for little Schleswig? The cables must be crossed.

Such at least is the pessimist's possible deduction. But he is wrong. The wires are in excellent order and they are humming with quite the most cheering vindication of the peace treaty that has been manifested for some time.

Here is Schleswig - one of Europe' cockpits. Denmark had held it and lost it. Mixed races in the district made it a continual menace to peace. Prussia grabbed the region in 1866. Denmark protested, unavailingly. In the war she took no sides-simply waited to see whether justice would prevail.

And now Germans entitled to vote in the peace treaty plebiscite have poured into Schleswig. They have paraded and cheered. If torchlight processions were not out of date they probably would have got up a few. Anyhow they electioncered, peacefully, legitimately. So did the Danes. They, too, those who fulfilled the conditions, came home. There were Danish processions, there was Danish campaigning. There were orations, mp speeches-all the trimmings. Democrats and Republicans have not been more enthusiastically excited-and more orderly.

Why, it's all enough to make one lose faith in the arbitrament of war. It is ed. If much of this sort of thing roes on, self-determination may take on

xplanation. Mr. Hepburn has ordered the con ractors to put men enough on the streets o clean them and to keep them clean. Under the provisions of the specifications that the chief must be satisfiedprovision inserted for political reasonshe fortunately has complete power in the

premises.

But Mr. Hepburn will not remain at the head of the Street Cleaning Bureau after March 1. On that date he takes charge of the construction work on the state highways, because Director Winston, of the Department of Public Works did not immediately consolidate the highway bureaus and put him at the head of the whole work of street repair and cleaning at an adequate salary. Mr. Hepburn could have been retained in the service of the city if there had been immediate appreciation of the impor tance of putting a first-class engineer in charge of the streets and allowing him to apply business principles to the work. The disclosures of wasteful use of public funds, however, ought to lead Director Winston to repair the mistake which he made at the beginning. This

can be done by creating a single bureau of streets and by putting at its head the most capable engineer whom he can find It would be cheaper for the city to pay such a man \$10,000 or \$20,000 than to allow the old conditions to continue. In fact, they cannot be allowed to con tinue without discrediting the new ad-

ministration. But this will not be enough. Mr Hepburn has discovered that there are persons in the Department of Public board. Works who make it their business to inform outsiders affected by what is going on of all action contemplated in advance of that action. He cites the case of a letter on official business dictated to a stenographer, the contents of which were telephoned to outsiders before it had been returned in typewriting for his sig-

nature n explicit meaning. The ways of course, had to be fought Mr. Winston may be waiting for more evidence of the unfaithfulness of some of the selling the wood alcohol which caused with selling the wood alcohol which caused accres of deaths in New England cities.

text from the circle of European civilization it will be because of her own desire for trouble. The regrettable thing is that the treaty terms seem to have been made deliberately ambiguous to satisfy outraged and depressed peoples until a calmer interval arrived. Germany is actually being treated with mercy. And vet Mr. Borah and Mr. Knox rise in the Senate to talk of the cruelty of the terms!

EXPLODING A MYSTERY

R. JOHN H. YOUNG, of Johns Hopkins, gives a cheering account of the President's physical condition. He also states that Mr. Wilson suffered from cerebral thrombosis, which is a technical way of stating that he had a clot on the brain, incapacitating the left arm and leg, but not at any time mentally. His recovery is now a happy certainty.

Most of this could have been told before. It would have stifled many rumors-some merely silly, some offensive. The concern of the American people with the health of their President is not

necessarily either impertinently inquisitive or malignant. Progress of the whole machinery of government is closely dependent upon the condition of the Chief Magistrate. The mystery about Mr. Wilson's illness was not good for the nation.

The physicians, who were so scrupulous about professional etiquette, were not treating an ordinary patient or a private individual. Gossip throve on this somewhat blind indifference to facts.

The fact that the plan Arms and the Men for universal military training is apparently

dead is no indication that statesmen or the people at large are opposed to preparedness. It is simply an expressed opinion that no measure can be wholly satisfactory until the world has come to a decision as to the necessity for preparedness: and that there is no present indication that the plan suggested would meet the needs of any even remotely enjectured contingency.

Labor trouble is de-Fate's Little Game laying the manufacture and delivery of

tructural steel; which is delaying building operations ; which is keeping up rents ; which has its effect in divers other directions in the matter of boosting prices; which completes one of about 10,000 vicious circles which Fate is throwing at his cute little ring

Snow is costing New Bliz Knocks Biz York \$5,000,000 a day,

according to an estimate made by the Merchants' Association of that city. It is possible, judging from experiences in other cities, that inefficiency is responsible for part of the bill.

There is ghastly significance in the fac-

his assistant for the third time for a wrench, which never came in kit but must he personally conducted alone and in state from the shop to your house, time running on the job, the only active thing, meanwhile.

HAS the reader noticed the difference sounds of the city? The deep general undertone of traffic, which vibrates on the street and through the ground, has ceased, muffied and stiffed in its tracks, and in place of it one hears with peculiar distinctness individual sounds. Trains which are usually scarcely audible in the general roar now go their way puffing into the distance or drawing nearer and nearer as they glide over bridges to stop, tooting for signals to proceed. The trolley lines, quieted as to hoise upon the track, make it up in vociferous clanging of bells that wayfarers who have taken to the middle of the road may hurry into drifts for safety. Voices seem to carry further in the snow-laden air, and conversations are bawled out across the street and continued as the speakers draw

away in opposite directions.

THE Gownsman knows not why, but to L him a graveyard has always seemed .a something pre-eminently weird and significant in the time of a fall of snow. Every

tomb and obelisk has received its bit or its mass of added whiteness, lodging in strange places, distorting monuments of pride into shapes odd and bizarre, festooning the trees and draping the shrubbery as with a new and impressive mourning and spreading a pall of purity, as with the equal hand of grace and benediction, on the graves of saints and sinners alike.

ND now the sun is out once more and A the white world smiles. Every bough will lose its feathery spray and every tree will shed its wintry blossoms, and the pure gilt of the skies will be trodden in the footways and ground in the streets, carted, dumped and polluted ; smoke will sully even the whiteness of the roofs. We are strange creatures, we of the cities, living forever in the grime. Wherefore let us speed the going of the snow.

Since Lord Astor took his seat in the British House of Lords on Tuesday and Lady Astor will rise from hers in the British House of Commons to speak on the liquor question, may the Astors be properly con sidered as flowers of speech?

There is no immediate likelihood that the genuineness or falsity of spiritism will be decided by the trial of the case of Rinn vs. Jinn. The issue is not yet joined, the parties being divided on questions of venue and methods of procedure

The Bibulous One declares that it is not the prohibition commissioner but the S. P. C. A. that should prosecute those who display liquor signs.

The Golden Dustman has nothing on the ontractor in a city where street sweepings mean fat pickings.

The liquor question is no longer, "What'll you have?"

he should promptly be brought under the strongest Americanizing influences.

And finally ! "I believe that 95 per cent of all classes of people want to do the right thing."- Platform of all the presidential candidates.

qqq

THE words are General Wood's. He hap-▲ pens to be the last to say ,them, "General Wood's Page."

But the thoughts are the thoughts of Mitchell Palmer, Miles Poindexter, Warren Harding, Frank Lowden, Governor Coolidge, Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator Sutherland and a hundred others.

It is the great issue of 1920 and it is no

Everybody is for it

For every Red left here now that Palmer is through, there is a presidential candidate who believes that "95 per cent of the people want to do right; that America is the refuge of the oppressed; that the immigrant should be Americanized, and that the bad immigrant who does get in should be sent home. Right from the shoulder !

No weasel word in the whole profession of faith ! g g g

THE Reds have given the poor wease words a great respite this year.

If you are running for President you do not say: "I believe that the alien Red, if proved before a court of competent jurisdicion to have preached doctrines genuinely subversive to our institutions, should be de ported, but extreme care must be taken not to impair the precious right upon which our government was founded to agitate vigorously and effectively for a change of government." No; you let the little weasel words have

a rest and you plump out boldly, "Deport the Reds !" qqq

THE enthusiasm of the presidential candi-A dates for the anti-Red issue and the unanimity with which they are saying "This government must and shall be preserved' show that they do not use weasel words from choice, but from what they feel to be necessity.

> Give them a chance to say "Two and two are four" and they shout, each louder than the other, "Two and two are four!

And such of them as, like General Wood, have "Pages" in magazines sit down and write enough words to fill their allotted

that they are only relatively four.

"It has long been known that mathemati cal principles have weight.

"And the effect of gravitation on mathe matical principles has not been sufficiently studied

acted on the impulse of the moment. - Per-haps if he were called he might hearken to the voice of sober second thought. practical workaday affairs are two and two four. I pledge myself to be the first to recog-nize it." Not one of them !

any other way, perhaps she might be able to horrow Philadelphia's Boy Scouts. VET 1920 is supposed to be an unusually I good year for weasels. There is one Republican candidate who is

sother thing that helps Herbert Hoover is Semitor Borah's enmity nning on the platform that he has more

fore, for there are the women. Does this nean doubling the weasels? And the result isn't brillinney.

The Young Lady Next Door But One says that perhaps the reason Uncle Sam Can any one remember a word that has wasn't at the meeting of the League of Nabeen said so far in this campaign, except "Deport the Reds" and "95 per cent of the tions was because he was at the meeting of the American League of Baseball. people are right"?

But the large circulation the presidential candidates get is not of the kind that shows in the postoffice statements of the magazines and newspapers. , People would rather vote for a presidential

candidate than read him ! Consider the magazines which have a presidential candidate always on their backs. Mr. Bryan's pallid little Commoner, Mr. La Follette's equally bloodless paper whatever its name is, Henry Ford's gasolineless Independent and the magazines with presidential candidates' "Pages"! Weasels!

Q Q Q

Sutherland, of West Virginia.

Now.

tie there

and shout

THEY keep the candidate's weasel away from the candidate's press agents, how-

One of them writes quite personally

-the Lincoln like personality being/Howard

q q q

AND another: Up in Sunrise, Minn. a quaint little village of 200 souls, the folks are holding

daily political rallies. Sometimes they meet in the "city hall," a one-room

structure that tops a rise at the bend of

the Suntise river; sometimes in Andrew Lind's general store. And when the traj permits, the Sunrise folks journey to North Branch, a sister town some ten miles dis-

tant, and meet jointly with the enthusias

At the conclusion of each rally, State

Representative Elias Nordgren, or S. W. Runyan, or Henry Voss, or Silas Boyce, or some other booster, will leap to his feet

The German crown prince in offering to surrender to the Allies is now said to have

If New York can't dig herself out in

The cheers are always lusty.

contractors are opposed to efficiency experts. What Do You Know? - (name of newspaper correspond ent without Mr.), I know I can trust you to give a boost to this Lincoln-like personality" QUIZ

great Dane.

with Uncle Sam absent.

- 1. What territory of the United States is putting forth statebood claims, backed by its governor?
- Name two comedies by William Wr-cherly, the noted dramatist of the British restoration period.
- 3. What age did Abraham Lincoln attain? 4. Name three wars of the United States which began in the month of April.
- 5. What color is made by mixing red and black?
- 6. Where is the largest bell in the woriσ? 7. Who designed the famous steamer the
- Great Eastern? 8. What library in the world contains the
- most volumes?
- 9. What is a kickshaw?
- 10. What is a thole?
- Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Norway has recently adopted a problsale of bition policy restricting the alcoholic drinks to very light wines and official beer of minimum spirituous content.
- 2. The law was passed by a referendum in which women and men voted.
- 3. Hiram Johnson was the vice presidential candidate on the ticket with Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912.
- 4. Alice Meynell is a contemporary Euglish poet and essayist.
- 5. Rusinia is an autonomous state of the Uhro-Rusin people in the new republic of Czecho-Slovakia.
- The word "ghoul" should be pronounced as though it were spelled "gool."
- 7. It is necessary for thirty-six states to ratify the suffrage amendment in order to make it operative.
- 8. Mississippi and South Carolina are two states which rejected the amendment.
- 9. The musical term "bouche fermee describes vocal humming. Literally the Freuch phrase means
- Hugh Capet founded the line of French kings from whom the Baurbons de-scended. He reigned from 987 to 200.

Senators Knox and Borah denounce the peace treaty's economic clauses as "cruel" and "murderous." The treaty itself provides for modification when wise and neces space, "Two and two are four. sary. Present concern for a cruel and wan-ton assailant of civilization savors pretty No one of them writes cautiously : "Two and two in common experience are four, but some Einstein may come along and prove much of the sickly sentimentality that carries flowers to criminals.

"But when it is demonstrated that only for

d d d

"All right, boys; three cheers for our next President, our native son, Frank O. Lowden !!! Yet it was of this pride of rural simplicity that Mr. Boies Penrose remarked: "I never knew a feller to ride into the presidency in They are stout, outspoken fellows. a Pullman parlor car!"