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Philadelphia, Monday, March 8, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:

tention:

A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.

Development of the rapid transit system.

A convention hall.

A building for the Free Library.

An Art Museum.

Knlargement of the water supply.

Homes to accommodate the population.

THE OLD STUFF

OUT of the recent sudden gust of repartee between Governor Sproul and the Mayor loomed one suggestion that everybody interested in the Camden bridge has been expecting for a year or

"Powerful commercial and real estate interests," said the Governor, "are doing their best to obstruct the bridge project because of a fear that it may divert busi-

ness from Philadelphia." Let us be safe, by all means. It might be wise to order all the railway stations boarded up without delay. It is true that traffic may, and indeed often does, move both ways on a bridge or a railroad. But, a risk is a risk. A bridge over the Delaware might be a hindrance. If we give way to the temptation to build one others may follow; we may yet suffer the sort of dreary isolation that is peculiar to New York, where the bridge habit is an old

ADMITTING THE OBVIOUS

SECRETARY BAKER, who visited Hog Island on Saturday for the first time, said that "such an immense project should be kept up," either by the government or by private enterprise.

It requires no particular powers of diserimination to reach this conclusion. The lvantages of the plant as a terminal and ship repair yard are obvious.

What remains to be decided is who is to keep up Hog Island and adjust it to the nands of peace so that it will serve them as well as it served the demands of

CAN HE COME BACK?

COLONEL GUFFEY, of Pittsburgh, has emerged from eight years of obscurity to take part in politics again "in a nice, modest, quiet way."

It was not in this way that he busied himself in the past. It was because he was so far from "nice" that A. Mitchell Palmer and Vance McCormick set out to dethrone him and his associates in control of the Democratic party. They succeeded, as every one knows.

His emergence, or shall we say his recrudescence, is certainly not in the interest of the better element of the Democratic party, as the quality of his callers at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Saturday indicates.

UNREGENERATE TAMMANY

"IT MAY be wicked," says the typical New Yorker whenever Tammany is mentioned, "but it is alive. We like to move along. Tammany moves. It does things."

Some of the things that Tammany does when it isn't flattering the vanity of speed-worshipers are being revealed in the latest of the long succession of police scandals peculiar to New York. Its representatives encourage vice. Graft wrung from the miseries of outcasts has been going in gobs to high police officials who actually went out personally on tours of collection.

Tammany controls the executive departments of the city government in New York and through the police it has always fattened at the expense of the poor, who, naturally, are the greatest sufferers from the social contagions that have always flourished under its rule. The traditions of the organization have been an inspiration for corrupt machines everywhere in the country. Tammany has for generations been a pace-maker on the down-hill road of politics. It set a fashion that is passing everywhere but in New York.

HOOVER AND SOME OTHERS

MR. HOOVER, according to his own statement of the case, is neither a rubber-stamp Republican nor a rubberstamp Democrat. It is natural that there should be a shrill outcry among the party hepherds. "If he isn't a Republican and he isn't a Democrat," shout these aders of affairs, "what is he and what is e for?'

That is a fair question, but it is difficult o understand why it should be reserved xclusively for Hoover. Are the other andidates immune from questioning? toes the brand of one or another party

xplain them wholly? Here, for example, is Mr. Palmer, Mr. nimer is a Democrat by practice. What lae is he and what is he for? His party adge will mean little if we are to accept n as a candidate conscerated to a

theory of government by gags, raids and the strong-arms of the secret service. To great many people General Wood seems more militarist than Republican. Is General Wood for his party, for the people, for a sublimated jingoism? Is he for the Old Guard-a party in itself which exists independent of the party whose candidate the general wishes to be

One might run all through the list of aspirants on both sides and find that none of them has been more definite, more frank or more easily understood than Hoover.

A PEERLESS NAVY IS AN ITEM ON OUR ISOLATION BILL

Secretary Daniels Soberly States the Case in His Costly Program Contingent on the Fate of the League of Nations

TNCOMPARABLY the finest navy in I the world" is a mouth-filling superlative not without emotional appeal. It was not, however, in a mood of exaltation that Mr. Daniels quoted the phrase in addressing the House naval affairs committee the other day.

He mentioned tax burdens. The theme s sobering. The American pulse seldom responds to it ecstatically. This is not because the public is stingy, for the American people are unquestionably among the most generous on earth.

Nor is it because our brand of patriotism shrinks from sacrifice. Chronic kickers aside, it is not selfishness which primarily prompts resentment to heavy taxes. They chafe most when firm conviction of their necessity is wanting.

The novelty in the present situation lies in the nation's own latitude in determining whether its need of armaments shall be comparatively light or continuously oppressive. The secretary of the navy stated the case with commonplace clarity in foreshadowing the submission of an exceedingly elaborate naval program to be executed in the event of failure of the United States to join the League of Nations.

"There is," he significantly said, "no middle ground." The American who cannot realize this fact is blind to the role which his country must play if perilous competition in armaments, naval and military, is to be revived.

America's lone hand must be a strong one. It will not do for our fleet to be inferior to Britain's, for it is conceivable that in a crisis we might have to yield to British dictation. With an army of a million men we should still be unequal to France, which in the absence of immediate certainty regarding the league's fate is planning a military organization slightly larger in numbers. We can, of course, afford to outbid our rivals. Taxes on a monumental scale will foot the bill.

Sometimes it seems as if the denuncitors of the League of Nations, not its advocates, were the idealists. There is an epic aspect in the picture of a great republic overwhelmingly armed for every possible eventuality, capable of challenging its foes right and left, competent to crush them with its wealth, its numerical strength, its engines of war.

On the other hand Article VIII of the league covenant is strikingly void of poetic and romantic glamour. "Members of the league," runs this sober text, "recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for consideration and action of the several governments. Plans shall be subject to revision and reconsideration at least every ten years." The Orlando Furiosos of the Senate imply that such arrangements are impractical. And yet, granted that the international partnership will not function flawlessly, it may be questioned whether the adoption of the part of independent invulnerability will be entirely free of strain. Mr. Daniels' insists that without the

league our navy must surpass that of any other nation. As we are now in second place it is the British pace that we will be compelled to outstrip.

The disparity between the navies of the two governments is still considerable. On January 1 of this year the British national fleet totaled nearly 2,500,000 tons. Our tonnage was some 900,000. In the last fiscal year for which there are comparative estimates, Great Britain expended a little more than \$1,000,000,000 on her navy. Our bill was \$261,403,176. The secretary of the navy suggests

that, should the treaty be rejected, he will recommend the building of two cruisers, one battle cruiser, twenty light cruisers and fourteen flotilla eruisers or super-destroyers. This program exceeds that of the general board.

Time was when such proposals would have seemed formidable and have foreshadowed depressing tax levies. But in tentatively urging such a plan, Mr. Daniels has made indeed a mild beginning in the policy of naval superiority. These ships will not make us "incomparable" at sea. If England is unchecked by the league she will, merely by maintaining her normal rate of naval progress, continue to leave up far behind.

Preparedness is a relative term. When Europe was growing the seeds of the general conflict each major nation interpreted the word as the maximum of armament. German naval construction spurred England to hitherto unprecedented naval increases. The French republic and the Teutonic empire were military camps. Russia, Austria, Italy, even Turkey, put forth their utmost energies to fortify themselves against aggression and to take the initiative if the opportunity seemed ripe and the cause suffi-

cient. It is no secret that these methods were unpopular. But necessity was a terrible taskmaster and even in nations incapable of thinking clearly, as Germany was, patriotism will heroically accept the inevitable. Patriotism will now support to the utmost the new position which America has acquired. If the common sense of the League of Nations plan is insufficient to cope with the fears and doubts which beset it the United States can organize the best of navies and the best of armies.

The experiences will be painful, for compared to other nations we know

nothing of the persistent duress involved. But should fate stack the cards so that there is no other way out we shall meet it with head bloody but unbowed.

There is, however, as yet no obligation to greet such a hypothesis as an unavoidable reality. Neither a stiff-necked President, a Senate corroded by unreasonable partisanship nor the blight of politics prone to capitalize sophistries can permanently repudiate the national will. Jingoes may shrick for supreme military and naval might, but the mass of the public is so revolted by the mere thought of war that portions of it are at times deluded by the faint possibilities of it which can be read by hair-splitters into such an instrument for peace as the

league covenant. Happily, the ranks of the misguided have been thinning out. It is an accepted commonplace that the people of America demand the ratification of the peace treaty and that they regard amendments, providing they do not altogether destroy the act, as of comparatively minor consequence. The Senate and the President can accede to this preponderating popular sentiment or they can defy it-for a time. When it is fully realized what Mr. Daniels's "incomparable navy" and what an army on a similar scale would mean. it is hardly to be doubted that the effort to forestall the necessity for such burdens will be formidable.

Some obscurity now exists as to what political maneuvering is most responsible for the treaty delay. Illusions on the subject are bound in the end to be dispelled. When they are, wrecking the political destinies of the obstructionists, whether these momentarily succeed or fail, is a move likely to surpass in thrilling emotional values any superfluous steps toward promoting fighting engines in a strife-surfeited world.

CHEAPER RAILWAY FARES

ONE of the first things to be done by the railroad managers, now that the lines are in the possession of their owners, is, according to the president of one road, to reduce the passenger fares and to increase the freight rates.

He said that high passenger rates are felt by every one who travels, but that the freight rates are absorbed in the selling price of commodities and no one is aware of their existence. The freight rates could be increased enough to reimburse the railroads for what they would lose by a reduction of the passenger fares to two cents a mile with profit to everyone concerned, in his opinion.

There is no doubt that a reduction in fares would be popular. And there is little doubt that the reduced fares would yield about as much revenue as the three-centa-mile rate now produces.

The three-cent rate has reduced the number of railway journeys made by the people. Many Philadelphians who were in the habit of going to New York frequently when the old rates were in force have cut down the number of trips they make and spend actually less in car fares than they did because of their objection to the high cost of each trip.

The first-class postage revenues of the government were greater with a two-cent etter rate than with a three-cent rate. Yet Congress, in an effort to increase the war revenues, raised the letter rate to three cents in spite of the teachings of experience. It restored the old rate after the new one had failed to justify itself.

It may be that the increase in passenger rates by the director general of railroads was intended to discourage traveling so that the railroads might devote their equipment to transportation of troops and war materia's. The occasion for discouraging travel has passed. The present rates, however, are protected in the new railway law against reduction until September. But if the railroads should ask for a reduction in time for the summer travel it is likely that a way could be found to accommodate them.

LABOR IS AMERICAN FIRST

TIMID politicians could read Ole Han son's book on "Americanism versus Bolshevism" with profit, for in it he tells how he successfully flouted the I. W. W. labor union leaders in Seattle in his campaign for the mayoralty in 1918 and was elected largely by the labor union vote.

A delegation of the Central Labor Council called on him after he entered the race and told him they would support him if he would agree when elected to let the chief of police go. The chief had been appointed to clean up the disreputable resorts after the officer in command of a military training camp had issued orders that no man from the camp would be allowed to enter the city. Hanson discovered that the chief was offensive to the labor leaders because when serving as a police officer in another place during a strike "he arrested and imprisoned the boys because they tried to raise a little hell." Hanson later faced these leaders at a meeting of the labor council and talked straight Americanism to the workingmen present. When the vote was counted on election

day it was discovered that Hanson had carried dozens of precincts where none but union workers lived. These workers, sound at heart in Seattle, as well as everywhere else, repudiated the advice of their leaders and supported a man who denounced bolshevism and I. W. W.ism and all other efforts to array class against class.

Peasants of northern Another Vicious Italy are out on strike. Circle This interferes seriously with the season's owing. Later on Nature will get square by nterfering seriously with the peasants menls.

Giving Kemal the Hump

Mustapha Kemal, with a force of between half a million and a million men; is defying the Allies, declaring that the seat of the Turkish Government is not at Constantinople but at Angora. It is therefore up to the Allies to get his goat.

A tentative draft of the revised state con Constitutionally stitution has been made and hearings will be given on April 6 to those who wish to amend or criticize. If the hearance of a convention real revision might be made on approved lines.

STATE AIDED EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Provost Smith's Plea Before the Constitutional Revision Commission for More Generous Appropriations

Provost Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the course of his plea before the Constitutional Revision Commission for an amendment fixing the minimum amount to be appropriated for public schools, normal schools and universities, said, in part:

BELONG to that group called the teach ers of the commonwealth. That' is my business, and has been for two-thirds of my life, to teach; and so everything that comes under the head of education naturally gets my attention. There are just a few facts, sir, that I feel I must get before you in this commission before you consign these efforts to the waste-paper basket.

The first is this: We are told Pennsylvania is a-rich commonwealth, maybe the richest of all of them, and when we cast about we find that Pennsylvania is not comparable with some of the other commonwealths when we consider what she is doing for education. In this great state of ours there are 12,732 teachers engaged in one-room or two-room schoolhouses, those little universities of the people that you meet up here on the edges of this county and the adjacent counties; for some of us know all about them, some of us have studied in them. Twelve thousand teachers! The teachers engaged in instructing the boys and girls who never have had a high school education number 4000. Think of it! Four thousand of the teachers of this great state never passed through a high school course. Teachers attending high schools, 2500; and of the 10,038 one-room rural teachers in Pennsylvania, the normal school graduates number 1400. That means to me that Pennsylvania is lacking in teach ing power; that Pennsylvania is not giving boys and girls growing up within its borders male and female teachers who are equipped to help them forward. Is it right that a state of the wealth that we say this possesses should tolerate a condition such

THERE is a report here handed to me, handed to me by some one, stating what the per capita expenditure for normal schools has been in Pennsylvania and twenty-nine other states for five years, 1912 to 1916. I will not read them all, but take New York \$193.92; let us take New Jersey, \$130.81 and then our own Pennsylvania, how much Sixty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents. We have lots of money. We have it for all sorts of things, but here is a class of schools beginning with the fundamental one, which is training the teacher or helping to train teachers who are to go out into this common wealth, and they are not properly provided Then, if I may pass to the third clause of

this request or article: "For institutions of higher learning which conform to the requirements of the college and university council, or other state agency vested with the power to determine standards of excellence for such institutions, at least \$8,000, The state of Minnesota this year-1919 to 1920-by act of Legislature has appropriated to the University of Minnesota \$8,000,000 plus \$2,000,000 for buildings The University of Illinois appropriated for the last biennial \$6,750,000, and then an additional appropriation for buildings. Here are some jottings. Take 1916; the appropriation of the state of California and its normal schools, not the common schools, but its universities, \$3,160,000; in the next year, 1917, the same amount, and in 1918 \$2,225, 000. All of those institutions are receiving, in addition to these, special sums of money from other sources. Nearly every state institution charges a certain tuition, and that amounts in many of the states to a much larger sum. For instance, the University of California receives from students' fees \$280. 000, from private sources \$1,227,000. The University of Wisconsin, \$270,000. What we aim to show by reading these figuresmany more might be presented, but I do not want to occupy so much time-is that for igher education our state, of which we are o proud, is not doing as well as other states of the Union.

SAY, after careful consideration, that I do not believe there is a higher institution, an institution of higher learning in the state that the state control. By state control is meant an institution all the regents of which are appointed by the Governor Our friends, there are some-here is Mr Munce, he and I talked about these things very quietly and calmly. He is to ascertain what the relations were. The entire pamphlet is devoted to the subject. But just one or two sentences, Mr. Attorney General. They went through the whole history of the thing and they write something like this: 'It, therefore, is the finding of your committee, respectively, that said college was chartered by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved February 22, 1855. as a private corporation." On the next page, among the conclusions is: "In view of all the laws now in existence in any way governing the Pennsylvania State College, your committee finds the institution a strictly private corporation." Eighteen eighty-nine only one act of Assembly. Since then 1885. So with the University of Pittsburgh. It received in 1790 \$5000 to help it in doing what? Getting teachers, supplying books, and so on. It received aid afterward from time to time. There is some more intimate connection in this history in connection with our sister institution, State College, relative to the land-grant act and everything of that kind. We cannot find wherein the board of directors of State College has ever turned over to the state of Pennsylvania in fee simple the estate now held, owned and controlled absolutely by a private corporation. So there we are; all three in the same boat, all three doing work of which the state may well be proud.

Article X seems to have a "hen on"meaning a bird set in its ways.

Did anybody ever accuse Mayor Moore of inability to talk right out in meeting?

Reduction of fines for street-cleaning

contractors was a cold deal for every frozen Policeman Jack Frost performed good

service for many communities by arresting floods on Saturday. As near as I can make out, remarked

the Young Lady Next Door But One, a

Bolshevist is a human boll weevil. There is a growing belief in university circles that it is a mistake to stick the bylaws into a constitution.

The blizzard caused thirty minutes' delay in the opening of the stock exchange on Saturday. Old Bliz is a bear. A Polar bear.

Camdenites object to the state buying the home of Walt Whitman, as they think the city should own it. The good gray poet doesn't care how they fix it. A Chicago court has ruled that a news

paper has the right to publish and the public has the right to be informed of any testimony given in open court. Common sense is hereby given the weight of precedent



HOW DOES IT . STRIKE YOU?

Peace Is Opening the Eyes of Europe to Realities-Bolshevism Is the Best Advertised Thing in the World

children with.

Δ S THE United States recedes from Europe, Europe comes to its senses. The truth is that we dazzled Europe.

The Old World believed that anything was possible to the miracle-worker of the West. The Old World had listened to Mr. Creel, who has turned from advertising the billions of Uncle Sam all over the earth, by movie, by cable, and by wireless, to writing adver-

man may become a millionaire. Peace has only cut off three ciphers from the figures which Mr. Creel handles so well and so eloquently.

tisements of a system by which the ordinary

Peace has cut off a great many more ciphers from the figures in which Europe dreamed of America.

Did not the United States raise billions

by taxation, where no one else could raise more than millions?

How easy would be the carrying of needy Europe by this richissimo nation! Why bother about the raw materials of

Or whether Germany could buy and sell as usual? Europe was like a poor relation comforted

by the sudden discovery of a sympathetic and extremely rich member of the family. It forgot everything except its own good fortune and the sympathy it felt sure was in the heart of the richissimo.

q q q

ACTUALLY the peace was worse for our taking part in it. Instead of making it better, as we fondly

imagined, we made it worse. At least it is possible to maintain this in view of the practical rewriting of it that has been going on since the hope the United States would carry Europe on its broad shoulders has been disappearing.

While we were dreaming of a spiritual miracle through which the old order of selfishness and conflict would disappear from the earth under our purifying influence, Europe was dreaming of an economic mirawhich the wastes of war would be healed by our golden touch. Europe could not look the facts in the

face, or a year ago it would have known what the supreme council is only just discovering, "that Europe is an economic unit." The Allies had the illusion that England, France and the United States were an economic unit. And Mr. Wilson that England, France

and the United States were a spiritual unit.

g g g

WHAT is the best advertised thing in the world? Think of all the well-advertised things you have read about in the advertising columns of your favorite newspaper and the most successful weekly in the world. And you won't have it, for the best adver

tised thing in the world is the thing which has the advertising you cannot buy. The best advertised thing in the world bolshevism

If you made a sonp or an automobile or any other article of commerce, what would you give for a name so novel, so pronounceable, so likely to arrest public atten tion as the word Bolsheviki, with its absurd plural ending in "i"? What would you give to have England,

France, Italy and the United States solinvite you to a conference on some island in the moon bearing the absurdly unreal name of Prinkipo? What would you give to have them then run away from their own conference?

What would you give to have them blockade you, supposing you could live through it? What would you give to have the name of your article on the first pages of all the newspapers daily for a year? To have the United States Senate denounce

t without cessation? To have all the presidential candidates in the United States make your article an

And if your name was Trotzky and you had descended from Mars carrying a cake of your bolshevism with you, upon a ray of light which bent under your weight and deposited you in the Tsarskoe Selo, what would you give to have all your enemies out of breath all the time telling the world all this and all that they could imagine and invent

Perhaps if the world had been too busy earning a living to pay any attention to balshevism Russia might now be a respectable member of the family of nations with a

Romanoff once more on the throne, and the

old nurses would lack a new word to scare

Believing in advertising firmly as we do, we doubt if advertising of this kind pays. g g g

WE NOW know, again, why meat is so high. It is because, say the packers, we eat "too high upon the hog" and "too far back on the steer," which is slaughter house for say

ing that the American consumer is too fond of the choice cuts of beef and pork. The fault, you may be sure, is the fault of the consumer or of the producer.

And this though round steak, which once was cheap as an inferior cut, now costs as much as porterhouse, showing that the consumer has sought to find more economical cuts of beef, and although any marketman will tell you that with eggs at this winter's price he has only sold one-third as many as he used to sell.

Meanwhile, we have a system of distribupassed, but which none the less survives, which places the producer at a long distance from the consumer, provides for long hauls of products, and its numerous handling tends to centralize production, keeping many lands

q q q FROM the standpoint of distribution this

country suffers from its size. Regional specialization in production has rought about the long haul, at steadily rising freight rates, stale foods, idle lands near at hand and high prices.

Regions have behaved like trusts, underselling competitive regions and then charging high prices. The West, with grass that cost nothing,

ndersold the East in beef and drove the East out of the market. When the free grass disappeared the West had the market, had the distributing system

geared to its requirements, had the knowl-

edge of the industry. Inertia guaranteed its virtual monopoly. And result is high prices. The same thing has happened in other

commodities. What is needed is decentralization. Perhaps high freight rates will be a bless

liable to be gummed up with burnt sugar, Every drydock established here will mean a bigger and busier Philadelphia.

Palmer's progress to the White House is

Bonniwell's campaign manager is Lemon Love. Tough when the "wets" have to accept Lemon aid.

Of course General Wood will not wish to emulate Roosevelt to the extent of putting a Democrat into the White House.

If it was, as Weatherman Bliss says, just the tail of the blizzard, we rise to remark that it sure had a powerful wag to it The hobo is now said to be as extinct

times got him to work at harvest time, is grieved thereat. It was after she had arrived here that

as the dodo. The western farmer, who some-

March remembered that she should have come in like a lion. Then she did the best she could to observe precedent.

Which will you have, asks Secretary Daniels, a League of Nations and an insured peace or the largest navy in the world for

It seems to be pretty generally conceded

first, that the two big parties are shy on issues, and second, that the party without an issue will die. "On what river is Hog Island?" asked

Secretary Baker while at the shipyard. Which prompts the horrid thought that this was not the first time the secretary didn't know where he was at."

If it is true, as B. F. Kespoth declares that 80 per cent of Germans favor the return of kaiserism, then the war was only 20 per cent successful.

WHERE

WHERE the sun's gold-burnished laugh W ter makes the day burst into smile, Where the starry, piquant silvers blaze from nocturne's cloud-decked stile. Where the pale moon's spritely tranquil

breasts the lofty, hiding sky, There one sees in part a likeness to the radiance in your eye.

the air with scraph note, Where the zephyr's gentle sighing sets each leaf in dance affoat. Where mead songbird's flightsome trilling makes the woodland glades rejoice,

There one hears in part a likeness to the

Where the warbling brooklet's playing fills

dulcet in your voice. Where the fragrant rose's blushes paint the dreams of poetry, Where the bluebird, down unruffled, soothes

the sky-vault canopy, Where upon the mother's soft breast romps the baby's gentle clutch, There one finds in part a likeness to the love

within your touch Where the rainbow's joyful splender fills each heart with mellow strains, Where the orchard fruit and vineyard beautify the harvest lanes.

Where the magic wand surrenders charms eye-kissing to the elf, There one sees in part a likeness to the beauty of vourself.

The Senate is determined to show the President the unwisdom of silence.

JOSEPH CARLTON PODOLYN.

Well, Mary won't have to worry about alimony, anyhow. Japanese troops are now viewing Siberia with an air of detachment.

No sufferer from spring fever will admit that it's a disease. It is a luxury. And no one grumbles at the tax.

"Who is knocking Hog Island?" de-mands Mayor Moore. Is it possible that the Mayor suspects some "sinister influence"?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What state did James G. Blaine

represent for many years in Congress? 2. What is chryselephantine? 3. What is Sheel? 4. Who wrote "Mr. Sludge the Medium"?

5. Is a cubic foot of ice heavier or lighter than a cubic foot of water? 6. What is a cicatrice? 7. Name three Japanese generals promi-

nent in the Russo-Japanese war? 8. What is the "fer-de-lance"? 9. In what year did Rumania enter the

world war? 0. What is the nickname of the Cleveland baseball club in the American League?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz General Winfield Scott led an American

army into Mexico City on September 2. The island of Formosa belongs to

Japan. 3. Loki in northern mythology was the god of strife and evil.

Gouache is a way of painting in opaque colors ground in water and thickened with gum and honey. 5. Curtilage is a dialectical legal term

for the land area attached to a dwelling house. 6. Most of our common fruit trees, such as apple, cherry, peach and plum, are

allied to the rose.

Hartford, the capital of Connecticut, formerly shared this distinction with New Haven. 8. Phillipa Moniz, of Portugal, was the

wife of Christopher Columbus. D. Two common fabrics of vegetable origin are linen and cotton.

10. Scientists are of the opinion that the average thickness of the earth's crust is about ten miles.