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Philadelphia, Thursday, August 26, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new The Delaware river bridge.

A drydock hig rnough to accommodate the A drydock hig range to accommodate largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.
An Art Musrum.
Enlargement of the water supply,
Homes to accommodate the population.

SUFFRACE IN THE WARDS

NEW and vividly human side of the A general suffrage question is brought to the surface by the work and experience of those who are now out making lists of the new voters. For it is clear that ward workers will have to achieve an entirely new technique if they wish to get anywhere under the new and revolutionary conditions with which they are confronted. Indeed, a tearful epic might be written about the present plight of the common or garden variety of

The elimination-or let us say the partial elimination-of the saloon left him floundering. He was forced to find a substitute for the oldest method of political argument and for a place in which promises, pledges and conversions were easily achieved under the spell of alccholic sentimentalism. That problem was not half solved before Tenpessee loaded down all ward workers in the country with a new set of difficulties.

How can women voters be convinced? How can they be persuaded? The political routineer rummaging crudely among his own dim memories is pretty certain to leap at conclusion. The confectionery business will hum during every election period. And any one with a sense of dramatic values will wait eagerly for the time when the professional vote-grabber, intent on convincing electors in his division that Tweedledum is a rotter in comparison with Tweedleden. follows a widely advertised rule and endeavors to say it with flowers.

#### BEFOULING A SHRINE

GRAFT within the shrine which of all shrines carries the most basic spiritual message of America quite surpasses the ordinary run of offenses inspired by sordid

Chief Baxter, of the Bureau of City Property, accuses a majority of the guards of Independence Hall of acting in collusion with solicitors for sight-seeing autos and "for-hire" cars. The rake-off for deals contracted with compliant tourists is said to have been twenty-five cents per victim.

Anything more offensive than such a strictly commercial capitalization of the generous glows prompted by rushes of patriotic sentiment it is difficult to imagine. Corrup tion in the Cradle of Liberty furnishes the eynic with succulent food. Happily, however, this fare will be soon exhausted, for Mr. Barter promises to clean out the State House, morally as well as physically. Those attendants that are found guilty of this nasty business are immediately to be discharged.

It is almost superfluous to add that the strictest surveillance of conditions must be maintained. The city is acting now, but judging from some of the testimony the disgusting traffic is not a novelty, but bears the marks of a thoroughly organized abuse.

# "OPEN" THE WISSAHICKON

MAYOR MOORE'S proposal to "jog on jog on the footpath way." along the upper Wissahickon with a party of Boy Scouts is an engaging conceit.

When the excursion comes off in Sep. ember the Mayor and his sturdy young companions will undoubtedly have a zoor time. They will behold, moreover, some of the loveliest miniature scenery in America. from the sight of which the motorist is barred. The plan, it is said, will be extended later to include school children on a similar outing.

But the fact that such trips take on the nature of special red-letter events serves to focus attention on the lamentable lack of sensible exploitation of the Park's most signal beauties. Some weeks ago Mr. Moore urged the Fairmount Park Commission to provide suitable horse-drawn vehicles for regular service through the Wissahickon ravine. This attractive program well warrants practical execution.

The public will not begrudge the boys their hikes, but it would certainly appreciate outings comfortably undertaken through the gorge, under suitable conditions of comfort and at a reasonable price. Horse-pulled busses would solve the problem.

# ARE WE SNOBS?

A MERICANS who stay at home are pera mitted to observe that princes and kings and other royalties who visit these shores are consistently democratic in habits and temperament.

The nature of the receptions now being tendered to Prince Carol of Rumania, the sort of stuff that is being written about him and the air of iron exclusiveness affected by those who have to entertain the distinguished visitor suggest again that princes, kings and other royalties, if they are in the habit of reporting to the folks at home, have to idmit that Americans are not consistently lemocratic in habits or in temperament.

# A HEALTH FUNDAMENTAL

TO BE at all worth while, the state law providing for the physical examination of school children must be administered ystematically. Haphazard inspection dereats the very purpose of the act, which is designed rather to point out the remediable defects of the pupils than to operate directly

the fact that the present medical inspection staff is too small and that the examinations recurring at intervals of from two to three years are almost futile. In the intervening time it is all too possible for a perfectly curable weakness to develop beyond the

stages of effective treatment. The director's call upon the Board of Education to make provision for five super vising medical inspectors, fourteen inspectors and seventeen nurses before September 8 should be promptly heeded. The yearly examination of all the school children cannot be evaded without a plain violation of the statute.

There are few surer safeguards to public health than intelligent medical supervision of its youth. If the work is only partially performed, or at irregular jutervals, it degenerates into a costly and rather impertinent pretense.

#### LET EVERY CITY BE MASTER IN ITS OWN HOUSE

Mayor Moore's Indorsement of the Home Rule Plan of the League of Third-Class Cities Brings Us Nearer

the Goal A STEP toward municipal home rule was taken when the annual convention of the League of Third-Class Cities, in session in York this week, directed its fegislative committee to urge the General Assembly to pass the necessary laws.

Mayor Moore, who stopped in York on his vacation tour, congratulated the league on its action and impressed upon it the importance of co-operation among the cities of all the different classes to the end that they may sequire fuller control of their local Pennsylvania has a long way to go before

it arrives at the advanced position taken by Ohio and Michigan and some other states. In Michigan the people have so amended their constitution as to permit all cities to draft their own charters. Within the limits fixed by the laws passed under the constitutional amendment the cities have absolute discretion in the settlement of their domestic problems. Not only may they draft their own charters and amend them from time to time, but they may bond themselves to buy street railways if the voters approve. Or they may build street-car lines for themselves and extend them outside of the city boundaries to serve the suburbs. They have control of their building laws and their park development and of every other detail of local government.

This plan has relieved the Legislature from the task of legislating for the cities and has enabled it to give its attention to general laws for the whole state.

If we had had such a plan in this state the business of the last General Assembly would not have been blocked by the long discussion over the revised charter for Philadelphia. The legislators from the rest of the state were irritated because of the delay in the passage of bills in which they were directly interested. Few of them cared anything about the city charter. They only hoped that the Philadelphia legislators could agree on it and get it out of the way.

As a matter of fact, the charter was framed by the local legislators in the sense that they accepted as their own the work of the unofficial charter commission. The others simply agreed to what the men from this city had decided upon. It would have saved time and money for the state if the drafting and adoption of the charter had been left entirely to the people of this city.

Not a session of the General Assembly comes to an end without the passage of a lot of petty bills affecting this city, bills which ought never to occupy the time of the legislators of the rest of the state. There came laws in a recent volume of statutes.

For instance, we went to Harrisburg to get the authority of the General Assembly permit the erection of tire-proof garages one story high and not more than sixteen by twenty feet, inside measure, on the rear of lots when the lot backed on an alloy ten feet wide. These petty details are in the act.

We ought to have authority to make our own building regulations without appeal to the state. We are the only people who have any vital interest in the subject, and we ught to have the final say on it.

Again, we asked the Legislature to permit us to establish a zoning system under which the size and use of buildings in different parts of the city might be regulated. and under which the Park Commission could determine the character of buildings to be erected within 200 feet of any park, parkway boulevard or playground.

Such regulations belong properly to the city. It ought not to have been necessary to go to Harrisburg to get authority to make them. Under the home-rule system a blanket grant of power would cover all such matters. Still again, it was thought necessary to ask the General Assembly for permission to pay the city employes semimonthly, as though the rest of the state cared whether we taid monthly, semimonthly or weekly.

And further, we had to ask permission of the state to create a pension fund for city employes, and to lay down regulations under which we could take private land for park purposes when the land abutted on an

All these bills and many similar ones were drafted in Philadelphia. The General Assembly agreed to them because our repreentatives asked it, but their action amounted to nothing more than rubber-stamping what we had decided on in the first place. was no pretense that the state had to exercise supervision over what we did. But we had to appeal to the state because, forsooth, a "great city cannot be trusted to manage its own affairs and must be kept in cading strings by the General Assembly.

It is about time that full-grown men eased to pretend that there is anything in such ridiculous poppycock. The citizens of Philadelphia, and of every

other big and little city of the commonwealth, are just as honest and just as trust worthy as the citizens of the rural districts. They can be trusted to do their own local governing in accordance with sound principles just as well as any other group of people can be trusted.

The proper function of the General Assembly is to deal with general statutes, leaving the management of local affairs to the different localities, subject to certain welldefined principles to be laid down in the constitution and in an enabling act.

Then if we make blunders the responsisility can be placed where it belongs, right ere at home, and the voters can dismiss the pefficient officials and elect more capable men to office. Indeed, no better plan for improving local government could be devised than that of placing full responsibility for it upon the people right here. If the local electorate did not rise to the occasion, then

it would prove false to all precedent. There is no more sobering and steadying nedicament than responsibility. It transforms men, changing radicals into conservatives and thoughtlessness into seriousmindedness. And men of an easy con-science have been known to develop a sense of obligation to trust when they have realized that on their loyalty great issues de-

If the demands of the League of Third-Class Cities are backed up by the demands of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and Scranton they are likely to receive more respect-ful attention in Harrisburg this winter than has been their lot in the past.

#### A WAIL OF DIVIDENDS?

HAVE the widows and orphans who hold stock in the Delaware river ferry companies - only the forlorn have shares, it eems, in the richest corporations-anything to de with the organized propaganda instituted in New Jersey against the proposed Philadelphia Camden bridge? Let us assume that they haven't. And since it is only fair to believe that they are standing aloof, it is necessary to believe that they are quite as naive and unworldly as they have been pictured in a hundred solemn arguments before the courts. For there are immense profits in the Delaware ferry busi-

There have been times when the Delaware river companies seemed actually to be embarrassed by the weight of the returns from their invested capital. War and war's alarums, which often hindered other businesses, brought only an increasing tide of traffic to the river boats. Every accident and circumstance of the last twenty years seemed destined to make the ferries richer. Yet they cheerfully announce a substantial increase in rates for foot passengers and vehicles.

Any one who is fortunate enough to paricipate in the returns from corporations so happily placed would be more than human if he were to do otherwise than frown on the plans for a bridge.

In the years between 1900 and 1909 dividends on Pennsylvania ferry stock rose from 10 to 20 per cent annually. In the following rear only a 12 per cent general dividend was declared, but a large surplus was absorbed n new stock certificates issued to shareholders and representing an additional 37 per cent melon for the investors. In 1916 the corporation was paying a 20 per cent dividend on the new capitalization. The anti-bridge propaganda in New Jer-

sey is based upon the argument, devised for the ears of farmers and small property holders, that a Camden and Philadelphia bridge would benefit no one but motor owners. It happens that at this writing truck farmers in many parts of South Jersey are plowing under crops which they cannot market at a Most farmers own automobile rucks. Is it too much to suppose that a bridge which would make a direct connecting link between Jersey farms and the heart of one of the greatest food markets in the country would not be the beginning of a new era for farmers, even if we are to suppose that direct trolley connections between the two cities could mean nothing to the vast multitudes who now have to endure the hardships of inadequate ferry service as part of the day's work? And what percentage of the money that is distributed annually among all sorts of people in New Jersey is carried across the river in motor-

cars? Against the incredibly foolish arguments now circulated to create general antagonism to the proposed bridge loans it is only proper to cite that of some owners of land in this vicinity, who have insisted that the bridge project is unfair to them since it tends to increase real estate values in all South Jersey areas.

The simple fact of the matter is that people of all sorts on both sides of the river would benefit in a hundred ways by the proposed bridge. The suburban areas on the Pennsylvania side would feel a direct stimulus as well as the region between Camden and Atlantic City.

All of this is obvious enough. Whoever tries through propaganda to create an opposite oninion will waste his money

# VICTORY AND A LESSON

THE brilliant victory with which the Poles are now flushed has been gained under auspices hearteningly different from those under which the new republic's invasion of Russia was pursued some months ago.

The dangerous possibilities of that original aggressive policy were very imperfectly realized both in Warsaw and in the European chancelleries. Allied statesmen floundered helplessly in their effort to formulate Russian program. Propaganda Bolshevists and anti-Bolshevists attained the cloudy summits of misrepresentation.

In the interim a stern recall of both sides to realities has been sounded. Civilization was profoundly shocked, not to say frightened, by the success of Soviet arms. In the midst of extreme dangers, truth has a wholesome fashion of asserting itself. The Polish situation was subjected to a grim yet

sincere examination The folly of the first militaristic adventure was disclosed. It was apparent that tragic blunders had been made. Efforts to repair them resulted in a wide divergence of views among the allied statesmen, who naturally neasured the Bolshevist menace from strictly national angles.

But the recovery of Poland has not only made possible a course of clearer and more unified thinking, but sober, sound reflection is inspired by the narrow margin by which the onrush of bolshevism was averted. It is very unlikely now that the extreme claims of Polish militarists will be recklessly supported by the major powers. It is equally improbable that supine concessions to preposterous

Bolshevist demands will be made. The American note to Italy on the Russo. Polish crisis was a firm and statesmanlike paper, respecting the legitimate ambitions of the Poles and repudiating utterly the Soviet oligarchy, its treachery and its tyrannous sway over the great Russian majority. On the basis of that document a new spirit of Franco-American co-operation has been engendered. Signor Giolitti seems to have reovered from his fright and Mr. Lloyd George is no longer torn between fautastic fears of an English revolution and the alternative peril of recognizing the Soviet

As the case now stands, the Bolshevists are convicted of duplicity in their monstrous demand that a proletarian army be maintained in Poland. Other terms which they are alleged to have made at Minsk are equally mad. Mr. Balfour has very properly asked for verification of these reports. It may be expected that this time the veil of illusion and delusion will be drawn, and this applies as well to extravagant Polish demands as to the absurdities of the Bolshevist purpose.

It is trite to repeat that the whole world desires peace. But there is a most encouraging novelty in the possibility of this time stablishing it. With the collapse of Rolshevist military power, the dread of a German partnership with fanaticism fades also. The Allies and the United States are now intrenched in an exceedingly strong position. Just terms in settlement of a war which gave to civilization pangs of the most profound concern can be imposed. The Allies, Poland. and America, in so far as her advice is given, owe it to their self-respect and instincts on behalf of sane democracy and the rights of peoples that the eastern Polish frontier be drawn with honest authority and that bolshevism in its lunatic mood be brought to a seuse of existing facts.

#### THE GOWNSMAN

Why Tarry in the City?

Why Tarry in the City?

EVER since Horace's famous colloquy between the city mouse and his country cousin, this question has been in debate and yet it remains a hardy perennial, interesting to chat about mainly because nobody ever convinced anybody else about it. It is a fine contempt which country folk feel and conceal not for us cockneys when we exhibit our ignorance flauntingly in the face of rustic lore, laboriously amassed for generations. And the countryman in the city, game for the green goods man, jay, gawk, guy, served as one of the cleven original jokes away back in the stone age when there were a few originals lurking about mostly were a few originals lurking about mostly in caves and ready to bludgeon their triends with delicate stalactites, vigorously applied. The following is offered by a diffident young poet—poets, like the gods, are ever young, and they ought to be habitually diffident—whom we shall call, to conceal his identity in an imponetrable mist of anonymity, J. S. B. If the Gownsman can find out anything about J., which is probably John, that could possibly interest anybody, he will do so, saving up the ammunition for some day when inspiration is treaching slowly. There is a suspicion in literary circles—literary circles are always suspicious—that John is the original Fork Creek Epitaphist. But as to this, not much is to be said at present.

BUT to return to the query: Why tarry in the city? When country lanes are green and grass Is relect to the steps' trespass, And buds and blossoms sore delay Us on our shade and sunshine way;

Ah but 'twere pity Instead to tread with weary feet And slow the noon-bedizened street And tarry in the city.

The rustle of tall pines, the hush That follows; now a hermit thrush, Deep in the woods; the cuckoo's quick Reverberant, metallic click: Ah, but 'ticere pity Instead to only hear the roar Of traffic at trade's heartless core And tarry in the city.

The world in wide, the rivers run, The crops stand ripening in the sun. The crops stand repenting in the sun Giving to him who woos sweet toil The garner of a fruitful soil; Ah. but 'tis pity That any man should pay the toll Of pride, for seeming barter soul

And tarry in the city. HOWSOEVER, there are two sides to every question, and John, being alike fair-minded and versatile, sends us likewise the following that we may decide as we may and on our own, not his, responsi

When country lanes are thick in mud And streams are smallen into flood, And naked trees stretch palsied fingers To dark skies where winter lingers,

O but 'twere pity.
Not to house one close and warm Where men assemble, women charm, And tarry in the city.

The huddled houses seem as though

For friendship's sake they stood in row: And there are comforts too, and sweets. In the companionship of streets. O but 'theere pitu To stumble in the country's night While others revel in the light And tarry in the city.

In the city there is noise, But music, too; and there are toys And trifles; aye, but better things To him who better purpose brings.

O then the pity
That any should choose banishment
When he can have his heart's content And tarry in the city.

WHO shall agree when poets disagree? Which phrase, by the by, makes not a bad verse in itself. We could call it by the but technical name, but we won't. It a hard technical name, but we won't. appears, then, that there are times in which to live in the country and there are times in which to abide in town. The one thing of which the Gownsman feels very certain is that there is no time in the year in which it is endurable to tarry, stay, dwell or sojourn in the suburbs, that no man's land in which the city abutts-or rather buttsupon the country and the country expresses itself in lawns, trimmed hedges, florists, truck patches, streets newly projected and left in mud and havoe. Truly, nature is alike spoiled by man whether beautified or (Critical reader, there is authority or this word). And unhappy above all is a who under compulsion of labor in the city, must journey in some gregarious trolley or electrical apparatus on tracks to sleep nightly amid greenery and beauty which he rees rarely by daylight. We notice that the our sometime Kit Morley in his daily peregrinations from Salamis to Bowling Green.

Who shall agree when poets disagree. As poets do-especially with me?

Give me to dicell schere men most congre-

Where throngs press on, now falter, and noic regit It the behest-of some tall man in blue, Who guards the peace and masters me and

Or give me expectation by a brook With Walton's hook and line and Walton's

So idle that the thought of fish has caught Me nothing scalier than the fish of thought. be the country's stillness or the

hubbubs Of town: preserve me from the stupid

# NOT THE OLD SONGS

NOT the old songs; they are too full tears. Even the laughter of so long ago Falls faint and sadly on our wistful ears Even the love they loved to echo so

Has perished into dust in the long years. Not the old song; for even if today We still have tears to shed, oh, let them Warm, living tears, not cold with the delay Of weary century on century. We may not even sorrow as did they;

Not the old pageantry of masque and mime; Not the old songs our fathers loved to sing.
And hung sad memories on every rhyme. O poet, know, life is a living thing-

Fashion few songs to fit the newer time

-Mary Leslie Newton in New York Times

As bidders for Hog Island must put up \$1,000,000 as a guarantee of good faith Admiral Benson has postponed the sale of the shipyard until October 30, so that the men who have been paying the vacation bills of their families may have time enough to save up their pennies before putting in their

Ambassador Davis has got back from

London in time to vote for Cox; but he

would have cast his ballot with a little more satisfaction if the San Francisco con-

vention had nominated a man whose name begins with the letters in the alphabet next The way to clear out the pest holes in the block on Lombard street, owned by the city, is to tear down the buildings and make playground of the site as was intended in the first place. The bricks could be used for building new houses somewhere else.

Those misguided people who are trying to block completion of the processes of putting the suffrage amendment in the con-stitution might properly be described as



among the men and women. Married women in particular are great savers Many of them acquired the habit during the

earlier days, when prohibition was among the things regarded as visionary. Then many of them were affected by the habits of their husbands and developed the indi-

vidual bank account habit secretly to keep

the family resources from being wasted. These women, having got the habit, have

"In many families among the average wage-earner the woman is the financial manager. Where this occurs, the husband

usually deposits his resources with his wife

with the result that a portion of it generally

"Children do not seem to figure so much

in the accounts and neither do foreigners

Those holding accounts in the savings fund for the most part are the average man and

"But the biggest incentive to save for the

average man and woman seems to be in the

Contentment

A N ODD circumstance is revealed in the newest census reports covering Penn-

sylvania. Farmers and farm workers in

this state have been drifting steadily toward

the cities and the centers of mill industries.

And meanwhile there is a growing class of

men and women who, having grown weary

of the confinement and the routine of cities,

are drifting outward to the country in

search of the open air, the economic inde-

The tides are not balanced. The larger

movement is from the farms to the centers

there is among city folk an increasing desire

for the freer life which people on the farms

are supposed to enjoy. There are few

people who cannot count among their ac-

quaintances at least one man who looks to

the time when he can acquire a few acres

nomic stresses of the hour, the high cost of

food, boredom with excitement and glare of

cities and a better general knowledge of the

relation of wholesome open-air exercise to

health and long life explain this general

Who is wise? The farmer or the city

man? The farmer will learn that the cities

The increased ferry fares prompt the interesting question, "Is New Jersey a necessity?"

ask the women voters their age are just now envying the assessors who have only to get

The registration clerks who will have to

If Mr. Cox can describe explicitly how

Somebody is always taking the joy out

If people did not have to ride on th

of life. Small boys on their vacations are reminded by the shortening days that the

ferry no one would care what the fare was. This state of indifference will not be at-

tained, however, until the bridge is built.

lisgustingly large sums of money are ex-pended he has the ordinary citizen of these

ines at a distinct disadvantage.

schools will soon open up for busing

and try his hand as a farmer. The eco

of population and business activity.

pendence and the peace which they hope to

wring from the ground.

trend.

finds its way to the savings fund.

woman earning wages or salaries.

been among the most consistent savers.

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ROBERT M. COYLE

On the Average Man's Thrift A FTER a long period devoted to reckless A FTER a long period devoted to reckless spending, the average wage-earner, through force of circumstances, is beginning to see the light and save more than he has been saving, according to Robert M. Coyle, second vice president of the First Penny Resident Savings Bank.

"There is no question that the average working man and particularly the working woman has been spending money freely and much more freely than he or she should. The tendency to 'blow' money, to spend it in a grand and ostentatious manner, has taken a firm hold on many.

"The men have spent their money many ways for luxuries. For instance, notice traveling in the trains, especially nearby, that the most luxurious accomoda tions on the trains are taken up by who probably can least afford it. The and parlor and other Pullman cars are pression that they probably traveled in much humbler way not so long ago. "In fact, this class of traveler has liter ally crowded the man of means, who is ordi-

parily supposed to travel in this way, out of these cars altogether. Many wealthy men whom I have known have declared that, now that they are out of these luxurious forms until economy is more the order of the day. "The idea with the wage-earner has been apparently that the best is none too good for him. So he goes in for better houses, more and grander good times and every other form of luxurious spending.

Women Have Been Worse' "But bad as the men have been, the

women have been worse. Many firms, during the money-making periods of the last fev years, have been giving their employes bo nuses ... The underlying idea was that it would enable them to save money. It was argued that if their salaries were supporting them these bounders would be pure velvet, which they could save.
"In the old days that might have been

true. I know of one man who said that by the yearly bonus scheme he had enabled many men to get a start in life and had been responsible for the creation of at least six millionaires. But the psychology of the bonus see to be different today. The average girl, for instance, no somer lays hands on it than she 'blows' it. Maybe it's a trip or some-

thing of that order, but for the most part she invests in her hereditary weakness, plainly and simply dressed, there are a great number who dress expensively. Not only is this to be found at her work but in her leisure attice. The idea that her social life will be on a higher and more pleasing extent, but I suppose it is a natural weak

ess with the fair sex.

"The time seems to be coming when this Lucrative jobs are not is going to stop. so easy to find as they once were and the lesson of hard knocks will probably teach them what reason and plans and schemes did not seem to do so effectively. Already many are seeing the handwriting on the wall and are beginning to save against that rainy day that is appearing so plainly.
The men seemed to have learned

lesson somewhat in advance of the girls

They have long since begun an economy

campaign on clothes. "Where one or two girls, for instance, would set the pace for a number of girls on the question of expenditures for dres the men for some reason seem to be imper vious to this influence. No matter how some of their fellows have dressed, have gone on their way dressing simply wearing old clothes, entirely unaffected by the other's example.

# Small Savings Growing

"So recently there has been a great in-crease in saving and the number of those saving, particularly among those with smaller amounts to save. The First Penny Savings Bank, for instance, is at the pres-ent time getting more depositors than at any time in its history and its members are increasing rapidly every week.
"There is noticeable also a great increase

in the number of small holders among insurance concerns, building and loan associations are getting new members at such a rapid rate that most of them are close to the limit of their borrow est of them are getting

ALL ST

What Do You Know? QUIZ .

1. What is the meaning of the word madam?
2. What are talesmen?
3. What race of people inhabit Finland?
4. Which is the "Volunteer State?"

5. Which is the "Volunteer State?"
5. What date is the "birthday" of the Constitution of the United States?
6. Who wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy"?
7. What is prima facie evidence?
8. What is prima facie evidence?

7. What is prima facie evidence.
8. What is onymous poetry?
9. Is a meter longer or shorter than a yard?
10. When was the first permanent English settlement made in Virginia?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz . The civil service is all nonwarlike branches of the government administrat on.

tration.
Trousseau literally means a bundle.
General Weygand has been directing the recent military operations of the Polish army,
Polish army,
and naval commander,
and naval commander,
and naval commander, whose strategy was largely responsible

for the decisive victory of the Greek fleet over the Persian squadron at neet over the Persian squadron at Salamis in 480 B. C. rederick Lord North was prime minister of England during the entire period of the American Revolution. After the surrender of Cornwallis he re-

light of the last few years, not to have too much money in their hands at one time and to have plainly before them the fact that they may need some of that money in the near future." Diana was the Roman goddess associated with the moon.

7. Paul Gustave Dore, the celebrated artist, was born in Strasbourg in 1833, at which time Alsace was part of France.

8. The Great Smoky mountains form a range of the Appalachian system on the

border between North Carolina and border between North Carolina and Tennessee.

James Monroe was the fifth President of the United States.

The two tropic lines are the tropic of Cancer, the northern boundary of the torrid zone, and the tropic of Capri-corn, the southern boundary.

You can't walk across the river, either!

To an important element in the com-

munity the canvasser is welcome at last when he appears in the interesting assessment role There, is no such thing in the world as ustained excellence. You've got to have a

little punk now and then to make the fire-

The discovery of gold along the Susquehanna is really not so surprising. Long ere this has that substance been found in Harrisburg.

works worth while.

The consistent propagandist against the Delaware bridge will, of course, continue to use what is left of the ferries when the span completed.

that the woman who charges a man with the outright theft of her soul must have left her soul lying around pretty loosely. "Why." Mrs. Bjones may whisper

It is difficult to avoid the impression

darkly to Mrs. MacSmith at an interval given to the usual uplifting conversation at aren't all that they are cracked up to be, Folk from the city who go out to be farmers ome future card party, "she can't even may learn that the same thing may be said The best wheeze of the week was manu-

about the country., Peace isn't made to order. Contentment is largely a matter of factured by the writer who observed that an O'vnpic prize for the long jump should be reserved for the leaders of the Red army that didn't take Western the Red army individual effort and individual tempera hat didn't take Warsaw. It may be advisable to explain that voting on age" is really voting on youth.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the British am-bassador, didn't have to tell us that the Bolshevists are the real reactionaries of this troubled earth. We had always suspected as much. And the Bolshevists themselves not only know that the definition is correct They are frankly proud to have deserved it.

# THE CATBIRD

THE catbird thinks he owns the place ■ Because he comes along And with an air of jaunty grace Proceeds to sing a song.

No thought of mortgages has he. Nor taxes that are due; The well, the garden and the tree Are his the summer through

He sometimes scolds us from the shade, Where he delights to sit; He thinks that human work was made All for his benefit.

There's naught would tempt us to efface His confident delight.

The cathird thinks he owns the place—
And maybe he is right!

—Philander Johnson, in the Washington

Accord to David Lloyd George the full measure of respect when he charges Presi-dent Wilson with diplomatic inconsisten-Sur.

Doctor Furbush has correctly emphasized