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Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 7, 1920

A FOUR-VEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:
The Delaware river bridge.
A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest white. A drydock big enough to accommodate largest whins, pevelopment of the rapid transit system. A convention hall. A building for the Free Library. A nart Auseum. Rilargement of the water supply. Hames to accommodate the population.

A POLITICAL HACK FOR COUNCIL? TB THE office of city councilman to degenerate wholly into a City Hall "job." prey and prize of ward heelers? It is a far cry from the ideals of those who inspired the new charter movement to the present schemes of the politicians.

The news which is filtering from the rival Vare and Alliance headquarters shows clearly that the vacancy caused by the death of Councilman Finley provides an opportunity to reward some follower with a \$5000 And on that basis the scramble is job. lively.

None of those "mentioned in political circles" as likely to be chosen is one to seize the popular imagination. As a matter of fact, it appears that the South Philadelphia slate writers propose to "promote" R . \$2000 officeholder to the \$5000 position al of councilman. This is the reward of loyalty -to the leaders. The high office of council man is to be degraded and openly converted into an annex of a political organization. When the first candidates for the new Council were nominated, the Vares made some attempt to rise to the occasion. Will

South Philadelphia now tolerate the using their title to a seat in Council as a pawn in the political game? There was something ominous to the oldtime boss in the words of the woman who told the city committeemen last week that women were in politics for the principle,

ignoring both the women and the principle. HOW THE ARMY APPEALS

not the game. Apparently the leaders are

A RMY enlistments during August mounted to a figure never before attained by this country in peace. More than 19,000 recruits entered the ranks of regulars and more are expected this month.

That this appeal of military life is exerted at the very time when compulsory service planks failed of the slightest chance of incorporation into the platform of either of the great political parties is a significant index of American character. Militarism is detested. The war definitely doused any clamour remaining to such a policy.

But there are individuals to whom the regularity of army life, its health factors and its freedom from some of the heavy responsibilities of civilian existence are attractive. An additional asset recently created is the system of army schools in operation this Above all, enlistment is voluntary,

The draft was patriotically accepted in a a monumental crisis, but freedom of initiative is a fundamental of the national temperament, and while the army acknowledges it ranks are unlikely to be seriously thinned.

REAL LIFE AT BYBERRY

DLSEWHERE in the country men are haggling over theories or wildly debating questions of "rights," or warring bitterly to decide the meaning of a word or a theory applicable in modern industrial relationships, and wasting a great deal of time and energy and making themselves generally unhappy. Up Byberry way the county fair is open and there you may obtain a glimpse of the actual realities that hold life together i. the United States.

County fairs will soon be in full bloom everywhere. They are made for the autumnal vacation of the farmers. They do not change, Other people may worry about the Einstein theory, or the rights and wrongs of collective bargaining, or the Soviet virus in colleges, or the decline and fall of the American musical comedy.

Farmers go along normally and with a concern for good wheat, good horses, good cows and pigs and good soil. They know how to make the best use of the automobile without saying, as city folk say, that the horse is gone forever.

It is a good thing for the United States that so large a percentage of its population is occupied with farming. Steady contact with the wholesome earth will keep almost any one free of mental fevers. Go to the farms if you would meet the true conservative. There you will find people who do more than you imagine to keep the ship o state on an even keel even while some of the loudest talkers in politics and in some of the class journals seem willing to see how the old craft would look if it were sailed for a while on its side.

THE PLIGHT OF THE SCHOOLS

THE public schools reopen tomorrow under conditions which can hardly be described as cheerful. The traching staff is underpaid, many of the school buildings are inadequate and some are even unsafe, there is a shortage of books and paper. The post of school superintendent of this district has been filled. A sult regarding the prinnot been filled. A sult regarding the prin-cipalship of the Central High School is in By progress.

The accumulation of handicups and de ncies is perhaps the worst with which the Board of Education has had to contend in many years. A partial remedy is in prospect in the new loan, shortly to be floated, but such relief will touch only the issues.

Vigorous and comprehensive action, legiswe aid, public co-operation and a Board Education aroused from a somewhat too urely normalcy are needed to institute asized and effective reform. The truth is a hools have been neglected. Blame at-

taching to the direct administration is to a considerable extent offset by a variety of factors, including especially the post-bellum high costs of both labor and materials. The Legislature is less easily extenuated, for the necessity of financial help was plainly apparent before the last sessions in Harrisburg closed. But enlarged appropriations involve the imposition of higher taxes or else intelligent economical revision of the old rates, and both performances are chronically distasteful to "main chance" politicians.

But the unusual publicity which has been accorded the school situation throughout the summer has rendered the problem one which can no longer be dodged. Implanted in the public consciousness is the knowledge that the schools are in a had way. This is at enst one hopeful feature of the case, and it should prompt the board, the average citizen and the lawmaker to bestir themselves.

Philadelphia has deservedly been proud of its schools. Despite present embarrassments, the attributes of excellence in the system are many and vital. It is the danger of degeneracy resulting from straining insufficient resources to the utmost which must be averted if the community is to retain its self-respect as an educational center.

MONEY FOR THE POLICEMEN WITHOUT HIGHER TAX RATE

Political Expediency and Business Sense Alike Demand That the Burden of Government Be Made No Heavier

THE revised scale of salaries in the Police I Department recommended by Griffenhagen and Associates, acting for the Civil

Service Commission, is likely to be adopted. It ought to be adopted. When this newspaper urged a minimum of \$3 a day for the policeman it was said in some quarters that the proposed increase was unreasonable and was really impractical. The experts who have been studying the subject have decided that it is most reasonable and we no longer hear that the plan cannot be put into prac-

Its advantages are so evident that they do not need to be elaborated. It would give living wage to the patrolmen. It would relieve the men from any possible excuse for petty grafting. It would attract to the force a better type of public servant, and make it ssible to weed out the small percentage of undesirables who have been retained, not because they were good officers, but because they were better than none.

The proposed increase in pay in all ranks will add about \$1,000,000 to the amount needed for the support of the Police Bureau next year.

The easy and indolent and inefficient way to raise this sum would be to increase the tax rate; the city administration could not make a more grievous blunder than to adopt this method.

The city tax rate is already too high. It was \$1 from 1912 to 1916. It rose to \$1.25 in 1917 and was \$1.75 in 1918 and 1919, and last year it was lifted to \$2.15 for the current year. These figures are exclusive of the school tax, which was fifty cents in 1917 and for the current year is seventy cents, making the total tax rate \$2.85, against \$1.50 during the administration of Mayor Blankenburg.

While the cost of running the government has been nearly doubled there has not been the slightest evidence of any effort in the City Hall to apply those economies, the lack of which in private business leads directly to the bankruptcy courts. There are just as many idle men in the public offices as there ever were. It has been notorious for years that jobs were duplicated and triplicated, not to say quadruplicated, in order to find places for political workers. The civil service regulations have not prevented it, for they have been manipulated in past at the behest of the politicians More interest has been shown in keeping a political machine alive than in preventing the waste of the money of the taxpayers We have been governed on the theory that public office exists for the benefit of the officeholders and that the more of them the better for the machine.

When the personal registration law was passed, providing for a lot of registry clerks, the office of assessor was not abolished, al though other officers were created who could assess the voters just as well. The sum needed to pay the assessors is not large, but it is spent needlessly, for the reason that the nost difficult reform for a democracy to bring about is the abolition of an office once

A more flagrant instance of indifference to economy is found in the creation of the Municipal Court, nominally to take the place of the mugistrates. The power to spend money with virtually no limit is conferred on the court and it is now costing the city \$2 -000,000 a year. But the magistrates continue in office and draw their salaries and perform their functions about as they did before the Municipal Court was created. The magistrates are allowed to continue lecause the politicians want the jobs. The Municipal Court has been allowed to expend enormous sums because the politicians were pleased at the creation of a new patrouage dispensing device exempt from the control of the City Council, with power to mandamus the city treasurer for all its expenditures.

No determined effort has been made to bring about a consolidation of the city and county governments because the county offices, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, offer a burber of refuge for all the old political backs who ould not pass a civil service examination and because when one faction controlled county office and another faction was in the saddle in the City Hall, the factionalists discharged from a city office could be taken care of in a county job.

This is practical politics, but it is not husiness efficiency. Under it we are paying a tax rate of \$2.85, which, in spite of the ffect of the war on prices, is largely due to the absolute indifference of the politicians o the conservation of public funds...

There is a tremendous task awaiting Mayor Moore and his department heads then they make up the budget for next year and send to the Council for the basis of the new

More money will be needed for the schools f a living wage is to be paid to the eachers. When the city tax was \$1 and the school tax fifty cents, one-third of the total amount raised was used for the support of the schools. Less than one-quarter of the total tax levy has been set apart for the schools this year. This is one of the reasons why the school system has been starved.

Under the law the school tax for next year may be eighty cents. That sum will have to be raised if the school board is to keep its promise to the teachers. Then if the total tax rate is not to exceed that for the current year the rate for city purposes must be reduced from \$2.15 to \$2.05.

This cannot be done without practicing the most rigid economy in all departments. The superfluous employes will have to be discharged. Bureaus will have to be con-solidated to do away with duplication of

work and duplication of jobs. The amount of work to be paid for out of current revenues will have to be limited and such of it as is done must be done with the same care that is shown in private business.

If the experts making a survey of the city government and a classification of its employes do not point out the way for getting rid of a lot of useless men they will disappoint popular expectation. Their report should be in the hands of the Mayor long before October 15, the date fixed by the charter when the budget must be submitted o the Council.

But whatever the experts may do, the political expediency of running the city next year without adding a dollar to the burdens of the taxpayers is so much greater than the expediency of keeping a lot of men in superfluous jobs that it is inconceivable that the Mayor and his advisers will not take the expedient as well as the businesslike course when they frame the budget.

STOP THIEF!

IN THE newspaper business as in other affairs of life imitation is the sincerest form of compliment. That is why we can attention today to the wholesale and barefaced manner in which the Evening Bulletin sesterday stole this newspaper's exclusive interview with Commander Cooke of the subnarine 8-5 and the account of his testimony before the Naval Board when a reporter of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER was the only newspaper man present.

This is not the first time by many counts that the Bulletin has been guilty of helping itself edition by edition without leave from our news columns. But it has been gradually becoming bolder with each instance and this time the offense is so flagrant that it ought not to be passed over again in silence.

AIR MAIL

AT DAWN tomorrow a regular daily coast-to-coast air-mail service, with terminals in New York and at Sacramento. Callf., will be inaugurated by the Postoffice Department. Only a few years ago transcontinental airplane flights were regarded as experimental circus feats.

Air machines timed for ninety miles an hour will deliver mail and make train connections along the route marked by Bellefonte. Pa.: Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne and Sacramento, All territory adjacent to these cities will, of course, benefit somewhat under the larger plans of the nerial mail service.

C'early, however, the government is not thinking of mail alone in this instance. though a whole business day will be saved between coast and coast for important letters and business papers. The elaboration of the air-mail system means the establishment of fully equipped landing fields at all points where they may be needed in the day's work or in unexpected emergencies.

The mail aviators are learning all that can be learned of air currents and the general weather conditions that affect flying in different seasons. Fuel, equipment and repair stations are being located rapidly along the line of the shortest route between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In a word, the mail lines are providing the basis for a new system of transport and communication that would play an important part in any military activities that future emergencies might make necessary. The air-mail service, though intended primarily for a practical purpose, will enable the experts in the army and navy to observe progressive experiments with each new type of plane and engine and with all the devices of advanced aviation.

Air mail is here to stay. What is needed to make this quicker method available for all first-class mail are landing and taking-off facilities in the cities. A way will be found before long to bring the mail planes down at points close to the central distributing stations. What this would mean is apparent when it is remembered that three hours' time, at least, is required to get a letter by train from the central postoffice here to the central postoffice in New York. One of the mail planes now in general use could cover the same distance in sixty minutes. anding stages on the roofs of the big postflices are perhaps not far off. Nowadays fighting planes take the air easily from battleships. It is not too much to suppose that airplanes will soon do as well in the peareful routine work of the land.

WHEN A WOMAN CAN'T VOTE

BEFORE the status of married women under the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution is clarified there will have to be a lot of legislating both in the United States and in other countries.

The Bureau of Elections in Harrisburg has ruled that an American-born woman of Steelton, who has married a foreigner, cannot vote, as by marriage she became a citigen of the country of her husband.

This rule is in accordance with long established precedent. If an American woman marries an Englishman or a Frenchman or German she becomes an English or a French or a German citizen. And if a foreign-born woman marries an American she becomes by that fact an American citi-

This is because the social laws and the political laws, so far as they apply to the social relations, have always been based on the theory that the family is the social unit and that its status depends on the status of the man at its head. He was delegated to represent it at the polls and his citizenship carried with it the citizenship of the whole family.

The suffrage laws, however, have changed he social unit so that it is now the individual. There will be complications until the other laws are changed to meet the new conditions. Unless they are changed throughout the world we shall have American women married to Englishmen, for example, who are citizens of both England and the United States with political privileges in each country.

A way out will be found, for American women living in this country will probably not be allowed to lose their vote merely because they have married an unnaturalized foreigner.

Mr. Bryan appears to have retrieved his heart from the grave. If current omens mean anything he is about to present it to Cox. And, oddly enough, the presentation speech will suggest what millions of people think after each new speech by the Democratic candidate. "Jimmie," Bryan will say, "have a heart."

Whatever the Mayor or Council may thing about it the Griffenbagen and Asso-ciates report will receive the indorsement of every policeman in the city.

W. Jett Lauck, the "expert," who declares that coal should be lower, has a hard name, and that is precisely what he will be called by the deliberate price boosters.

Running home is no longer an accom-plishment with Babe Ruth. It is a habit.

THE THREE BLAINES

Memories of the Plumed Knight and His Namesake-"Don't Shoot the Real Estater" .

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

TAMES G. BLAINE, 3d, has been ap pointed to organize the financial campaign of the Republican party in the East. He is the son of James G. Blaine, Jr., and the nephew of Mrs. Walter Damrosch. wife of the noted musician and impresario I have some very vivid r collections of the

young man's father and grandfather. While the latter was in every sense a great national figure, James G. Blaine, Jr., his youngest son, was merely a local char-acter, save when he broke into print through some idiosyncrasy or bit of frenk conduct.

I was one of the five correspondents who, in the presidential campaign of 1884, necompanied James G. Blaine on his memorable tour, lasting a month, which began in New York and ended out in Michigan.

He was a remarkable man, one of the most magnetic speakers I ever heard, while his fund of historical and statistical facts was seemingly inexhaustible.

FTER the campaign and while he was A resting in New York just prior to the election, and after the wretched Burchard had worked off his disastrous alliterative epigram, I spent some time with Mr. Blaine. On the right of the November election he received the returns at the old Everett House, where, with three of the respondents on his memorable where, with three of the other corforegathered with the Plumed Knight.

The four correspondents other than myself who accompanied Blaine were E. J. Gibson, of the Philadelphia Press; Theron Crawford, of the New York World; W. F. Ogden and Frederick Mussey. WALKER, the oldest son of James G.

W Blaine, accompanied him on that tour, together with Joseph Mauley, then postmaster of Augusta, Me., Mr. Blaine's campaign manager, a sturdily built, big-headed little hunchback. James G. Blaine, Jr., in the later eighties drifted out to Pittsburgh. He was just out of a r. eparatory school and was basking in

the sunlight of his great father's name. Chris L. Magee, then the Republican boss of Pittsburgh, extended a helping hand to young Blaine, and gave him a job as reporter on the Pittsburgh Times, which he had but recently purchased from Robert Nevin, one of the famous Nevin family of

Western Pennsylvania. Young Jim Blaine didn't last very long as a cut reporter. He rather made a mess of it. I presume he had the ability, but he lacked either the persistence or the stability to hold down the job.

Then suddenly one day he surprised Pitts burgh by marrying a Miss Nevin, a remarkpretty girl, whose family had settled in Pittsburgh some years before. After that the young man drifted around

from post to pillar and finally landed in New York, where there was some unhappy matrimonial tangle. Though James G. Blaine, Jr., never amounted to anything reportorially or politi-cally, it would seem that his son is destined to occupy a considerable space in the public eye before the present campaign closes.

THE story of the frontier dance hall, with I its placard above the head of the solitar; "Don't shoot the fiddler, he's doing the best he can." has a counterpart on a wider scale in Philadelphia today. In less expressive terms it would read: 'Don't blame the real estate man, he is doing the best he can.

That at least is the interpretation Thomas Shallcross, Jr., places upon the housing situation in this city. The real estate agents, according to Mr.

Shalleross, and he is one of the best known and most responsible real estate men, are the victims of circumstances. And they are circumstances over which

they as reputable business men have no con-The housing problem is a national and not a local question great city in the country is suffer

ing from lack of dwellings for its population. It is a nation-wide crisis. "A REAL estate man occupies the same position as any other business man

dealing in a certain commodity. He handles a manufactured product, namely dwellings and apartments. They are a manufactured product, the same as automobiles or loconotives." said Mr. Shallcross. 'During the war the labor and material

heretofore utilized in the manufacture of dwellings was conscripted for war work. Later on the shipment of building material Then the railroads placed an embargo on lumber, until at last building operations ceased throughout the country 'In the meantime the population in Phila delphia continued to grow. There was a tre-mendous inrush of skilled workmen, in addition to the normal increase in the city

66TT REQUIRES 7500 new homes every Year to meet the normal demand of Philadelphia's increasing population," said Mr. Shallcross, dropping into statistics

Since the armistice about 3500 ho only have been erected. For 1919 and 1920 than one-half of what we need. Take int. account also 1917 and 1918, when building operations were at a standstill The scarcer an article the higher its

Until we can catch up with the demand from high rents.

erected this year were it not for the cost of Ninety-five per cent of the entire cost of building a house goes for labor. I speak now," said Mr. Shallcross, "of labor from the brick kiln or lumber camp up to the completed dwelling.
"You can readily see what chance there

of a decline in rents. And you can also understand why real estate brokers, as the agents of the owners, cannot be held morally responsible for existing housing conditions."

C. T. MacDONNELL, executive head of another large Philadelphia firm, voice l similar sentiments. "People frequently say, 'Don't you know

or apartment is outrageous? I confess that circumstances justify such a belief. But what can we do? There is an increasing demand for homeand apartments at any price. Wherever possible we advise re-leasing property by the year at a reasonable advance to old or

exceptional tenants. Where an owner de mands a very material increase we simply pass the demand along to the would be tenant; he pays or moves. "It is this scarcity of dwellings that is beeming rents to the most unheard of

figures.
"Only yesterday I rented a house for \$85
which last year rented for \$45 and the year before commanded but \$30 a month. And the lessee was giad to get it at \$85."

Our hearty commendation of the declaration of Griffenhagen and Associates that vessels, now they figure about half of the policemen ought to get more money is per-haps influenced by the fact that we said it world's trade. first; and said it when the saying wasn' popular. One reason that Dick Turpin, Jack

ring is that they were cursed with con The traffic cops have orders from head-quarters to be polite. Now who will say samething of the same sort to the stop-for-nothing motor drivers?

Sheppard and the James boys were pikers compared with the Jinn of the anthracite



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. JOHN M. MACFARLANE On the Trade Situation

EUROPEAN countries are coming back so much faster than is generally known that it will be only a short time before this country will again be forced to resort to the protective tariff to meet forcign competition successfully, in the opinion of Dr. John M. Macfarlane, librarian of the Commercial

"The European countries are beginning to find themselves again," says Doctor Mac-farlane. "Figures show that they are befarlane. "Figures show that they are be-ginning to produce again and are exporting to this country, at a tremendous rate. It will be but a short time until, with their lower wages and longer working hours, these countries will become dangerous competi-tors and the United States will have to file a new list of tariffs to meet the situation.

"I look for the tariff question to be the question of the hour by the hast of the year. certainly within a year's time. In fact it is quite possible that it will become the principal issue of the campaign, later lining the Republicans and Democrats in th old way. "Congress with its Republican majority

certain to ake this question up in March of next year and it is not at all improbable that it will do something about the natter at its December session.

"The general trade of the world has i. creased enormously since the war. A glance the figures will tell their own story. "For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914,

the import trade of the United amounted to \$1.893,000,000, while port trade at that time totaled \$2,304,000. 000, leaving a balance in this country's favor of \$471,000,000. This was offset by the fact that we had to pay large amounts in interest and for our shipping, which made things about even.

"Since the war these figures have in-creased. For the fiscal year ending June to, 1919, our imports amounted to \$3,095,-000,000, while our exports reached the im-posing total of \$7,232,000,000, making a balance in our favor of \$4,000,000,000

Must Get Back to Normal

"Europe up to this time has been upset, with no money to pay for goods, and no imports for us to balance their account, se that theoretically we have been the gainers. For the fiscal year of 1920, our reached \$5,238,000,000 and our exports \$8,-111.000,000.

"The problem now is to get back to nor-mal. We don't know the real condition of Europe. We shall certainly begin to have ess exports and more imports. We thall get to the point again when imports and exports pretty well balance. There must be a trade balance of goods, gold and services to make things right. There is a large amount of money sent out of the country by foreigners specially Italians. "The whole world has greatly increases

its trade in the last six months. The United States has increased its imports, but Great Britain has to an even greater extent, and France, Italy and other countries are coming Even Germany has improved mate "In June, 1919, the import trade of Germany amounted to \$944,000 and its exports

totaled

while their exports have sky-rocketed to \$202,000,000. The increase in United States shipping will be a favorable factor. It means that about \$100,000,000 annually, which was formerly paid to British interests for ship ping charges, will now go into American coffers. Where formerly only 10 per cent of our commerce was done through American

year their imports have jumped to \$45,000.

\$8,000,000. For the present fiscal

"The League of Nations will have little

or no effect on the world's trade. People will still adhere to the ancient custom of buying where they can find the best values for their money, whether there is a league with or without reservations or no league at The world still needs our cotton, copper and petroleum and they still have to come to us to cat. Last year we sold the world \$794,000,000 worth of breadstuffs and 2,000,000 worth of meat products. The exchange rates are going to be

course, effect wages and while they must, barring disaster, rise, they are still so far New York's camel appears to be well below that they are affecting cost of labor on the other side decidedly. "Prices must come down anyhow, but the chances are that foreign goods will come down faster than ours. Present indications take ten mills to turn it out are that by the end of the calendar year the export trade of Great Britain will have It takes more than a crash dive to shake

surpassed ours. France, Italy, Germany and other countries whose unsettled conditions have prevented the gathering of statistics all are commen to manufacture which action will cut down our trade "Much of Great Britain's advantage in export trade is due to her re-export advantage, five times as great as ours. as enormous resources to be opened with the beginning of settled conditions there, but so have Russia and China. China could pro-

factor in the trade situation. They, of

world except the United States. "One factor that may upset calculations is the British labor situation. If the impending strike of railroad and mining men materializes in the United Kingdom, the whole situation will be completely upset Our own labor situation is a question too. So it is really impossible to foretell exactly what will happen."

duce more coal than any other country in the

Barnegat Light

BARNEGAT Lighthouse is tapering, tall. B Like a heroine lofty in fiction free; And her spirit stands ever its back to the

As with righteousness royal she faces the 'Stand off, sir!" she cries. "I am proof 'gainst your might
For my feet are on rock and my soul is
alight!"

Old Neptune persistent by night and by day Still woos her, though vainly, so great is her pride: be my own! Let us up and

away! Come, fly with me now! Be my own bonnie bride!" But scorning his blandishments, firm in the right. Her virtue shines forth in the Barnegat

Light. In spite of his passion she's always discreet His moods are erratic but great is her skill.

le smites her in anger and plays at her feet; He gives her quaint gifts and he robs her at will. But steadfast she stands and luminous, A beacon of hope shines the Barnegat Light. Does Love guide old Neptune whenever he

plan.

A wreck she prevents is a prize he will lose. Ah, base is the heart of this wicked old man! Her virtue annoys the cantankerous wight. His darkness is pierced by the Barnegat Light.

Ah, no! To extinguish her light is his

Shine on, dear old Barnegat! Long may your beams Give aid to all mariners out on the deep All plans to supplant you are veriest dreams And we'll urge Uncle Sam'l to keep then

We'll brace you and back you whatever your For virtue still smiles in the Barnegat GRIF ALEXANDER.

The Young Lady Next Door But One slowly read the newspaper heading, "Wrangel Keeps Up His Counter Drive." One never knows what one will get at

these bargain counters," was her comment Gee, ain't it tough? No sooner does Mr. Palmer settle himself down for a little needed rest than somebody comes along and hits him on the head with a lump of coal!

We note that thousands of Philadel, phians are gunning for rail birds. Betcha they're commuters who object to increased

SHORT CUTS

S-5 equals Honor and Glory.

Some recoil to the Cox blunderbuss! All aboard! Next stop The nksgiving!

Mr. Cox appears to be the victim of his

Small as a teacher's salary is, it may

the morale of our navy boys. When a man says "To mak a long

Nowadays when anthracite operators talk of raising Cain they preface it with a

Melodrama never developed anything more thrilling than "The Escape of the Est-

Any boy will tell you that there is a distinct difference between school bells and joy bells.

While the Cox cohorts are looking for that quota perhaps they'll run across Grover

La Follette is going to hear something in Wisconsin today that will make his hair The good stuff in a Man-o'-War has recently been demonstrated both at sea and on the race track.

But, of course, there is nothing to pre-cent Congress from voting medalt to the heroes of the 8-5.

Governor Cox is probably satisfied that it was a sinister influence that prompted im to make his charges. The trouble Governor Cox is having with that "quota" leads one to the belief

that he confuses it with an appendix. It will please women voters to note that Betsy Ross shared honors with Washington and Lafayette in Independence Square yes-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. One-tenth of the people of the United States dwell in three cities. What cities are these? 2. What is the origin of the expression, "The cup that cheers but not inebriates" 3. What is a chasuble?

4. What is the fastest mile ever run by 4 horse and what is the name animal? 5. Who were the three ancient Greek dramatists of whom alone complete plays survive?

6. How many furlongs make a mile? 7. When was the first battle of the Marne fought?

8. Whom did Abraham Lincoln marry? What is the Geneva gown? 10. What is a morganatic marriage?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The giraffe is the tallest of the animals Bartolome Esteban Murillo, the famous painter, was a Spanlard. He was born in Seville in 1618 and died there in

3. The line "Conscience has no more to de with gallantry than it has with politics" occurs in Richard Brinsley Sherkdan's play, "The Duenna."

5. The globe is divided into 369 degrees of longitude. 6. Concord is the capital of New Hampshire.

Von Moitke was the leading general on the German side in the Franco-Prus-sian War.

4. The cat was a sacred animal in ancient Egypt, especially in the city of Bu-

William Miller, a Scotch poet, was the author of the poem "Wee Wills Winkle." His dates are 1810-1872.

9. The Koran is the sacred book of the Mohammedan religion.

10. The wealthlest man who ever ran for the presidency as the candidate of a major party was Samuel J. Tilden He was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes