Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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KEYSTONE, MAIN 1900 BELL, MONO WALNUT

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Philadelphia, Thursday, September 16, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expert the new the Free Library. of the mater manely,

CONVINCING PROOF

MILLION dollar increase in the total of bids for street cleaning next year over this is the most convincing proof still needed to determine the question in favor of mu-picipal operation.

If Mayor Moore and Council were to deelde to award contracts and override the mandate of the charter, the budget would have to provide a total of about \$5,300,000. Not a penny of this money could some out of loans, but would have to be provided for out of current revenues.

The estimate for replacement of the present plant of the contractors was about \$2. ation about \$3,000,000. So that the city could get a plant of its own as good as the present one and do the work as the charter directs for the total amount of appropriation needed for the contract system. thoroughly up to date plant, far better from the engineering viewpoint than the present one, it is connetently estimated, would east more than \$1,000,000 additional.

The Mayor ought at once to decide in favor of municipal operation under these circumstances. The purchase of a plant by means of a short-term lean of from five to seven years would actually reduce the budset item for this work from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000—a very considerable factor in view of the sirendy too high tax rate.

THE GUN TOTERS

GUN play is becoming a favorite outdoor sport in Philadelphia. Roving automobiles carry toughs and amateur highwaymen armed to the teeth. Any one who wishes to disregard the law which is suped to prohibit the energing of concenied sadly weapons can buy automatic pistols and enough ammunition to shoot up the city, No restriction is pur upon the sale of fire-

If the yegg business isn't to become more fashionable such restriction, will have to be applied or sterner punishment must be provided for any one caught with a pistol and

clittering arrays of small firearms displayed bery. But the ease with which gons may be obtained certainly provides some slegres of a encouragement for these who put such weapons to a wrong use,

DIVINE RIGHTS?

COUNSEL for the Proper Traction Chempany said yesterday that the torms in-flicted by his corporation on the Divinitel-phia Rapid Transit cannot be mirigated because the lease is "special" and climot he set aside or changed even in the public in-

It is not often that a lawyer in a personsible position is so unfortunate by the above of a word. Kings were suppresed in have sacred rights and Mr. Suffigure fully as if he had not read a new-power, in the dast

A contract may be fair or legal or fronclad or unbreakable by any ordinary means. But it cannot be sacred. And thing ussumed to be sacred are not rate when they put intolerable hurdons on the monde.

Contracts are rates monadars when they

are just. The question to Are the terms of the Union Traction leave fair to the countmunity and the P. R. T.

GOOD CHEER IN THE LOAN BILL A MUNICIPAL team and heavy record thing more than a dall and heavy record MUNICIPAL loan bill may be sorned of dollars and cents heavever staggering the total, \$27,000,000 seems to the average

thrill of generous and hindly manifes at one runs through the tenns in the administra-\$300,000 is suggested for an unusual posts and bathhouses. What enclanting whomas

of splashings in and water- than through the mind! Another \$500,000 would be allotted to playgrounds. Here traily the child is set high above the delite. Then there is to be \$50,000 for shelter man to children.

such expressions of tenderness unlimits city officials just when the women have won the vote. And that herois friend of woman and children—the traffic pool emails be is not forgotten, for \$30,600 is desired for the erection of shelter bearing for the approximas of the crossings. Who has not manualed up the sentinels of the streets as they stead in zero weather for eight long hours at a pofswept Intersections"

Yes, a loan bill may be a human door ment after all.

MORE OF IT?

"WE ARE seeking to encourage a mili-

training into colleges." It was not General Wood who said this and it was not Senator Fall. It was Senretary Baker, who made it appear that old times have returned again by attering this significant sentence in an address to the students at the Pennsylvania State College yesterday. And not long ago the secretary of was was a sure-enough pacifist! He spoke on this occasion for the War Depart nent and the Government of the United

Cuch views as his and the course of action

that he suggests are inevitable. Since no one knows what may come out of the confusion of Europe or what problems may confront the nation as a result of the conflict of opposing forces in Europe and Asia that has followed upon a partial collapse of all plans for a peace of agreements, it would be folly for America to go unprepared.

The French, the Germans, the Japanese, the Russians and a large part of the Asian hinterland might ceho Mr. Baker's words. They, too, are doing their utmost to "encourage a military spirit.

The world doesn't learn anything easily. It has been burned pretty badly. But it seems determined to play with fire once

NEW WORLD COURT AVOIDS HAGUE TRIBUNAL PITFALLS

The Power Behind Its Decrees Renders It Vitally Different From Any Other Machinery Ever Creadd to Preserve Peace

THE dazed world of August, 1914, won A dered bitterly what had become of The Hague machinery for safeguarding peace. Much had been heard of a permanent court of international arbitration, but in the hour of crisis humanitarian expectation had been blasted and the robes of justice turned to

In the tragedy of the times it was natural to seek a scapegoat. That the so-called Hague court had no defense was an opinion generally and scornfully circulated. Into the cause of this inability, however, comparatively little calm inquiry was made.

But now that civilization is picking up the strands of sanity once more and that the preliminary draft of a plan to try international disputes is befor, the council of the League of Nations, a decent regard for facts is decidedly in order. The permanent court of arbitration at

The Hague failed to function six years ago for the very specific reason that no permanent court of arbitration at The Hague existed. There was, it is true, an aspiring tribunal

pledged to "consider it a duty in the event of an acute conflict threatening to break out between two or more powers, to remind them that the permanent court is open to them." "This action." it was added, "is only to be considered as an exercise of good

In addition to the almost apologetic tone of this, announcement it is vulnerable on he wore of inaccuracy. The permanent unrt of arbitration, despite the constant official use of that phrase, was a dream of the signatories of The Hague conventions.

In 1907 an attempt was made to "organze a tribunal which would pass judgments between pations with the same impartial and impersonal imigment that the Supreme Court of the United States gives to questions arising between different states or between foreign citizens and citizens of the United

The definition is by Elihu Root. Many of his confrece in the convention of thirteen years ago shared his sentiments, but the scheme was shelved. The difficulty of deciding how the members of the court should be appointed proved the stumbling block. When the assembly had dissolved a recommendation of a plan to organize a true international court on an efficient and vigorous scale had been passed, but no more practical steps in that direction had been taken.

The Hague tribunal, as it has existed, is not to be confused with the much more claberate, vital and comprehensive machinery contemplated. In 1898 Nicholas II of Russia suggested the adoption of a program of international arbitration. The first Hague conference met the following year and a convention by sixteen assembled powers

This provided for the nomination of arbitrators by the members and specified that n pawnshops and hardware stores can turn | in case of a dispute each party was to name two arbitrators from the list who in turn wors to choose a third as umpire. In case of further to agree on this official he was to be chosen by a third power.

By this muchinery fifteen international once have been decided at The Hague. The most important, perhaps, was that involving the settlement of the financial claims of various powers against Venezuela in 1904,

There was, however, no compulsion exerdeal upon any nation to submit really vital operations to the tribunal. It was not, for all its pretentions nomenclature, a "permanest court of arbitration" equipped with either vigorous initiating or coercive powers. The plan to institute such an authorized judicial hosis was slumbering when the war

What might have been accomplished by the existence of such a court opens the door to unlimited speculation. But this much is sure-The Hague tribunal was not empowered to forestall a entactysm. Such a court as was suggested at the second Hague conference in 1907 has never failed. It has not get heen erented.

To bring it into existence a body of entirent furi-ts and experts on international law law for several months been officerating in the Dutch capital. The bleater manimously chosen by the coun-il of the League of Nations, included Satsuo Aldbecki, of Japan: Rafael Altamira, of Synla; Cavis Revilaqua, of Brazil; Baron Descharage, of Belgium; Luis Drago, of Argentian Carlo Fadda, of Italy; Hearl France; Gregers Gram, of Sarans Baron Loder, of the Netherlands Lord Pullimore, of England; Milenko Vec mak, of the Sech-Creat-Slovene state, and Elling Rend, of the United States.

with truth that The Hague tribinal in its present annuable form is not placed cornor commission by the new world court. What is equally true, however, is that the League of Nations is taking up the nanchinery of international peace where it was left incom-

The new step, so long timidly delayed, in nothing shart of the application of the legal promptes applicable within various vations to disputes parating beyond domestic from tiers and establishing these verdiets with the support of power to make them valid.

The excepant of the league provides that per only dull member notions submit their differences to the court, but that nonmember nation- shall be invited to accept member ship for the time being and under couch conditions as the connell may doesn just; If the chligation is refused by both parties the council may take such measures and makes such recommendations as will prevent hestilities and will result in the settle-

ment of the dispute " Here explicitly stated is the fundamental difference between The Hague tribunal and the court now in process of formation. The Intter, backed by the bulk of world sentiment-for the league to function at all must function broadly-will have power to enforce its decrees and to reach such decision through the application of general princi-

ples of justice and international law to spe-

eific cases. In this way a whole system of jurisprudence may be built up precisely as it has been in domestic courts. The "constitution" in its details will grow as the juridical activities increase. Only in such a fashion is health in any legal system attain-

The scheme as the league council now has it is properly described as tentative. The rigidity of the league covenant as it was presented to the various nations has been plainly recognized. By this sensible arrangement alterations which the council may make will not come under the embarrassing head of amendments. Such changes and growth, however, as may ensue are unlikely to nollify the highly significant basic principles of the program.

The court is to consist of fifteen members, eleven judges and four deputy judges. and it may be increased to include fifteer judges and six deputy judges. Each national group in the league is to nominate two persons of any nationality and from the names received the council and the assombly of the league are to choose the bench." Naturally insistence is made that these jurists shall be of the highest type in scholarship, character, legal knowledge and general fitness for their exalted responsibilities. Election is to be made by an abolute unifority of votes in the council and

The functions of the court will be to interpret treaties, to settle any questions of international law, to give judgment upon the existence of any fact which would constitute a breach of international obligation, to determine the extent of reparations in given cases and to interpret its own sentences. The judges are to have nine-year terms of office and to be eligible for reelection. The sent of the court is fixed at The Hague. The forty-two articles of the first draft develop these points and authorize means of escape from snarls and conflicts of details in the execution of the plan.

It may be said of this program as a whole that nothing which the league has accomplished is a more hopeful index than that the original commendable purpose back of its formation has not been forgotten. Without coercive vitality the principle of international arbitration may be philosophically interesting, but it is destined in a crisis to sink into the disrepute of The Hague tri-

That faults will develop even in the final form which the council may give to the scheme is inevitable. No constitution and no court can function in any way superior to the world opinion and world sentiment behind it. It is in the hope that humanity has acquired some sense of international responsibilities that the organization of the permanent court has been started. Only as that consciousness waxes keeper and stronger and the hatred of war becomes deeper and more sincere can even so ingeniously constructed a remedy as this tribunal

AMNESTY NOT WEAKNESS!

A TTORNEY GENERAL PALMER one A more talks like a man of balance and enlightenment in his reply to formal de nands made by the American Federation of Labor and organized propagandists of "liberalism" for a general pardon for all prisoners convicted and sentenced under the spionage act.

"Our courts," said Mr. Palmer, "sent to prison under the wartime laws few men who were not guilty of some overt act." That

A great many persons now in confine ment will probably be released since, with the end of the war and the reneal of the espionage act, their offenses may properly he forgotten. They are "political ers" in the true sense. They held and voiced opinions which made them dangerous in a time of stress and crisis. Others, however, were frank and determined enemies of the government, and therefore dangerous to the country not because of their opinions alone, but because of an active opposition to rules established in the interest of national safety and moral law, They deserve punishment.

If traitors are permitted to go free, if they are given reason to believe that they are to be virtually immune from reprisals

what may happen in another crisis? Mr. Paimer properly called the attention of his hearers to the fact that the number of political prisoners under sentence Europe was vastly greater than that in this country and that the general amnesty declared in their favor in England did not provide a fair commentary on the general attitude of the United States Government.

These cases," said Mr. Gompers, "ought treated with love and reason and a ease of democracy." Yet there was neither ove nor reason nor a sense of democracy in many of the people who also matically tried hinder the government and belittle it in he eyes of enemies at a time when we were exerting all our energies to preserve such freedom as remained in a world ridden by militarists on one band and by anarchists on the other.

HOME WORK STILL TO DO

IN WASHINGTON today Wayne B. Wheeler and his associates in the annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League are met to discuss modification of the Volstead net and-world prohibition.

World prohibition! If the Anti-Saloon League's leaders will look about they will find plenty of work remaining for them at

Brisk ladies and gentlemen have under taken to tell the French how to raise their children, how to sleep and cat and behave in company. We have sent crusaders to the British isles to tell the masses of the people that they need to be reformed. Toward all the big and little nations of the earth we have adopted an attitude of stern superiority. That sort of thing has become an irritation to self-respecting Americans, who know that as a nation we ourselves are not perfeet and that we have no desire to pretend

The French are beginning to call us naive The British, with a less gentle lumor, call us fanatical and arrogant. This is not strange. We did more than any other nation to displace the older philosophies of the Japnnese with a civilization that produces ward politics, cocktails, the plug hat and wiggle dances. Does a Mexican official graft? America, urged by its self-righteous citizens who forget that grafting is not un known here, mast send a dignified protest, We send protests to most countries nowadays and expect our own faults and failure to be overlooked.

Europe may soon begin to think that this sort of thing is actually representative of America and Americans, and, in conse quence, the United States may be in a fair way of becoming thoroughly distiked in a good many quarters.

Money which the Anti-Saloon League is preparing to spend to teach the older nations how to be respectable is still needed to hunt down the Volstead act violators and the habit-forming drug makers in America who are crowding into fields left vacant and fertile by the partial abolition of the liquor traffic.

THE GOWNSMAN

The Story of a Woodpile THE Gownsman took himself as seriously as some people he knows, he would call this a piece of research into political economy—the only kind of scenomy now left us—og into economy of high finance—the only kind of finance now extant. But being only of the plain folk, he will tell a plain story. And this reminds him of an ancedote which will bear retelling if the reader will hear it. render will bear it.

IN ONE of those truly practical college courses in which the students really "do things, such as make the furniture for the Young Men's Brahminical Society or paint the college chapel—let us hope, red—there was long ago an inquiry conducted by the class into the momentous question: How to live on \$3.87 a week and keep a dog. Just think of an age in which study was directed into the low cost of living! Truly the world wags and we are at the other end of the wag. Well, this particular in quiry became so interesting that letters began to appear in the town paper, from cor-respondents far and wide. Silas Slowdown of Kalamazook, Wisconsin, testified that he had tried it, especially on the dog, and that \$3.87 was an ample outlay for board. lodging, clothing, amusements and such modest charities as became a person in such circumstances, Mrs. Mehetabel Jorah, of Jerustlem, Georgia, had experimented on the hired girl, who unfortunately died just about the time when the experiment was likely to be crowned with success. And Miss Annabel Leigh, of Kennetunkery, Maine, a new woman in that old age—she had been new a long time-had reduced her living expenses together with her flesh to the precise sum of \$4.03, but could not, she confessed, further lower the record; and in that case it was the dog that died. One day it happened that the callow young professor who was in charge of this notable equiry met a journalist friend and boasted f the wide attention which his researches were attracting in the press. "Why don't were attracting in the press. "Why don't you know, you gump," retorted the news-paperer. "we write up all that stuff in the Alas for economical research!

BUT LET us return to the wood pile. Some years ago the Gownsman sent three men and a team into his wood lot to cut him some firewood. He engaged that they were to put in five days of work, in-cluding hauling, but that the sawing and splitting was to be an additional job. They were to cut as much wood as they could in five fair days' work and were to be paid \$2 a day for each man, and \$3.50 additional for one day of hauling. The sawing and splitting, not to be tedious, was pro-portionable and the lot of wood, inesti nable in cords, lasted the none too frugal awnsman in this respect for three or four On the estimation of an expert .n such matters, this wood cost, felled, sawed, split and stacked in the wood house, less than \$4 a cord; and this to the "summer folk," fair butts of all extortion.

AST year this store was all but ex. L hausted, and arrangement was made for nusted, and arrangement was made for more. An energetic man felled the trees, cut them up and had them hauled with the first snow. Then, for reasons yet to be determined by the court, but in no wise onnected with the Gownsman's wood pile, e was shot dead by an irate neighbor. For this work on ten cords of wood, cut in his own woods, the Gownsman bad already paid 855. Later it appeared, though it is quite unprovable, that the energetic deceased had cut about twice as many trees in the Gownsman's wood lot as, on excelent testimony, would make ten cords, But this might be charged to the account profit and loss, more especially to the lat-ter. And now the trouble began. There are two sawyers in town, and in the old days they bid against each other for the privilege of sawing your wood, stacking and splitting it at a dollar a cord. But one of these sawyers is waxing old and has the rheumatism. He didn't know exactly "he'd get round to it" this winter and plated" that if he did the job was "calculated" "woth five dollar a day," and the days end early in winter. The other sawyer has recently set up as an expert in the anatomy of the flivver and peddles gasoline all summer at excessive rates. But he is an expansive, humorous fellow and will promise anything. Oh, yes, he'd saw that wood in a jiffy; but he couldn't stack it, there was so much to do. He'd make a good price, too; which phrase economists have discovered does not mean precisely the same thing to buyer and seller

NoT to lengthen the story, the winter passed and then the spring, and the expansive sawyer continued busy with his flivvers. Repeated postulations brought requent postponements, until quite late in when it was proposed that the sawyer lean his ancient gasoline saw and the cownsman do his own sawing. We experi nented as a family with that saw and found little more buzz in it than in a bumbl hee. By dint of superhuman efforts, at last we buzzed through nearly half of the tile when the flivverer sent for his saw. Then the Gownsman arose in his wrath the upshot that the sawyer returned to his trade for the nonce and. another man, sawed up about half of the remainder, only, however, to break his saw at the unaccustomed task and leave two cords literally still at length. The bill neatly itemized on garage paper, included wages for two men, half a day (really less than three hours), backing up and hauling down, the loan, or rather the rental, of saw, repairing of the same, gasoline and il, netting \$23, for less than five cords Water was not charged for: and the split ting and stacking was yet to come, Gownsman has learned to do many a thin to a wood pile this summer. ful exercise, a wood pile is better than golf and more violent than tennis. It can be played in doubles or singles, and at any daylight hour. At \$5 a day, the humble of the day laborer, the Gownsman wage of the day laborer, the Gownsman calculates that he has carned a great deal of money out of that wood pile this sum. certainly more than could have conto him from an equal attention to the typing machine. Verily, the ax is mightier than the pen, and the brain is not in it with brawn. To statisticians and their ingenious like may be left the computation the cost of your own wood to you in New England. There are four items: paid out, unreturnable; time spent in nego intion, exasperating; loss in stumpage due to supercuergy of the energetic mun, ascertainable; personal labor, incalculable; about as many indeterminable factors usual in an economic problem. But, acquainted with a wood pile. For musel equanimity, ingenuity, there is nothing precisely like it.

The cost of living, it appears, went up about 100 per cent for the Camdon ferry ompanies and on that ground the increased rates are justified by the heads of the cororations. But it happens that the cost of iving went up more than 100 per cent for the multitudes who have to pay the higher

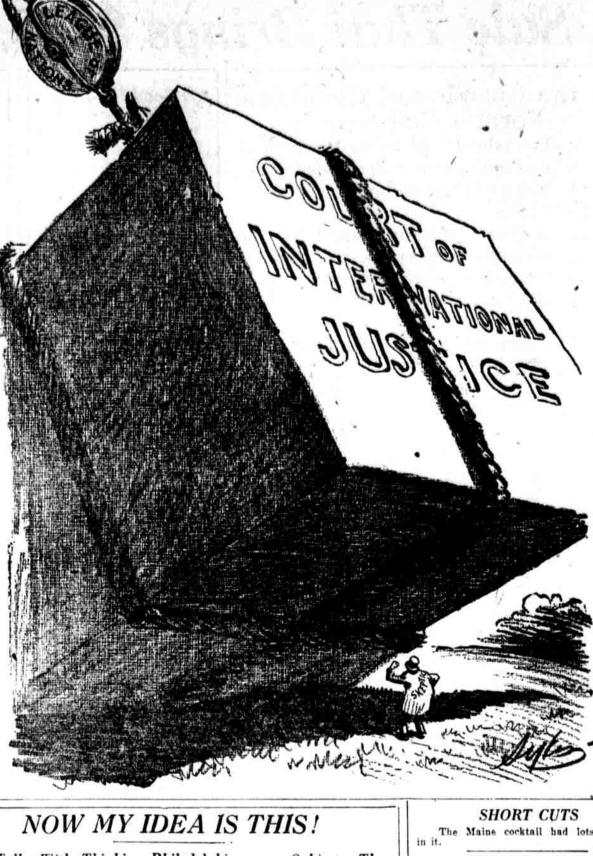
If contractors do street cleaning under bids opened yesterday the work will cost over a million dollars more than last year; but for the city to be really an out-and-out loser the work will have to be done worse than last year. But nothing is impossible.

If some labor leaders could only be in ed to attend a meeting of the stock holders of the Union Traction Company they might learn something to their advantage oncerning the binding quality of a sacred ontract.

We know of one place in which a little of the much-abused spirit of jazz would do a little good. That is in the national campnign. The Union Traction Company doesn't care a continental for the rental as such ; it

terest.

the principal of the thing; and the in-



LAYING THE CORNERSTONE

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. SINA STRATTON On Healthy Children's Minds

THERE is one interesting feature of the ▲ question of health in the public schools not heretofore emphasized, which is now re-ceiving its meed of attention. With the ap-pointment by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, state superintendent of public instruction, of Dr. Sina Stratton as supervisor of health in-struction in the schools of the state, an important move in this direction has been

Doctor Stratten's work will consist largely of lectures to school children throughout the state. It might best be described by the old scientific elemental truth which we learned in the higher schools of "the effect of mind over matter." In other words, the co-ordination of mind and body.

"The health feature of public school work has been largely a matter of evolution," said Doctor Stratton, "We have had within a Doctor Stratton. generation medical supervision, covering gradually the whole general health of the covering child, dental supervision, stringent rules and precautions against the spread of contagious diseases, hygiene and allied subjects and the levelopment of a good, healthy, virile body through the medium of physical instruction; that is, exercise and recreational activity and general care of the body.
"With the mental and physical training of

the child well cared for, or, at least, a progressive development toward point well under way, there still remains the important work of teaching the child to apply the resources of the one to the regulation and growth of the other.

Do Not Realize Our Power

"Within the mind and body of every child there exists a tremendous power for weal or woe, both for itself and those with whom he will come in contact in later life. There is a emendous force straining at the leash for expression, which cannot be completely suppressed. But if must be guided if it is to attain its full growth and future generations are to benefit.

"The power of the mind over the body is is not realized by many until they have fully matured; in fact, years after they have reached that point in their life. But the trouble lies in the fact that many—in fact that many—in fact, most of us-grasp this truth only after the full power which we might have de-veloped in our bodies has never been reached, when we find ourselves broken in health. weaklings and without that vigorous brain power working with a body surging with energy that enables us to surge ahead in the world and do things. "Our minds are marvelous organisms

with boundless powers, able to record the slightest impression, be it good or bad, and capable simultaneously of applying it stantly to the body which it directs. Its in-tricate workings defy complete analysis, and it works in such an insidious manner that results cannot be determined until it is too late to have huy power over them.

"Sociologists have long since recognized this fact, and long periods of experiment and observation have disclosed some startling results. There are many features of our everyday life that subtly affect the immature, impressionable child, afterward determining whole life with almost mathematical certainty.

"At the time the United States entered the world war various tests of the embryo soldiers revealed many interesting facts of this character. of them-in fact, most of them-were found to be below a desirable normal. It then became evident that the time had come when the question of proper co-ordination of the mind and the body should be taken up and stringently carried out.

More Sins of Ignorance "Successfully to fight off any insidious dangers, there is only one effective course. That is the development of good, sound, active, healthy bodies and vigorous, whole-

some, direct thinking and logical brains. "Almost in the nature of things the greatest prophylactic for the insidious and unwholesome is wholesome frankness. The charm of mystery, fear, cowardice and way in most of us cannot exist in the sunother undesirable elements which gain headlight of common sense and a frank, open spirit of investigation and intelligence. In the last analysis there are more the last analysis there are more sins com-mitted in the name of ignorance than of in-

"Preliminary experiments among the chil-

dren in this fie'd have justified the confi-dence of the educational leaders of the state and have already promoted a better spirit and understanding among the pupils and their parents and the teachers. The outlook is very good for a coming generation of clear-eyed, clean and vigorous thinking young men and women, who will be strengthened with the ability to apply good old common sense to the dangers and pitfalls of everyday life.

"The whole question is one of common sense and a frank, straightforward outlook on life and the things about us. We cannot. nor do not want to, destroy our natural imor retard in any way which God gave us, but it is well to undertand them, so that we may knew ourselves, our powers and limitations and functions as ood, constructive citizens in the way that has always been intended that we should. Our work, then, is, you might say, but the last step, the crowning achievement in the splendid foundation which has already been laid along these lines in the public schools."

Italian bankers have financed the workers who have possessed themselves of the plants where they were employed. Perhaps he bankers feared the men might possess themselves of the banks.

"Would it not rather be putting a premium on foreigners," asks a local attorney, "to permit them through their wives to have g vote in this country?" 'Deed. yes, sir! Same premium put on foreign wives of American doughboys. The gentleman isn't thinking yet in terms of equal citizenship.

A Reading pastor told his congregation that he was unable to get inspiration for a sermon because his walk was spoiled by the strains of jazz on every side. east, it provided him with a lively text.

No. Maude; the drive on rats in Paris not an attempt to improve the city's night

A Baltimore woman arrested for biting oliceman told the magistrate that it was distinction to be drunk nowadays. haps; but does a real nice lady have to chew a policeman?

What Do You Know?

What is therapy?
Where is the Banat?
Who wrots the famous "Ode to a Grecian Urn"?
Who was the first President of the United States to live in Washington? How many less has an emu? What is nepotism?

How does the gladiolus get its name; What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "ad hoc"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Molly Stark was the wife of the gallant lolly Stark was the wife of the gallant American commander John Stark, winner of the victory of Bennington in the Revolutionary War. Before the engagement he delivered this speech to his men: "They are ours tonight or Molly Starks a widow" Stark survived the battle forty-five years, journeyman is so called because he formerly worked by the day. The word is derived from the French "journee." a day.

is derived from the French "journee." a day.
Salem is the capital of Orogon.
William Harvey, the celebrated English physician, discovered the circulation of the blood. His dates are 1578-1657;
The republics of Mexico (Yucatan). Guatemala. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Panama. Colombia, Venezuela, Haiti and Santo Domingo border on the Caribbean sea.
Neptune is the planet in the solar system most distant from the sun.
Constantinople became the "apital of the

7. Constantinople became the "apital of the Turkish empire in 1463. 8. "All the world's a stage" occurs in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The remark is assigned to the melancholy

Jacoues.
9. Alton B. Parker was the Democratic op-

ponent of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1904.

10. Captain Kidd, the notorious pirate, lived in the seventeenth century and during some months of the eighteenth. He was hanged in London in 1701.

The Maine cocktail had lots of kick

Many a statesman thinks he has vision. when he is simply seeing things. Mankind is willing to forgive anything

but stupidity, which mankind should be the rendiest to forgive. Of course, if you would rather pay an acreased rate of taxation you don't have to

buy a school bond. One way to practice "refined cruelty" is to rhapsodize over goldenrod to a bay-

It is charitable to suppose that pickers of elderberries and wild cherries contem-

After reading the Maine returns President Wilson is no longer dead sure that thirteen is his lucky number.

Disfranchised women may console them-

plate making jelly. "

on it." he said.

selves with the thought that when St. Peter does the assessing many politicians will lack A League of Nations is a superstate in same sense as a judge in a Court of

Marshal Petain, hero of Verdun, got married without letting the newspapers know anything about it. They shall not pass

Common Pleas is a superman-by delegated

tacks on Republican campaign funds appear to be merely a careful preparation of an alibi to be needed later. 'Tis strange what warm felicity of descriptive expression feminine beauty some-what unadorned provokes in the stern and

There are times when Democratic at-

uncompromising moralist. A postcard has just been received by a Brockton, Mass., woman from a sister three years dead, and she doesn't know whether to blame Burleson or Sir Oliver Lodge

the Twenty-second ward who availed them-selves of the use of the assessor's automobile doubtless registered appreciation. A white man has been lynched in Ala-

Voters of the fifty-fourth division of

bama because of remarks he was alleged to have made to a white woman. Just give him rope enough and Judge Lynch will soon be hanging violators of city ordinances. Before an adequate remedy is found for auto banditry the police will have to swap

gum shoes for seven-league boots. substitutes for seven-league boots are high-powered cars similar to those usually stolen by the bandits. 'Why." demands a New York writer, does not some enterprising young automobile manufacturer name his car the Jack

Probably because history has it that Jack fell down and broke his crown and Jill came tumbling after. Josephus Daniels says Maine is as rockribbed a Republican state as is Texas a Election figures of

past few years do not prove this, but as Mr. Daniels was among the recent campaign speakers he may arge that he has done his best to note it. best to make it so. The wisdom of Giolitti in dealing with metal workers who have seized and confiscated private property in certain towns in

is the wisdom of the man who keeps his distance from a rabid dog. "Tis a wisdom that settles nothing, though it may later justify itself. Asininity knows not sex. The nascu-

line giants of consistency who appeared on the streets yesterday, a warm summer's day in velour and plush helmets and heavy felt lids, discarding their light and serviceable straw kellies because, forsooth, the date was September 15, are the same high-and-mighty supercilious simps who rail at the femininity that disports itself in furs in summer and-bares its throat in winter.