DAVID E. SMILEY. JOHN C. MARTIN .... General Business Manager

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Philadelphia Friday, September 24, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new

The Delaware river bridge.

A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.

Development of the rapid trancil system.

A convention hall.

A building for the Free Library.

An Arl Museum.

Enlargement of the water supply.

Homes to accommodate the population.

#### MESSING IT UP AGAIN

THE chronic difference of opinion on the capacity of the Board of Education to increase the pay of its employes is typical and deplorable. The latest obstruction is the failure to sell certain properties from which some of the funds were to have been derived.

Joseph Catharine, a member of the board. explains the lack of buyers by the recession of the real estate purchasing tide. In other words, dilatory methods are bearing their inevitable fruit, and the confusion in the situation, which seemed to be clearing up last week, is again becoming impenetrable.

Nobody seems to know now how much the teachers will get, whether the money will be in the form of bonuses and salary increases er a combination of them, or whether any thing will be done at all.

The board insists that it has only \$700,000 to spend. George Wharton Pepper declares that the treasury also contains \$240,000 left over from the last state appropriation, and that the citizens' committee which he heads will see that each teacher receives \$200 at

At once: The phrase is obsolete in this preposterous and seemingly interminable

### PEACE FEARS

IN CRISP, snappy sentences, new students at the Jefferson Medical College were told vesterday that in effect nature is an eternal scoundrel and in particular that 'world peace means world death." Dr. Hobart A. Hare, the speaker, was quite positive. For illustrative nurposes the badly behaved lion in the presence of the "succulent sheep" was summoned, as was the avid inquisitive robin preying on the defenseless worm. "War and famine," said he, "are nature's efforts to keep the race from growing too big for the eart

It is permissible to wonder why the first lawmakers didn't think of that. They might have refrained from inaugurating the system of protection and justice which to a more or less extent helps to safeguard the lives of Doctor Hare and his fellow occupants of this wicked world.

In the predatory robin the southern slaveholder had a sustaining example, and likewise in the ents, who, it is averred, have their serfs. On the whole, using this reasoning, it may be said that the thirteenth amendment flew right in the face of nature. So also, it must be confessed, do many sof the victories which man has woo since he emerged from the stone age.

If in surrendering to nature Doctor Hare speaks more as a physician than as a philosopher, that, of course, has its professional aspects.

### THE ICE CREAM EMPIRE

TCE CREAM is said to have originated in 1 Naples, where it still attains the most gorgeous prismatic hues. As a spectacle, real Neapolitan "spumoni" as served on scorching August nights on the sprawling "terrace" of Gambrious vie impressively with the perpetual pyrotechnics over the bay. But ice cream in Naples is in the main a seasonable luxury. Chill weather freezes the Italian painte. As for the composite European taste, that has long been excessively timid before the seductions of congealed and flavored milk and cream. Ices in Paris are selemnly doled out as, according to Mark Twain, were strawberries in Germany-"like jewelry,

For bona-fide, all-the-year-round for eream enthusiasm, without reservations or amendments. America rapturously takes the palm-or cone. Manufacturers of the ingratiating dessert, meeting in Atlantic City, have furthermore particularized on the theme and accorded to Pennsylvania the most sig-

During the last year 23,000,000 gallons of ice cream were consumed in this com monwealth, or an average of two and a half gallons per person. The responsibility of prohibition is fixed at 15 per cent. No explanation for ice cream in January is given Outsiders wouldn't understand it, anyway for taste is intensely personal, and Pennsylvania, the ice cream empire, feels under no obligation to explain what is joyously auto-

### MILLERAND AT THE HELM

Not since Another Republic of France OT since Adolphe Thiers, its first presi been headed by any one possessing the attributes of statesmanship and the capacity of leadership as they are combined in Alexandre Millerand. What effect these assets will have upon an office long regarded in France as chiefly decorative, it is not easy to forecast. Every act of the French president has to be countersigned by a minister and the premier, in practice affi popular epinion, is ranked as the real director of the nation's destinies.

M. Millerand, however, has recently stated views which perhaps presage a novelty in administrative machinery. That he will be content to remain a figurehead is a supposition contradicted by his whole career. As a radical Socialist a good many years ago he was vigorous and assertive. As an exponent of the protective militarist ideas, to which the French Government seems lately

the army advisers were moves which startled the Entente and elicited the particular

amazement of Lloyd George.

Doubtless he success of the extremely long chances taken by M. Millerand in the pursuance of his frastic policier is partly responsible for his welled "elevation" to the presidency. It is conceivable that his opponents hope for some wing-elipping in an ornamental office and that his supporters are anticipating an energetic transformation in the presidency.

In any event it is clear that the National has broken precedent in his election and has risked consequences 'similar, maybe to those it feared to take in the case of that other "strong" man, Georges

MORE HEAT THAN LIGHT IN

What Should Have Been an Expose of Cox is Becoming Too Much Like an Ancient Melodrama

THE SENATE SLUSH PROBE

TNLESS the gentlemen of the United States Senate can learn to take life a little more seriously somebody will set the slush-fund inquiry to light music and put it on Broadway.

There is an infinite fund of suggestion in the sessions of the slush committee for an eye familiar with the needs of the modern stage. And the senators have all the qualities usually essential to success in that field. They disclose nothing new in the way of ideas. They do not take your mind into new fields and they are no rooters for the arts of realism. They aim to please and to entertain. Give them the good old virtues in picturesque guise-could anything be more moving than Mr. Reed's presentation of the Democratic party in the role of friendless and desolated Little Eva?-and the words that mean little but carry poignant sound!

Mr. Barnes, of New York, as the Villain Who Was Not Half Bad; Mr. Depew, jerked from his retirement for a revival of the refined comedy of the eighties; a few southern vote brokers for the upte of broad farcethese are characters supposed to represent real life in the drama of the day in Washington.

The Senate loves its old ways. Its inquiries proceed as evenly as a running brook, and they are no more sensational. Can any one remember when the slush inquiry began? Already it seems to have been going on since the beginning of the world, so familiar, so monotonous are the tones and moods of the probers. Like things heard in childhood or remembered from past existences are the questions of these solemn gentlemen, who do not seem to know what they want to know.

Senators like Mr. Reed and Mr. Kenyon appear to have a neatly tabulated list of questions which they dust off and toss at witnesses in every inquiry, whether it relates to coal or boodle, foreign affairs or the relation of the boll weevil to physical inertia in the muffin-welders' union.

You voted for Roosevelt in 1912, did you. and for Wilson in 1916? Aha! You did? Then what right have you to testify as a Republican or as a Democrat? If you never used money in politics how can you be sure that what you believe to be money in politics is not something else? Mr. Reed can talk in that fashion for months at a time and he can be as humorous about the baldness of a witness as he can be about men killed in the war, and so divert inquisitive minds from the pursuit of a fact.

It is never easy to tell whether a Senate committee of inquiry is trying to kid itself or kid the country. And it is no wonder, therefore, that the current investigation into vagaries that has failed wretchedly to accomplish the one end which the country had

The committee knows that Mr. Cox was guilty of ugly and dangerous misrepresentation. Why Mr. Cox and his friends are not made to bear the full responsibility for their sins is not apparent.

A man who has most of the world for an audience said that the rich men in the United States were plotting to buy the presidency and to put down the decent aspirations of workingmen with bayonets.

Now, coming from Mr. Debs or from Mr. Foster, such a statement would be relatively harmless. The people know that Mr. Dets and Mr. Foster resort deliberately to overstatement and overemphasis. But Mr. Cox is a man with a reputation for integrity and temperate utterance. When he talked of the millions and the bayonets of his imagination he startled even those people who are prepared to see the ordinary limits of folly and nonsense reached and passed in the heat of a national campaign.

If what the Democratic candidate said was half true, violent reprisals of one class against another would be inevitable and even justifiable. Here certainly was incitement to radicalism and riot. Every man in the Senate, every man on the slush committee every witness summoned to testify knows that national elections cannot be bought. Every man, rich and poor, outside the insane asylums longs to forget bayonets and knows that his own welfare depends upon the peaceful reconciliation of group interests in this country.

The Senate has not shown the country how false and shameful the charges of Mr. Cox were. It has not dispelled the ugly rumors that its own sessions have turned up. It has not revealed the simple and understandable truth about money in the campaign. A Senate committee can be more prudish than a Victorian dame in the presence of any slightly unpleasant fact. It may be wholly sophisticated, but it will stick to the gesture of almost unearthly chastity to

So we have Senator Reed making puns and Senator Kenyon doing Hamlet when straight talk and direct questions are needed. Upon one memorable session the curtain rose at Mr. Reed's command to show the Democratic party tottering on the stage in rags. the saddest of all the disconsolate of the period, with only \$3,000,000 between it and the poorhouse, yet spurning every contribution of more-or was it less?-than \$5000.

Members on the Republican side can dream, too. Their party, as they would make it appear, is too, too good for this wicked world. The anguished exclamations of Mr. Barnes, of New York, when boodle was mentioned to him by the pitiless Democrats would seem unreal even in melodrama. Only in a Senate committee room are such pretensions of heavenliness supposed to be convincing. There they are a vogue, a dependence, a refuge in every crucial instance.

Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Reed could write masterly volumes about the Care and Feedmasterly volumes about the Care and Feeding of Political Parties. But they hate to let the world know the extent of their inserted, and the essistance to Poland knowledge. Still they are educational and helpful even now. They are magnificent and result of hazing you will remember, was abolished from our colleges years and years ago.

constant examples for the youth of the land

of what senators should not be. If you were to look into the records of the Schate steel inquiry or study the testimony sought and acquired by committees cent from Washington to probe the questions of coal production and supply, you would know that has been the matter with the slush inquiry. You would find that a Senate committee is usually disposed to learn, buy not to learn anything that may make its members uncomfortable.

The beginnings in both parties of the funds called slush are known to everybody in Washington. And every on whe knews anything about anything in national politics knows that the reports of - huge Republican fund have been fantasic exaggerations

The gossip of slush funds began with organizations of professional money-getters who had been behind many of the drives for war funds. This new profession is lutensely proud of what 't .alls pep. It seeks large fields of action. It slumped a bit when the armistice war signed. Misery and desolation were still pretty general and need for organized relief was very great. But bonds were sold end loans were accomplished, and the professional campaigners yearned for a new cry and new fields to conquer.

There had never been a Republican drive or a Democratic drive. Here was a great thought. Let the starving wait! Who would more quickly give up money than party men, who inherit their political beliefs as they inherit their names or the color of their hair? Some monumental ass in the Republican national organization was enchanted by the prospect of what seemed like a new and effectual method for obtaining the money that every party needs. Certainly the Democrats were convinced, too. But the Democrats were later in the field and they were able to escape and cover their tracks after some professional campaigner with a fool's notion of efficiency in phrases devised a slogan for his cohorts and gave to the opponents of Mr. Harding their "Boys, get the

So began the clamor and the rumors of which Mr. Cox made such wild and reckless use in his talk of bayonets and attempts to buy the presidency. Simple frankness, the willingness of party managers to admit mistakes and a desire in the slush committee of the Senate to be fair and impartial in this instance would have eliminated from many minds a lingering belief that a deliberate effort was made to corrupt a national election with money.

But senators on both sides cannot always forget their parties or the party fight even for the sake of the country. The members of the slush committee are jocular, urbane, evasive, humorous, witty, amusing, clever, resourceful. They are everything but direct and plain spoken.

### LOGAN CIRCLE DREAMS

A TRIFLE of \$21,500,000 will materialize the "cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples" beheld by John T. Windrim in an architectural vision of Logan circle. "Such tricks hath strong imagination." observed a poet who was served extremely well by precisely that faculty. The splendor of such fancy is in Mr. Windrim's dream of a civic center to include the Free Library, Municipal Court Building, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Cathedral, the Franklin Institute and a "home" for the Philadelphia Orchestra. In his program the taxpayers' bill is dismissed with easy confidence in the revenue possibilities of automobile owners and the repudiation of economy slogans.

It would be, agreeable, indeed, could Mr. Philadelphia be realized with the rapturous rush of his language. In theory no citizen can legitimately object to a handsome town.

It is the eternal battle between the utilitarian and the decorative, involving fundamentally, of course, the question of finances, that is so often a serious check on the development of American cities. The balance between beauty and necessity is clusive and the approximations attained are frequently far from accurate.

In the case of the Parkway, its construction necessitated the delay of a number o vitally important projects. On the other hand, the rejuvenation of a rundown district was undoubtedly excellent for the civic morale and has furnished a basis for expansion, both of an idealistic and practical nawhich might have been held up for vears.

Mr. Windrim is justified in wishing the best for Logan circle. The library, at least so far as the city's intentions are concerned, has passed the fanciful stage. The Academy of Natural Sciences and the Cathedral are admirably placed as nuclei in the new development. The other suggested works must, perhaps, wait upon the adjustment of conditions warranting the outlay of more millions.

What it is needful to keep in mind, how ever, is the costliness of floundering and contradictions in municipal planning. In picturing the possibilities of Logan circle Mr. Windrim's general principles are sound enough. A comprehensive plan, no matter how elaborate, may serve to prevent errors in detail almost as expensive as an entire project consistently executed.

If the administration responsible for the conception of the City Hall in its present ocation had been farseeing, millions could have been saved in the work of replanning Philadelphia. In the end this incubus will have to be removed.

Gradual thought the adornment of Logan circle may be, it is obviously proper that reckoning with the future should be made For this reason alone Mr. Windrim's vision is stimulating. It is in effect a warning against the kind of haphazard growth which has made the making over of American cities so formidable and costly a task.

The British coal strike ordered for next Monday has world interest because of the underlying intent of the miners' officials to force the government to nationalize the mines. have refused to negotiate either with the owners or with the Industrial Court established to hear and settle just such dis putes. The issue thus becomes, entirely apart from the justice of the miners' industrial demands, one between the people as whole, as represented by their government, and a small class which virtually seeks to form a dictatorship.

Surgeon General Cummings points out that post-war plagues are likely to find their way into this country because of increased immigration, and, apart from immigration because of the general increase of all shipping. Every cargo ship has a large and industrious quota of rats, and some of them may get ashore and spread disease Immigration Bureau and health authorities may cope with the problems presented by immigration; but every citizen may do his bit by helping to exterminate the rodents wherever found.

### SCIENTISTS' DEVOTION

Men Like Professor Doolittle Give Lives With Little Hope of Material Rewards

THE late Prof. Eric Doelittle once quoted his distinguished father as having said, The most remarkable discovery in astronomy would be finding some way to make a fortune out of it." Yet the elder Doolittle spent his life in devotion to this science and raised two sone who have followed in his footsteps in spite of the fact, early instilled into them, that they could hope for no adequate material rewards.

Years ago the astronomer was a man studied the stars and the solar system in all aspects. Comparatively little was known; one man could find time to master all that had been learned. As the science broadened, as justruments multiplied, as separate phe-nomena revealed themselves, each promising to lead to some new discovery, astronomy became subdivided into branches, and every branch became so important that few men could master more than one. So the as-tronomer became a specialist; he devoted his life to collecting data and formulating hy-potheses which should bring out some hitherto unknown fact in his own branch, leaving to others its possible application to their branches.

DERHAPS in no other phase of human endeavor except religion has such utter devotion of self been shown as in astronomy. Always before the student of the stars looms the fact that his tiny span of threescore years and ten is not sufficient to unfold the re-sults of the gigantic forces which remain as puzzles to us; he can but gather his share of the data and pass on. He devotes himself to a new phase of his science, knowing full well that he can do no more than build a part of the foundation and that other hands other brains will rear the structure in all its beauty long years after he is dust. Yet he goes devotedly on at his chosen

ERIC DOOLITTLE specialized in double stars. Most persons do not even know what a double star is. There are thousands of amateur astronomers who look at double stars and find in them a certain delight that they possess a telescope good enough to re-veal two points of light where the naked eye can see only one. It is a pride in a physical possession; there their interest ceases. But to Professor Doolittle the phenomena of the double stars loomed as the most important thing in life. He was firm in his belief that some day man would know more of the great forces that surround them, but that to know that he must have tomes of data, laboriously painstakingly gathered, upon which to base his calculations and prove his theories.

DERHAPS the best example to explain popularly what a double star is is found the star Mizar, which is in the Big Dipper at the break or bend in the "handle." To a person with defective eyesight this appears to be only a single star. Persons with good evesight can, however, distinctly see a tiny star so close to it that the rays of the two seem to merge into each other. The Indians call the pair "the squaw with the papoose on her back," and they used them to test the evesight of their own papooses. With the ordinary opera glass the two stars can be widely separated, and with a big telescope they seem quite far apart.

Mizar and its little companion make a "naked-eye" double; that is, the com-ponents are separated widely enough to make a telescope unnecessary to "split" them. But there are thousands of doubles in the heavens so close that only powerful instruments can detect the space between. And, incidentally, Mizar is notable again among double stars in that the large star itself is a ouble, but no telescope can "split" the components. Its duplicity has been revealed and studied by means of the spectroscope, and the results indicate that the point of light which we see at the crook in the Dipper's handle is formed by two huge bright bodies, the pair together having a mass perhaps forty times that of our sun, and revolving about a common center, 140,000,000 miles enart with a relative v a second and in a period of about 104 days.

CENTURY and a half ago Sir William A Herschel began to study the double stars that were then known. The theory at the ime was that these doubles had no connection with each other, that they were simply two stars which happened to be in the same line of sight, but that one was infinitely fur-

ther away from us than the other. Herschel's interest was in using them to find out their distance from the earth. He made exact measurements of the angular distance between them and their direction from each other; then six months later, when the earth was on the other side of the sun or some 186,000,000 miles from its first position, he measured them again. theory was that, with so great a change in the earth's position, there would be an alteration in the apparent distance be tween the stars because of the change in perspective, and that, by using this change and the known base line, which was the earth's distance from the sun, he could figure he distance of the nearer component of the double star.

BUT the results did not encourage him, and after a time he gave it up. Some twenty-five years later, with improved intruments, he made one more attempt, and this, compared with his previous records, gave him not what he was looking for, but something infinitely more amazing, that opened up a new branch of investigation in

For he saw that the motions of the components of almost all of his double stars proved that they did not merely happen to se independent and merely by chance in th line of sight, but that they actually belonged to each other physically and were revolving about their common centers in great orbits some of which might take centuries to com-plete. "I went out like Saul." he wrote "to seek his father's asses and found a

CINCE then astronomers the world over D have been delving relentlessly into the mysteries of the double stars. So huge are the motions and so long does it require to make a perceptible change in the positions of some that many generations of star-gazers must pass before their orbits, their masses or their distances can even be guessed.

There is one famous double which excellently illustrates the marvels about which we at present know practically nothing. the constellation of Lyra, near the bright green star Vega, which is directly overhead about 6:30 in the evening now, is a little star known by the Greek letter epsilon. It is the northernmost of the two that form a triangle with Vega. An opera glass or even a keen naked eye will split this into two; a three-inch telescope will prove that each of these two is a double.

TT HAS been estimated by some authorities that the two tiny stars of one of these pairs revolve about each other in something like 1000 years; the other pair revolves in about 2000 years, and the two pairs revolve shout each other in a period which is probably many thousand years longer, and has even been thought to require close to 1,000, 000 years. It can easily be seen how many, many

enerations of observers like the late Professor Doolittle must come and go and leave exact records behind them before the mys tery of epsilon Lyrae can be solved. To the layman this painstaking, thankless work will seem foolish when there can be no reward for it. But to the man filled with the true scientific ardor every observation carefully made and recorded and left for future generations brings a thrill of genuine joy, for he knows that he is adding his mite to the sum of knowledge that will lead one day to devements whose glory no man can now

# ACTIVELY ENGAGED ON THE STUMP!



## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

problem

DR. JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN

On Closer College Relationships CLOSER relationship between the University heads and the student body, especially members of the freshman class, is one of the desires of Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, acting provost at the University of Pennsylvania.

With the University opening its doors today, Doctor Penniman told of a few of the olans which have been devised for the better inculcation of the best possible spirit among the student body.

"One of the innovations," explained Doctor Penniman, "is the establishment of what we are going to call 'student conferences. Following the custom, recently revived by Doctor Smith, of all-University chapel, it our intention to amplify the idea this "On Monday there will be a conference

ntended principally for the assistance of first-year men. There will be a speaker on every Monday, who will talk on some subject touching on university life of the proper Pennsylvania spirit. The speakers chosen will be either those who have some connec-tion with the University, those who have knowledge and interest in the University of nineat men of Philadelphia who may have a worth-while message for us. "On Friday of next week there will be

similar conference, but this time open to all students, and again there will be a speaker who has a message to give the University. Upper Class Students Help

"Especially I desire to bring a new spirit to the incoming boys. The task of teaching them what the University stands for will not be in my hands nor in those of any faculty members, but will be conducted by upper classmen who are best fitted to do the

"Along this line it has been arranged to put one senior in every dormitory. His role will be that of adviser and counselor to his particular group of first-year men, and we xpect this plan to accomplish a great deal reshmen will be in the hands of the students themselves, I will add that these upper classmen will work in co-operation with us, and will at all times have our hearty support and co-operation.

"Pennsylvania is peculiarly situated in that it is in the heart of a great city. Many of the incoming first-year men have never been outside of the limits of a small country town. Naturally they have no desire to 'go wrong, as the expression goes, and in many cases would not do so if they were given good advice at the outset.

"It was for this reason that so much attention was paid this year to the reception and guiding of the freshmen on their arrival, ing the information desk at the railenad stations and the booths located all over We hope by all these means he campus. not only to steer these men right at the out set, but also to instill in them the real spirit of Pennsylvania, first and foremost and be fore all else. "The University is opening its new yer

under the very best of auspices and we are all looking forward to a most successful ses-sion. Of the new professors I need only say that the very fact that they were ught here is proof that they are of the highest caliber. "Three familiar faces are gone, and there is not one of us here at the University who will not miss Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, Dr.

John MacFaplane and Dr. John Bach Mc-Master to the fullest extent. They have been with us so long and were all so wellbeloved that they must of necessity leave a void that cannot be easily filled."

Teachers Are U. of P. Men In commenting on the fact that so many

of the new appointments of professors and instructors are Pennsylvania men Doctor Penniman declared that he could not say whether this was a matter of policy or of accident.

"There are a great many of our own men," he admitted. "And of course the advantage in them is that they have no well in their hearts the spirit of the University; but we also like to bring in men from the

outside who can give us new ideas and bring other angles of view to bear on our own

"Of the enrollment I have no figures as yet, but can only say that the numbers will run very high, many of them being women in the school of education. They will all find places for them and all the buildings

"The new year must speak for itself in the matter of scholarship. Whether if will rise or fall now that the influx of war students has ceased I cannot say, but the re-sults will be shown in February and June. At any rate, the outlook is one to inspire optimism and hope."

### NOT IN THE UNION

T MET an ancient, gray-haired man. A sorthe upon hir shoulder; Than he no one I'd ever seen Who weaker looked and older.

stopped him and I said: "That thing You carry like a saber Proclaims the workman, but do you Belong to union labor?

He looked at me and shook his head; "My work is never ceasing; The field I reap is very large And ever more increasing

'No leisure I've for foolish strikes, I ask no raise or bonus.

never rest—my name is Time! In Greece they called me Chrones." -W. W. Whitelock, in Sun and New York Herald.

## What Do You Know?

Which state was the birthplace of more Presidents, Virginia or Ohic? What snake is capable of swallowing a live pig?

What is the cockpit of a ship? Who took command of the British fleet at the battle of Trafalgar after the death of Nelson? What is the origin of the word lingo?

 What name of a flower is also given to an edible shellfish? What is cloisonne ware? 8. How should the word be pronounced?

. How many square feet make an acre? Name two great rivers which form parts of the boundaries of the United States?

### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. General Obreson was recently elected president of Mexico The first amendment to the United States constitution guarantees religious free-dem, freedom of the press and of speech and the right to petition.

Two great oil-producing regions outside of the United States are the Tampico district in Mexico and the Baku dis-trict near the Caspian sea. The two principal gases in air are oxygen and nitrogen.

Jean Louis Ernest Meissonnier was a French pairter of the realistic school especially noted for his effective treat-ment of military subjects. His dates are 1813-1891.

A debacle is a confused rout, a rush, stampede. The word also describes the break-up of ice in a river.

 The Aland islands are an archipelago in the Gulf of Bothnia, an arm of the Battic sea in northern Europe. Cacao is really more correct than cocoa, the latter word being a corruption of the former, but now sanctioned through usage.

s. A "bob" in English money it a shilling. The Spanish Armada was destroyed by the English and by storms in 1588.

Keeping the Record Straight

In its issue of July 23 the Sun told of vagrant mad dog loose at Mehr Spur, and how 15 had bitten a pony and the pony had bitten fourteen mules owned by W. E. Mc-Lelian. From Macel we received word today that a mule owned by T. F. Willingham had also been hitten by a mad dog, possibly she that had been infected by the one thus bit the McLelian mules. SHORT CUTS

Piecemeal plans make poor perridge. It's a Sweet burch of near-states we they have at Albany.

By the time a man gets ready to the tumble to himself he dies.

The Cox presidential compaign train proved to be an Arizona kicker. Our paper currency is apparently trying justify the phrase "Filthy lucre."

Cox's friends seem to be of the opinion that if he is euchred it will be because he has chosen to go it alone.

Apparently the only difference of epitneeds a bridle or a gag. Fifty-seven divorces were granted in this city Tuesday and Wednesday The usua! variety of mixed pickles, we surpose.

It may be that benefits would result if the defiation which is slowly to surely taking place ould include municipal less

A Chicago judge hrs ruled that , woman doesn't have to kiss her husband until after he has washed his face. Aren't women

The Cuban jobber who wants to buy as ear so that he may win his lady love eri-dently intends as a married man to be a good listener. Two Massachusetts electors voted to Charles P. nzi for state treasurer Pre-sumably they thought he could raise the

money without taxation. A Chicago man has been ha ged by his wife with atealing cookies from their baby. He might urge in rebuttal that he did it for

Admission to a Bayonne, N. J., church social is a penny an inch waist measure. This is poetic justice for fat men, but bank

treatment for plump girls. George Creel says he is 'going in up to his ears in the campaign to elect Governst Cox." In a flood of words, of course, and no time to come up to breathe common

A Massachusetts man who ran for the Republican nomination for state treasurs on attekers not .nly won, but received votes for every office on he ballot. You cimple can't keep a good man down.

A state-wide referendum in Nebrasis has declared for an industrial court for the adjudication of controversies between en-ployer and employe. 'Tis another interesting and hopeful sign of the times.

When a couple of fostpads tried to rob a Bristol woman she landed one a right a the jaw and, flooring the other, kicked his viciously in the ribs. After which the meckly departed. All of which goes to show that woman is entitled to all the rights of man and one right more, the right to be protected.

That reform is always something for its other fellow was recently illustrated at meeting of the officials of five Massachusetts southeastern counties with the state commissioner. They had five good-sized jalk and not husiness enough for one, and they were a unit in declaring that five of them ought to be abolished in the interest of coacony. After which each county insisted as keeping its own jail (and the jobs that west with it), and things remain as they are. That reform is always something for the with It), and things remain as they are.

From Pittsburgh comes the story of twenty-five chickens developing s jag after eating fermented berry jam. We just lone that atory; but it is a little shy of the berthat it was geese that got stewed and a cild woman blucked them thinking they will dead; and, later, when they staggered arous in their nakedness, she was filled with continuous and made them smart little jacks out of a red fiannel petitions. In it is placed to the Pittsburgh correspondent aids it has a little while by was about in