EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920

cent Senate session is repeating itself in the

Evening Bublic Tedaer national campaign. PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PERSIDENT Charles H. Ludington, Vice President, John C. Servis, Berretary and Treasurer; Philips, Collins, on B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors. JOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Fublished daily at Pushic Lungm Building

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Philadelphia, Saturday, October 2, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR

Things on which the people expect the new Iministration to concentrate its attention: The Delayare river bridge. A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships, Development of the rapid transit system. A convention hall, building for the Free Library. An Art Museum, Baryement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER

CEVERAL hundred thousand men and women of this city may, if they choose, register at their respective polling places ay and thus qualify for the November

Voting is called a duty. It is not, however, compulsory, nor is there any law compelling the indifferent or the obstinate to register. The statutes, however, do provide or the fixing of dates in the autumn on which enrollment may be made by electors duly assessed.

Neglect of these opportunities is penalized in two ways. Either the unregistered pern must lose his vote in November or he is put to the bother of applying for redress on special days of grace at the City Hall. That comparatively few electors ever profit by this eventh-hour reprieve machinery is evidence of the nuisance it entails and of the finality in a general sense of the last regular regis tration day.

The stated series ends today. Assessed sectors with a spark of civic consciousss, excepting, of course, those who are ill, have a simple duty to perform if they allowed the two previous chances to slip by.

For a presidential year, the enrollment has been exceedingly slim. Unless the district registration places are crowded today between the hours of 7 a. m. and 1 p. m. Ind between 4 p. m. and 10 p. m. the conclusion that political pride here is at a low ebb will be unavoidable. The appeal, reterated by the politicians, by the press, by public-spirited citizens, organized or individually, is "All out for a banner registra-The excuse of insufficient warning tion !" is absolutely invalid.

THIS GIDDY WORLD

MORE than 50,000 people in New York city were ordered to move yesterday. More than 10.000 vans were available to do the moving. Only about 500 people left their uses and flats. All the rest seem deterunder the chalter of law sit tight rushed through at a special session of the Legislature to protect tenants from hardhearted landlords. You cannot five in a wan, so the trucks that paraded grandly up the avenues yesterday paraded grandly back to the stables after a profitless day. There is a moral in all this for people who believe that all evils can be cured by law. At the next session of the New York Legislature bills will be whooped through to protect landlords from hard-hearted tenants. Life moves so swiftly in its appointed cycles nowadays that one becomes giddy watching it.

Mr. Borah and Mr. Johnson were a Senate minority of two when the tremendous question of our future international policy was under discussion. Their minds did not go with the President's. They did not go with the minds of Mr. Taft or Mr. Hoover or Mr. Lodge or Mr. Wickersham or with the mind of any one else in either party who insisted on meeting realities in a realistic way. Against every plan to avert the unthinkable catastrophes of future wars or even to assure for the United States a place of relative safety in days that may see sud den and unexpected alignments of Old World powers the two senators were violently an tagonistic. They offered no alternatives. They were the apostles of Drift.

It happen: now that the men who are running for the presidency have to formulate schemes of action. They have to define and describe the courses which they hope to follow. They have to be definite. Mr. Borah is definite only in his objection to every definite plan for future peace and safety advanced with the support of enlightened opinion in the two political parties. So it is altogether natural that he should retire to the sidelines as he retired in the Senate.

GROWTH OF THE CITIES A PHASE OF EVOLUTION

No Need to Be Alarmed Because More Than Half of the Population Lives in Urban Centers

TT IS the fashion to bewail the rapid increase in urban population in the United States as if it were an unmitigated evil. The announcement from the bureau of the census that the completed figures will show a rural population of 50,900,000 and an urban population of 54,700,000 is likely to be followed by a flood of comment on the unwholesome tendency and by innumerable suggestions about the ways to correct it. The commentators are likely to cite the ratio of urban to rural population indicated by previous enumerations of the people. They will tell us that in 1890 the urban popula tion was 36.1 per cent of the total, and that it grew to 40.5 per cent in 1900 and

increased to 46.3 per cent in 1910, and it is now 52 per cent. This draining of the rural districts will be described as a terrible thing. But a little examination of the figures will calm the excitement of those who have any faith in the processes of social evolution. In the first place, it will be discovered that urban

population is reckoned as that living in communities with 2500 population and over. Now, a town of 2500 people is essentially rural. Many of its inhabitants are directly dependent on the soil. Most of them have gardens in which they raise their own vegetables. Cows and chickens are kept and the people live in detached houses in wholesome surroundings.

In the second place, it will be discovered that there are many states in which the urban population is much greater than the average of 52 per cent for the whole country. In Pennsylvania, for example, the census of 1910 showed that 60.4 per cent of the people lived in villages and cities with a population in excess of 2500. Conditions in Pennsylvania are not very bad. We have farm land and farmers enough to produce all that we eat. We buy much from other states, but we also sell much to other commonwealths. The sales offset the purchases Our urban population could be increased still further without producing serious complications. Pennsylvania stood second in the production of butter in 1910, third in the production of milk, apples and hay; fifth in the production of potatoes and seventh in

the production of cheese. In New York, one of the richest agricultural states in the Union, the urban population was 78.8 per cent of the total at the last census. In 1910 New York produced more hay, milk and apples than any other state, and it was second in the production

the tendency to an increase in urban popu-lation. This tendency is not confined to the United States, but is operating in every civilized country. It is one of the incidents of the development of civilization and the multiplying of the wants of the people. But people can be kept on the farms by an intelligent exposition of the opportunities awaiting the wideawake and enterprising producer of food. There is no manufactured product for which the demand is so steady. People must cat. The fashions in food do not change with the seasons. They are not fixed in Paris or London. Meat is meat, whether raised in China or Colorado. Potatoes are potatoes and wheat is wheat, and have been from the beginning of their use as food. If an urban manufacturer could be assured of a steady demand for the product

of his factory he would not leave it to engage in some other business. The country food producer is unique among the manufacturing classes. He knows that some one must buy what he produces.

What we need just now is a careful study of the arts of marketing the product of the farms. The manufacturer has his warerooms in the centers frequented by the purchasers. He sends his agents about the country to sell his product in advance of manufacture. But the American farmer as a rule trusts to luck. The farmers of Denmark are leaving nothing to chance. They have organized co-operative selling agencies which work so successfully that their butter is sold all over Europe, and the other day it was reported that they were about to send butter to America. An intelligent system of co-operative marketing will remove ninetenths of the uncertainty which now worries the American farmer, and when that uncertainty disappears there will be no industry under the sun in which the returns are so sure, the profits so generous and the life so independent. Then the country boy who goes to the city will go because there is no room for him on the farm. We need not worry overmuch about the

growth of urban population. It would be as useless to worry about the growth of a child from youth to maturity.

THE FARE TEST THE manner and method of Mr. Mitten's

appeal to trolley users, who were asked yesterday voluntarily to relinquish their legal right to exchanges and transfers, make the experiment notable in more ways than one. As a precedent indicative of a new code of corporation ethics, the P. R. T.'s newest approach to the patrons of its lines

was almost astonishing. Utilities corporations have not always the habit of simplicity and frankness in their dealings with the outside world. That may be the reason why so many of them are forever getting into trouble. Street railway companies of the past looked for no quarter from the public-and they gave none. They dealt in the days of strikes and bankruptcies and inefficient service with the men higher up, and felt that they had followed the one course open to them. If you had ever suggested to one of the old-fashioned traction magnates that he go over the heads of the men in office and trust himself to the grace and reasonableness of the people you would surely have known what ribald laughter sounds like when it comes from the heart. The fact that the P. R. T. did this is in

itself something to wonder at. More significant still is the relative positions assumed by the company, its men and the people who use the trolleys. In every other street railway crisis the corporations and the public have reason to make a common cause against the men who operate the lines. Here the men were aligned with the company and in sympathy with a management which sympathizes with them. Mr. Mitten and the employes have taken a long jump and they will be widely talked about. And the interesting thing about yesterday's experiment is that it could not have, been

attempted if the P. R. T. had not won, by years of good conduct, the right to appeal fairly, hands down, to a friendly and unprejudiced jury .- That is more than you can

say for a good many other corr

LAW BOWS TO KINDNESS

Notable Case in Which State of Pennsylvania Desired to Be Defeated

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

UT of the maze of legal entanglements and mass of court decisions there occasionally comes to the surface something so unusual that it demands special attention. Here's a case as illustration.

It is a little drama—it came very neap being a tragedy—in which the remarkable feature is that the great state of Pennsyl-vania notified the presiding judge that it was esirous of losing its case.

That fact in itself puts the hallmark of the unusual and unique upon the whole proceeding.

It was so unusual and the attitude as-sumed by the state so out of the ordinary that the judge complimented the attorneys on their attitude.

TO BEGIN at the beginning, the dramatis personae are:

Mildred Wargo, aged twelve, a poor little

Henry A. Fuller, a presiding judge. Samuel I. Spiker, an attorney at law. E. F. McGovern, an attorney at law.

William J. Roney, a state insurance manager. I-The interior of a hospital h Scene

Wilkes-Barre. Scene II-A courtroom in the Luzerne

county courthouse. Mildred Wargo, twelve years old, the child of poor parents, "got a job" in the Wilkes-Barre city hospital.

The hospital authorities had no right to employ her. She was under age. It was against the law, but she was poor and her people needed the little she could make.

On August 15, 1919, Mildred Wargo's birthday, she met with an accident in the course of her usual duties while at the hospital which resulted in the loss of her left

She was a minor. She had been em ployed in violation of the law which ,pro-hibited the employment of children under in violation of the law which pro-

sixteen years of age. As an employe of a purely charitable in-stitution she had no recourse for damages. Her fate loomed up as that of a crippled girl unable to secure compensation for her injury; doomed to go through life almost helpless.

THE workingmen's insurance fund, of which William J. Roney, of Philadelphia, is manager, is a state concern. It is operated by the commonwealth in conjunc tion with the workingmen's compensation act.

This state company had insured the Wilkes-Barre hospital against injury to any of its employes.

But Mildred Wargo was beyond the pale if the law was rigidly enforced. A referee appointed in the case had,

under all the circumstances, found for the child, and the state workingmen's compensation board, of which Harry A. Mackey is chairman, indorsed his finding. But would the Workmen's Insurance Fund

fight the case? If it did, it certainly would win. That was a foregone conclusion. Here ends Scene I.

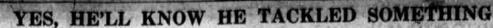
WHILE it seemed hopeless, E. F. Mc-Govern, an attorney at law in Luzerne county, took up the case for Mildred Wargo. It wasn't really a case of law ; rather one of humanity and common justice. On that ground the plea was made.

The president judge of Luzerne county is Henry A. Fuller. The case came up before him.

Samuel I. Spiker, of Huntingdon, the associate counsel of the state Workmen's Insurance Fund, appeared for that organization.

Messrs. Roney, Spiker and, indeed, all of the principals in this unusual case have owels of compassion and hearts containing the milk of human kindness. Likewise also has Chairman Mackey and

others of his board. The members of the state insurance board are State Treasurer H. M. Kephart, Com-





NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

WILLIAM A. LAW

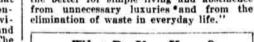
On Price Trends

AN IRRESISTIBLE trend of commodity prices downward toward normal is seen by William A. Law, president of the First National Bank. Mr. Law says that this was inevitable, but that it is being accomplished in a more orderly (ashion than has characterized similar declines in the past.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Law, "that commodity prices are coming down. Con-traction in business is inevitable. The evidence of this is plainly visible on every hand and in almost all comparcial lines. The basic staples are to be had at lower prices. On all sides we are witnessing a buyer's market.

"The great fundamental staples, such as wheat, meat products, sugar, leather, wool, cotton, rubber, steel and copper, have been tending toward lower prices. We have had bumper crops of wheat and corn. No matter what is done, this can mean only one

spirit exists among the employes than heretofore. 'Nevertheless, the retail buyer finds very little reduction as yet in the price of commodifies. Let patience do its perfect work and in due course of time the prices of the necessaries of life will be substantially reduced, just as certainly as the ebbing of the tide that flows. Thrift and economy will again hold sway and the country will be all the better for simple living and abstinence



What Do You Know?

QUIZ What is the capital of Czecho-Slovakia?

Where is the Monte Cristo of which Dumas's hero. Edmond Dantes, claim-ed to be count? 3. What percentage of the whole is the urban population of the United States?

The carry-your-lunch movement func

SHORT CUTS

Register !

Hay fever victims now breathe again.

October poets are hampered by the ab-sence of nut-brown ale.

General Apathy registered early and often; he is now due for a challenge.

One advantage of the small Council is that it is a shade easier to place respondbility.

There is sometimes political wisdom in taking what you can get when you can't get all you want.

The moving van is an important figure in life's checkered career. You're lucky if it isn't your move.

If councilmen would remember that they are business men rather than politicianswhy, how nice it would be!

The presumption of the P. R. T. is that if you ask for an exchange you don't give two cents for traction betterment.

If Congress keeps on growing larger

A TENDERLOIN TO GO

THE so-called municipally owned tenderloin, bounded by Lombard, Rodman, Tenth and Eleventh streets, will in a few days cease to be a reproach to its landlord Mayor Moore has already ordered the Bureau of City Property to notify the tenants to vacate these ramshackle buildings. The next step will be demolition, to make way for a city playground on the site.

The wisdom of this program is manifest. While it is true that housing needs and the reasing of dwellings are in principle contra dictory factors in an acute situation. th theory is hardly applicable in this special case. It is no secret that the tenwhich block was a nest of vice and squalor a dwellings, the buildings are said to be ste irreclaimable.

The loss of seventy-nine houses in any American city at the present time is, of course, not to be justified unless exceptional circumstances prevail. But they do exist

The city will be entitled to pride in its new layground in a section in which more areathing spaces are wholly desirable. Not without regret could the municipality acknowledge the unsavory conditions as they

DIRTY STREET ANTIDOTES DOCTOR FURBUSH quite correctly see in co-operation the remedy for street ditions menacing the health of the com munity. Laxity on the city's part is ourse, inexcusable, but the responsibility of the individual citizen cannot be refused

at placing unwarranted burdens on the administration. Among the elementary duties of the tenant

property holder too frequently disregarded the placing of rubbish and garbage in proper receptacles. Similar breaches of good ettenship in so many American cities is the littering the streets with trash merely bethe offenders are too careless to de

The American army in Havana taught the Cusans some memorable and remembered mons on this subject, with the result that the greatest city of the Antilles is now by far the cleanest.

If Philadelphia unofficially does its duty ft will not be casy for the Department of Public Works to defend any wriggling out of its own official obligations.

MR. BORAH RETIRES

TT WOULD have been amazing if Mr. Borsh had got through the campaign without a row of some sort with the party agers. And it should surprise no one if fohnson follows the example of his m Idaho. The history of the rebutter and cheese. There are many states which are com

only regarded as purely agricultural that stand lower in the production of food than either Pennsylvania or New York. Massachusetts, with 92.8 per cent of urban

opulation, is not so degenerate that it needs the serious attention of the social reformers. It has to buy from producers in other state a considerable proportion of the food conumed by the people in its large manufacturing cities, but its farms are productive and profitable.

It will be many years before the proper tion of population in the urban districts in the United States will be as great as it is in England and Wales. According to the census of 1911, the total population of these ountries was 36,000,000. Of this number 27,000,000 lived in communities with 3000 population and over, or a little more than 75 per cent of the total. Here is a whole nation with an orban population within 3.8 per cent of that of the state of New York, but it manages to worry along pretty well.

We are worried here over the concentration of population in cities because for years the United States was almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. The development of manufactures has been followed by the building up of cities, and the building of cities has created new industries which have attracted more population to conduct them. The gas companies, the electric light and telephone companies, and the street railways are all products of urban conditions. Tens of thousands of men and women are needed in every big city to carry on these enter prises which serve the hundreds of thousands engaged in productive industry.

There is also a feeling that people living in cities are not quite so good citizens as those living in the country, and that the political onditions of the country will become demoralized if something is not done to check the present growth of the urban centers. But no one familiar with rural politics is alarmed by the agitators who attack political corruption in town. Neither is any one familiar with the morals of the rural districts afraid of social degeneration arising rom the increase in city population. The norals of city boys and girls will compare avorably with the morals of those in the country, and the politics of the cities is, on the whole, much cleaner than the politics of the country. No city boss ever gets the power that scores of rural bosses wield. Nor s the city boss ever so tyrannical as the country boss.

But it is important, after all, that every agency engaged in making life in the country more attractive should be encouraged. In fact, those agencies which are seeking to give to the family living on a farm some of the social and educational advantages enjoyed by the people living in town are working in the right direction. But in order to succeed it must be shown that it pays just as well to live in the country as in the city. No amount of argument can counteract the dollar. During the war it is estimated that 1,000,000 young men and women left the country to engage in some kind of war work in the cities, attracted by the high wages offered. Most of them have remained in the cities, where they have got employment in peaceful occupations. The result has been an increase in the wages paid to the farm workers and a consequent increase in the cost of the food which we all must eat.

Nothing that can be done is likely to check

whose aches and pains are matters for daily diagnosis and speculation in the newspapers. If the results of the fare test were not all that the street-car management expected, it is not necessary to assume that the end of the matter has been reached or that a final verdict is rendered. A great many people, taken unaware, proved to be not quite so magnanimous or self-sacrificing as they might have been. But the general response made it plain that, whatever general opinion may be in relation to fare schedules and the underlying leases, the majority of the people have developed a sympathetic interest in Mitten and his problem and a disposition to view his troubles as they view their own. To ask a man who is in a hurry to work to walk six blocks or pay an extra fare, and to do this without warning, is to put ordimary human nature to a pretty severe test. Had the riding public been given a day of grace in which to consider the nature of the proposal the results of the fare test might have been far more encouraging than they proved to be from the P. R. T. viewpoint The attitude of the company's employes was admirably tactful. Most of the people who rode on the cars yesterday felt a sincere desire to help the men and the management to maintain a relationship so obviously friendly. The direct results of this unique and informal appeal to public opinion may be inconclusive in a general way and even of doubtful value in the light of larger surveys made on technical grounds. But the manner in which it was presented proves again that the Mitten theory of intimate co-operation petween the corporation and its men is a valuable asset for the city which should be retained at all hazards, no matter what the outcome of the official fare discussion may be.

RIGA PROSPECTS

THE meager news from the Polish-Rus-1 sian conference at Riga gives little assurance that moderation by victors has cased to be rare. The Poles are winning. the Soviet offensive has failed to materialize and the Russian winter is approaching. With these facts in mind, the delegates

from Warsaw are said to have proposed an eastern frontier line running far east of the provisional boundary drafted by the Entente council at Paris. That the Soviet Government may none the less accept it is suggested by the one encouraging fact of th continuance of the parley.

The establishment of absolute justice in terms of frontiers is perhaps impossible. It would be heartening, of course, if the Poles gave evidence that they were seeking to approximate that ideal. But in default of such testimony it may be said, brutal as the truth seems, that the world would prefer even a defective decision in this case to none at all. In the Polish-Russian situation the chief offense to civilization is the war itself. If that can be ended through negotiation a subsequent adjustment of grievances is not altogether inconceivable. Peace is the fundamental necessity.

When that is attained the League of Nations may start to function. Otherwise it merely an attractive machine based on a theory and waiting for its motive power.

The policeman is a pretty good scout. It would be tough if the populace should let his pension fund suffer simply because the law prevents him from asking for sub-This is a pretty good time to scriptions. buy a carnival ticket.

missioner of Labor and Industry Clifford B. and Insurance Commissioner Connelly

Thomas B. Donaldson. I don't know whether or not they got their heads together over the case of Mildred Wargo.

One thing I do know, that after Messrs. Roney and Spiker got through with their survey of the case, Associate Counsel Spiker made a most unusual presentation for the insurance fund-really for the great state of Pennsylvania-to Judge Fuller.

THIS is what he said :

The state Workmen's Insurance Fund desires to impress on the mind of the court that on the one side we have a claimant who is only twelve years of age, and while working in the Wilkes-Barre city hospital lost the use of her left hand On the other side we have the State Workmen's Insurance Fund with a surplus of \$2,313,770, with no stockholders or any interested persons looking for profits Therefore the defendant in the case is able to pay the child claimant alnost without knowledge. The State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

therefore, requests this court, if it can find a legal way, to sustain the findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the referee and approved by the State Workmen's Compensation Board of Pennsyl-

In nonlegal terms what Counsel Spiker said to Judge Fuller was this: "We'd like to lose this case, your Honor. Give the de-cision to the kid."

NOW what did Judge Fuller do? Just what might have been expected of

him. He decided in favor of crippled Mildred Wargo. He found a way all right. Judges, from

the black-robed row of Supreme Court dignitaries down to the little fellows without a collar who sit as justices in back-country quarrels, have a fashion of finding a way when they want to.

In the course of his decision the president judge of Luzerne county said: "It would seem harsh to put this poor

girl out of court on her present proceeding for compensation only to throw her out of court later in her action for damages agains the hospital, or to leave her in the end with only a barren, uncollectable judgment per-haps against the individual representative of the hospital directly concerned in the employment."

BUT it didn't end there. The attitude of the defendants' counsel Attorney Spiker, in asking for a decision against his company in the interest of justice and humanity called forth this letter from Judge Fuller :

'The court was much pleased with the humane attitude displayed by defendant in the submission of Wargo vs. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, involving right to compensation for a minor unlawfully em ployed by the city hospital, wherein fendant avowed its preference to lose rather than to win if the law should be so declared. as nothing was sought beyond a decision of the legal principle. "In our decision • • • we trust that

we have fully subserved the defendant's desire by recognizing the principle for which it contends, but sustaining the award on grounds peculiar to the position of the employer as an institution of purely public

charity. "It is unusual for a court thus to comnunicate with counsel, and we have only done so because we regard the case as ex-ceptional and wish to express our approval of the defendant's attitude." thing, lower prices in foo

Not only are there a great variety of foodstuffs that are made from these grains. but they go into the feeding of cattle, hogs and other meat-producing animals. There are many manufactured products coming from these animals that affect our food prices. The hides go into leather and other forms of skins that are important in our industrial and domestic lives. A plentiful supply of these materials Cannot help but affect prices.

"The markets and storehouses are full q wools and cottons. There has been a dead market for many of the products that may be made from these raw materials, and result is that there has already been a noticeable drop in the prices of clothing both for men and women. But the near future will see these conditions translated into still lower prices that will be decidedly below those already in force.

Coal Situation Complicated

"Sugar, as is abready well known, has declined greatly. And so more or less we might run the gamut of other materials that directly affect the cost of living.

"The coal situation is complicated. Some operators report that they find their domestic markets in some parts of the country supplied by other companies. The foreign demand for American coal still continues as strong as ever, and the prices offered are so alluring that no good business man is likely to feel that he can afford to turn these orders down.

"There does not seem to be much improve ment in sight in the housing situation. One of the biggest factors in this is the restlessness of labor. Until labor conditions are bettered and we get more satisfactory results as to efficiency and continuity of effort we are not likely to see any material betternent in construction.

"One of the biggest factors in the high cost of living, if you analyze it, has been the automobile. The motor industry is distinctively American, as this country owns 85 per cent of the world's automobiles.

"The extent to which automobiles have een used in recent years may be gathered from the fact that recent production approximated 10,000,000 cars per annum. The opulation of the country, as you know, is probably not much more than 100,000,000

"The automobile consumes so many of the materials used in our everyday life that a falling motor market affects many other industries.

ecessities in industry as well as for household and personal use, are consumed by the automobile in great quantities. It might be interesting to note why, with bumper crops, women have had to pay high prices for cotton materials they wore. The higher grades of cotton are in enormous demand in making tires, and as a result the amount available for the ordinary user is greatly reduced.

Transportation Is Better

"Many of the leaders in the automobile industry are laying the blame for conditions they are facing entirely on the lack of bank. ing support to the retail dealer. There is no doubt that banking credits have affected many industries one way or another, but whatever is done in this matter by the banks is done with a view to benefiting the whole community as well as keeping the particular industry in a healthy condition.

provement of the transportation situation. Where a few months ago transportation was down to its lowest level, now conditions are

4. After whom is Rhodesia named? In what play by Shakespeare does the character of the sprite Ariel appear?
In what year did the British under Corn-

tions on the hypothesis that restaurant keepers will have to see a deficit before they see a light. wallis surrender at Yorktown?

Who was the first American President with a middle name?

The New York milk drivers who are In what month of 1918 was the great German drive on the western front started? demanding \$10 a day evidently have not yet been informed that the peak of prices has been reached. 9. Who said "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird"?

10. Who wrote the music of "The Merry Widow"? Edison is said to be at work on an instrument designed to effect communication with the dead. Case of putting Ouija's nose

out of joint.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

"Bun" is an old Scotch word for tail. Bunny, a diminutive of bun, applied to a rabbit, means the animal with a little tail. If all that is said about the Rodman, .ombard, Tenth and Eleventh streets block is true, how would you describe what the city is going to raze?

Attic sait means elegant and delicate wit, "Sal." Latin for sait, was the common term for wit. Attic refers to the Greek province of Attica, of which the chief city was Athens, whose inhabitants were noted for their wit.

with each succeeding census it will event-ually be time to adjourn by the time the 3. "Even worthy Homer sometimes nods" in clerk finishes calling the roll. a translation from the "Ars Poetica of the Latin poet Horace.

Dog watches are from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Household Gods

Accumulating junk is the favorite pastime

of a family, and the junk's presence never

is more obviously felt than at moving time.

Our new handmaiden, gazing at our furni-

ture and modest trappings contemptuously,

said yesterday, "You rent this place fur

Cruelty to Tenants

Some of the apartment house superintend-

Our superintendent won't allow any

ents are getting rather particular, it seems

of the tenants to park their Fords in the

Rashness of an Ancient

O BELISK so tall and grand Reared on the Egyptian sand.

Show the goods are caught on him?

Did he make his blunders known

Did some ancient Royal Boss

Carve upon you to his loss?

Do your hieroglyphics dim

On imperishable stone?

For posterity to read?

Paper only five years old

Tall and stately obelisk.

Sun.

Did he say that he was for

The unrighteous in the war?

Did he chisel thus his creed

Down the centuries you came

Makes a candidate turn cold-

Some one ran an awful risk

Telling how he played the game;

McLandburgh Wilson; in the New York

ame is de uncia," inch,

n the New York Tribu

nished, don't you?"

lobby.

From the New York Matl.

One of the little things that will even-tually help to solve the housing problem will be the return to the farms of the people who Dog watches were introduced on ship-hoard to dodge the routine or to pre-vent the same men from always keepflocked to the cities during the war. ing watch at the same time. Dog watel is a corruption of dodge watch.

A Chicago dispatch tells of the mad doings on the public streets of "a mule with nothing on his mind." Sounds like a de- A fiddley is an iron framework around the opening of a stokehold. 7. The party bringing an appeal in a law case is called the appellant. scription of the Democratic party.

 Sir Walter Scott wrote the novel "The Heart of Midlothian." Maurice Casenave, French high comnissioner, says women, the dears, should

 Uncial letters were a kind of capital let-ters used in manuscripts of the fourth to eighth centuries A. D., inclusive, They were about an inch high. The name is derived from the Latin "uncis" inch have everything they want within reason. The mean thing! Why did he add "within reason"? 10. In traveling around the world a day is lost or gained at longitude 180. While the strike of street-cleaners'

drivers is on, citizens may ward off the menace of disease by providing receptacles for garbage and seeing to it that their sidewalks are kept free from filth.

Resolutions passed by civic, patriotic, industrial, commercial and religious bolles are excellent as barometers, but the world has reason for thankfulness, in perhaps a majority of cases, that they are not executive edicts.

Evidences of rapid deflation of currency, with accompanying prostration of business, seem to indicate that an elastic currency, designed to give and take, may, in the hands of the injudicious, sting the business it aims to help.

A Camden boy, accidentally shot, lost his life from loss of blood because a hardhearted motorist refused to carry him to a hospital, as he feared the blood might spoil his wife's dress. One wonders what mannet of woman was in that car that she would let a selfish fool play so heartless and brutal a

Philadelphia has just made a record that rives it a right to a feeling of pride. Its Bundle Day douation of clothes for suffering people of the Near East was more than the total donation of the rest of the country. Father Penn is as thrifty as his fgllowsbut there is good reason for buying new clothes when he has given his old ones away.

A dispatch from Huelva, Spain, sets forth that 900 striking miners in the Rie Tinto district have decided to emigrate ¹⁰ the United States. In view of the fact that we have enough striking miners of our own, there is justification for the thought that perhaps the letters have been transpos nd in the name of the town and that it is, as," were, a Heluva dispatch.

"Copper, rubber, cotton and leather, all

"A hopeful sign is to be found in the im-

steadily continuing to get better. A better