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Philadelphia, Friday, October 15, 1920

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

The Delaware river bridge,

drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships, largest ships, Development of the rapid transit system, a convention half, building for the Free Library. Art Museum. largement of the water mency, mes to accommodate the population.

SILENT BROWN

AM not talking politics today," said Judge Brown, when he was asked to scuss Mayor Moore's courageous fight on his \$1,000,000 payroll and the whole general scheme of political finance that has been developed in the Municipal Court.

Judge Brown thinks, dreams and lives olitics every day of his life.

His mind needs a vacation. ody expected him to talk of his payroll and his plans for a plush and envx beaven for heelers in the form of a \$5,000, 000 palace of justice.

Even so ruthless a politician as he must realize by this time that the less said about the methods of the Municipal Court the

And what Judge Brown might say really doesn't matter. The people will do the talking when the right time comes. They will

BONUS "AFFLUENCE"

have plenty to say.

TMPLIED in the report that the women school teachers have no intention of buying clothing with their \$200 bonuses is a hint that the temptations of luxury are

Never believe it. Pretty frocks and feminine frills have lost nothing of their old appeal. That would be regrettable if only because the Pecksniffs and the Tartuffes would be silenced and the world would become less amusing than it has ever been.

The bloated bonus-holders are not going in for new dresses for the same reason that they are not about to purchase steam yachts or mogul locomotives or coal mines or central real estate or Rand diamond mines. And yet there can be no question that the checks to be distributed by the Board of Education next week are to be converted into a luxury.

If any one suspects that the feat of merel living decently ought not now to be so classified, let that individual, preferably a member of the Board of Education, figure out the purchasing power of \$200. The result will arcely justify either mystification or as tonishment concerning the "restraint" the young women employed in the city

ORCHESTRAL LEADERSHIP THE artistic standing of the Philadelphia

Orchestra is so authentic that the rapidity with which this eminence was gained is sometimes unconsidered. It seems rather as if this brilliant organization had always been with us, always expressive of the highest musical distinction. Yet compared with orchestras of similar

pretensions throughout the world-the Paris Conservatoire or the Gewandhaus, for in stance—the one bearing the name of Phila delphia is young. Twenty-one years ago it was an experi

ment, an idealistic novelty in this commu-Today, when Leopold Stokowski ushers in the new musical season in the rehabilitated Academy, ideals are no less dominant, but they are now fortified by achievement. It is superfluous at the opening of its third

decade to wish the Philadelphia Orchestra prosperity. That is assured, and very largely by the stimulation of musical taste which the orchestra itself has been the prime agent in developing. Here at least is one circle not "vicious

but a happy reciprocity of public interest and artistic leadership which is an unquestionable index of genuine metropolitan progress

SEEING BY THE PAPERS

TUDGE HORACE STERN said far more I than the most enthusiastic journalist would ever think of saving when he told the Council of Jewish Women that a woman's failure to read the daily newspapers ought to be regarded as a just cause for her divorce. If people suffer injustice, if their nations fall through misrule upon evil days, if they are drawn into other wars, if the powers of government seem to operate against rather han for them, if their political systems are debased, if their progress to a better state of Ife is made difficult, it is because they fail to read the newspapers and act upon the information presented to them each morning

and evening. All that men are plotting, hoping, doing, neglecting or achieving in the high places revealed daily with the regularity of a clock in the modern newspaper, and the whole civilized world can easily know whether its leaders are wise or otherwise. mest or dishonest, truthful or false, traitorous or trustworthy.

The newspaper and the ballot are all that nations need to be entirely free,

A BLOWOUT IN JERSEY

TT WILL be charged against Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, who is a Demo crat, that political motives alone prompted Im to fire the whole Public Utility Commisdon of the state suddenly and with less remony than ever before attended the fall of an administrative body in this or an djacent world. Such assumptions are not olerable, however, to any one who has even slight knowledge of history as it has been

nade by Davy Baird. Mr. Edwards's method was ruthless. It ras surgical. Partisan considerations may have been involved in the ouster proceed duce the commission was almost wholly

blican. But the governor was justified in

adopting the only course of action by which the state and its people could be relieved for a time at least from the influence of powerful groups that have insistently mixed politics with business or business with politics.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

The utility commission had almost ceased to function. Criticisms of its decisions, which had been common for years, became violent and bitter at the time of the recent zone-fare experiments in Camden. General opinion was so antagonistic to the board that even its fair decisions were ignored or suspected. It was incapable of serving either the interests of the public or the interests of the corporations.

The charge most frequently made against the board which the governor has just ousted was that it was too friendly to the Public Service Corporation. The Public Service Corporation is a combination of all the large companies that provide light, heat, power and street railway service to the various communities of the state. It enjoys a virtual monopoly from the Oranges south to Cape May. Smaller competing companies have been formed from time to time, but they have found life hard indeed. It remained for Governor Edwards to say flatly in print that these corporations were the victims of unfair discrimination by the state board.

The Public Service Corporation has been having a hard time of it recently. A fair board, whose awards and decisions will revive public confidence and still unfair public criticism, ought to provide just the sort of help and encouragement that it needs.

LET COUNCIL LOOK AT THE KIND OF FOLK WHO PAY TAXES

Then It Will Decide That It is a Crime to Be Careless With the Money

Intrusted to It BEFORE the City Council votes on the budget for next year its members should visit the office of the receiver of taxes and look at the people who call there to pay out of their pockets the money which is to be spent for the support of the government,

They will find old women with gnarled hands distorted by hard work. They will find working men in rough clothes. They will see young men just starting out in life with the hope of raising a family.

And these people will count out the dollars they have been saving for many months in order to pay the taxes on the little houses in which they live. They have denied themselves pleasures and sometimes what seem to others necessities in order to get their tax

No public official with any sense of responsibility can look upon this scene without determining that he will exert himself to the utmost to prevent the waste of money which comes from such sources. Every dollar unnecessarily expended increases the burden of these people, whether it is ex-pended through unbusinesslike methods in any department or through indifference to economy.

The estimates submitted to the Council call for nearly \$65,000,000. If this amount is appropriated the tax rate will have to be raised twenty-five cents, and when the extra ten cents which the Board of Public Education needs is added to it the increase will be thirty-five cents, bringing the total rate to \$3.20 and increasing the tax on a house assessed at \$3000 from \$85,50 to \$96. It will add \$10.50 to the tax bill of such a small

According to the controller, the tax rate can be maintained at the present figure if the estimates are reduced to \$59,000,000. Mayor Moore with the greatest difficulty has induced his heads of departments to reduce their departmental estimates so as to get the total down to \$65,000,000. Their preiminary figures called for \$75,000,000. The Council will serve the public if it reduces the estimates still further until they come within the sum which the controller says can be raised without an increase in the tax rate.

The business of the city can be done on this sum, and done efficiently, if the men who are to spend the money use the same economical discretion which they would show

When Morris L. Cooke was director of public works under Mayor Blankenburg he howed what could be done. Under the contract system he saved \$1,000,000 a year over previous costs in cleaning the streets and collecting waste. He made great economies in the conduct of the water bureau. He had coal unloaded at a cost of ten cents a ton for which his predecessors had paid forty cents. He conserved the water supply by urging the people to co-operate with him. and in a score of other ways he eliminated waste. One of the most notable was by reducing the force in his department and arranging the work so that the smaller number of people did more work than had been done the old force.

When he went out of office many of hi conomies were abandoned by the Smith administration and affairs slipped back into their old condition. Those economies must e restored not only in the Department of Public Works, but they must be practiced in every other department. And the un businesslike and wasteful methods of doing public work must be abandoned.

That wasteful methods prevail is notorious. A single illustration will show how publi business is done. A year or so ago the Bureau of Surveys decided to lay a sewer in York road. It tore up the street and blocked it without getting the Bureau of Highways o provide a proper substitute road for the heavy traffic in advance, and travel in that part of the city was made dangerous for months. Then this spring the Bureau of Highways began to pave North Broad street from Olney avenue to the city line, which if t had been paved before York rond was torn ip for the sewer would have provided an sutlet for those who had been using York

The newly paved extension of North Broad street was opened to the public in July. Then some time later the Bureau of Surveys decided to lay a sewer in the street and the Electrical Bureau concluded to place the lamp-posts in the center to continue the plan of lighting of the older part of the street. It tore up the pavement to make holes for the posts and the Bureau of Surreys cluttered the thoroughfare with sewerlaying machinery until there was only room at some points for automobiles to move in

Now the proper, economical and efficient way to have improved the extension of North Broad street was to have laid the sewers and placed the lamp-posts before the paving was laid. Then the work would have been finished when it was finished. It is in this way that the Ford automobile is built. Each process is made to fit into the succeeding process, so that when the car leaves the ontinuous belt on which the work is done it is ready to move under its own power.

But Henry Ford is not the only man who does work in this way. It is done in essentially the same manner in every large manufacturing plant, and in some cities the system has been adopted. If a street is to be opened the sewers, water and gas pipes are laid first. Owners of the abutting property are notified that they must make the necessary connection between the sewers and water and gas pipes while the street is still unpayed. Then the payement is laid and an order is issued that it is not to be disturbed for five years save in the case of an

accident to the pipes beneath. But we do not do this here, for the reason

that there is no co-ordination among the bureaus dealing with the streets. The Bu-reau of Surveys and the Highway Bureau are in the Department of Public Works, but they act independently. The Electrical Bureau is in the Department of Public Safety and it, like other bureaus, goes about its work in supreme indifference to every other

The public money will be wasted so long as this condition prevails. And not only will the money be wasted, but the public will be put to great inconvenience, as has happened in the northern part of the city this year while the improvements in York road and North Broad street have been under way,

The Mayor understands the situation. He appreciates the need of economy. His sub-ordinates are willing to economize if they can be shown how to do it. But they do not need to be shown. They are men of ability who, if they were spending their own money, would be as careful of it as the most expert business man.

Some of them may be afraid of the political effect of economy because it might mean the discharge of some men. But no evil which the most powerful group of dismissed employes could do would be enough to counteract the effect upon the great mass of the people of such a conduct of the public business as would make an increase of the tax rate unnecessary, and if the tax rate should be reduced no disgruntled politician who should denounce the administration would get a single clap of applause in any forgathering of impartial citizens.

The era of high costs is coming to an end. Prices are coming down. The cost of government must come down with them. But if Council consents to a budget so large that it will make an increase in the tax rate necessary it will check the movement now begun, and its first effect will be to give the landlords an excuse for still further increasing rentals and to discourage builders from putting up new houses to accommodate the homeless.

THE MARINES IN HAITI

EVERY now and then Americans with a complacent sense of their own superiority as civilizers are shocked and oppressed by some sudden evidence which shows us to be in many ways not greatly different from other white men who make songs about the burdens they bear in the far places of the

The mood of discouragement will recur again with General Barnett's account of the ruthless slaughter of natives by contingents of United States marines in Haiti.

The marines have an almost spotless record. They are great soldiers, and great soldiers know how to be chivalrous. In China, in Cuba and elsewhere the marines were known as the cleanest of fighters. Something must have gone wrong with them in Haiti, and what it was every one will suspect who has any knowledge of life as it is lived in places where civilized men pioneer against the forces of the wilderness.

Put a white man among savages, keep him there for years, cut him off from all the forces that make for civilized restraint, com pel him to defend his life amid unfamiliar perils, and in the course of time he will in evitably revert to some of his aucient instincts. He will become half savage. Army officers know this, and one of the

hardest tasks that fall to them is to keep their men from unconscious imitation of the moods and habits that prevail in strange regions where they have to stay for long periods. Therein lies a supreme test of military discipline, and it is clear that discipline must have failed in Haiti. In the light of what the Belgians did in

the Congo or what the French have done in Africa or what British soldiers have done in India, the revelations from Haiti become relatively insignificant. And yet General Barnett's parrative will astonish and anger the people of the United States.

It is only fair to the American "regular," however, to remember what he did in China. in Cuba, in the Philippines and in France. He is known in all these places and elsediers. That is all the more reason why the business in Haiti is the more regrettable. Our soldiers have been making friends for us everywhere in the world. They have been our most efficient ambassadors. The warmest and steadiest friends of the United States are the educated people of China, who remember the fairness of Americans and the American Government during and after the orgies of the Boxer wars. Cuba not long ago gallantly called our cause her own, and in any emergency that little country certainly would share our burdens voluntarily to the limit of her strength.

So it should be everywhere. We are not nation of terrorists. We need to be unlerstood as thoroughly in Mexico and in Latin America as we are in China and in France and in Cuba and the Philippines. That is why General Barnett's revelations will seem like the worst and most unfair sort of advertising for the United States. The Navy Department ought to tell the country and the world what happened to the officers who permitted the outrages in Haiti. And Secretary Daniels ought to tell why these facts have been bottled up all these months. If a Creelesque censorship is still working to conceal facts from the American public it cannot be made known too soon, so that the men responsible can be properly kicked out of their comfortable armchairs in

SPEAKING OF QUEENS

66 A ND why," writes a lively minded cor-A respondent, referring to something said in these columns yesterday about the unlikelihood of women senators or women Presidents, "should not women fill the high offices if they are capable enough to win the confidence of the public and prove their fitness? Women will not ask for the very high offices, I am sure. They do trust representative men. But what I object to is your implication that they wouldn't know how to rule. Have not great queens governed great empires in the past and governed them well?"

We bow before the force of that question. It has a special interest, and it emits a new sort of light for a city in which women are already sharply divided among themselves under the leadership of Mrs. Warburton. Mrs. Piersol and others who have definite ideals and consistent aims.

Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, challenged the hole Roman empire. Catherine was one of the greatest rulers of history. Elizabeth was the queen of queens. These and others knew well how to govern. But they lived in ages that accepted queenship as it accepted kingship-as a matter of divine right.

There is no fixed law of the universe to keep a woman out of the presidency. But there are other laws that do and will operate to that end. There is the law of opinion, for example, that has given affairs of state wholly into the hands of men everywhere. A woman President alone among the men who will continue to run the affairs of other countries would be at a loss. She would be conspicuous. And what woman desires to be conspicuous?

One wonders if "the perfect human eings registered and pedigreed the same a mals' would eventually evolve a membership f the National Association of Progressive Medicine that would repudiate the solemn nonsense of the present organization.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Value of Discursiveness in the Conduct of Public Meetings-Efficiency invariably Sacrifices Spontaniety .

BY SARAH D. LOWRIE

TN OUR mothers' young days there was some unsated curiosity as to how the breadwinners of the family improved their shining hours at "the office" or "down town," generic terms for the mysterious regions to which men flocked at 8 a. m. and from which they returned about 6:30 p. m. Now, of course, there is no curiosity, because there is no mystery.

because there is no mystery.

We have got over the delusion that between ten and five our males talk business without cessation or that the swing doors of their offices constantly vibrate with exigent employes hithering and thithering on errands of high finance. We have got over the delusion because so many of us have been on the spot of late either in the guises of meek "stenogs" or as haughty private secretaries or as ingratiating Red Cross or Liberty Loan committee ladies or as vice chairmen of conservation or legal aid or child welfare or some other league or society or organization.

We have proved the possibility of lis-

We have proved the possibility of listening over the telephone, dictating to our stenographer, glancing over our morning mail, and at the same golden moment discussing the price of shoes with a casual happener-in. We know now that the moment for high finance is after a well-rounded luncheon and that the higher the shorter is the moment for settlefinance the shorter is the moment for settle-ment. In fact the veil of the business world has been rent in twain for this gen-eration of females. And if we still worship our males it is not as unknown gods.

THE women are now aware that their husbands are more than likely comparing the sizes of their collars with the other women's husbands. But the men are not so sure they know what their wives are "up to" where women most do congregate, viz., at committee meetings, business luncheons, "chins and confabs."

Yet it is perfectly obvious that if men are consistently men, whether they are "down town" or oversleeping Sunday morning, women are also consistently women wherever they occupy themselves.

Their conversation at board meetings—especially executive meetings—is just as discursive as their early morning musings.

discursive as their early morning musings, and a great deal goes on that does not get on their minutes, just as a great deal gets on their minutes that does not go on.

The minutes represent the secretary's idea of what they meant to decide. She takes the will for the deed, and they take her will for their decision. Meanwhile, they have archeved idea or many agreeable have exchanged ideas on many agreeable topics, and there have been very amusing asides that go the rounds, sub rosa, after the day's work is done.

WAS secretary pro tem, the other day for A very important meeting which really did determine the outline of the winter's work for a big and useful organization.

What went on the minutes legitimately would cover about six lines of this column what did not go down on the minutes would overrun this column. It was all of it worth while and far more interesting than com-paring the sizes of our collars or the prices

I absent-mindedly took down part of it as minutes and had to cull it out later. This is what I culled out.

The chairman of the news committee said she had to get home early because the day being Michaelmas the family and some friends were to convene and solemnly eat a "green goose." If you ate a goose preferably a "green goose" (whatever colors it was not stated) you had luck for the year. The president said that stirring the pudding on Christmas she knew brought luck—that is if all the family stirred in turn. that is if all the family stirred in turn.

The corresponding secretary gave a more elaborate program for luck, which included a cake, a silver dollar and a book and a cake, a silver dollar and a boo which needed a baby as protagonist. That is, when a baby was one year old you put the book in the corner of the room, the dollar in another and the cake in a

If the baby made for the cake it would be fond of good living; if it crept to the dollar it would be a money maker; if it clutched the book first it would be a student; if it made for none of these it would be nothing in particular.

THE vice president here opined that it was best not to leave this life test to an infant of twelve months; why not insure the child's full participation in all the benefits of civilization by providing that before it was carried downstairs it be carried up, accompanied by a Bible, to insure goodness, money to insure we to insure good digestion.

It was unanimously decided that a baby must always be carried upstairs first, even though in a bungalow it involved a trip to the roof. The subject of moving was now brought

up by a member present who opined that before entering the new house a broom, a salt must precede movers. There being no one to second this motion it was lost. As the subject of moving had no particular relation to the mat ter in hand, i. e., the program of speakers for the next general meeting of the com-mittee, the presiding officer ruled it out of order, and the next matter of new business was taken up.

THE pleasing point about all this is that whereas in the old days women met to play and had social intercourse, they now meet for business and have social the social intercourse is the great thing and business does not interfere with it either for men in their offices or for women

WHEN you have a board meeting run by expert-trained departmental secretaries, who hand their nominal chiefs typewritten reports to read and the presiding officer a hard and fast program with all the motions and "firstings" and secondings arranged beforehand and everything happens without a spontaneous gesture, have an overorganized organization that somehow will not function like a live thing and will have every one but the expert, trained departmental secretaries to a finish

TT WAS Grace Dodge who invented the expert, trained departmental paid secretaries for philanthropic work on women's boards. And she caused to be built in New York a great, brown building to house and train and employ them, and then scattered them, through the Young Women's Christ-Association, the length and breadth of the land. It was a great invention, greatly and generously carried out by a master mind, and it revolutionized women's philanthropy into a business, much to the good of philanthropy to a certain point, but beyond that point it has a greater danger even than the old happy go-lucky volunteer sentimental philanthropy. Business methods are very good, paid ex-

perts are very good, but spontaneity is also very good and volunteers have their uses A wise chairman will combine business with pleasure and make her meekest board mem-ber feel as vital as her highest paid expert.

THE TEST

UPON three things A man shall look and show greatness:

In a child's eyes Deep filled with forgotten wisdom.

Sown thick with majestic planets.

On a high trust The gift of a mighty people.

On a night sky

Upon these things A great man looks and is humbled. McLandburgh Wilson, in N. Y. Herald.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

THE EVERYDAY OCCURRENCE

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

most helpful of critics, and he encouraged

many a young playwright to bestir himself to his fullest effort. In the series of lectures which he persuaded Prof. Baker, of Har-vard, to give in this city, the latter gave the following capital definition of dramatic ac-tion, which I think should be noted here.

'Dramatic action is anything that produces an emotional response in the audience,' or as the actor folk would say, 'A comeback from the house.'

"I am going to attempt to define a good play, although I realize how presumptuous such a definition would be.

4 "A good play, I would suggest, is one which presents a dramatic incident in a clear, simple and concentrated form so that dra-

matic action and suspense are continuously maintained, and the unfolding of the story

appears to the audience not forced but per-

"The public might be interested to know

just how the Drama League bulletins its

plays. We send three men, called a 'play-going committee,' to any play which it con-

that play is at all worth while, it is bulle-

tined, by which is meant that it is criticized

briefly, with an equally brief description of the plot. These bulletins are sent to every

member by postal. The Drama League never adversely criticizes a play. If it is not worth praising, no mention is made of it whatsoever so far as the public ever knows."

Shoot or Treat?

In these queer days you can't tell whether a hand reaching for a hip pocket is a threat

Where It Began

The doughboy didn't invent this treat 'em

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

6. What is the brightest of the fixed stars?
7. What is the oldest zoo in the United States?

8. How many nations are officially repre-sented in Washington?

10 What is the name of the ex-king of

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Irishmen. The battle of New Orleans, in which the

rough policy. The laundries began it

From the Baltimore Sun.

From the Toledo News-Bee

9. What color is umber?

Greece?

or a promise.

iders of any moment or importance

ectly natural.

DR. DANIEL M. HOYT, On Work of the Drama League

THE general public's belief that all forms I of drama leagues are highly captious, highbrow and overprone to preach is unfortunate, in the opinion of Dr. Daniel M. Hoyt, a prominent member of the Drama League of Philadelphia and head of that organization's "play-going committee."

Dr. Hoyt, who is a surgeon by vocation. has his love and appreciation of what is good in American drama as an avocation. He has some timely thoughts on tendencies in the stage of today as well as an explanation of just what the Drama League does in its

dramatic criticism. "We are always asking the eternal ques-tion, "What is a good play?" but no one seems to know the answer to the riddle," declared Dr. Hoyt, "because the play that appears to be good may prove an absolute failure when produced on the stage. ample of this is the famous \$10,000 prize play, 'Children of Earth,' by Mary Brown. picked by a committee of the most competent judges of the drama that could be found as

only one week in New York and then was withdrawn entirely. Drama and Morals

the best play submitted to them out of many

hundreds, but which nevertheless played fo

"In connection with the definition of good play, a common mistake is the con-fusing of the word 'good' and the word 'moral,' which are in no manner to be confounded. A play from a dramatic stand-point may be grossly immoral and still be an excellent play, and vice versa, Miss Frances Starr, who played here a year or so ago in 'Tiger, Tiger,' gave a remarkable impersonation in a play which was very excellent dramatic material, but often grossly immoral.

"Neither is a play good because it is a preachment. Nothing is so unpleasant to the average person as to have the feeling that he is being preached to or insistently taught something. 'Daddies,' which came to this something. 'Daddies,' which came to this ing little play until the onlookers suddenly began to feel that there was definite propaganda thrown at them. At once their interest began to drain away.

"On the other hand, a good play may preach or teach a lesson or carry a message and the audience will never realize that fact. This is the ideal play, and here, indeed, is influence for the good of the theatre.
"A play is not a good play simply because

it has a moral tacked on at the end as an excuse for a lot of immorality. There was a play here several seasons ago with one of the vilest cabaret scenes ever staged, but which advertised its moral tone and invited clergy men to come and see it, thus gaining al kinds of advertising and becoming a financial success. It was one of those plays which offered religious people, or rather those of ultra-religious ideas, a chance to enjoy a vulgar entertainment in the guise of a moral

"Then, too, a good play is usually simple and talks about things with which the audi-ence is familiar. The reason why many historical plays fail is that they depict or talk about things that people ought to know put do not. These people, with a feeling akin to shame, hate to be told of their ignorance and refuse to go to the play.
"A great recent success in New York which

introduced a famous American historical personage has one scene showing the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. All the characters on the stage in this scene are dusty and dirty and battle-worn except Lee, who comes on in a spick-and-span uniform. The aver age person believes, as I first believed, that this was a historical discrepancy, an oversight on the part of the producer, but as a matter of fact General Lee did have a brandnew uniform given him at this time which he actually did wear at the surrender. How much more do the people who know of this fact enjoy that portion of the play!

All Love Musical Comedy

"There is an enormous amount of talk about musical comedies and the evils that they bring, but the fact remains that all the world is going to love musical comedies despite any criticism that drama leagues world over can make, and it is up to us not to criticize musical shows as a class, but to try to have good musical comedies.

"A great influence for the good of the drama in Philadelphia was Henry La Barre Jayne, who recently died. Mr. Jayne, in his connection with the University Extension and the Drama League, was the kindest and

Add Humors of the Campaign-West

It may be that the monkey that bit Alexander of Greece has changed the history of that country.

kind of propaganda to encourage culistments in the marines.

fledged politicians until they have organized Sapphira Club.

.The beauties of Cobbs Creek quarry have no appeal for the parents of the chil-

Perhaps there are the makings of an American in Eckhard-Schack, who prefers Leavenworth to being deported.

Brown study.

five minutes. Chances are the ladies wished to do some shopping. A Chester, Pa., school principal has de-creed that henceforth no pet dogs will be

The local man who slapped his wife because she would not smoke cigarettes may be expected to take really harsh measures

Jewelry robberies are becoming epidemic the country over. One jewel it is easy to put one's finger on is the consistency with

been found in burial caskets in a Pittsburgh undertaking establishment. It takes an in-

 Jacques Thibault, the distinguished French author, writes under the name of Anatole France.
 The word brogue, applied to an Irish accent, is said to have originated in the name brogue given to rough, un-tanned shoes, which were worn by Irishmen. There is growing belief that opportunism rather than settled conviction Lloyd George in his leaning toward Germany to the dismay of France; but there is danger he battle of New Orleans, in which the American army under Andrew Jackson won an overwhelming victory over the British under Sir Edward Pakenham, was fought in January. 1815. The treaty of peace, proclaiming the end of the War of 1812 between Great British and the United States, was signed at Ghent in December, 1814, but the news did not reach America until the final engagement was fought.

that his placating of British labor with its sympathies for bolshevism may cost the world dear. If Germany without a navy satisfies England, why not go a step further and have a Germany without an army to satisfy France? Germany herself would thus be

national disarmament it might work incal-

is due to labor conditions or difficulties of transportation is evidenced by the investigauncovered a group of speculators holding 11,000 carloads on railroad sidings in Phila-Which suggests, as a side issue, the query how they were able to hold the cars while

ficance. If bolshevism is going to fall of its it is reasonable to suppose that the British foreign office is cognizant of the fact and alive to the further fact that there is diplomatic advantage in being near to a possible Mau on Horseback just when he is about to put spure to his mount.

SHORT CUTS The local tax situation needs a return The excess-profits tax basn't any more friends than Burleson.

Virginia Democrats are supporting Cox be-cause he is dry. Now if the jewelry bandits would only run off with the whisky ring-

Old What's-the-Use has played hob with political campaign funds this year.

It really begins to look as though the underlying rentals were about to be stepped

Haitian revelations are not the right

Women will never graduate as full-

Attempts to abolish the death penalty will not be popular while the trial of The Crank is pending.

Before completing the rest of the Municipal Court the people as architects might with wisdom give special attention to a The Orange, N. J., jury of women reached a verdict in its first case in thirty

allowed in classrooms. They may now stay outside and chase Mary's lamb.

1. For what dramatic exploit in the American Revolution is Israel Putnam noted?
2. What is the cause of a mirage?
3. How many years did Napoleon live?
4. What flower is emblematic of England?
5. What is the meaning of the word rutilant? if she refuses to go to the polls.

> which the police gather in clues. Sixteen cases of bonded whisky have

ternal revenue officer to materialize spirits.

better off, and as a first step toward inter-

That not all the trouble in getting coal tion of a Brooklyn grand jury, which ha delphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads while industries suffered for lack of fuel.

signed at Ghent in December, 1814, but the news did not reach America until the final engagement was fought.

4. Sheba, the queen of which country paid her spectacular visit to King Solomon, was in southwestern Arabia. The region is now called Yemen.

5. The macaque is a short-tailed monkey, with tufted eyebrows, found in Asia and the East Indies. The word is pronounced "ma-kak."

6. A psaltery is an ancient and medieval musical instrument, like a dulcimer, played by plucking its strings with the fingers or a plectrum. The dulcimer had strings of graduated length over a sounding board or box, which were struck with hammers. The instrument was the prototype of the plano.

7. The harpies of Greek mythologies were vultures with women's heads. They are supposed to have personified whirlwinds and storms. Their names were Ocypeta, Celeno and Aello.

8. The landau, a four-wheeled carriage, with a top of which the front and back halves can be independently raised or lowered, takes its name from the place of its origin, the town of Landau, in Germany.

9. Mozarri wrote the score of the opera "Don Glovanni,"

10. John F, Hylan is the present mayor of New York city. The action of the British in sending General Townshend to join Wrangel may have political rather than military signi-