Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, October 19, 1920

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

The Deloware river bridge.

A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.

Development of the rapid transit system.

A convention hall.

A but dina for the Free Library.

An Art Museum.

Enlargement of the water supery.

Homes to accommodate the population.

PENN MUST DECIDE RECENT indications that the University

of Pennsylvania will support the endowment fund plan to relieve its financial embarrassments were confirmed by the warm advocacy of this method expressed by Acting Provost Penniman at a meeting of the New York alumni last week. Official approuncement of the policy has

not yet been made by the board of trustees. but the committee of 100 prominent graduates, authorized to investigate the matter last spring, is said to have found the trend of sentiment throughout the country heartily in favor of organizing a private subscription system on a large scale. The merits of this plan over that of the state university scheme embracing the University of Pittsburgh and State College will perhaps be disputed in some quarters. But loyalty to the I'niversity and devotion to its high standards will best be expressed by a union of en-

It is arguable that either one of the al ternatives would work out well. The instant need, however, is the definite establishment of some policy. Much valuable time has been lost since Dr. Smith appounced that an endowment fund of \$50,000,000 was required. The amount is probably higher today. The trustees can end costly delay by inking a specific stand.

The measure of public interest can not be determined until the University itself decides upon the particular vehicle of relief.

OPENNESS OF AN OPEN FORUM TF THE church forum which is to be opened

in the Inasmuch Mission, in Locust street, in November is conducted after the manner of similar enterprises in other cities it will serve a useful purpose. George W. Coleman, of Boston, who is to

make an address at the opening of the forum. resided for coars a meetings in Ford Hall, in Boston, modeled on the Sunday night meetings in Cooper Union, in New York. A subject is selected for discussion and a distinguished speaker is secured to open the debate. After he has had his say whoever in the audience is moved to speak is allowed to have the floor for a limited time, so long as he confines his remarks to the topic of the evening. All sorts of people have found an outlet for their views in this way, and the ferment which was seething in them has had a harmless vent. Students of popular sentiment have learned much about what the people were

thinking of by listening to the discussions. If we are to have something of this kind in Philadelphia conducted with tolerance for the views of those who may disagree with management it will be beneficial all around. If, however, the forum is to be used merely for propaganda of a certain kind, it will fail, no matter what the propa-

TYPHUS AND TYPHUS

THE report that John Reed, an American Socialist with bolshevistic sympathies, has died of typhus fever in Moscow seems to

poor and overgrowded districts where hunger depletes the vitality and filth nourishes the germs. It has never got a foothold in America, but is common in southeastern Bolshevism is intellectual typhus. Reed

was infected with it soon after it appeared in Russia. He went over there and his mind proved to be a fertile field for its propagation. Then he came back and did his best to spread the germs in America. Finally he returned to Russin where the dieaster caused by the spread of the disease old not appall him. But the conditions under which he had to live apparently made his body hospitable to the physical disease and so far destroyed his powers of resistance that he has succombed to it.

Industrial Russia is succumbing under the poison of the intellectual typhus. Unless it is eradicated the country is likely to go through greater suffering this winter than any it has experienced in the past

The only salvation for it lies in the removal from positions of authority of the typhus carriers and in clearing the from the minds of their misguided followers

MORE HOUSING RELIEF PLANS

BLAME for the desperate housing situation can be readily shifted by diverse channels of self-interest. Operating builders have complained of excessive demands by labor. This charge has been countered by tales of profiteering in materials. Artificial stringency in the money market is alleged as another cause of the crisis. The layman hunting a home is caught in a whirlpool of argument, and without expert and comprehensive information it is difficult to decide which explanation is the most valid

Legislative remedies in profusion are cer tain to be suggested in Harrisburg this win ter. The latest program of which consideration will be asked is a reform of the commission system regarding the placing of mortgages. The 10 per cent now charged is declared to be damagingly disproportionate to the service rendered.

Objection is also raised to the system under which building and loan funds are awallowed up by industrial or commercial operations whereby money for house construction becomes tightened. The joint committee drafting relief legislation for Harris-

burg under the leadership of the local housing committee and the Philadelphia Real Estate Board is devising a plan to check these handleaps to dwelling development. It has been suggested that the charging of ex-

ressive commissions be made a crime. In principle special legislation is a bad thing, but the lawmakers at Harrisburg will face not a theory but a condition, and no remedial scheme should be rejected merely because it is novel. It will reflect upon the esources of government if it should confess o helplessness in a situation into which severe abuses have undoubtedly crept.

The rigidity of economic laws is an important factor in the case, but it is not the

A NEW LEISURE CLASS THAT LIVES BY CRIME

And the Relation of the Illicit Drug Traffic to Mysteries That Now Baffle the Police

INTO the hands of multitudes the war years gave easy money in a veritable flood. A way to reckless self-indulgence was opened for innumerable young men who knew little of personal discipline and nothing about the ethical restraints by which society is held together under all normal conditions.

War wages were wisely used by most of the people to whom they were paid. But there was a considerable class recruited from the work-hating underworld upon which sudden wealth acted with the force of a powerful intoxicant. Members of this class, normally incapable of consistent effort and without the skill or the habit of industry that would enable them to compete for high wages in the work of peace, are unwilling or unable to relinquish habits of life which they cultivated in the flush years that brought luxury and fabulous wages to almost everybody but the soldiers overseas. The criminal bent always was in some of them.

It is these men, striking out more or less blindly in quest of the means to dress and live according to the peculiar standards which their world calls high, who are responsible for the recent increase of crimes of

Records and observations of police departments in all the cities in the country sustain this view. In every city there is a group of men with newly acquired and expensive tastes that they will gratify at all costs. They are the new crop of yeggmen, motor thieves, burglars and murderers. It is to men of this sort that the trails must inevitably lead from the place where the body of Paul, the Camden bank messenger, was found, and from the place where a lamplighter discovered the body of young Drewes.

Just as none of the accepted agencies of organized society was prepared to cope with the more conspicuous after-effects of the war, the police were unready to deal with the transient phenomenon of the amateur apache. The newer type of felon belongs to no particular locality. He has none of the associations by which the police are able to trace older-fashioned criminals. He is apt to work alone or in small squads. And it happens that circumstances over which they have no control have conspired to make the attendant problem extraordinarily difficult for the police. For the spread of the drug habit is unquestionably related to the general question reflected in the crime statistles of the present year.

There are drugs that will almost instantly make a potential murderer or thief out of any man, and they are being peddled in increasing quantities every day. The most violent and dangerous of these is cocaine. Almost every highwayman of the new sort is a cocaine fiend, and so are most burgiars and most of the lower order of criminals. The man who roves the street in or out of a motorear to get what he can at the point of a pistol from defenseless pedestrians is usually a sneak, and he is obviously a coward. Inere are few thickes with courage enough to enable them to go into a house and rob it or to crack a safe. The thugs of this order would be helpless without

Police everywhere know that the vast majority of burglaries and hold-ups are committed by men temporarily nerved for their

Cocaine is the indispensable stimulant of almost every experienced criminal. It is a drug that in a short time will leave even the most powerful nervous system perma nently in tatters. But one dose of it produces a flying illusion of strength, the fearlessness of the maniac, insane daring and a sense of superiority over all visible obstacles. Afterward comes utter prostration and an agony of weakness. But the criminal addict usually has completed his job and escaped before the effect of the drug wears off.

Eliminate cocaine and similar drugs and there will be no reason to talk of crime

Waves. There is a familiar type of youth who when he felt his pockets filled with money for the first time, drifted automatically to the dives. He had little of the instinct of moral restraint in the first place. made an outcast and an outlaw of him. He the problem with which the police and society have now to deal. A great many people are becoming anxious and excited secause of murders and robberies reported from almost every city in the country, and there is a general tendency to becate the

But the remedy doesn't lie with the police,

There is, for example, no such thing as noonshine cocaine or moonshine heroin. Scientific knowledge and elaborate technical equipment are necessary to the manufacture of these deadly substances. The sources of habit forming drugs are known. But, even abile the partial suppression of the liquor raffic has caused innumerable people and whole classes of defectives to turn to awful substitutes craved by shattered or abnormal nerves, no great effort has been made by the federal government to eliminate a peril that s far more ugly even than the saloon.

The restrictions applied under the Harrison act are at best ineffectual and they are cemingly forgotten by some classes of dealers. The legitimate uses of cocaine are lew, and it is a notorious fact that the quanities of the drug regularly manufactured in this country in one year would be adequate to supply physicians and hospitals for ten

The place to regulate the distribution of habit forming drugs is at the source. Rans and taboos established in the open market are without avail. The time may come when ocaine, heroin and similar drugs will be distributed and controlled wholly by the gov-

Reside cocaine, alcohol is relatively harm A substance that makes violent unnines of its victims before it makes mental and physical wrecks of them and that at he same time creates an almost intolerable craving in any one who uses it is a little more dangerous than TNT. And if TNT were secretly marketed and handed around to children and adults alike, the federal government would be justified in going to extraordinary lengths in the interest of society at large.

To any one who shares the knowledge gained in recent years by police organizations and hospital physicians, each new meter hold-up and each fresh report of a

daring and violent crime means that the distribution of habit-forming drugs of the more violent sort is again getting beyond control

Men who are arrested and jailed and convicted for highway robberies, burglaries and like crimes are quaking weaklings in nine cases out of every ten. They are buman derelicts who, left to their own resources, would not have the courage or the strength to survive for a minute in an ordinary scrim mage. Drugged they can be as violent and momentarily as strong and as difficult to reckon with as unthinking apes. Men who prowl in your house at night, the men who poke guns in the faces of helpless citizens electric-lighted streets, the thieves who boldly jump into motorcars and drive away under the eyes of policemen are in most cases thoroughly drugged for the work which they

The police, whether they have to deal with mystery like that of the Wall street explosion or with crimes of child abduction or murders like that just reported from the vicinity of Mount Holly or with the "waves" that are spoken of whenever warehouses are robbed by motor bandits, must realize an they probably do realize—that they are dealing with an entirely new and dangerous sort of leisure class.

This class is made up for the most part of men who have been taught to feel a need of more money than they could carn at work, even if they were willing to work.

It is with this class that drug peddlers do their most profitable business. The peddlers can not be regulated. It is seldom that they can be captured. They are more elusive than the rats. But there ought to be some way by which the police could reach the people who supply them with their wares. Until that way is found it will be hard to deal with the newer crop of criminals.

A CLEAR TITLE TO VOTE TT REQUIRES a strong imagination and

vivid prejudices to argue against the operation of the suffrage amendment in the coming election.

The great majority of American women have been wisely undisturbed by extravagant threats of interference with their right to vote. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has done them a service in refusing to advance the suit brought by Charles S. Fairchild for an injunction invalidating the promulgation by Secretary Colby of the nineteenth change in the constitution.

The millions of new electors are certain to play an exceedingly important part in the November contest. It is fitting that their enthusiasm and in the main intelligent interest should not be chilled by extravagant efforts to cloud a perfectly obvious title. That the Supreme Court is unexcited by the case is evident in the delay imposed.

VOCAL DIPLOMACY

A EUROPEAN commentator on world poli-tics recently blamed the outbreak of the general war upon the telephone. To a conservative cast of mind the speed with which certain decisions were made known, certain questions asked and answered operated against wise suspensions of judgment.

There is food for the ironic critic of civilization in this opinion, but it is none the less countered and rather impressively by historical evidence of the perils of delay and interrupted communications in the heat of national crises.

This was undoubtedly borne out by events preceding the Franco-Prussian war. That Count Bernstorff, in the later upheaval, was plagued by the difficulty of communicating directly with his home government has also been admitted, although perhaps this shifty envoy somewhat overstated his trials.

The latest effort to expedite important international messages is seen in a survey now being undertaken by 150 diplomatists and State Department officials. The party is engaged in an inspection tour of the leading reless stations along the Atlantic and vas terday afternoon an examination was made of the telephone apparatus with which President Wilson, while at the Paris conference, maintained vocal connection with America

"Calling up the office" has, at least, one dominant advantage over the messages in cript. The conversation must be cate gorical and direct to be worth opening at all. On the other hand the foes of secret diplomacy will be seriously embarrassed in their quest of the damaging "papers."

CAN THESE THINGS BE?

THOSE agencies studying the housing situation ought to broaden their inquiries. if the statement made by a local real-estate operator is based on the facts.

Lack of money to finance building opera tions, along with the high cost of building materials, has been said to lie at the root of the failure of builders to supply the de mand for houses.

The real-estate operator names another cause. He says that it takes eighteen months now to complete an operation which could be completed a few years ago in six months. This time is required because "in 1914 a bricklayer who was paid sixty-five cents an hour laid not less than 1200 bricks a day, while now he gets \$1.35 an hour and we are lucky if he lays 500 bricks." The bricklayer gets twice as much money for a day's work as in 1914 and lays less than one-half as many bricks, increasing the cost of labor on a brick wall fourfold.

If this is true it is a serious indictment of the bricklayers. We cannot believe that self-respecting American workingmen are guilty of any such slacking.

The operator indicts the carpenters also for he says that they used to hang and fit from ten to twelve doors in a day and that they now hang only four.

These statements ought to be looked into not only by the housing commissions, but by the representatives of the labor organizations in order that they may be disproved, if false, and that the alleged conditions may be corrected if they exist.

HAYS SEEMS TO BE RIGHT

WILL HAYS has announced that Harding will carry the northern and western states and will have a minimum of 378 electoral votes in the whole country. This num ber may be increased to 398, if some of the doubtful states go as he anticipates. It is always wise to discount any esti

mate of majorities made by the chairman of a political committee. If the estimate of Mr. Hays was unsupported it might be re garded as too optimistic, but Clinton W Gilbert, of this newspaper, and Mark Sulli van, of the New York Evening Post, have been making an independent study of conditions in the West. They agree substantially with Mr. Hays.

No estimates have been made by Mr. Gilbert. He has contented himself with point ing out that Cox will fail to carry the states which Wilson carried in 1916. Mr. Sullivar says that Cox will get seventeen or, at the outside, not more than twenty-three of the 126 electoral votes in the West. In 1916 Mr. Wilson got all but thirty-five electoral

votes in the same states. The reason for this change in sentiment is found in the dissatisfaction with Wilson and the Democratic party and the determi nation to get rid of them at the earliest possible date. Mr. Hoover described conditions with precision when he said that the referendum was not on the League of Nations, but on the failure of the Democratic party to function as an instrument of government.

URSINUS'S SEMICENTENNIAL

Little Town of Collegeville is Going to Be Particularly Busy This Week. Resourcefulness of Philadelphia Lawyers

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DR. GEORGE M. OMWAKE is having an Dexceedingly busy time this week.

Dr. Umwake is president of Ursinus College, and the college is celebrating its semi-Incidentally, the College Presidents' Association is holding its session there as the guest of the faculty, and that adds to the interest of the event.

As if there twin events were not enough As if these twin events were not enough to provide excitement for the beautiful little town of Collegeville, the eastern synod of the Reformed Church in the United States will also hold a convocation in Bomberger Hall during the anniversary exercises.

About every noted educator and college president in the state has been assigned something to do on this gala occasion.

TRSINUS COLLEGE is one of the smaller colleges of Pennsylvania, and I venture assertion that not one-tenth of those who know, in a general way, about the in-stitution have had any idea that it is half a century old.

It has been going shead in its quiet, unos tentatious way, educating young men and young women and at the same time growing slowly and increasing its usefulness and reputation.
Ursinus first sprang into the limelight

with a smash when its famous football team a few years ago tore through the lines of some of the biggest universities in the land and made a record that the big fellows would have given thousands to have held.

It is still in the limelight. It does not

make a specialty of snooping around, and gunning for football material. It just takes the husky corn-fed lads of rural eastern Pennsylvania, and lads from the cities, too, and molds them into shape nuts snap and grid into them in their prac-

Then they go out and bring home the football bacon.

URSINUS, like most colleges and uni-Versities, was the outgrowth of a

Back in 1848 Freeland Seminary was established at Perkiomen Bridge. Perkiomen Bridge, let it he known, had been built at a ford on that river in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Washington used the

Freeland Seminary educated more than 4000 young men from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware during the twenty years of its existence. became a part of Ursinus College in

Ursinus was incorporated by the Legis-lature in 1860. The first meeting of its board of directors was held in Philadelphia. when a committee was appointed to select a

site for the future institution.

The beauty of the region around about Perkiomen Bridge attracted the committee which recommended the purchase of Freeland Seminary and its incorporation as the preparatory department of the institution. This was done, and the college proper opened its doors in 1870. Instruction was begun in September of that year. Subsequently the name Perkiomen Bridge was changed to Collegeville.

COLONEL THOMAS S. MARTIN, sec-retary of the Fairmount Park Commis-sion, has a memory that brims over with reminiscences of old days around City Hall, particularly during the times when William S. Stokley was Mayor.

Mayor Stokley, by the way, held the record as to service.

He was continually in office as Mayor from 1872 to 1881. Colonel Martin was unconsciously the a gold-headed cane, as was the fashion in those days by high city officials.

with the Mayor because he was his personal messenger, and had access to his office at all times and upon all occasions. One morning the Mayor appeared carrying an elaborate gold-headed cane, the first he had ever sported.

"Tom" Martin enjoyed intimate relations

It was a gift from a friend, and he was very proud of it. Holding it before his per-sonal messenger he inquired: "What do you think of that, Tom?" With the cander of youth and his fear

easness of the official head of the city Mar-"I don't think you're old enough yet to carry a cane. Mr. Mayor." Mayor Stokley took the cane home with that night and never carried it again.

DHILADELPHIA lawyers have for gen crations had the reputation of being shrewd, far seeing and resourceful, above members of the bars of other cities. The expression, "It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to beat that." was, and is, an unconscious tribute to the ability of the local ba

Martin's suggestion about his age had ap

A friend recalls an episode that justifies the reputation of Philadelphia lawver Some years ago an amusement enterpris n this city was annoyed or professed to be disturbed by the rattling of wagons hauling bar iron across a cobble-stone entrance an iron and steel warehouse nearby.

An effort was made to secure an injune Then other methods of abating the nuisance The firm that controlled the warehou

was one of the oldest and wealthiest from firms in the city. Its attorneys were not only wise but well up in years. It was finally decided by the complainants

appeal to City Council for the passing of an ordinance prohibiting the driving of teams across pavements in the downtown Instantly the thought came up of the effe

this would have on the express wagon traffic on the north side of Market street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, where the exress depots are located. The draft of the proposed ordinance was then changed, permitting express wagons alone to enjoy the privilege of driving across

the pavements. entrance and exit of its teams was absolutely necessary to the firm in question It had no other entrance except to cross

the pavement. The scheme to block the company business by ordinance came to an untimel

Some one conveyed the information to the amusement people that the iron firm pro-posed incorporating an "Iron and Steel Exwhich would bring it under the

protection of the ordinance and thus ofsectually confound and render unavailing the well-laid plan of the other people. The Blue Hen Files Low

Fram the Geological Survey Bulletin

The average elevation of Delaware is only sixty feet above sea level, according to the United States Geological Survey, less than that of any other state in the Union, althat of any other state in the chion, although its highest point, at Centerville, New Castle county, is 440 feet above sea level, higher than the highest points in Florida, Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

Washington's Dissipation the Kansas City Times. Washington never bets on the election

The betting news all comes from New York.
But Washington is guessing now on the probable make-up of Harding's cabinet—if that is of any interest to Mr. Cox. Could Stand Big Handicap

This looks like such a Republican year, in fact, that even if Mr. Burleson were on our side we don't believe it would make any Afference.

From the Ohio State Journal

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. E. S. MEADE On "Can Co-operation Succeed?"

TF THE people of the United States are L ever to realize success with the cooperative-buying system, they must forget their desire for all the niceties of attention and service to which they are accustomed and concentrate on the one idea—lower prices, in the opinion of Dr. E. S. Meade, professor of corporation finance in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. sylvania. Dr. Meade, who is also one of the prime

movers in the Franklin Co-operative So-ciety, admits that American people do not possess the co-operative nature as do Europeans, but he believes that patience and intelligence and thriftiness are three charac teristics that will eventually bring about the establishment of the co-operative-buying

"The elimination of the middleman in the distribution of merchandise," says Dr. Meade, "is, in my opinion, possible only to the extent that intelligent people are willing to go to the trouble to comply with the folwing conditions:

"First. To subscribe to stock in the cor poration through which the purchasing is "Second. To buy merchandise in manu-

"Third. To buy standard merchandise, omitting novelties and specialties.

facturers' packages.

"Fourth. To pay the cost of delivering or to carry home their purchases. Must Pay for Reserve

Fifth. To pay a sufficient margin over the cost of the merchandise, not only to pay the expenses of carrying on the purchasing organization, but also a profit, which profit can be used either in building up a reserve or in distributing, from time to time, dividends or rebates on the purchases and in dividends on the stock. "Sixth. To pay cash for all purchases in

advance, so as to eliminate credit risk and also furnish a portion of the capital with which to carry on the business. "Seventh. To plan their purchases sufficiently far in advance to allow the associa

tion to purchase to the best advantage and to concentrate their purchases to seasonable requirements. "A co-operative association can not suc ceed if the members treat the association as they treat the department stores, demanding

minute quantities, immediate service, pay ment at their leisure and attentive consideration of their personal idiosyncrasies. "Co-operative human nature is rare the United States, although plentiful abroad, probably as a result of dire necessity or strict economy. The average man or woman in the United States, with respect to in-

come, has not demonstrated the ability to co-operate. "I believe, however, that, as a result of process of artificial selection, a successful organization based upon a group of people ossessing the instinct for co-operation can built up, that this organization will make large savings for its members, and will be

EVENTIDE

The day is past and the toilers cease; The land grows dim 'mid the shadow gray, And hearts are glad, for the dark brings At the close of day.

Each weary toiler, with lingering pace, As he homeward turns, with a long day done.
Looks out to the west, with the light on his

Of the setting sun.

Yet some see not (with their sin-dimmed eyes)
The promise of rest in the fading light: But the clouds loom dark in the angry skies

At the fall of night. And some see only a golden sky. Where the elms their welcoming arm

stretch wide To the calling rooks, as they homeward fly At the eventide.

It speaks of peace that comes after strife, Of the rest He sends to the hearts He tried, Of the calm that follows the stormiest lifer-God's eventide.

John McCran, "In Flanders Fields and Other Poems."

able to purchase goods of a much higher grade than that sold to the general public. Delights of Shopping

"The task is, however, difficult. average consumer, so far as my observation extends, dearly loves that precious amulet of convenience and respectability, the depart-ment store coin. They delight in the free delivery service as the smart van halts at the door and the large paper package is handed in by the uniformed attendant, while the neighbors look on in admiration, not unmixed

BLIND MAN'S BUFF

"They love the shopping excursion, in-spired by the daily talk and the sound ad-vice, 'buy early and often,' in the advertising page. They go with ever renewed inter est to the great temple of merchandise where the organ peals and the fountain plays for a social chat, get a manicure or a marcel where goods from every land are attractively displayed for their admiration and where poured round all' is the devotion of attentive saleslady, directed by the sartorial perfection of the floorwalker.

"The consumer loves the privilege of re turning goods purchased, of registering em phatic objection and of receiving respectful consideration. The purchase of merchandise inder these conditions is more than a sordid affair of business. It rises to the dignity of a social function.

"With all of these accessories and decora tions the co-operative association has nothing to do. Its rooms are small and its stock consists of samples. It demands each in ad-It charges for delivery and handles only standard merchandise. All that it can offer is a reduction in their cost of living, a cut in their expenses."

From the Houston Pos Inasmuch as rats did much damage to his papers, a Hindu clerk, who was in charge of the official documents in one of the more remote Indian towns, obtained per-mission to keep two cats, the larger o which was to receive somewhat better ra-tions than the other. A few weeks later the head office at Delhi received this dispatch: "I have the honor to inform you that the senior cat is absent without leave. What shall I do?" To this problem the office vouchsafed no reply. After waiti few days the Hindu sent off a proposal: re absence cat. I propose to promote the junior cat, and in the meantime to take into government service a probationer cat on full rations."

What Do You Know?

1. How many Presidents of the United States married twice and who were they?

2. Who named New England? 3. Who was Simon Newcomb?

fought?

1858

4. Where is the Levant and why is it so called? 5. From what is quinine obtained? 6. Should the "h" in the word herb be sounded or be silent?

 What is the name in architecture for male figure bearing a pillar? Where is the Wilderness in which a famous campaign in the Civil War was

9. What is an oratorio? Why is a rich man sometimes called Dives?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 An Indian gift is one which the donor afterward seeks to take back. The Roman god Janus had two faces, and January was named after him because that month could, as it were, look back into the past year and forward into the

3. The Falklands are a group of islands in the South Atlantic, east of Pa They belong to Great Britain. Because of her frequent demands upon the government ministers for money Marie Antoinette, wife of King Louis XVI of France, was nicknamed Madam Deficit.

5. An illusion is an unreal or misleading image presented to the brain. A delu-sion is a false impression or opinion. An accidama is a field of bloodshed pr place of slaughter. 7. Theodore Roosevelt was born October 27.

8. "Il Trovatore" means "The Troubadour. As a result of the great battle of Boro-dine, Napoleon entered Moscow in 1812.
 Port-au-Prince is the capital of Haiti.

SHORT CUTS

Political harmony occasionally has at the earmarks of a felony compounded.

The police are so busy these days that they don't know which way to turn. It must be admitted that Senator Harding countered temperately, cleverly and

Confessions are no longer a dissipation with the "Crank." They have become a

The stork about to visit Mrs. Hippo at the Zoo has a right to charge for excess baggage.

Trotzky and Lenine are watching the developments of the British coal strike with pleasurable interest.

Maude wants to know what 'a public futilify company' is. We don't know, dear, but it might be a city council. It would be interesting to know just how much the Communist Internationale has

to do with the British coal strike We may rest assured that federal reapportionment will be made with strict regard for party exigencies whoever may have

The British coal strike simply hasters the inevitable showdown between representaletariat.'

If all railroad tickets are marked with their price, as has been suggested, it we relieve the mind of many a traveler wit fears he has not received his right change. After sixty crap shooters had been sen-tenced in a local police court to five days it jail they began to sing in their cells. Be

Chicago bandits recently passed # \$1700 in cash for a quart of Bourbes whisky. "A dollar is only a dollar, but a bottle of hooch is a souse," if one may paraphrase Kipling.

Nine steamships were unable to reach

Eighteen war pigeons, released in this city yesterday, started immediately for their home in New York. Here is one of the commonplaces that proves how little we know. A little of that orientation would simplify payigntion.

The court having denied her the rist to register, the woman petitioner may consist herself with the thought that she has at last reached true sex equality—for that is per-cisely what would have happened if she had been a man.

It is apparently up to Assistant Serretary of the Treasury Shouse to decide whether or not the baggage of diplomatish is to be searched for hooch. If Mr. Shouse were sufficiently British to drop an aith out of his name he would never dream at

As there is now no possibility of an ia-junction being issued to restrain Secretar Colby from promulgating the woman saf-frage amondment, the ladder may prepare in

We are given to understand by a dis-patch from New Brunswick, N. J., that the 150 diplomatists and State Department of ficials who are inspecting wireless stations of

some of those muys throw a mean tenor! Slovenes in the Flagenfurt district, whe have voted to remain with Austria, have demonstrated that pride of race may on occasion be subordinated to a profitable

A silver trophy and four-fifths of a purse of \$5000 will go to the winner of the fishing boat race soon to be run off Halifar. Fifteen cents to a plugged nickel that the race won't be delayed on account of weather conditions.

their docks in New York yesterday on ac-count of the fog. Do you suppose that gen-eral discussion of the League of Nations had anything to do with it?

doing anything so unkind.

frage amendment, the ladies may prepare vote with the carcless, thought free, gis abandon of their fathers, husbands and sons

ficials who are inspecting wireless stations the Atlantic coast have been considering the possibilities of calling up foreign countries on the wireless telephone for reports of important diplomatic situations. It is not wholly a comforting thought. Think what a plight the State Department operate would be in today if the wireless training telephone works at lantic telephone works. would be in today if the wireless atlantic telephone were in good working order and every foreign office in Europe with sending inquiries concerning the status imported heach in the personal belongs of visiting diplomatists!