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Philadelphia, Thursday, October 21, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:

The Delaware river bridge.
A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.
An Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

SEVEN-CENT FARES

DO THE gentlemen of the Public Service Commission and the stock-jobbers in their anterooms know more about the technical requirements of the street car lines in this city than the man who revitalized the disintegrating corpse of the P. R. T. and made of it an efficient organization with a strike-proof system that recently has been the envy and admiration of the public in almost every other city in the country?

Does Mr. Benn, or Mr. Clement, or Mr. Stotesbury, or Governor Sproul know more about transit than Mr. Mitten? No one in his senses will believe that they do.

Mitten, who played an open game and put his cards on the table because he knew that other methods do not pay in the long run, was fooled and outplayed, just as the public was fooled and outplayed. The service commission and the group whose views its members represent played in the dark.

It is clear now that the decision to scrap the Mitten plan and substitute another one more favorable to interests that have no real concern with Philadelphia was reached last week and became at once known to a limited group even while the officials who actually operate the P. R. T. were left without a hint of what was pending. And it is clear, too, that the war against Mitten has been waged not in the interest of better street-car service, but in the interest of groups which, controlling street car lines elsewhere, have shown a desire to drive Mitten and the nickel fare together not only out of this city but out of the street car world.

If the recent history of public service in New Jersey has any moral or meaning, the men who forced the seven-cent fare decision through the Pennsylvania commission may live to regret the job they performed so thoroughly. Mr. Stotesbury and the underlying companies are not the chief victors in this instance. The victory is for forces of reaction which looked with cynical contempt upon the humanizing policies that have operated here in recent years for the good of the public, the good of the employes and the good of the P. R. T. Mitten, with his cooperative system and his theory that maximum service and minimum profits would bring the largest returns, has been repudiated in a peculiarly ungracious fashion. This is true whether Mitten stays or goes.

The rate aspect of the case may be left momentarily aside. What the public will want to know is why the fare decision was withheld for days after it had been reached while P. R. T. stock was bought in clumps in the open markets by people evidently on the inside. Who were these people? Whose friends are they? What explanation have the commissioners to make for the precedent they have thus created?

This is a sorry end to the long discussion of street-car rates and the affairs of the P. R. T. The decision is, to say the least, of debatable value. It is the method by which it was reached and promulgated that is astonishing and altogether lamentable. We seem to have drifted back twenty years to the days of jobbery when city franchises were handed over for a price to those who grew rich through them without ever a thought of rendering a moment's service in return for their fortunes. With one fine gesture the interests behind the P. R. T. have deprived the corporation of the public confidence created by the Mitten management through years of labor and fair dealing. No one on the inside seems to realize the value of the asset thus thrown away. The ghosts of the old spoilsmen seem to be walking about again to receive the pious kow-tows of the service commissioners, the members of the City Council, the Bulletin and the Inquirer.

History is repeating itself. All these things have occurred before.

Councilman Buehholz says if his fellow members will talk to the point and cut out "boomshooting and bunkombe" he'll be willing to have Council meet at 3 p. m. instead of 1:30 as heretofore. That's the way with some people! They profess to be willing to compromise and then ask the impossible.

MOORE LOOKS AHEAD

IN VETOING the hastily devised gas survey bill the Mayor has promptly and decisively recognized the public interest.

The contract with the U. G. I. expires in 1927. At that time the city will be called upon to adopt a new policy toward the lighting company. This municipality has undergone some bitter experiences with ill-digested contracts, and it is imperative that all the facts in the coming case be frankly and authoritatively set forth.

For this reason an inspection of U. G. I. and its relations to the city should be made by the best available experts and under circumstances not involving dangerous haste. There is time to do the thing right.

No such opportunity was afforded in the rejected ordinance, which demanded a report by January 1. The $25,000 proposed for expenses would have been in a sense money thrown away. Another appraisal would have been the wasteful sequel.

Mr. Moore views the situation with public-spirited foresight and as the guardian of the city's welfare. The heated words directed at Councilman Hall, the Seventh ward Vare leader, over an alleged perversion of facts are relatively secondary in importance to the warm conviction lying back of the right step emphatically taken.

PRO-LEAGUE REPUBLICANS ARE NOT INCONSISTENT

They Can Vote Their Party Ticket Confident That Their Desire to Co-operate in World Peace Will Be Gratified

THIS newspaper feels complimented by the solicitude which a number of readers have expressed in writing concerning its support of the League of Nations and its advocacy of the election of Senator Harding. They have asked us in all sincerity to explain what to them seems an inconsistency. Their letters indicate that they are doing some thinking on the issues involved in the campaign and are anxious for more light.

One of them asks: "What possible ground is there for saying that the League of Nations can only be had by the election of Mr. Harding, when Mr. Harding himself says he is opposed to the present league with or without reservations, and Mr. Cox says he is for the league with or without reservations?"

Now, this newspaper has never said that our entrance into the League of Nations was possible only if Mr. Harding were elected. It has been particularly careful to refrain from any such statement, for the reason that it is persuaded that whether Mr. Harding or Mr. Cox is elected the United States will enter the league under conditions satisfactory to a majority of the people.

In reaching this conclusion we have sought to consider the forces at work both in the United States and in the rest of the world. Those forces are more formidable than any form of words in a political platform or any pronouncement of a candidate for office. Platforms and campaign speeches are made to conciliate all shades of belief within a party in order that the whole party strength may be polled for the party candidates. It may be cynical to say that they are not to be taken too seriously, but a long experience in observation of the relation between pre-election utterances and conduct in office justifies the opinion here expressed.

Chauncey M. Depew put it in another way years ago when he said that platforms were made to get in on and not to ride on. He could have carried his railroad metaphor a little further by saying that when one had got in on the platform and had moved forward into the car itself he traveled along the route on which the rails were laid.

The rails are laid for the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. There is only a handful of men opposed to the co-operation of the United States with the other nations in an international association for the preservation of world peace. Both Mr. Harding and Mr. Cox favor our entrance into such an association. Mr. Cox by the exigencies of politics is forced to support the league covenant which President Wilson brought back with him from Paris, and Mr. Harding by the same exigencies is compelled to oppose that covenant in the form in which it was submitted to the Senate.

It is unfortunate that the politicians think it necessary to play this sort of a game, but they do think it necessary this year and they have thought it necessary in past years to play the same sort of a game over other issues. They do not deceive themselves at all, but they think they have to make concessions to the groundlings who are delighted when the opposition is described as unfit to be trusted while their own party has a monopoly of all the patriotism and statesmanship in the country.

Whether one believes what Mr. Harding says or Mr. Cox says just now is beside the question. It is easy to chop logic about one or the other being a liar, but that does not get us anywhere. The next President and the next Senate will have to face existing facts, and if they do not know it already they will discover that the formation of a new association of nations independent of the present league or as a substitute for it will be impossible. They will have to work on the foundation already laid.

When we express the belief that the entrance of the United States into the league will be easier under Republican leadership than under Democratic leadership we merely face the facts as they have already been disclosed. If the Democratic leadership had been effective we should have been in the league months ago. Elihu Root pointed that out in his Carnegie Hall speech Tuesday night. The President apparently preferred that we should not enter the league at all rather than have us enter it under conditions agreeable to a majority of the Senate. A very large proportion of the Republican senators and nearly half of the Democratic senators voted for certain reservations and interpretations in the covenant. It will be impossible to put through any covenant not satisfactory to these Republicans. And of course it will also be impossible to ratify any covenant not satisfactory to the Democrats who voted for the reservations.

Under the circumstances, it is the part of wisdom to dismiss the leaders who by their influence over a minority in the Senate have been able to block ratification. The way to do this is to elect a Republican President and to increase the Republican majority in the Senate, so that those Democrats who have followed the leadership of Mr. Wilson may find their power curtailed.

Mr. Cox would have to make concessions to the Republican senators if he wished the covenant ratified. Mr. Harding will have to make fewer concessions and to a smaller number of Democratic senators in order to get action. There are enough Democratic senators to pass them ready to vote for the reservations as soon as they cease to regard it as their duty to follow the lead of the White House.

The point on which the friends of international co-operation have split is Article X, which it is admitted on all hands would compel the United States to use its army and navy to settle European boundary disputes. Mr. Root discussed the defects of that article in his New York speech, elaborating the objections which he raised when the text of the covenant was first made public. He pointed out that it was not an essential part of the plan for preventing war by preliminary examination of the issues in dispute and by submission of disagreements to an international court. Its purpose is to fix the boundaries of the new states carved out of the territory of the defeated empires and to preserve them by armed force.

Now, said Mr. Root, the way to bring about an era of peace is not to prepare for the use of force to preserve it, but rather to make arrangements for the establishment of justice. If the nations desire justice, then they can have it. If they do not desire it, then no written agreement can prevent them from resorting to force to establish injustice. This is so elementary that it seems to have been forgotten.

As a matter of fact, Article X would not have been inserted in the covenant if the nations framing it had been convinced that the world was ready for universal peace. Yet Mr. Wilson insists that it is the heart of the whole document and that if it is eliminated the covenant becomes worthless. It can be argued that if it is necessary the document is doubly worthless because the world is not yet ready for the settlement of international agreements in the peaceable way provided in other sections. And if the world is not ready for such method of preventing wars, wars will continue, league or no league.

Mr. Root's speech is an admirable exposition of the Republican attitude on the whole question. It reviews the history of the covenant, setting forth the ends sought to be accomplished, the means adopted to secure those ends and the objections raised in the United States to some of the means. It also discusses the participation of the United States in framing the covenant and criticizes the President for his course, and calls attention to the fact that no impartial judges sat on the work of the Peace Conference until the treaty was submitted to the American Senate. And Mr. Root insists, as this newspaper has insisted since the issue was raised, that the question is not between a league and no league, but between a league which is satisfactory to American sentiment and a league which is satisfactory to Mr. Wilson.

Under all the circumstances, no Republican friend of an international association to preserve peace need have any hesitation about supporting the candidates of his party.

SIMPLE TRUTH ABOUT TAXES

IT IS hard to find a man who, in any discussion of national affairs, will not begin with a triumphant assertion that "the war is over." In some ways the war is over. In other ways the war will go on as a factor in the life of this country for a quarter of a century. When we have paid the costs of that great adventure, and not until then, can we call the incident closed.

Secretary Houston, of the Treasury, saw the war as a continuing problem when he addressed the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Washington. The secretary's view of the whole question of taxes was courageous and clear, and his discourse was refreshingly free from the reckless promises and the dangerous optimism that are general in the campaign headquarters of the Democrats and the Republicans alike.

Mr. Houston was not willing to forget that we spent about $36,000,000,000 in the fight against Germany and that not a dollar of this debt has been paid thus far by the government. Nor was he willing to hide in a medley of pleasant sounds the fact that Europe still owes us an additional $9,000,000,000, and that the present state of international affairs makes increasing expenditures imperatively necessary to the peace and safety of the nation.

The national government will not repudiate a penny of its debts. The war bonds must be redeemed and interest on them must be paid. So long as we stand apart from international councils organized in the interest of peace we must prepare for war or ignore the first laws of common sense. Thus it is clear that while methods of taxation may be revised, a great burden will continue to bear upon the people for years to come.

Money, even for the uses of a beneficent government, does not fall from the clouds. The cost of the war will have to be paid out of the toil of Americans and out of the resources of our soil and our brains. Tax rates may be lowered in the course of time, but they will not be lowered by campaign speeches. The burden will grow lighter through increased production and increased efficiency in American industry, and in no other way. As business increases the weight of taxation will be distributed over wider areas. Thus peace and a resumption of the normal life in Europe should be matters of first concern to Americans. Commerce with the nations of Europe on a scale contemplated by far-sighted American business men would provide new sources of federal income, since it would bring added revenues to the nation as a whole. While Europe continues in a turmoil or while the other nations are impoverished or antagonistic to America, the tax burden will weigh the heavier on every man, woman and child in the United States.

The working budget for the next fiscal year will, in Mr. Houston's opinion, require revenues of not less than $4,000,000,000 for current expenditure. Where is the money to come from? Mr. Houston observed that income and special tax receipts show a disposition to decline. Here, perhaps, is one of the important results of the strikes and lockouts that were so numerous during the last eighteen months.

If business is permitted to become slack, if quarrels between the two groups in industry limit production, if the country doesn't hustle and work and regain something of its old pace, taxes, no matter what the politicians say, will fall on constantly narrowing groups.

The secretary of the treasury, like other conservative economists, considered only visible responsibilities. If in the future it becomes necessary for us to resort to elaborate systems of armament and to engage in extensive rivalries with other powers or groups of powers for mastery on the sea or in the air, no man can say how high the tax rate may climb in the next few years.

So it must be apparent that the ignorance and vanity and pride that continue to bungle the affairs of civilization may prove to be pretty costly even to the people of the United States, who have been taught to believe that isolation means freedom from all trouble.

A LEGISLATIVE DUTY

SIMON GRATZ'S contention that not even "the worst enemies" of the Board of Education can accuse it of extravagance is a correct interpretation of public opinion. If there was any virtue in the long delay preceding the temporary measures of relief for the teachers it lay in the proof that the board was no spendthrift. According to Mr. Gratz, the sum needed to maintain the Finegan pay schedule and the proper development of the city school system is about $5,000,000, and he suggests that the aid be secured from the state by appropriation or an increased tax rate rather than through a local tax on real estate.

In other words, the school situation should be squarely faced by the Legislature in its coming session. Responsibility, perfectly clear, was shirked two years ago. Public indifference can no longer be offered as a plea in extenuation.

There is no question that popular sentiment was deeply aroused this autumn by the financial disabilities of the board, and the impression that it has been strained to the uttermost is authentic. The legislators, meeting in Harrisburg this winter, must either recognize this sentiment or repudiate their constituents.

A New Orleans banker, addressing the American Bankers' Association in session in Washington, deprecated the squandering "of untold millions on silly and unnecessary luxuries," and urged thrift—which would be excellent advice if all the producers of luxuries would immediately go to work producing necessities. In such circumstances the work of reconstruction would be greatly forwarded. But there is no assurance that anything of the kind will occur. On the contrary, a noticeable accession of thrift on the part of the public and the consequent reduction of price of commodities are already causing unemployment. Thrift is an excellent thing—but one has to use some discretion in the practice of the virtue.

CHICAGO'S NEW PAPER

A Christian Daily Newspaper for the Windy City—Outfit Bought Here. Cortelyou's New Plans Are Developing

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

CLARENCE E. WOOD shipped two carloads of printing machinery from this city to Chicago yesterday.

Mr. Wood is a western man. He has bought and sold newspapers, started various kinds of publications, and edited them, too, all over the West.

I first met him years ago when he was business manager of a prosperous Colorado daily.

Until a short time ago he was associated with a Hearst publication in Chicago. He knows the newspaper business from the cement floor of the pressroom to the gilded ball on the flag pole on top of the office building.

In his latest venture he's the herald of a new idea. By that I mean that it is new in its main essential feature.

HE IS establishing in Chicago a new daily Christian newspaper. It is intended to appeal to Christians of all denominations.

In that sense it is new. It might also be said to be a class newspaper. Mr. Wood describes it as such.

The first attempt of this kind was years ago when a Kansas preacher undertook the publication of a daily that was to be conducted "As Jesus would have done it."

At least that was his expressed purpose at the outstart. Its career was short and undramatic.

The Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, is the one daily publication conducted upon strictly religious and sectarian basis. It is carefully edited, and has been running for a number of years.

Recently there have been some acrimonious controversies regarding its financial management.

MR. WOOD started to Washington yesterday to arrange for a Washington news service and to establish a bureau in that city.

"There is ample capital behind the enterprise," he told me.

"The people interested feel that the time has come when a newspaper of this kind is needed. A newspaper, too, that can be made a go to the point of being a financial and journalistic success.

"We propose to publish a daily paper that will give the news of the world fairly, honestly and cleanly. One that will not cater to any self-seeking, sinister or dishonest influences in business or politics. It will be absolutely fair and unprejudiced, leaving it to its readers to form their own opinions based upon the presentation of unbiased facts."

Mr. Wood's idea, although not expressed in so many words, apparently is: "When in doubt read the American Daily Standard, of Chicago, and then form your own opinions."

The idea suggests itself that the business impulse behind the new Chicago daily is that, inasmuch as there are but two morning papers in the second city of the republic, a publication of the character he is about to establish will have more than a reasonable chance of success.

The first issue is scheduled to appear on Christmas Day.

The sentiment behind the selection of this day is obvious.

ROBERT D. HARPER in a general way is unquestionably one of the best-posted men in municipal affairs in this city. He is chief clerk in the Mayor's office.

His long familiarity with the workings of every department, his extensive acquaintance among men of all political faiths and officials of all degrees of importance contribute vastly to his usefulness as an official.

Some one the other day told an apocryphal story about a certain municipal department, overcrowded as to the number of its employes. It was how one ornament of the payroll came in at 10 a. m. and raised a certain window shade. At 11 a. m. another entered and pulled the shade down to its former position. Each act constituted a day's work.

"Nothing doing on that easy-job yarn," interjected the chief clerk. Then he went on:

"A newly elected congressman had a political friend and worker whom he was desirous of rewarding with a sinecure at Washington. He sent for his henchman and informed him that he had secured his appointment as 'clock winder' in the congressional office building.

"It paid well, but above all it required only one day's work a week.

"The political worker declined the appointment. There was too much exertion about it. His congressional patron demanded to know, in heaven's name, what he called an easy job. The office seeker replied:

"'You must have four or five hundred of these here monthly calendars hanging up around the building. Get me the job of tearing off the monthly sheet from these calendars. That's the kind of a job I want. I'll only have to work one day a month then.'"

DIRECTOR JAMES T. CORTELYOU is, I understand, perfecting one of the most comprehensive plans ever devised in any municipality, in this country at least, for the capture of automobile thieves.

Not the slightest inkling of his plan has been disclosed as yet. No formal announcement of it will be made until the plan in all its details has been perfected.

Chief James F. McLaughlin, of the electrical bureau, is co-operating with his superior. From this it is reasonable to infer that electricity is at the foundation of the device.

Chief McLaughlin has made a study of public safety work with direct reference to electrical engineering both in this country and abroad.

He has studied its details in London, Paris, Berlin and minor European capitals. Some of the ideas gained abroad in other years, with improvements and brought down to date, have been embodied in connection with much of his work in this city.

Director Cortelyou's recent declaration of a new plan to reach the motorcar thugs and highwaymen indicates a trend in his department to adopt methods for apprehending the new type of criminal that are abreast of the latest developments in crime.

DIRECTOR CORTELYOU tells me that almost without exception all of the highway criminals, motorcar bandits and other types of the class are young men, and their women associates, who are drug addicts.

A couple of months ago five hold-ups by one gang occurred in widely separated sections of the city. In two of the instances there were assaults. The band was ultimately captured, and then it developed that each member of it was a drug addict. Not one of them was over twenty-one years of age.

The ease with which it is possible for these degenerates to obtain a supply of "dope" is responsible for the growing use of drugs in this city.

Organizations exist among dope dealers with ramifications extending throughout the entire city.

A complete system of signals is maintained and it is almost impossible for any one but a dope user to get into direct contact, sufficient to secure evidence of the crime, with any of the members of these syndicates.

Unfortunately, the laxity of the drug law, and the fact that the government extends no aid or none to speak of in the detection of these criminals, renders the work of the police unusually difficult.

An Arkansas Record

Bethlehem Correspondence Clarksville Herald-Democrat.

Two weddings, one fight and one separation since our last issue.

Hope

From the New York Herald.

The Pencil—Hm! now that she votes with me she will probably learn how to sharpen me.

"ANYTHING LEFT OVER, MA'AM?"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER On "Welcoming the Seaman"

IT WILL be a big thing for Philadelphia!

That is the crux of the opinion of Alexander Van Rensselaer on the erection in this city of a $500,000 joint hotel and clubhouse for the seamen who use this "Port of a Million Sailors."

Mr. Van Rensselaer, citizen of note, veteran yachtsman, sponsor for every local movement that has had to do with the sea, is qualified to speak with a practical working knowledge that inspires confidence in the project and an earnest hope for its speedy fulfillment. He is president of the board of managers of the organization that has undertaken the work.

The home for sailors, technically known as the Seamen's Church Institute, is not a bright dream but already a red-blooded reality, partially come true. A site for the hotel-home at Second and Walnut streets has been purchased and meetings are being held to form plans to interest the citizenry of Philadelphia to the extent of making that body see the wisdom of helping "with a heart and a dollar."

"An institute such as the one in project would help develop the port of Philadelphia, unquestionably," Mr. Van Rensselaer commented. "Creature comfort for the seaman counts more than most people calculate, and if there are comfortable, attractive accommodations for the man of the sea in Philadelphia, that is where he will want to come. To make the city popular with the sailor will do a great deal toward the development of the port.

Club Life Necessary

"Shipping interests recognize this fact, and we have been assured of the support of many men influential in these circles. Only yesterday I took luncheon with several gentlemen prominent in the shipping world and I was gratified to see how much interested they were.

"Of course, however, the interest must be a great deal more general than that to make our seamen's Institute come true in the fine, big way that it has been planned. The place must be large enough to accommodate 250 men and it must offer the advantages of a clubhouse for even the men who do not come to live there.

"The demand for such an institute is unquestionable. Recently we transferred our headquarters to the St. Alban's Hotel, on the northwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, the site that has been chosen for the modern hotel. We have been able to offer a certain amount of club life to the men and the response has been, to say the least, convincing.

"It must be remembered that the work is not a charity. The seaman is willing to pay for what he gets. The trouble is there has never been sufficient to give him. There are agencies that have attempted to cover the situation, but it has grown far beyond them."

Mr. Van Rensselaer referred to a little item in "The Crow's Nest," a paper published in the interest of the institute, which showed how inadequate housing and amusement provisions are for the port at present.

Must Reach More Men

It says:

"For the year 1919 the welfare agencies of the city doing work among seamen reported something less than 50,000 seamen attending their various reading rooms, church and social centers. This figure does not mean the number of different individuals but that many pairs of feet crossing the combined door sills of all the agencies. But at that rate there were 1,000,000 seamen who came ashore at this port in 1919. Therefore, the total service to seamen was less than 5 per cent. This is chiefly due to the fact that the existing agencies have inadequate accommodations.

"The Seamen's Church Institute, by amalgamating two of the existing agencies and by arousing men and more widely spread interest on behalf of the seamen of this port, plans to serve a much larger percentage of the 1,000,000 and more who tread our shores and streets."

In summarizing Mr. Van Rensselaer said:

"There will be nothing monumental about the hotel. But it will be a fine big practical building that will make Philadelphia rank among the ports of the world as opening its arms to men of the sea and recognizing them as human beings. New York and San Francisco have taken this step, and now it is, colloquially speaking, up to Philadelphia."

AUTUMN

THE vim in the air of autumn,
The blue in the vapor dome,
The laden hive in the orchard,
The honey and bursting comb;
The straining sides of the presses,
The wine and the woodland breath,
And some people call it autumn
And some people call it death.

The silver mist in the lowland,
The bronzen hill and the glade;
The squirrels storing their harvest—
The time when the migrants trade.
The star in the crimson twilight,
The vales, in their gayest, clad,
And some people call it autumn
And some call the autumn sad.

The leaves that carpet the woodland,
The great brown oaks overhead,
The open burrs and the acorns,
The gold and blotches of red:
And all on the fields and roadsides,
The aster and goldenrod,
And some people call it autumn
And some people call it God.

RALPH RANKIN.

Joyous Tidings

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

Good news for circus fans and gallery gods; Consular reports bring the news that a huge crop of peanuts is promised in the Madras presidency of India. The indications also are that the peanut crop in Shantung will be about 20 per cent larger than that of 1919. It is estimated, incidentally, that 85 per cent of this Chinese crop will be of first quality.

Should Be From His Name

From the Itawamba County (Miss.) News.

Burly Smith seems to be a good blacksmith nowadays.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. When will Congress count the electoral votes of the coming presidential election?
2. What is the usual color of grizzly bears?
3. What is the original meaning of the word broach?
4. What is barium?
5. What is the Tasmanian devil?
6. Where is it found?
7. What nations own islands in the Pacific ocean?
8. What is meant by espieglerie?
9. What was the Ostend manifesto in American history?
10. What is meant by Rabelaisian humor?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The third republic of France has been in existence fifty years, since September 4, 1870.
2. Stoat is another name for the ermine, especially in its summer coat.
3. The largest coal area in Great Britain is in southern Wales.
4. Mosquito is a Spanish word, meaning little fly.
5. Two German generals, Hessians, who fought on the British side in the American Revolution, were Knyphausen and Riedesel.
6. The Latin phrase "Finis coronat opus" means "The end crowns the work."
7. William Edward Hartpole Lecky was a noted historian, born near Dublin in 1838. Among his works are "The Rise of Rationalism in Europe" and "The History of European Morals."
8. The Latin Union is an association of European states for the regulation of a uniform coinage. The original members were France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, which entered into a treaty on the subject in 1865.
9. Cesare Lombroso was a celebrated Italian criminologist, who enunciated the theory that there is a definite criminal type, distinguished from other men by physical stigmata, especially irregularity of skull, small cranial capacity and slight growth of beard relative to the hair on the head. Lombroso died in 1909.
10. The names of the James Boys, the notorious outlaws, were Jesse and Frank.

SHORT CUTS

In thirteen more days the I-told-you-so will be very busy.

The Mayor appears to have a poor opinion of councilmanic gas.

Whichever way the election goes, the pumpkin pie will be cause for Thanksgiving.

Tightwad's idea of an elastic currency is a roll secured with a rubber band.

The thief who robbed a local woman and got a button now needs nothing but the hook.

Bolshevism has had a setback in Persia, but strikers are trying to give it a boost in Great Britain.

Even those who refuse to worship the golden calf occasionally perform obeisance to bull.

Civic experts with vision enough to sense inevitable municipal growth are of the opinion that a well-fed city calls for an adequate belt line.

With unemployment increasing, the matter of comparatively unrestricted immigration becomes, as it were, not altogether unimportant.

The arrest of Miss Pankhurst in London suggests the thought that if Sylvia ever got all she wanted she would be a very unhappy woman.

Rumors of a rupture between Poland and Lithuania cause the wish that European relations bore some resemblance to the quality of mercy.

Any two-by-ten politician can tell his enemy to go to Tophet, but it requires backbone to tell it to the supporter who has a harmony scheme.

After one has heard that the King of Greece is dead, it surprises one to learn (though perhaps it should not) that his condition is much improved.

There is one miner at work in England, according to a cabled report from London. The world would like to know more about one who "dares to be a Daniel."

In Media, Pa., 2500 cabbages have been wagered on the election; and nobody will have cause for complaint unless one or the other of the bettors tries to vote them.

From York, Pa., comes the story of a hen that has kidnapped a kitten and drives the mother cat away. Doubtless a feminist with a few theories she wishes to work out.

The local bootlegger whose parrot put prohibition agents wise by calling "Serve 'em up! Serve 'em up!" might have played in better luck if he had chosen a goldfish for a pet.

The trouble with the published description of the suspected murderer of Elmer C. Drewes is that it fits thousands of men. Moreover, the man suspected has probably changed his clothes since the murder.

Four army airplanes flying from Nome, Alaska, to Mineola, N. Y., arrived in Erie, Pa., yesterday, and the populace has almost as much interest in the stupendous feat as it has in the physical condition of a fourth-rate prize-fighter.

A Boston street railway arbitration board has reinstated a motorman dismissed for using indecent language to a car starter, the chairman declaring that efficiency was more important than purity of language. But suppose the car starter had sworn at the chairman of the arbitration board?

In the autumn when the frost
Turns the leaves to red and yellow,
And the nuts are downward tossed,
Chipmunk is a lucky fellow,
He, accepting Nature's gift,
Hoards them just as though he'd bought 'em.
Thoughts of winter prompt his thrift
In the autumn.

In October life is wine,
Nuts and apples, joyous diet;
Bracing breezes bathe in brine;
All the trees are in a riot.
Though he paint the country red,
People call the fellow sober!
Life has sparkle, be it said,
In October.

G. A.