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Philadelphia, Saturday, October 23, 1920

A FOUR YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:
The Delaware river bridge. The Delaware river bridge.
A drydock hig enough to accommodate the largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention half.
A building for the Free Library. A convention hall.

A building for the Free Library.

Buffing Museum.

Entargement of the water supply.

Homes to accommodate the population.

# HARMONY VS. THE CHARTER

IT IS not altogether surprising that City Hall reports tell of a "mysterious tip," received by officeholders under the Moore administration, to the effect that Alliance leaders will not be displeased if they make voluntary contributions to the treasury of the Vare city committee. This is only symptomatic of a certain sort of harmony in local organization politics-harmony which is a sweet concord of jingling coin.

It is surprising, however, that the current harmony talk should be seized upon so quickly as an excuse for a covert and yet bold attack on the spirit of the city charter. For, despite the technical arguments of lawyers, the new city charter specifically intended that political contributions should not be exacted of any city employe.

The "tip" in question was not passed along, apparently, to policemen and fremen. The penalties and provisions of the charter. so far as this special class of city employes is concerned, are too specific to be regarded lightly by even the most during disciples of the gospel of barmony.

As for other city employes, the situation urges that the Legislature, when considering amendments to the charter, rewrite the section dealing with the question of assessments or contributions.

Section 23 is inadequate in that it says only that no city officer or employe "shall directly or indirectly demand, solicit, collect or receive" political assessments. This language, it would seem, does not prohibit an employe, other than a policeman or fireman, from "contributing."

Section 23 contains a further stipulation to the effect that no employe shall be "in any manner concerned in demanding, soliciting, collecting or receiving" political as-sessments. It is hardly likely that the law can be stretched so that the officeholder who makes a contribution can be charged with being "concerned" in demanding or soliciting a contribution.

The language of the charter in this rebe rewritten, clarified and strengthened. Meanwhile, it is certain that any city employe who chooses to ignore the 'tip" may feel entirely safe in his position. Harmony may succeed in getting money; the Moore administration gives promise of making it fail in "getting jobs."

## PRACTICAL REFORM

THE merger of the Bureau of Highways and the Bureau of Street Cleaning, as authorized in an ordinance just signed by Mayor Moore, is an encouraging step in administrative reform.

The government of Philadelphia is par ticularly afflicted with the blight of overapping or conflicting departments. Custom born of conditions no longer existing, conservative tradition and sometimes simple inertia have long needlessly complicated municipal affairs.

The fusion of the two bureaus so closely allied in their functions is especially to be indorsed just now when the city is preparing to embark on its own street-cleaning wenture. The fruits of this limited enterprise will depend very largely upon efficient organization. If the work is well handled the doom of the contractor system may be sealed.

The new move, moreover, admirably coincides with the spirit of the charter, which is emphatically directed toward a simplification of administrative methods and the destruction of outworn technicalities. There is need for much more consolidation of this sort in the City Hall offices.

# DISAPPEARING JEWELS

THEY need a Sherlock Holmes on the 1 Main Line and in other fashionable suburbs hereabouts. No ordinary thieves could get away with necklaces and other jewels worth almost \$400,000 within the short space of fourteen days.

The burgheries at the McFadden home in Villanova and at the residence of Mr. Devereux at Oreland are suggestive not of the work of routing second story men, but of thieves who operate with detailed knowledge obtained somehow from the inside. Can it be that burglary is new organized apon a basis of scientific efficiency, with card

indexes and seouts and tipsters on the side? A year or two ago the police had reason to believe that a well-equipped and highly organized syndiente was responsible for many big warehouse burgiaries in this and other cities. The later jewel robberies hereabouts yet may prove that the idea then tried out experimentally and with considerable success has since been elaborated to meet the growing ambitions of a burglars' band.

## NEEDED, THOUGH FAULTY

THE point raised by the Bureau of Municipal Research in criticizing the rigidity of the referendum on the \$33,000,000 city loan is well worth remembering for the future. Unfortunately, the defects of the present situation cannot be rectified and the public is forced to pass on the loan as a chole, without the opportunity to appraise Individual items on their merits or other-

Obviously this is a bad arrangement Mayor Moore is not obliged to adopt the blanket method regarding councilmanic appropriations. Nor is the Governor with legislative money bills. The public, which is the fundamental source of revenue, should

certainly be allowed a similar flexibility of

It is quite within the power of the Council to submit each item in a major loan separately, and the next time decision on the raising of funds is sought in an election public pressure should be exerted to bring about the necessary reform.

Just now it is indispensable to the progress of Philadelphia that the loan should pass. While deploring his limitations, the voter who appreciates the necessities of the case cannot afford to permit admitted defects to obscure his duty as a forward-looking citizen.

#### STILL HUNTING MICE INSTEAD OF ELEPHANTS

The Mayor's Desire That More Thought Be Given to a Constructive Program Will Be Gratified When He

Leads the Way MAYOR MOORE did well to remind the members of the Real Estate Board that the constructive work of the city administration deserves more attention than the political disputes about the selection of men to assist in doing the work or than the factional quarrels among the political leaders.

The real concern of the city government is the conduct of the public business efficiently and economically. Attention is continually distracted from this by other things More space is devoted in the newspapers to the political struggles than to the constructive work of the various departments. newspapers cannot be blamed for this because, unfortunately, the public officials are frequently more willing to talk about their political plans than about their plans for public improvements, as those officials have themselves apparently been more interested at times in the political than in the business side of their duties.

Many thoughtful persons have played with the theory that the break-down of municipal government in America has been due to the failure of the municipal officials to grasp the idea that they were elected primarily as business executives to manage the affairs of a great enterprise. These persons have been pleased to think that the surest way to improve city government is for the city officials to keep before the minds of the people every day of the year that the voters are the shareholders in a large corporation, the directors of which are the Mayor and the local legislature.

The dividends are paid in the form of wellpaved and clean streets, sewers where they are needed, an a lequate water supply, public buildings suitable for the accommodation of the public offices, a school system with school houses large enough for all the children and adequately paid teachers enough to take enre of all the classes, a police and firefighting force well housed and well disciplined devoting itself solely to the service of the public, playgrounds in the congested districts and new streets laid out in the growing sections and in the older districts where experience shows that new outlets must be provided for traffic.

The payment of dividends of this kind is the real business of a city government. It is theoretically possible to get the people to devote so much thought to these matters that there will be little attention left for the fight of the politicians for the spoils of office. And indeed, it is also theoretically possible that a people intensely interested in the economical administration of its public business will insist on the election of officers chosen because they have proved their bustness efficiency rather than because they have qualified as bell-ringers in a political ma-

Many persons would like to have this theory experimented with so that they might know whether it would work out in practice in the United States. They know that it works pretty well in some European cities. and they are confident that what Europe can do well America can do better.

So they are encouraged by the spectacle of the Mayor of Philadelphia stressing business side of the city government in the presence of a company of business men.

Mr. Moore told the business men that in the last nine months eighty city blocks have been graded, fifty-seven blocks have been paved, forty-eight blocks have been repaved, five miles of country roads have been improved, nearly four miles of branch sewers have been laid, and more than a mile of main sewers has been built.

This is the first time that this information has been assembled for the information of the people who pay for the work, If similar information is made public periodically the people will know more than they have known in the past about the kind of a business administration they are get-

The Mayor indicated some of the other enterprises on which he is engaged. The city is preparing to improve the port facilities by building new piers. It is carrying on the work on the Art Museum, and it is expected that that magnificent structure will e in shape to house the art collections of the city within three years. It is making some progress toward the building of the Delaware river bridge. It is arranging to build new firehouses and to buy new firefighting equipment. It is getting plans under way for an extension of the water supply and for building more sewers and opening and paving more streets, and doing anch other important work.

Money cannot be got for carrying on this work without the exercise of the greatest financial wisdom, backed by a determination to prevent the waste of public funds either by the payment of salaries to superfluous employes or by extravagant payments for work done.

One of the most pressing problems before the Mayor is the repaving of the streets. It has been estimated that the old pavements cannot be put in proper repair for less than \$20,000,000. A quarter of this amount was asked for to be used next year; but only about a quarter of this quarter has thus far been apportioned. At this rate it will take sixteen years to repair the streets which need repairing today. Before the sixteen years have gone by the streets will be impassable unless some way is found to hasten the work.

This is a business problem, pure and sim-There is or ought to be no politics in it, save the kind of politics that there is in business efficiency. The bad streets are costing their users enormous sums every They delay business vehicles and make it impossible to do a full day's work within the limits of a day. The cost of this delay alone amounts to a considerable item. The rough or broken parements wear out the expensive tires of motorcars and break the springs and fracture the axles and wrench the steering gear so that it will not work, and do innumerable other things the correction of which costs money,

The present city administration is not responsible for these conditions any more than any past administration. The trouble is with the whole system of city government. If the Pennsylvania Railroad were managed as wastefully it would be bankrupt within six months. The Mayor himself knows that if he could put a successful business administrator in charge of the conduct of affairs. and could give him a free hand, it would not he long before money enough would be found to push the work on repaving and to pay living salaries to the police and firemen and the school-teachers, and to do well every-

thing that needs to be done with no greater delay than the successful prosecution of the work requires. But because our government is tied up with a political machine and because it is believed that it must be used to keep that machine in running order no one has a free hand in the City Hall. And no one can have a free hand so long as the

system is allowed to continue. The Mayor has pledged himself to "constructive improvements to the limit of our capacity." We have indicated how that capacity is limited. If he can keep the attention of the public centered on the constructive program he will do something toward escaping from his limitations. This newspaper believes in that constructive program, and because of this belief it has for months been printing at the head of this page a list of the chief items in it, in the hope that it could help toward its accomplishment.

#### WILD YOUTH

"HIS is a very remarkable case," said Superintendent Richardson, of the House of Detention, in speaking of a fifteenyear-old Collingswood boy who is charged with forging checks for \$1900 and sprinkling the money like a rajah of the story books in the hotels and cabarets and theatres of Broadway. "He is quiet and refined. But he could not resist the craving to spend money!"

And because little Charley Hoffman couldn't resist the craving to spend money that didn't belong to him, a psychologist has been summoned to look into his mind. His case is indeed remarkable. And it is significant in more ways than one. It sheds some light on the extraordinarily deficient system of relationships which exists between society at large and Charleys in general.

A time was, not very long ago, when this juvenile bounder would not be left to the mercies of a gentle and sympathetic psychologist. He would have been summoned to the woodshed for a glorious whaling with a barrel stave—a whaling that would have stood out in later years as one of the mo-mentous episodes of his life. And in those days youths of fifteen were not in the habit of forging checks and stealing automobiles and playing hide and seek with the police.

Dr. Charles K. Mills, of this city, who knows as much as any man alive about the origin of human impulses, normal and abnormal, said yesterday that war psychology is largely responsible for the increase of violent crimes. This is undoubtedly true. In the war years multitudes of young men became familiar for the first time with firearms, and they learned, too, a rough and adventurous way of life. But it will not do to assume that no other causes exist for the growing habit of youth to run wild and get

It has been plain for years that boys and girls and young men and even young women are disposed to be free of the restraints established by the old-fashioned home, the old-fashioned school and the old-fashioned church. It is difficult to maintain any dependable system of ethics without a foundation of moral teaching; or, indeed, to imagine the one without the other.

The rising generation does not go readily to church. It seeks recreation and diversion away from home. It is the young who are growing blase and bored nowadays. Many parents, teachers and clergymen alike have felt for a long time that the children were getting out of hand. And it is only necessary to read the newspapers to see that they were not mistaken. Ten years ago the country would have opened its eyes in speechless amazement if it heard of a movement to compel dress reform at children's parties and to provide new codes for subdebs. who, innocently following an accepted fashion, go forth piteously in clothes copied frantic dressmakers from the costumes the stage vamp. Now such news is accepted as a matter of course.

Because of laxity somewhere and because of a habit of cynicism that seems to have penetrated even into the schools and colleges, the boys and girls of today look lightly at agencies established for the tion of Christian ethics. Only a small minority of them ever see the inside of a church or listen to those who might inform them of the practical value of mental and spiritual restraint.

Meanwhile, the modern cities stimulate and excite youthful minds in a thousand ways. New desires of a sort unknown a generation ago are created and life for the young is swiftly becoming a competition of idle and unwholesome vanities. And it is odd to observe that in a time when moral restraints are most needed the agencies established for that end are somehow losing their grip. That unquestionably is one of the reasons why a fifteen-year-old boy is under arrest for forgery and why a college student twenty years of age is being hunted by the police, who charge him with murder, A professional psychologist isn't needed to tell us what is wrong in such instances. The parental rod is out of style. It ought to be re-established in general esteem, metaphorically anyway, as an instrument of extraordinary value to society.

When the Democrats and the Republicans have ceased to talk of the remedies which they have devised for national salvation, when wars are temporarily ended and when the militant feminists are weary of their new agitation, the country may have time to consider the complex problem which is flatly presented to it by a new generation with a stubborn distaste for discipline and a disposition to ignore the examples and counsels of its elders. The state of the country as it is reflected in the news from the political camps, from Washington, from the borders where rum smugglers work and from the police stations shows plainly that some reformers are too ready to start things which They they have not the energy to finish. are overwhelmed with uncompleted tasks.

Each new generation is the greatest asset of any land. We cannot be content to allow the youth of America to grow in many instances like the weeds of the field.

## BEAUTY AND THE PAST

THAT the upper Wissahickon is something more than a hypothetical haven for devotees of carriage riding and horsemanship was demonstrated today when Mayor Moore's second "expedition" of citizens enlivened one of the loveliest ravines in America.

The committee in charge of the excursion particularly insisted on the value of forestalling any possibility of opening the shady roadway to automobiles. But such fears are hardly justified. The weight of sentiment in Philadelphia is certainly in favor of main taining the present restrictions. The field of the motorist's opportunities is broad indeed.

The upper Wissahickon occupies a pe culiar place in the affections of this community. Not even parades of horse-drawn vehicles are needed to test the worth of the present arrangement. The charms of solitude are fast evaporating from a tumultuous planet. There are still times when the philosophical pedestrian can imbibe them

along the leisurely Wissahickon. This is not to say that blithe expeditions of horse enthusiasts are unwelcome. As time goes on they will not only be inspiriting, as they are today, but of signal historic appeal For an insight into some of the manners and customs of the "good old days" inquiring travelers will have to include Philadelphia

# PENNSY'S WATER SUPPLY

Pure Water Indispensable to the Railroad's Operation-The Old North State's Trial Trip-Our Ships on Every Sea

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

WILLIAM B. McCALEB, according to official announcement, has been appointed engineer in charge of the Pennsylvania Railroad's water service.

For some years past Mr. McCaleb's title has been superintendent of water companies. In his new capacity he will be in entire charge of all the water systems affiliated with or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the territory covered by that system. His range of control extends from New York to Chicago and St. Louis.

In placing under one official head its vast interests in the storing and the distribution of water for its use, and for communities bordering the thousands of miles of its aystem, the Pennsylvania Railroad has done a

tem, the Pennsylvania Railroad has done a greater thing than is suggested in the mere announcement of Mr. McCaleb's appoint-

The one great effort of the system is the securing of an adequate supply of pure water. In this work it is co-operating with state and municipal governments and industrial corporations.
It is not, let it be frankly said, a purely

philanthropic movement. Pure water is just as essential to the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad's thousands of locomotives as it is to municipalities who store and distributed in the control of the pennsylvania Railroad's thousands of locomotives as it is to municipalities who store and distributed in the control of the pennsylvanian and the control of the pennsylvanian and the pennsylva it is to municipalities who sto tribute it for domestic purposes.

ENORMOUS losses are incurred every year by the railroad systems of the East that operate through mining regions, where the water supply is contaminated by drainage from coal mines.

The presence of acids in quantities that might not render it harmful to the human organization is destructive of boilers and

boiler tubes to an extent scarcely conceivable to those unfamiliar with the subject. It requires but a short time for a locomo-ve which uses chemically impure water to break down as the result of leaks and the

'pitting' of its boiler tubes

This means a reduction in motive power, to say nothing of the expense for shop re-

It is worse than useless for coal corporaons to mine millions of tons of coal and at the same time pump the mine drainage into the streams of a water shed that empties into a great water supply basin, ultimately to find its way into locomotive boilers and thus render them incapable of moving the coal to its destination.

It is for this reason that state authorities

are being urged by the Pennsylvania to co-operate with it in protecting the water supoperate with it in protecting the water sup-ply of this country, particularly in Pennsyl-vania and the middle western states. Incidentally, it is also a benefit to the population at large.

THE magnificent steamship Old North State, the latest product of Delaware river shipyards, had her trial trip this week. She is already under charter and loading for her maiden voyage.

Her trial trip was an event in itself.
Prominent men of affairs were the guests of
her builders. This in itself marked with a
white stone the line of demarcation between the war days and the present.
When the Delaware shipyards, not so long ago, were smashing out a record unparalleled in the history of the world, of one ship every

twenty-four hours, there was little time or tendency to celebrate these events.

But the war is a thing of the past except technically for the United States, thanks to Mr. Wilson.

There is opportunity and occasion now to observe with greater formality the success of such great undertakings.

Twenty years ago the Cramps celebrated the trial trips of their battleships, cruisers

the trial trips of their dattieships, cruisers and merchant vessels with a certain social accompaniment that has become memorable.

The presence on board the Old North State of a select company of prominent men. the guests of the construction company, marked a return to former traditions and It in reality marked the beginning of a

AMERICAN ships are sailing every sea today. They are found in every port. They are in reality Philadelphia products. for the vast majority of them were built and sent forth on the Delaware. And yet the newspapers of Hamburg in 1897 announced that thirty years had elapsed since that port had seen the Stars and Stripes at a masthead.

In the thirty-seven years from 1860 to 1898 the tonnage of the United States registered for foreign trade was but one-fourth of what it had been before the Civil War. same period the merchant tonnage

of the British empire more than doubled. In the last decade of the last century it was estimated that American ships carried less than one half of the total commerce between this country, Mexico, Central America

and the north coast of South America.

Notwithstanding this, no vessel of the merchant type flying the American flag entered the port of Buenos Aires for one year,

HERBERT HOOVER on Wednesday last at a hearing before the International Joint Commission urged a deep-sea water-way from the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence river as a means of holding Amer ica's supremacy in grain shipments to Eu-

Mr. Hoover knows what he is talking about, for he has the data on this subject at his fingers' ends. Had he been disposed, he might have informed the commission that prior to the world war British and German vessels car-

ried 85 per cent of our grain exports to Europe. fact might have been disclosed also that in the same period ships flying the American flag carried only about seven onehundredths of our exports and imports

points on this hemisphere south of the

But all of this is changed now ships passing through the Straits of Gibraltar are as familiar as were the ships of other The port of Philadelphia has as many

regular steamship lines for foreign ports today as New York had twenty-five years ago.

HENRY S. WILLIAMS, president of Williams, Brown & Earle, Inc., is the latest Philadelphian to land an uppercut on the chin of the Pro-League Independent Organization. The league functions from New York and its object is the election of Cox and Roosevelt. The chosen subjects of its propaganda are

independent Republicans of the Progressive Hundreds of letters have been received in Philadelphia from this organization in the last ten days. Prominent men are invited

to lend their names for use in the literature of the organization.

This is the way Mr. Williams, in his quiet Quaker way, deftly handed out the "rough the pro-leaguess".

stuff in a letter to the pro-leaguers:

From my point of view, the election of Cox will only continue the attitude of the major portion of the Democratic senators toward the League of Nations, and I feel that the election of Harding will enable the United States to adopt a modified form of the League of Nations with such reservations. as were originally offered by the Senate, but which were rejected by President Wilson and the Democratic party.
"I must decline to join your organization.

Paris automobile manufacturers are try ing to solve the housing problem by building cars large enough to be transformed into bedrooms, living rooms and kitchenettes.

This may solve the servant problem also by forcing women to do their own housework.

Davis, W. Va., is the latest place to ome forward with the story of a man mis taken for a squirrel and shot. Being shot didn't make him a squirrel, of course, but he would be justified in thinking the man who shot him a nut.



ANYHOW, HE'S A GOOD OLD SPORT!

HE'S

A-GITTIN

DARN HARD

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. RUSSELL H. CONWELL On Our Reawakening Conscience

THE time is coming very soon-in fact, the tide has already begun to turnwhen the conscience and moral fiber of the country will again reassert itself, in the opinion of Dr. Russell H. Conwell, pastor of the Baptist Temple, president of Temple University, author and lecturer. According to Dr. Conwell, the war caused

a moral let-down in practically every walk of life and in all parts of the world. In the United States, in particular, Dr. Conwell declares that recent trips which he has taken have shown him the evil which the war left in its wake

"During the war," says Dr. Conwell, "it was not only justifiable but necessary that lying and deception be practiced to defeat the purposes of the enemy. The whole nation was trained to take advantage of Germany, and, at the time, this was only right and proper.

"Unfortunately, however, the deception practiced in wartime and the doing of things then which at normal times had been considered criminal caused many individuals to lose sight of the real right and wrong in questions affecting everyday life. "As a result, everywhere that a person

turned he found evidence of forgotten consciences and a general weakening of the moral values. The conductors on the trains, the waiters in the restaurants, all of them seemed suddenly imbued with the idea of giving as little courtesy and service as pos-

Deception Was Everywhere

"In the markets the dealers placed a few good apples or tomatoes on top of their piles and filled in with inferior products. Tailors put out cloth cheapened in some places in its manufacture. The farmers didn't supply provisions to the public without first thinking if, by holding the same they could not secure an unfairly high price 'The laborers quit work a few minutes before their allotted eight hours and came to work in the morning a half or quarter hour late. The former sense of honor in factories which had resulted in hundreds of workmen in a single foundry preferring good work and less pay to poor work and more pay was gone. These seemed no longer such a thing as pride in one's work. "Officials at railroad stations and other

public service institutions were ruder and less sympathetic with persons bewildered or

in distress.
"The purchase of stock for house building resulted in the procuring of poor quality, much doctored, and at a price far above that which would be reasonable. In the older days, before the war, if a person contracted to build a house or a hall or a church, he took great pride in his work and finished it complete and satisfactory in every detail even if he lost money on the trans

"The spirit of heroism, self-sacrifice and martyrdom in the ministry of the past ap-peared to ebb out. Questions of salary, education and having a soft snap became the prime consideration. The religious life in the churches became much more superficial and the creeds of the various denominations were much less binding on the conscience of the worshipers. Observance of the Sabbath became an almost forgotten thing. Divorce laws were much more loosely applied and the enforcement of law in general was very much weaker than it had been a few years before.

Change for Better Coming "The very best of men were weakened in

conscientious behavior by the changed moral atmosphere around them. While giving to missions and hospitals, to the poor and charitable enterprises was greatly increased, it seemed impelled more by a matter of pride than anything else. The war was the one fundamental cause

of the whole situation. People saw the for tunes made by profiteers at the expense of the government, and asked themselves the question, 'What is the use of being honest?'
"That is the ugly side of the picture. The other is much more pleasant. I can see on every side the first indications of a change for the better. I have seen laborers admit that they are not earning the

wages they are getting, and only refrain

from saying anything because the men beside them are in the same situation. "I have seen grocers and dealers of all sorts who refuse to sorts who refuse to charge profiteering prices any more, even if they lose money. "The country will readjust itself by a reassertion of the common conscience, in which work the churches and schools must play a leading part. The Ten Commandments will come back into respect and the old sense of fairness will again take the place of the policy of 'get all you can while the getting is good.'

Very Lovely

WOULDN'T it be lovely if the rain came YY down Till the water was quite high over all the

town? If the cabs and busses all were set affoat And we had to go to school in a little boat? Wouldn't it be lovely if it still should pour And we all went up to live on the second

If we saw the butcher sailing up the hill, And we took the letters in at the window-

It's been raining, raining, all the afternoon; All these things might happen really very begun,
Wouldn't it be glorious? Wouldn't it be If we woke tomorrow and found they had -Rose Fyleman, in "Fairies and Chim-

neys."

An editorial in the Daily California An entorial in the Dany California alleges that girls in the University of California vamp their way to the head of their classes by resorting to feminine wiles with the professors; and a professor of psychology in the college admits that the charge is psychologically sound. This will be a severe blow to Miss Alice Paul and others who wish the sexes to be on an absolute equality.

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. How long did hostilities in the Spanish-American war continue? When and where did the defeat of General Braddock and his take place?

What is the origin of the expression, "Hoist with his own petard"? . What was the original system of electing United States senators?

5. In what century and where did Omar Khayyam live! 6. What is a "jeu d'esprit"?

. How should the phrase be pronounced? Who was Hecate in classical mythology? How is the displacement used in measur-ing the size of ships, determined? What is the meaning of "I Pagliacoi," the name of Leoncavallo's popular little

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, worked as a shipwright in Saardam and Ansterdam. Holland. His dates are 1672-1725. A shoat is a young pig.

 A visa is an indersement on a passport showing that it has been found correct Some members of the British forces in Ireland are called "Black and Tans" be-cause they wear the khaki suits of sol-diers and the black visored caps of

Hornblende is a dark brown, black or green material, a constituent of gran-ite and many rocks and composed of silica, magnesis and lime.

"Mary Had a Little Lamb" was written by Sarah J. Hale. She was a native of Newport, N. H., and died in Philadel-phia in 1879.

The territory of Hawaii has a population considerably greater than that of the state of Neveda. The Whig party went out of existence after the election of 1852, in which its candidate, Winfield Scott, was defeated by Franklin Pierce.

There were four Whig Presidents of the United States—William Henry Har-rison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

The Times, of London, has long been known as "The Thunderer."

#### SHORT CUTS

We'd brag a little about the weather if we were dead sure it wouldn't change before

The extra two cents for carfare will probably put money in the pockets of the

New York is still saving daylight; but visitors will be glad to know she continues to waste nightlight. In laying the present crime wave to

cocaine, the presumption is that the police have the right dope. United States warships engaged in watching ships of the Russian Soviet in the

Black sea may be said to be engaged in a game of "rouge et noir." The Lockwood committee, having en-

them in going after their tools. Fate seemed determined to get the man knocked from a train and then killed while he was in a patrol wagon on the way to a

Chester appears to have more than its share of feminists. It comes to the front now with the story of a cow that gored and kicked three men.

It was testified at the building investi-gation in New York that the price of fixing strikes has gone up since the war. The high cost of living hits everybody - including cost of bribers. Chicago girls too young to vote will mind

the babies of women citizens while they wrestle with the long ballot. Evidently Chicago women haven't sufficiently trained their husbands. The Columbus, N. J., delegation to the Cox meeting in Trenton hast night wore cox-comb blossoms in their buttonholes. Saying it with flowers, however, is not so effective

as saying it with votes. A braid of hair was shot from the head of a girl who disobeyed the command of ban-dits to keep her seat when a New York Cen-tral Railroad train was held up near Buffalo; literally a hair-breadth escape.

City job holders are said to be contributing money to the Republican campaign fund in defiance of the law. 'Tis a hard thing, mates, to make a man hold on to his

money when he wants to give it away. The Chester police have captured a husky hold-up woman said to have sand-bagged and robbed numerous men. A woman companion escaped. Doubtless a couple of feminists who uphold the right of woman to break the law in masculine fashion

fnodel husband who washed the dishes, swept the floors and made the beds. And then the partner of his joys and sorrows discovered that he had another wife with whom he lived part of the time. She might have known he was too good to be true. The high price of clothes and the high

From New York comes the story of a

wages paid to their builders is of course wages paid to their builders is of course re-sponsible for the fact that 600 boys wish to take up the course of tailoring approved by the Board of Education. Which, also of course, means a little more future readjustment by the ever-ready law of supply and Mrs. Harding makes waffles, while the

specialty of Mrs. Cox is doughnuts. At a breakfast given by the Y. W. C. A. in Fort Dodge, Ia., to stimulate the interest of women voters in registration. Harding waffles were ordered by seventy-seven and Cox sinkers by thirty; which, perhaps, is as conclusive as any other straw vote. Because a man has the patience of Job

it does not necessarily follow that he pos-sesses other of Job's virtues or misfortunes; but the antic fate that permitted two bur-glars to saw off the hinges of a safe in a local grocery store apparently hadn't rea-soned the matter out. What they got for all their trouble was several jars of salve

When Rupert Hughes was accused being a nature faker because he spoke of a pet dog purring, he explained that he referred to a Pekinese, and insisted that the little brute really did purr. But there doesn't appear to be much chance for Vice President Marshall to clear himself. He speaks of the "growling" of parley coating and loungs 'growling' of parlor cooties and loungs lizards.