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CTRUE H. K. CURTIS, Chairman
Editor

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Philadelphia, Monday, October 25, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR 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.
As Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population. PHILADELPHIA

ANOTHER UNION

THE plan to co-ordinate the various charitable agencies in this city is in the modern spirit of concentration governing both commercial and altruistic enterprises. The war-chest scheme worked admirably in Philadelphia. It is conceivable that the movement started at a meeting of business men and the directors of charities at the Chamber of Commerce may at the same time spare the public from the annovance of a profusion of "drives," economi-

accredited authorities. Subscriptions to charities in Philadelphia last year amounted to \$15,000,000. There can be little question that a federation such as proposed would result in the direct acquition of more money by the institutions and less by overlapping officials than is now the case.

cally simplify the administrative problems

and intrust the raising of money to properly

The drawback is, of course, that pride in independent organization with which projects of union in many lines of endeavor always have to contend. In this instance the task of adjustment may be delicate, but it would em to be worth an attempt.

GRASPING A SCHOOL PROBLEM A PROPER sense of proportionate values is indicated in Joseph W. Catherine's fore-

cast of a \$3000 annual increase of pay for the superintendent of Philadelphia public schools. If it was right-and it most emphatically was-to ruise the teachers' salaries, the chief executive in the educational system here should most assuredly be also benefited by the upward policy of wage re-

But something more than the strict application of economic justice is involved in the new proposal. The movement suggests a recognition at last of the vital importance of procuring an educator of high caliber and authoritative equipment to head the city

The \$12,000 salary, which is expected to be the figure upon which the board will agree at its meeting on November 9, is by no means an extravagant sum for the purpose Some day perhaps the remuneration will be higher. But the realization that good men must be well paid is encouragingly suggested in the plan.

It is trite, though not out of order, to repeat that Dr. Garber's successor should be oth competent to cope with the immediate difficulties of the local school situation and equal to the task of developing public education along modern constructive lines. If the Board of Education can produce such a man claims upon popular respect will be hearteningly enlarged.

THEY DON'T SAY IT NOW

Every bill concerning child welfare, or the working hours of factory employes, or wages of workers, or courts for juventles or delinquents; housing bills, bills relating to education and baby welfare are the greatest concern to women say wo nen like to telk. I assure you that I intend, as a member of the House, to talk to death any bill that has an pose other than the promotion of the happi-ness, comfort and morals of our people.— Mrs. Bertha Shippen Irving, of Haddon field. N. J. Democratic candidate for the

TS IT any wonder that the bosses used to say the woman's place was in the home!

STILL AN EMBRYONIC LEAGUE

THE intention of the League of Nations to settle the problem arising out of the occupation of Vilna by an outlaw Polish army is commendable, and it is permissible to entertain hopes of success. Impatience. however, or vexation of obstacles in the case is indicative of the profound popular misconception of the present status of the

Theoretically, the society of nations is in existence, for many governments have signed the covenant. The practical structure, however, is by no means completed, and the efficacy of the league cannot be fairly tested under present conditions.

The procedure regarding disputes between the nations is, first of all, an invitation to submit the divergent claims to the court of international justice. The structure of this has been outlined by Mr. Root and other noted judicial experts, but the tribunal itself is nonexistent. No judges have been appointed nor have the various nations conerned even submitted their lists of candi-

Recognition of these facts will help to explain why the Russo-Polish war was permitted to occur, why the Fiume complication endures, why a number of international cases are still open. Anything which the league in its embryonic state may accomplish can be laid down as a fine achievement under embarrassing circumstances. Sober judgment upon the value of the peace plan must wait on the operation of the whole machine.

AN END TO NOSTRUMS

THE British Parliament, deep in assorted troubles as it is, found time the other day to pass a bill which will absolutely prothe the manufacture and sale of patent nedicines of the sort that is still a menace general health in the United States. is one foreign example that properly be followed by Congress.

natent medicine business is immensely table. Many of the concections and

compounds lavishly advertised in pseudorespectable American newspapers contain powerful and sometimes dangerous stimulants which deceive the sick by creating a temporary feeling of relief. The great danger of the patent medicine traffic is in the fact that it often encourages sick and suffering people to delay the visit to a physician or a hospital that would give them the benefit of correct diagnosis and scientific treatment.

Thousands of people die every year be cause they believe what is written in the advertisements of the patent medicine men. Efforts to regulate this particular traffic have failed because the manufacturers can spend fortunes in advertising and find too many newspapers willing to take their money.

CAMPAIGN IS ENDING ABOUT AS IT BEGAN

Real Issue Before the Country Is Not the League of Nations, but the Dismissal From Power of the Demecratic Party

A THE compaign enters on its last week two netable events are scheduled, one in Washington and the other in Philadelphia.

The mass-meeting of Republican women in the Academy of Music tonight will be the first of its kind ever held in Pennsylvania, so far as known. The women in charge of it are aware that we have government by parties composed of voters who are agreed on a general policy. While free-lance voting has its merits and its defenders, it is fortunate that the great mass of voters remain oyal to their party. They may be dissatisfied with its management or with some of its nominees, but as between their own party with which they may not be altogether satisfied and the opposition party with which they are wholly dissatisfied, they choose their own party. If they use the opposition party at all it is temporarily for the punishment of their own leaders who have betrayed them. Then they return to their original allegiance

The women who have aligned themselves with the Republican party here have quickly mastered the rudiments of political action They did not postpone interesting themselves in public questions until they got the vote, so they are now prepared to use it with inelligence. Every appeal for them to remain 'nonpartisan' has fallen on deaf ears. They wish to have some effective say in politics, and they know that they cannot do this if they remain on the sidelines shouting maledictions on both contestants or merely watching the course of the contest. It may be entertaining and exciting to be a dog and bay the moon, but the moon ever was disturbed in the least by the most musical baying ever launched into space against it. The women tonight will talk to some purpose, for they will address themselves to the practical issues of the campaign

Next Wednesday the President will meet in Washington a delegation of pro-league Republicans who have decided to vote for Mr. Cox. and it is understood that he will address them on the league and probably congratulate them on their "independence of character" and on their "patriotic wisdom" in breaking away from their party.

What the President will say to them will se interesting, but it will not be important. It will be interesting because it will reveal he relation between his views on the league today and those which Mr. Cox has been expressing during the campaign. When he has finished we shall know whether he is pleased with the course of Mr. Cox.

As matters stand today, it is not very im portant whether he is pleased or displeased with Mr. Cox. All the forecasts made by impartial observers indicate that Mr. Cox will be defeated a week from tomorrow, not because of his attitude on the league, but because he is a Democrat. The forecasts may be wrong, but it is not likely. Yet it must be admitted by every one who does ertain in politics except that the majority will win in an election. In spite of this meertainty, the probabilities favor Mr Harding.

In spite, also, of all that has been said to the contrary, the real issue before the country is whether we shall have a Republican or a Democratic administration in Washington for the next four years. This was the same when the nominating conventions were held, and nothing has happened in the intervening months to change it.

The Democratic party has failed to deliver he goods. Its friends have been insisting that it prosecuted the war to a successfuconclusion, and they have been doing their best to create the impression that it was Democratic war. But the country knows better. It is aware that during the progress of the conflict the Republicans in both houses of Congress co-operated most heartily and discerely with the Democratic majorities there in passing all the laws needed. It was not until the autumn of 1918, when the war was nearly ended, that the Democrats were rebuked for insisting that they alone could be trusted to carry on the fight. The President's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress, on the ground that only Democrats could be trusted to co-operate with him, resulted in the election of a Republican House and a Republican Senate. Within less than ten days after the election the armistice was signed.

When it came to making peace under Democratic leadership there was a miserable failure. Peace has not yet been made for the reason that the Democratic President has refused to consent to a peace save on his own terms, and he has had control over enough of his own party to prevent the Senate from agreeing to the treaty of peace in

any form displeasing to him. The only way to get peace and the only ony to solve the big problems of the next four years which has appealed to the country has seemed to be through the restoration of the Republican party to power. Whether is more than seeming we shall know next

That there is widespread dissatisfaction with the party in power in the White House s notorious. The dissatisfaction exists within the ranks of that party itself. The parading of a few disgruntled Republicans n Washington next Wednesday could easily he offset by the parading of ten times as many disgruntled Democrats before Senator Harding. The function is a mere stage play.

Governor Cox began his campaign with a charge that the Republicans planned to buy the presidency. Every sophisticated poli tician knew at once what this meant. It was a confession that the party represented by Mr. Cox was so weak that it was necessary to resort to the arts of the demagogue to stir up hostility to the opposition. Every one knew that it was impossible for any party to buy the presidency, for every one knew that the American electorate is not for sale. As the campaign progressed the charge has been dropped and we are hearing noth ing more of it, and the statement of expenditures filed in Washington by the Republican national committee last week shows that the estimate made by Chairman Hays

three months ago has not been exceeded. The Democratic candidate has been chop ping logic about the League of Nations in recent weeks, but he has not stirred up any real enthusiasm. The people decided long ago that the United States would enter the league, and when they reached that conclusion they ceased to trouble themselves about

it. They are aware that all the discussion now in progress is over details. They are willing to leave the settlement of these matters to a Republican President and to a Republican Senate. The increasing bitterness of Mr. Cox indicates that he knows he is waging a losing fight and that only a miracle can save him. There is still time for the miracle, but the wonder worker has not yet lifted his head above the horizon.

The verdict next week will not be decisive unless we have a Republican Congress and a Republican President, or a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. The questions to be settled in Washington are of such grave importance that they should be approached by the legislative and executive branches of the government in a spirit of co-operation. For this reason it is important that the Republicans should vote their party ticket and thus do their full duty toward putting an end to the conditions which have prevailed since March of last year. A Republican Senate is as important in this crisis as a Republican President, and a Republican House is needed to work with a Republican President and a Republican Senate. We are inclined to the opinion that the Republican women meeting in the Academy of Music tonight will prove their practical political sagacity by stressing this point,

WOES OF BABYLON

A STRANGE and various people are the Manhattanese. Naively these folk insist that their turbulent island is the nerve center of the universe, the true fountain of national strength and the source of every great inspiration and all great initiative. New York produces the biggest buildings, the biggest Tims and the biggest fortunes. It produces the biggest scandals, too.

Whatever is most terrible in music shows. in song, in politics, in subways, in finance and in sociological theory is pretty sure to make a first appearance somewhere near Broadway. So it is not strange to find that the most grievous of all complications vet disclosed within the eternal triangle represented by labor, capital and the public have been brought to light at the investigation ordered by the New York State Legislature in an effort to break up gambling and grafting rings that have almost paralyzed the building industry in Manhattan and elsewhere.

It is not often that Mayor Hylan hits so close to the truth as he did when he lifted his voice in lamentation at the end of a recent session of the legislative committee. 'The building trust, the coal trust, the failk trust and the other trusts," cried he bitterly, "have built a wall about New York as great as the Great Wall of China!" The mayor forgot the waiters' trust, the hatcheck trust, the ice trust, the theatre ticket trust and all the other big and little combines that make life heetic and uncertain and expensive for his people. The case of Brindell, president of the

Building Trades Council of the Federation of Labor, who is charged with having profited by a contractors' combine organized to keep building costs up and to eliminate competitive bidding by secret agreements, is probably without a parallel in the country. Here is a man who is said to have exacted thumping fees from building contractors with the threat to call his men "off the job." The legislative commission was told that big plumbing contractors, with the assistance of a lawyer, established a clearing house and a "code of practice" by which work and contracts were parceled out under a system founded on fake bids. Competition was climinated. Contractors who refused to join the ring were threatened with ruin-and with strikes.

Mr. Hylan and Samuel Untermyer say that the surface of the scandal has only been touched. Yet the abuses that have left thousands of families homeless and other thousands crowded together in inadequate quarters has been tolerated for years in a community that has developed a whole literature of songs and legend to advertise and celebrate its cleverness and complete sophistication. Is Babylon deluded, after all? Was O. Henry telling the cold truth when he said that you have to journey far from the sage brush to the big cities to find the true bick?

It is as a commentary on social rather than economic processes that the revelations in New York challenge attention. If half that is being told is true, a lawyer and a trades union leader fooled the city, fooled organized labor, fooled the contractors and made it unsafe for threstors to put money into real estate improvements. And Mr Untermyer believes that most of the build ing trades and almost all new construction work as well as some of the producers and distributors of building materials were involved somehow in the general scheme of exploitation. In consequence of all this the janitor has become one of the largest and most imposing figures in the life of presentday New York. He has inherited the imperial mood. From him the Manhattanese hide their children lest they be ordered out into the cold world. His power is terrible and his sway is complete.

all public work which might by any chance be involved in the general scheme of graft be stopped at once. The inquiry into the operations of the combined building and labor trust has only begun. It will be pressed from now on and it is certain to hurt organized labor. There have been other instances of labor leaders who were crooked both ways, but they have been few, and no official of the federation ever had to face charges as serious as those now simed at Brundell, of New York. Gompers and his associates cannot let the present inquiry proceed without making an effort to get at the truth as it affects their subordinates, and to determine whether other Brindells. false to the unions and to the public and to business organizations alike, are functioning elsewhere in the country with the authority of their national organization.

Hylan beat his forehead and ordered that

OF COURSE A "GOOD" PEACE

BEFORE the ink is dry on the peace treaty signed by the representatives of the Russian Soviet Government and of Poland fears are expressed that the peace will not be popular with either side. The sentiment has a familiar sound.

Since the dragon's teeth were sown by Cadmus the cessation of strife has been ardently desired and the terms of settlement skeptically questioned. The best antidote for the latter sort of reasoning is the familiar and still applicable observation of one of the wisest of Americans. "There was never." said Franklin, "a good war nor a bad peace. The faults of the document signed at

Riga cannot be estimated with the menger information now at hand. Naturally, there will be political groups in both Russia and Poland who will judge the arrangement un favorably. But millions in the outside world will not be inclined to quarrel too captiously over details.

If the present program is executed, armed operations on the western Polish front will cease tonight, and one of the darkest chapters in European history will come to a clo This war, regardless of exact apportion-

ment of the blame, was an affront to civilization already demoralized by combat. Discontent with its termination is an expression of the most dangerous and, unfortunately, prevalent brand of pessimism-that which rejects approximate good in an almost brutal quest of perfection.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Art of Getting a Thing Over is Not Entirely Unrelated to the Psychological Effect of Reiteration

By SARAH D. LOWRIE THE art of propaganda was looked at A askance before the war as a sly under-mining or subtle influencing of the will by cunning and astute persons for interested

motives of their own. It is now frankly resorted to by all re-ligious and philanthropic organizations, civic or political, business or pleasure promoters as the first step in any forward-looking enterprise.

It is advertisement raised to a science so perfect that its effects can be calculated and scheduled by its adepts months before its first faint trumpet is sounded.

I think the reason women understand it better and practice it with a surer touch than most men is because they have now for two generations been the chief readers of daily advertisements.

Yet, curiously enough, it was a man, and one of our own citizens, who really invented the daily news letter form of advertisement that is now as vital a part of our daily jour-nals as any other news. I am told that in the beginning John Wanamaker's advertise-ments were looked at askance. I remember one of my relatives refusing to buy certain articles because they had been advertised as bargains; a sure sign to her there was something wrong with them.

I HAVE been interested in the propaganda used before and since the Republican cafeteria was opened in Griffith Hall, Chestnut street below Fifteenth.

I knew from a discussion I heard early in September that it was the intention to open a cafeteria there for purposes of political propaganda, and that those in command of the Philadelphia woman's Republican committee were anxiously looking about for a chairman who had the requisite snap and verve to but it through.

There are lots of women who have lots of good points for such a venture, but there is probably only one who has all the good points and no handicaps. As by a miracle she turned up, from all places in the world— Florida! With a free month to her credit and energy and spirit to burn.

Any one who knows Mrs. O'Brien, or who once knew Marian Newhall, would realize she was a godsend to that perplexed committee. Any one who has made the town of Moore Haven from a peat bog into a city of 8000 souls, all raising garden truck in three crops a season; any one who can sell land costing less than \$50 an acre four years ago for \$800 an acre now, could also had this staid old town get up on its hind legs and paw the air to enter any door she chose \$800 an acre now, could also make to swing open, even if the penalty is to eat jammed up against the back of the lady at the next table and reach for your ice cream across the shoulder of the man in front of you, while you beat time to Republican rally songs-which sound just like the Democrati rally songs, tunes and words-with your foot on the rung of a perfect stranger's chair, and to drop all your bundles while you stand up to see who the orator is who is arguing so eloquently against Article X.

T REALLY do not know whether it was Mrs. O'Brien who made the town of Moore Haven grow like mad for years or O'Brien himself. I suspect he had a very large share in it. He is better looking—a little—than Hoover, but his face has the same momentum in it. Moore Haven will not be the only thing he has made before he gets through. He might be home ruling Ireland this moment if a more ambitious fate had not cast his father on our shores.

Probably, therefore, the Republican woman's committee cafeteria has profited by his counsel as well as by Mrs. O'Brien's experience and pep.

Whatever is responsible for it, it goes It is more popular than a Chaplin movie and varied enough to suit all tastes. Why, I even beheld Miss Agnes Repplier preparing to "come on next"! It astonished and satto "come on next"! It astonished and sat-isfied my sense of—unfitness of Fate. Because hitherto she has said her any or quoted her quote among the highbrows.

I felt like saying, 'Saul among

prophets!" as I passed her; instead, I only grinned the grin of a successful proletarian

THE speeches are very good, the music i the cost of physical effort to push through the crowd for, and the real arguments fo and against are put without palaver and with serious intent to convince, But the audience is the astonishing thing day after day pushing patiently in, stand-

ing up if there is no seat, alert, ightful air of being there for a purpose. What I want to know is: How did the get so many persons aware of this thing, then eager enough to take the trouble to com to this thing; then, in spite of there being no room to sit, willing to stand through this

is not chance, it is not because it fills a need, it is not because it is there; but the way it is there, and the way it was put there, It is the tuning up of the orchestra that makes the attack so harmonious. It is the way those women tuned up the public that get them there. And now the cumulative effect of reiteration is beginning to tell on them. I think they will vote agains present form of the League of Nations. vote against the ore will vote against it than would have on the first day, or the second.

WAS at a wedding the other day-a house werdding in the country. And while we were waiting for the parson to drive up and the bride to come down my host, who is a very noted deviser of advertisements. his story about the power of reiteration. After the war two young officers came into his office on business; one he afterward got a position for, the other he lost sight until he was reminded by seeing a story in the papers of a Ken tucky feud shooting, and, recognizing the name of the victim as that of the young officer, asked his friend about him.

It appeared the young chap in his early ens had shot and killed the man who had killed his father. He had had to leave the state, but as he grew up he had kept up th taxes had not been attended to, and on hi return he found the house and grounds had heen sold for delinquent taxes and bought by the family of the man whom he had shot and who had shot his father Before he could take any legal steps

over the property he heard that the family then in possession had desecrated the grave n his burial ground on the place, especially hat of his father. He made his preparaions to go down to Kentucky and kill the secrators at sight. And he came in to tell

is friend that such was his intention. For a whole night his friend wrestled with im by reiterated argument; not to kill, but In the end those samer coun go to law. is prevailed. He went down to Kentucky case was tried in the courts and he was warded the estate and damages. He walked out of the courthouse knowing the family im if he won. He was shot on the courtuntch of blood spread out over his shirt. H secovered himself, walked straight ahead oward the man who was shooting and nocked him down, kicking the revolver from He got on his horse, rode out to his old home, gave directions for the resoration of the gravestones and then came

"I could think of nothing as I went down nose steps and saw them leveling at me but those words you had kept drumming into me all that night, and I could not—" Just here the parson came! And the story

ended abruptly, and I never heard what that young officer, who was the third best shot in his whole army division, could not do. his whole army division, could not do.

I do not even know whether he died of his wound or what about it. What evidently impressed the man himself and his friend and my host was the psychological effect of



IN THE HOMESTRETCH

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

still children.

MISS C. FRANCES LOOMIS On Activities of Junior Red Cross

DHILADELPHIA school children who are taking part in the activities of the Junior Red Cross are to be taught to enjoy local work as well as the more spectacular phase of helping starving European children, according to Miss C. Frances Loomis, executive secretary of the Junior Red Cross

Especially is work among tubercular children and those in local hospitals, orphan asylums and other institutions being stressed by Miss Loomis and her coworkers for the coming year. From a membership of ninetythree schools this year, the Junior Red Cross expects to achieve a perfect enrollment of all the elementary schools next year.

"The Junior Red Cross," declares Miss comis, "is the American Red Cross in the schools, doing its work among the children of the country, with its eyes turned to the future when those boys and girls will be men and women. It is building and planning, firm in the faith that a body of citizens trained to mutual service will swing America to new heights.

Learn of Debt to World

"When the schoolboys and schoolgirls o America provide clothirg, food and educa-tional advantages for little refugees in Europe by aid of the machinery set up by the Junior Red Cross, they get a clearer view of their own national advantages and their debts to the world.

"When the Junior Red Cross established a chain of correspondence between the school children of the United States and their young friends across the sea, it develops a wide outlook fraught with great future possibilities for all concerned.

"But, in the meantime, what is this or ganization doing at home in the development of appreciative citizens among the children? This phase of the work, which is being strongly emphasized at the present time, includes a great many varied angles. For example, the Junior Red Cross of Phila. delphin is contemplating assistance to the 300 or more children suffering from tuberculosis, or those with tubercular tendencies, who are in open-air schools maintained by the Board of Education in the city.

Want to Aid Young Workers

"It will be our aim to help feed these suf-ferers, and the money with which this is to done will come from the hands of the children interested in the Junior Red novement. Another problem with which we are planning to cope even more thoroughly than ever before is that of children leaving school to work for a living at the very earliest age that the law allows.

"The local Junior Red Cross organization has about ten scholarships, administered under the direction of the White-Williams Foundation, which will be applied in the direction of keeping such children as I have mentioned in school for a few more years. This will be accomplished by giving these children, or their needy families, the equivaent of what they would carn if they went to work, whether it be \$5 a week or \$10. "Sewing, both for oversess and for the

charitable societies here, is another feature of the Junior Red Cross, as is the making of toys for both fereign and local shut-ins. We also are interested in the work of the modern health crusade in purchasing supplies fo children and will do our part in this form of service work. "During the war the Junior Red Cross set

a definite figure of twenty-five cents a week as dues from the children, but we have abandoned this plan, and now set no fixed amount but just ask all that the boy or girl in ques-tion can afford. In fact, the work of our organization is not, specifically speaking, a work dealing with individuals, although of ourse the individual note must come in for the good of the work. We base our enroll-ment on the number of school units, not on the number of boys and girls contributing. The donations come from the schools as a whole, and are often raised by fairs or en tertainments in which all the children join together to achieve success.

Each School an Auxiliary "Since each elementary school is a Junior

Red Cross Auxiliary, we must have the co peration of the teachers, and that co-opera ion we certainly have in no half-hearted tion we vay. Principals and teachers alike have helped up get the 100,000 or more local school children interested in the helpful He began at once to tell him what was on work. In further assisting us to keep in close touch with the children, we have the Junior Red Cross News, which has appealed particularly to the children in the past beause it has told just how the contributions

cause it has told just how the contributions of different units were expended among the needy children of Europe.

"This account, naturally, appealed to the imaginations of the children. Now, however, we hope to get those children just as much interested in the new phases of local work we are contemplating.

"For, after all, fine as has been our work in conjunction with that of the parent Red

in conjunction with that of the parent Red

bringing back to those children over there the love of life and the glow of health, we ought also to devote our attention to the purpose of making the school children of Philadelphia understand their duties as citizens, not when they are grown up, but now, while they are

"They have to live together as a composit whole, and their relationships must be mad as smooth and as mutually helpful as it possible to make them. The spirit must be one of fellowship, not of charity, and that is what our organization wants to achieve.

"That the boys and girls of today may be taught to think first of others; that a live interest in behalf of children near at hand and in distant countries may be aroused stimulated and given an outlet; that in their school days they may come to be moved by a spirit of helpfulness and interdependence. all in the hope that the men and women of tomorrow may ever think in terms of service bigger, better, broader citizenship—this is the purpose and goal of the Junior Red Cross."

High Prices in the Ozarks

Health is very good at present except sore feet and sunburnt backs on account of high priced shoes and shirting.

TO ONE BELOVED

BECAUSE I willed to have it so I went last night where great trees grow, And under them I made a bed Of leaves and grasses, and my head Was pillowed on the ripened clover It was beside a mountain stream

Where laden branches, bending over, Make many patterns for a dream. and there before I slept I heard The leaves make melodies that stirred An answer in my heart, and soon New beauties flooded from the moon About that cool, calm place. To me Was given as to stream and grass and

And now I come this morning to the town With sunlight over me, Like a sun-crested river that goes down To give its light to the sea. am as grass that has known touch of dew.

I am as leaves the moonlight has shone through. This is the morning when I may express More understanding of your leveliness. -Glenn Ward Dresbach, in Poetry.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

. What is galloon?

2. Where is the narrowest part of the Gulf Stream? 3. How many persons lost their lives in the Black Hole of Calcutta? 4. Who was Christopher Smart?

5. In which general direction does the Congo river flow?

Shakespeare's plays?

6. Of the Vice Presidents who became Presidents, which one served the longest term? 7. What civil war figures in several of

Which of the planets has the most moons? . What color is jasper? 10. How many grains make a carat in weighing precious stones?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Hostilities in the Spanish-American War began on April 23, 1898, and ended with the signing of the protocol on August 12 of the same year.

August 12 of the same year.

Braddock's defeat occurred about ten miles from Fort Duquesne, the future site of Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 9, 1755.

The expression "Hoist with his own petard" is derived from this passage in the third act of Shakesneare's "Hamlet": "For it is sport to have the enginer hoist with his own petar." A petar or petard is a small engine of war formerly used to blow open a door, etc. It is also a kind of firework or cracker.

United States senators were originally elected by the State Legislatures. The seventeenth amendment, proclaimed in 1913, provides that they shall be chosen by popular vote.

Omar Khayyam, the poet, was a Persian. He was born in the latter half of the eleventh and died in the first quarter of the twelfth century A. D. A "jeu d'esprit" is a witty or humorous trifle, usually literary.

7. The expression should be pronounced somewhat as though it were spelled somewnat as "zhuh despree 8. Hecate in classical mythology was a god-dess of the moon, earth and under-world; later the dark goddess of magic. As such she figures in Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

9. The displacement ton of a ship is approximately equal to the volume of a long ton of sea water, or thirty-five cubic feet.

10. "I Pagliacci," title of Leoncavallo's popular little opera means "The Clowna" ditions and low prices.

SHORT CUTS

"Back to the mines!" cries John Bull. The auto bandit is a profiteer running

All that a political candidate needs is

In New York, builders are finding

The Democrats are united, anyway, in hoping for a miracle.

breakers ahead.

volvers.

In eight days more claim agents will give way to blame placers.

The solemn referendum seems to be more or less of a rough house. Mr. Cox is discovering enough "plots"

equip a dime novelist. At the last moment somebody appears o be giving the campaign the needle.

Attention is again called to the fact that every traffic jam destroys efforts to preserve business.

A Chicago man killed his landlord, thinking him a burglar. Tenants must really learn to differentiate in crime values.

studying the tailors of Tooley street, but have nerve enough to ask for a showdown. And while considering the matter of restricting dope, it might be well if means were found for restricting the saie of re-

It is the fact that production has decreased with every advance in wages that gives a sinister aspect to the British coal strike.

Now that all good citizens are regis-

tered, let us hope that none will grow weary of well-doing when election day comes Strikers in England, having decided that

the part is larger than the whole, shut their eyes to the hole they will eventually have to crawl into. H. G. Wells finds hunger but order in Russia. Things then must be worse than was supposed. The most orderly place in

the world is a cemetery. Shoes are to be cheaper, say delegates to the western association of wholesalers in convention in St. Louis. Case of the downtrodden showing resignation.

More than the usual number of creeping. crawling things apparently made their home under the pile of bricks tumbled over by the New York investigating committee. "I can hold the crowd, but not a hus

band,' said Sophie Tucker, vaudeville singer, when granted a divorce. We rather suspect that there is material for a sermon in that text. A dispatch from Bakersfield, Calif., says

that sparks from his pipe set fire to the clothing of a Digger Indian 138 years old and he was fatally burned. Another inand he was fatally burned. Another in-stance of how tobacco shortens life. Having read with more or less avid interest W. L. George's views on "how to be happy though married," we arrive at the conclusion that two green newlyweds know

just as much about the matter as the wisest man alive. The admission of Admiral Knapp that, as a result of the necessity to preserve order, 3000 Haitians may have been killed by Americans, is a little disquieting, to say the After a few more explanations we excusing ourselves by pointing out

what other nations have done. The conference held on Saturday be ween members of the Public Service Con mission, representatives of the city and officials of the P. R. T., to the end that trolley service be adequate during the Christman holidays, reminds us that it will soon be

time to urge the populace to do its Christ-A Harrisburg dispatch tells of a man who shot at a squirrel and hit a hickory nut in its mouth. The bullet drove the nut down the squirrel's throat and choked it to death. We simply refuse to believe it What really happened was that the squire was about to choke on the nut, but cougher it up in time for it to deflect the bullet causing said bullet to ricochet to such an extent that it hit the shooter on the bean with such force as to make it impossible for him to tell a straight story. We have no particular concern in the matter, but present the facts in the case purely in the interest of truth.

The motorcar is doing its best, anyway,