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A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR

Things on which the people expect the new impostration to concentrate its attention: h silge, accommodate the ent of the rapid transit system. A contention hall. A building for the Free Library, An Art Munimo.

art Museum; ryment of the water supply, en to accommodate the positation. GOOD-BY TO SUMMER

CUMMER, says Mr. Bliss, after all her delays and hesitations, has gone for good. It was a great experience to have her round masquerading in the guise of October and bringing to the very edge of winter the airs and graces of May. Violets eve you even now from the underbrush like lost children who stray into unfamiliar regions and seek the way home. The second crop of strawberries is being marketed from Jersey. The best corn of the season was until a day or two ago available in almost any good market, though with normal October weather would have been brown and hard long bafore now. And many families feel that the weather gentleman, like an emissary of Providence, rose at the last minute to inter-

vene between them and the coal man. It may be that the wind was deliberately tempered to the shorn householder. That remains to be seen. We live in a pretty evenly balanced climate, and when cold weather arrives late it seldom departs early. Dwellers in temperate zones need the tonic effeets of cool weather, and they will be better off for the drop to normal temperature that Mr. Bliss has promised.

POPULOUS PENN

THE record-breaking attendance at the ▲ University of Pennsylvania is at once a cause for satisfaction and embarrassment. The registration of 11,507 students, an increase of 1000 over last year, is the most convincing evidence of the esteem in which a distinguished institution is held and is a solid tribute to its standard of scholarship and achievement

On the other hand, the physical accommo dations of the University have not kept pace with the public favor which it enjoys. All departments with the exception of the veterinary school-un inevitable sufferer in the age of gasoline-are deplorably overcrowded. The Wharton School, with some 2300 stuwhoma the provide attending the whol University a quarter of a century ago, is most uncomfortably cramped for quarters Certain classes have been called at 7:30 a. m. Others have been forced to meet in the Houston Hall auditorium.

It is obvious that the great role played by the University today in the development of higher education is considerably less than what it will be espable of performing when the necessary financial rehabilitation is brought about. With an easing of the present strain there is an excellent chance for Philadelphia's for most educational institution to assume a well-nigh unchallengeable national leadership.

CAMPAIGN COFFERS

THE awful truth about the campaign ex-- penditures is in the hands of the Sepatnow about the extent of Governor Cax's grievance. It is enough to embitter almost any candidate to realize that the sum raised in perfectly legitimate ways and for perfeetly legitimate jurposes by the opposing party is greater than that contained in the coffers of his own organization.

In the face of its filed records showing that the Republicans have raised \$51.412.000 and the Democrate only \$878.000, the public remains calls. What disposed it was the nonsense about execute butos: Governor Cox's wild statements constituted unques tionably one of the Democratic blutches a the emparism. They're a tonger a hard difficulto silencer but it is concervable that the Democratic nomber new wishes that I a had

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

TN VARIOUS quite of the complete vester day efector and distinguished gent enten more or less intermedal in a little seese, however to attentive midi-new and spoke feeling) about the work and confactor of Theodor Rosevelt. A glance at the newspapers shows that many of these addresses were really element. All of them were seemingly inspired by a high appropriation of the virtues that made of Rossevelt a really great

Now, what we shop I like to know is why a good many of these same scatters, who ob-▼iously are able to necegous great qualities of statesmanship and appreciate the practical and enduring thing of a line code of othics, can turn almost immediately from the places where they speak to play politics as

If you can explain the pastery you will know what is wrong with the parties and with governmental practices in the United

THE FARMERS' PLIGHT

WHEN Mr. Hoover said that the coul business was the worst organized industry in the country he probably forgot the farms and farming. The present plight of farmers, who are agitating at Washington for government aid in the effort to stabilize prices of grain and general produce, is serious enough. but it is due largely to defects in the system of distribution and market organization long tolerated by the farmers themselves.

If coal distribution can be called faulty and inefficient, the methods by which agricultural products are distributed may be said to be chaotic. Between the farmer and the consumer there is an army of middlemen.

We in this community have the fixed example of the New Jersey farmers, who have to get along on an almost invisible profit margin while their produce brings thumping prices at retail in the local markets.

The farmer and the public will be better off and there will be no need for government subsidies when the people who really produce the food can devise a method for its distribution that will eliminate some of the middle costs. There ought to be in farmers' organizations enough talent and initiative to assure an improvement over the present system, which has created a constantly rising barrier of costs between those who produce the food and those who finally must buy it.

BETTER TEAM PLAY IS NEEDED IN WASHINGTON

The Way to Secure It Is Through the Election of a Republican Congress to Work With Harding

S THE campaign draws to a close the A Democrats are concentrating attention on the Senate. Governor Cox has been making desperate offorts this week to conciliate those who have disagreed with him in the hope of saving himself, but he knows too much about politics to be deceived about the prospects. And he also knows too much about political methods to stop fighting until the voters begin to go to the polls. Something may happen to turn the tide; he does not know what.

But both the Wilson and the anti-Wilson factions of his party are working unitedly to win a majority in the Senate. The anti-Wilson faction, the faction which nominated Governor Cox, is seeking in this way to get control of the party. Murphy, Nugent, Brennan and Taggart are seeking to get hold of the political machine so that they can use it for their purposes in 1924. They have had hard sledding for the last seven years and a half, for President Wilson has refused to have any dealings with them, They do not like his kind of politics. They have no use for a man who will not deal with their state political machines and will do his best to strengthen the lenders opposed those machines.

These bosses won their first victory when they put over Cox in San Francisco, after etting the President and his friends have he empty honor of writing the platform.

With Mr. Wilson out of office and an invalid they are anticipating a break-up of the Wilson faction. The Wilson influence may survive for a short time after March 4. but when it cannot be buttressed by patronage the practical men in the party will disregard it. The anti-Wilson leaders have ome state patronage and they control state machines. They are confident that they can break the hold of the friends of Mr. Wilson n the few state organizations now in their hands. The prospect is not encouraging to the Democrats with ideals.

Along with this fight for the control of the party by the anti-Wilson faction there is a fight for strengthening the pro-league Wilson forces in the Senate to prevent the ratification of the peace treaty and the league covenant with reservations which "take the heart out of it.

This fight, which is really a fight for the ontrol of the Senate by the Democrats, is of greater importance just now than the fight within the Democratic party itself. If successful it will prolong the delay over ratification and make it impossible for a Republican President and a Republican House of Representatives to co-operate with the Senate without many compromises.

Senator Harding said in Akron vesterday that he would rather not be President unless he was to have "a Republican Congress to translate Republican promises into legislative enactments." Mr. Cox could properly say the same thing about a Democratic Congress. Under our system of separation of the legislative and executive branches of the government a deadlock arises when one party President. The deadlock over the peace treaty shows how it works.

As it is probable that Senator Harding will be elected to the presidency next Tuesday, it is important that the Republican majority in the Senate be increased. The House is safely Republican so far as can be adged in advance. The present majority s thirty-nine. All the signs point to an increase in that majority. The enthusiasts are saving that it will be at least seventy-

The Senate at present contains forty-nin-Republicans and forty-seven Democrats. Thirty three senators are to be elected on Tuesday, to fill the places now occupied by ixtgen Republicans and seventeen Demorats. The Republicans admit that eight Democrats will be elected, and they are contident that Republicans will be chosen to hisplace five of the others, with a fighting change of five from the Democratic to the Republican side would give the Republicans a good working majority. It is in Chilfornia, Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland and South Dakota that the election of Republians to displace Democrats is expected. Whether the Democrats will retain their senators from Islaho, Nevada, Arizona and thegon is uncertain.

The displacement of five Democrats by five Republicans, however, will be of little avail if five Republicans are displaced by five Democrats. The states in which the election of a Republican senator is in some doubt are Iowa, New Hampshire, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, New York, Utah, Missouri and Indiana. In some the doubt i greater than in others. Missouri, for example, is expected to give its electoral vote to Harding, and the expert Missouri ob ervers have been saying that the state has become Republican and will remain so for a number of years. In I'tah the potent influences are likely to throw their influence to he Republican candidate. Ohlo is expected to go Republican with a majority large enough to carry the whole ticket. And so on down the line.

umber of states that definite prediction is onsafe. It is far from certain that the Ite publican Senate majority will be increased. This result will not be attained unless the Republican voters in the various states forget their differences and poll their united strength for the candidate of their party As the time for voting approaches the gravity of the issues at stake is likely to impress itself upon the electorate, and those Republicans who have been in doubt about apporting the party nominee will dismiss state doubts and do their stare toward putting the Republicans in absolute control of the national government.

BEHIND THE VEIL

A I.I. records of human thought and nehicve-ment seem to prove that the Mind that arented life and the universe moved with a determination to limit man's knowledge to the earth and its processes.

Thomas A. Edison is the latest recent to the unending army of curious and actorsific men who have been trying to look beyond the veil. Mr. Edison is a scientist great enough to know that he knows relatively It is the half-educated man who ac epts or formulates snap judgments upon material evidences alone. The true student material evidences alone. The true student when no foreign house will control, even in of science, reluctant as he may be to believe theory, the destinies of his awakened people. them regrets her part in it.

what cannot be proved, is the first to admit that anything is possible.

Edison's efforts to establish actual communication by visible means between the life. of this earth and the unseen forces of what ordinarily is called the spirit world represent one of the notable experiments of the time. Science accepts telepathy-that is, communication established over long distances and between kindred minds through impulses that are beyond understanding or explanation. Edison seeks to record such impulses between mind and mind or between another life and the one we know by the refinement of technical devices that already have been carried to a high state of per-

There are many evidences to show that life goes on indefinitely. Animals are sensitive to sounds which the human ear does not grasp. Scholars who are groping for some tangible proof of an existence beyond death may yet ambze the world. And the interesting thing about the quest of Edison and his sort is that it began with a disposition of trained and questioning minds to betieve what all the rest of the world believed instinctively to be true.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

THERE are in this city some cliques of factionalists wielding considerable influence who feel that unwritten sanction should be given by the city administration to a limited number of gambling houses of a pretentious sort. They argue that such estab-Hahments fit properly into the cosmopolitan life of the community. They are not interested in small resorts where youths and the pikers may squander a few dollars and learn the games. What they seek is the right to open resorts where men of means or those with plenty of each may have their fling in an atmosphere suitable to the tastes of gentlemen sports.

To such as these, who are giving Mr. Moore a hard fight, the sentence imposed on Charles Toomey yesterday and the events that led up to it will mean nothing. Toomey was convicted of embezzling more than \$300,000 from a trust company that employed him. He lost virtually all of this noney to gamblers of the sort who are doing their utmost to get a new foothold in Philadelphia Now he has gone to jail under an indeterminate sentence of from ten to thirty years. The men who jobbed him and who are forever on the lookout for other Toomeys suffer not at all. They are fighting arrogantly and almost in the open for the right to continue their work unhindered.

Mr. Moore has fought them at every turn. It is about time that the people of this city knew a little more about what is going on beneath the surface of coutine politics.

THE STAGE AND ITS DESERTS

IT IS refreshing to note that so acknowledged an authority as E. H. Sothern refuses to consign the modern stage to the bowwows. Condemnation of that sort is about as old as the theatre itself. Aristophanes "viewed with alarm" the efforts of his contemporary. Euripides, to break down some of the conventions of the Greek drama and the "palmy days" were sanctified as ever with the allurement of the past. To Robert Greene, Shakespeare was "an up-

Mr. Sothern, who is spending a few weeks of his present "sabbatical year" in this city, is in a position to observe the stage both as an expert and as a more member of the amusement-patronizing public. He finds conditions far from hopeless and is unafraid even to say a good word for musical comedy. In its best estate this highly popular form entertainment unquestionably deserves it.

Frankness in recognizing its merits implies an equal candor in pointing out its defects Dull musical farce deserves no advocates but from a liberal viewpoint its failure is a matter of substance rather than form. That culture should be devoid of humor is doctrine entertained chiefly by spurious 'intellectuals." Scholastic snobbery is in

line with the mental attitude instring cor tain citizens to say that no presidential candidate is "good enough for them." advancement of the classic drama. His sincerity in that admirable cause is conclu-

sively demonstrated in his ability to survey

without condescension the whole footlight

We shall have fewer unproductive "intel ligentsin" and better "shows" when the stage is more generally appraised by the Sothern method of realizing facts rather than

PAULOS AND HIS TASK

TWO assassinations, two dethronements I one monkey bite-such are the events responsible for the various changes of rule n Greece since the modern rebirth of that

Prince Paul, or, to preserve the official Hellenic flavor, Paulos, is last nineteen years of age and presumably hopeful. His task. owever, should be accept the invitation to ascend the throne, is far from easy and is beset with difficulties originating in the same general causes that harassed his prede-Historically, temperamentally, tradi

tionally, the Greeks are republicans. Their great statesman, Eleuthernes Venizelos, is said to be of the opinion that the time for the complete overthrow of monarchical rule has not yet arrived, and that for the present a kingly constitutionalism under Paulos the best instrument of political progress.

This apparent paradox is perhaps explained by the fact that, though recently rapid, the educational advancement of Greece still leaves much to be desired. The Heltenes are been politicians, as were their an cestors; but like them also in a wastage of nergies in disorganizing factionalism.

It was such characteristics which, among other considerations, moved the powers, France, Britain and Russia, to retablish a monarchy in Greece after the republic under he dictatorial Count John of Capo d'Istria and come to immentable failure. The Bayarian Otto, crowned in 1832, reigned for thirty years and was ousted by a military revolt. A change of dynasty brought George of Schleswig-Holstein, whose popularity underwent violent fluctuations. His death at the hand of a fanatic in Salonica in 1913 furnished Constantine with an opportunity such as had come to none of the foreign kings. The new ruler won high public favor during the two Balkan wars. His name had the right Hellenic ring. But events proved that he was in spirit no descendant of the Byzantine Palaeologi, but a German sympathizer musquerading as a Greek. Once more the policy of foreign rule over a people of intense and distinctive racial qualifies be came questionable. Alexander handled a trying situation perhaps better than was expected. The ascribed cause of his death is not, however, wholly convincing and hints that the whole truth has not yet been recented are common.

The new king takes the reins of government in a nation which within the last quarter of a century has undergone a notevorthy development. His responsibilities have been increased by the new national con-sciousness, making of the territorially enlarged Greece a vitally important factor in the affairs of eastern Europe.

The sagacious Mr. Venizelos, cautions though he now is, cannot be conceived as disputing the forecast that the day is coming when no foreign house will control, even in AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Monday Next Will Be the Last Day of the Philadelphia Equal Franchiee Society, an Organization That Has Played Its Part

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THERE will go out of existence on the first day of November, about 12 o'clock noon, an organization that has played its part—and no small part—in the history of this city, and which, like John Brown's body, though defunct, will "still go marching or

The about-to-die organization is th Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society. And the reason it will be no more after Monday. November 1, is that the work it was created to help accomplish has been brought to a successful finish, as the election, in which all the citizens of the nation are permitted to have a part the next day, will go to prove

TT WAS Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson who cre-A ated the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society and who was its first president. It has always borne the stamp of its founder's personality, keeping a certain restraint and reserve in its very liberality, and a fairness and unpartisanship which made it neither the tool of the radicals nor a handle for the partisan conservatives. It saw to it that at its meetings its members should hear the best counsels from the leaders—national or state—who were fighting the suffrage fight. And it gave its money and its influence with a steady, impartial generosity that took into consideration not only the need of the moment—and there were very needy moments -but the conservation of its influence for the single end for which it was organized. e., equality of the franchise.

MRS. STEVENSON, who knows her Philadelphia if ever a woman did, brought the society into being in the cleverest, most effective way in 1909.

We were asked to her house to meet Mrs. Pranpan, of New York city. We heard her and were charmed with her. We were asked to leave our names if we were interested enough in the idea of equal franchise, and to give the power of our names to pushing it along.

Some of us by long conversion, some of us by inheritance, some of us under the charm of the guest of honor, many of us moved by our hostess' quiet stand, were interested in the idea and glad to give our

Mrs. Stevenson had seen to it that mos of the names of the women who were invited did mean power of a kind. That is, they stood for the best effort of the community. and in many cases the most successful effort So that although there were a number who were not interested or who were interested to have the movement fail, those who did sign up were rather a powerful group, whose stand in the hitherto unpopular cause made a profound in pression on the scoffers and on the indifferent.

TN PHILADELPHIA from that day the term "crank" ceased to be applied with

fatuous scorn to a suffragist.

For the first few years—from 1909 to 1912—the society, which met at Mrs. William R. Wister's house after she succeeded liam R. Wister's house after she succeeded Mrs. Stevenson as president, was chiefly active in providing its increasing membership with suffrage arguments. From then until 1919, when the federal amendment was ratified at Harrisburg, the strength of the seciety was focused on influencing the Legislature, either by pressure brought to bear on individual legislators or, when the state amendments were up, on the citizens at the polls.

MISS MARY INGHAM, Mrs. Henry Pemberten, Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, Miss Sophia Dulles and Miss France; Sulliyan have been the presidents succeeding Mrs. Wister. Other women who have been active from time to time are too numerous to men-tion here. Mrs. Stuart Patterson. Miss Mary Burnham, Mrs. Stanet Patterson, Miss Mary Burnham, Mrs. Charles Rhoads, Mrs. Blankenburg, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss McMurtrie, Miss Martha Davis, President Thomas, Miss Elizabeth Lowry, Mrs. Frank Miles Dav. Miss Frothingham and Mrs. Edward McCollin are only a few of the many. Of the men who helped most Mr. Levering Jones and Mr. Lewis were per haps the greatest standbys.

THE first time women ever dared to A parade for suffrage-or, indeed, for any other cause purely feminine-in this city he Equal Franchise took a notable part oth in organizing and in marching. It had arge part in the big bazaar for suffrage nd in arranging the hospitality details of be intional suffrage convention—a conven-on when there was a concerted attack on Dr. Anna Shaw by the faction that after and split off entirely from the original ody, an attack, by the way, that failed, for Anna Shaw was triumphantly re-elected.

TT SEEMS odd that the plan of having a parade was brought up and postponed year of the convention-mass-meetings the streets were radical departures ough, it was considered. Only three ars before the great Second Line of Deise parade, got up by the Emergency Aid and the Red Cross and the other organizations, marched its triumphal march own Broad street, did the leaders of suf-age dare face the possible insult of the ty crowds and organize their first parade

To the credit of the city crowds be it aid there was no insult offered; only very sympathetic applause, or silent, waiting in-terest, except in a few anti-houses, where handsome red roses were displayed as a haughty sign of protest.

T HAD been part of my business for the rst suffrage parade to assign the different s taking part in the parade, viz., the many suffrage organization, the Philadel-n suffrage organization, the college units, as well as the Equal Franchise Society he streets in the vicinity of Independence are where they were to form, and in the adelphia Equal Franchise unit good to me. I remember that when the workers' parade came up for organizathere was a hot discussion among those arge as to what hour to fix publicly as time for the parade to move off. I was to assure them that the correct ild be safely made public and that every man would be in her place a quarter of an ur before the time. And she was. It was also true that one of the most

trade owed some of its popularity indirectly the Equal Franchise Society. When the nan's Land Army was started here the at large contribution was made by the ubers of the Equal Franchise Society, and money was used to fit out a number of units which marched that day in their ry becoming and practical farm uniforms.

HARACTERISTICALLY the Franchise Society will hold its business eting before a general luncheon, to which eir friends. The card of invitation to subscribe fixed

e luncheon hour at 12:45 Monday, November 1, at the Acorn Club. True also to its traditional policy of hearing all sides, the speakers at the luncheon, who will make fiveinute addresses, are the representatives of all the parties appearing on the ballot.

There is some difficulty in finding a Prohi-

tion representative, I was informed today. but the other parties, even that which is voting for Debs, will be heard.

It will not be without a kind of poignant interest, that last meal in common before

have endured much discouragement and have made a gallant fight. They would have gone on pluckily and steadily, resolved never to admit defeat until it was won, whatever had happened. They are glad it is over, but it has taught them



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

E. URNER GOODMAN On the Boy Scout Movement

THE Boy Scout organization in America I stands on its record during its compara-tively brief existence, believing that actions rather than words count the most in public approval, according to E. Urner Goodman, scout executive. Philadelphia Council. Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Goodman asserts that no other move-Mr. Goodman asserts that no other move-ment reaches quite the same result as the Boy Scouts. The fact that the average boy will shy and run away if any mention is made of "educating him." but that he will take education if it is so cleverly and pleasantly presented as it is by the Boy Scout organization, is one great factor in the ess of the movement, according to Philadelphia's scout executive.

"Nearly 700 men in Philadelphia," he says, "leading 7000 Philadelphia boys through the muscle-building, mind-developing, character-forming program of scouting—that is the record of which one city has a right to be proud. To the Philadelphia Council of the Boy Scouts of America it is indicative of the fact that Philadelphia has adopted scouting as a permanent feature of its civic endeavors. "Ten years ago a few bands of khaki-

clad youngsters began to make their appearance on the streets of our city. George D. Porter, former director of public safety, led one of these groups and became the first scout commissioner of the city. Charles Edwin Fox, who is the present scout commissioner, and who in his capacities as as-sistant district attorney, in touch with Juve-nile Court work, and chairman of the Big Brother Association, is looked upon as one of the best-informed leaders of juvenile agencies in the country, was scoutmaster of the first mounted troop, Troop 7. "It remained for Dr. Charles D. Hart.

the present chairman of the Boy Scout Council, however, to develop the organization to the point where it commands the respect of the citizenry at large and the support of the earnest thinkers of the community.

Boy Scouts Make Friends

"The Boy Scont movement is ever a maker of friends. With perfect propriety it may be said that in Philadelphia practically everybody is a friend of the Boy Scouts. This condition, we feel, is brought about by several factors.

"First of all, scouting is absolutely non partisan, nonsectarian and democratic. There are Protestant troops and Catholic troops, Jewish troops and Gentile troops; there are negro troops and even a Chinese troop under process of organization at the present time. There are troops in St. Martins and Over-brook among the most aristocratic families. and there are troops in the foreign and so called slum sections and those districts where such a health-giving program will count "It would seem unlikely that such diverse

elements could be fitted together, welded, as it were, into one great, unified mass, but that apparent miracle has been accom-The best part about it is that all troops, every scout in the country, are members of the one great brotherhood. "Then, again, scouting has demonstrated, not by the mere recital of doctrines, but by

nctual performance, that it stands for the gospel of service. The tale of how thousands of Philadelphia boys have answered the call for innumerable 'good turns,' individually and collectively, in times of peace and in times of war, has been told so frequently that the reading public must be rather fd miliar with the situation. "That same public knows, too, I think

just what the Boy Scout movement demands of a boy: that he be honest, brave and decent to his elders, his country, his country's flag and to women. If a boy is those three things, no matter what else he may do or how else he may act, he has the makings of Have Good War Record

"Their war record is a matter of history

They raised millions for the Liberty and other loan drives; they served efficiently as other loan drives; they served electerity as messengers and in other work which necessitated quick, intelligent and faithful acting. Their part is just as big in peace, and they are playing that part as capably. Whenever the city or state executive asks them to lend their aid, they do everything that is in their The women have seen hard times together, power to do that particular 'good turn.'

"Certain it is that no large convention comes to town, no city-wide project is put into motion, no public endeavor launched

YESSIR, IT LOOKS LIKE FROST

without an immediate call upon the Boy Scouts of Philadelphia for co-operation. That co-operation is always forthcomiag. and cheerfully, for — in scouting — 'good turns' are done with a smile.

"Scouting has won bosts of friends among students of social conditions, who, having searched its principles and read its history, have come to the conclusion that the program contains that needful something which is capable of reaching the soul of the boy. is capable of reaching the soul of the boy.

They have seen that, under proper leadership, the scout code of trustworthiness—
loyalty, helpfulness, friendliness, courtesy, kindness, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift, bravery, cleanliness and reverence—may be translated into the personal rule of conduct

of a boy's life rather than a simple recitation of virtues. "Perhaps that is why the great denominations of the church, the leaders in educaional thought and foremost civic executives have been so ready to indorse the work of the Boy Scouts and to advocate its extension.

"And then, when all is said and done, there is ever the eternal appeal of the boy to the man. Find, if you can, a real live man of the town not suffering from dyspepsia whose interest cannot be aroused by the typical call of the typical boy. Some one has rightly said that it is because Mr. Man sees in Friend Boy the possibilities brought back again. Through no agency can he see this more rightly than through the Box Secret this more clearly than through the Boy Scout

HAPPY THE MAN

HAPPY the man whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound, Content to breathe his native air In his own ground:

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire: Whose trees in summer yield him shade, In winter fire:

Blest who can unconcern'dly find Hours, days and years slide soft away. In health of body, peace of mind Quiet by day

Sound sleep by night, study and ease, Together mixt sweet recreation; And innocence which most does please With meditation.

What Do You Know?

In what country did the observance of Halloween originate? After whom is Pike's Peak named? Why is the French national song called the "Marseillaise"?

Who was Sir John Suckling? 5. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "multum in parvo"?

Where did Columbus die? What kind of an animal is a moufflon? What is a parabola?

In what year did the War of 1812 end? 10. What is meant by a Punic peace?

l. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (Lewis Car-roll) was the author of "Alice's Ad-ventures in Wonderland." 2. Violin strings are made from the entrails

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Mary I, Queen of England, was married to King Philip II of Spain. Mary's reign ended in 1558. The Incas were Indians living in what is now Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and north-ern Chile at the time of the Spanish exploration and conquest of South America

To "Burchard" a political candidate is to To "Burchard" a political candidate is to argue or present his case in a way which, through no design of the spokesman, furnishes ammunition for the opposing party. The word originated in the Blaine campaign of 1884, when the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, a Republican delivered a speech in which is described the Democratic party as the party of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

 King David was called the "Sweet Singer of Israel." An anthology is a collection of small, choice poems or epigrams or any

literary collection. Two noted American generals in the Mexican War were Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott.
St. John's is the capital of Newfoundland. Three barleycorns make an inch. SHORT CUTS

Wets may get some meager satisfaction in voting a full ticket.

The political slogan in the First dis-trict is naturally "Let 'er go, Gallagher!" There is always something doing at the Russian headquarters of the Anaulas Club.

Paul will have to understudy Alexander, who, fike Caesar, came, saw and concurred

"After all." one of the candidates will remark November 3, "there is no place like

The radio may yet make a journey to either of the poles about as exciting as a trip to Camden.

Perhaps the promise of a sympathy ers to settle their differences Sylvia Pankhurst has gone into retire

ment for six months to conserve her strength

for her next piece of foolishness.

Careful students of political nature fakery may be assured of discovering at least one mare's nest every day from now

It costs a thousand dollars to train telephone girl, according to the counsel for the Chicago Telephone Company. If this be exaggeration, excuse it, please There is diversion for the intellectual

in musical comedy, says E. H. Sothers. Precisely. Every kicksie awakens appreciation of the understanding, as it were. Skunks, we observe in a dispatch from Washington, have been barred from the mails. The reason, we presume, is that the Postoffice Department is already in sufficiently bed against the sufficiently bed against the sufficiently bed against the sufficiently bed against the sufficient of the sufficient

ciently bad odor. We may begin to believe that story about the farmers in the West going to burn their corn because it is cheaper than soft coal if the busy correspondents keep on repeating it for a few weeks more.

A candidate for mayor in Gloucester City has been bombarded with eggs, bricks and tomatoes; from which we deduce that stories of the high price of produce, vegetables and building material have been somewhat ex-

The legislative committee investigating the "building trust" in New York continued to dig up new definitions. When a man paid the Trade Council for a "work'ng agreement" it became at once apparent that

The dispatch from Chicago to the effect that barbers have decided to charge a dolar for a haircut and thirty-five cents for a shave will have a tendency to lengthen the time between haircuts and to boost the sale

The New York millionaire who bought clocks to throw at his wife evidently believed that time was made for slaves; of that he was having the time of his life; of that time and the tied ought to go together; or—but isn't it time to call time?

We admit having a thrill when we thist of the race between a Yankee and a Cast dian fishing boat off Halifax tomorrow. A wet sheet and a flowing sea and a wind that follows fast? —and we'd hit the chief for trip right there-with expenses-if we dast

The American liner Mongolia sinus-in New York yesterday with 700 cases di-canaries and 1390 Spaniards with guitar. And every time the bo'sun piped the bo'sun's mate said to the quartermasters. "What ho, me hearties! What'll come next.

One reason the threat of the Wheat Growers' Association to hold wheat until it reaches \$3 a bushel in price may be safer ignored is that the association controls not more than 7 per cent of the farms of the country. There are other economic reason perhaps more conclusive, but hardly more illuminating; so the one may serve. illuminating : so the one may serve.

When a speaker at the convention of the National Dietetic Association declared that the government spent millions in preventing disease among domestic animals and thousands only on babies, he voiced half a truth. If millions are spent on domestic animals it is so that their milk or their meat may be beneficial to human beings, including babies.