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Philadelphia, Saturday, October 30, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA PHILADELATILA Things on which the resole expert the new administration to concentrate Its attention: The Delaware river b idge. A drylock big enough to accommodate the largest ships. Development of the rapid transit system. A concention hall. A building for the Free Library. An Art Museum. Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

#### SHOULD ELECT GALLAGHER

THERE is a square-cut issue in the First Councilmanic district. It is whether the administration of Mayor Moore is to be supported or whether the efforts of those who are doing their best to prevent the Mayor from carrying out his plans for the better government of the city shall be indorsed.

Charles J. Pommer is the Vare candidate for the vacant seat in Council. He is a tipstave in one of the courts. He has been a petty officeholder for a number of years in one department or another. He has demonstrated no particular ability save the ability and willingness to take orders and to obey them. He will be a mere dummy for the Vares in the Council. But his vote will be as obstructive as though he were the ablest man ever named for office. Not even his best friends make any such claim for him.

James Gallagher is the anti-Vare, proadministration candidate, with the nomination of a group of independent itepublicans and the patriotic indorsement of the Democrats. He is a successful business man with a mind of his own. He manages large affairs. He has an appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of a councilman and he is well fitted to carry the responsibilities and perform the duties.

The election of Gallagher will be like taking into the directorate of a great business corporation a man fitted by training and abilities to participate intelligently in the conduct of the business.

The election of Pommer would be like promoting to the directorate of a bank a messenger to whom in the past nothing more important has been intrusted than the earrymg of a bag of securities from one bank to another.

If the people of South Philadelphia wish a real representative in the Council to whom they can go with confidence that they are dealing with a principal they will elect Gallagher by an overwhelming majority next

Tuesday. wish a man who will be If they messenger for some one else they will elect Pommer.

ance field is established by an amendment the Pennsylvania constitution adopted in 1915. The expense of the entire titleclearing machinery is estimated to be about \$50,000. It is seldom that so highly practical a reform can be so comparatively cheaply executed.

Now that the whole subject has been thoroughly examined, the lawmakers at Harrisburg cannot afford to delay favorable action on the bill without surrendering claims to be progressive legislators.

#### MUCH HEAT, LITTLE LIGHT. IN THE CLOSING CAMPAIGN

### Too Many Personalities Confuse the Fight on a Lazy, Hypnotized and

Inexpert Democracy ONLY last week every one was complain-

ing because the campaign was cold. It is cold no more. There is plenty of heat in it now. And, oddly enough, there is even less light than there used to be for those who still have faith in that ancient and unfashionable aid to good judgment.

The battle is one of parties, not of men. Defeat represents the only mode of discipline that can keep any party in order after longcontinued power has made it vain, lazy. cocksure, reckless and inefficient. That is why Mr. Harding should and in all probability will be elected. That is the simple truth. But campaign

nanagers and their aides are seldom content to utter it. The minor leaders in both camps are engaging in an orgy of personalities and wretched innuendo. This, with the efforts of innumerable gentlemen in high hats to apwar as if they were about to sprout the hite wings of grace, is altogether lamentable in a land that must depend in every crisis on collective judgments founded presumably on truth and understanding.

Able and sincere men in both parties are being subjected to the sort of attack that must be almost intolerable to any sensitive mind. Are we to suppose that emotional reactions rather than the processes of reason are always to be depended upon to decide elections in the United States?

The Harding of the enemy propagandists is made to appear like a treacherous and evasive man. His name is linked with the atrocious and dull-witted performance of a cartoonist who, with Colonel Harvey's assistance, offended the whole country. Lodge, Taft, Wickersham, Hoover on one side, President Wilson and Mr. Cox and their ssociates on the other, are systematically abused by name. And yet you might search the world without finding other men so in carnest, so willing to make sacrifices, so passionately eager to serve a people as those ho, by the force of common opinion, are chosen regularly to speak and act for the United States in and out of the high offices.

Mr. Tumulty did a very good thing very adly when, in his unique address the other night, he sought to show how thoroughly and ruelly Mr. Wilson has been misunderstood. Certainly the President has been misrepresented. But Mr. Tumulty neglected to say that he is nowhere so thoroughly misrepresented as in his own party, and that if the aen who now rule in that party had had their way he never would have achieved his present office. In the back of Mr. Tumulty's mind a concern for the party overshadowed the concern of Mr. Wilson. That was clear, The President's note of indorsement for Mr. Cox was expected. The party managers worked mightily to obtain it. And Mr Wilson's lack of skill in the technique of practical polities-a lack which has often been observed and one that is responsible for more than one great failure of the last ight years-was never more apparent than t was in the letter to Mr. Cox. It represents aid extended by a man to those who have been readiest to knife him in the dark. A note from Mr. Bryan may be expected be-

fore the polls open ! In this way personalities are made to obcure the central issue. For it is neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Bryan who is seeking The lax Democratic machine has VOTES. secome a spendthrift. It prospered enormously by the activities and abilities of one man. Eight years of endless money has destroyed its initiative for the time being and disturbed its mental balance. It is stale. It is grievously in need of the tonic offects of the outer nir. One may suspect that Mr. Tumulty grieves far more than the President because of the state of affairs at the White House and in the country at large. The lack of applause and understanding and sympathy about which he complained cannot matter greatly to any one who knows history and ancient precedents as Mr. Wilson does. A really great man needs only to know that he has done right to feel that he is completely vicorious. To do without the popular acclaim s easy to any one gifted with a tempered mind. The virtues which Mr. Tumulty perceives in his chief are their own reward. \_\_\_ Considerations of this sort and those raised in the attacks directed from both camps have no place in a national campaign. Is it too much to expect, even in the heat of days like these, that all men who face the blasts and storms of a presidential campaign should be recognized as great Americans together, moved by a com-mon inheritance of pride and idealism and faith, and that voters should be taught to understand that the differences between them are not of aims but of method? The din of a presidential year, the furile digressions, the pretenses that are so transparently false are not only injurious to the dignity of the country. They cannot but have a disastrous effect on the thought and spirit of the nation. What can be said of a man who, crying "America First," shows y his every act that he is thinking only of himself and his party? The simple fact is that many campaigners do small credit to the American people when they ignore the common desire for truth and fair play and appeal instead to bigotry, prejudice and blind passion. While that method is repeated every four years we shall continue to fall short of democratic ideals in government, and while great and sensitive men are made to understand that they must go through torment to high public offices the affairs of the country will continue in the hands of thick-skinned third-raters.

and other Republicans are not as fully aware as Mr. Wilson of the need of a new scheme of international relations founded for that great purpose is to be utterly blinded by prejudice. Where the leading Democrats and the leading Republicans disagree is in the matter of method.

Mr. Harding and his advisers have sought to go slowly and with care because it is their aim, first of all, to safeguard the power which, embodied in the United States alone. can make that experiment successful and workable. It has been a Democratic habit of late to look only at the surface of the general question. The party has been hypnotized by the cloquence of the President, and, what is far more dangerous, it has chosen to disregard the complications created by two years of delay in Europe. Interwoven with the very mechanism of the League of Nations as it is now organized are

chemes of the very imperialism about which Mr. Wilson complains To what extent shall we be able to re-

establish the ideals and aims out of which the original plan grew? Will European governments relinquish all new policies of imperialistic expansion even if we enter the league? These are questions which the Republicans prefer to put before the world before they enter into a system of co-operation that might re-establish and reintrench rather than hinder the old order in Europe. Is it just to suppose that there is any wrong in that or any betrayal of American ideals?

It is not fair to ask the United States to be the assistant jailer of nations. There must be a new beginning in Europe. What is needed at Washington is a government that will be able to scrutinize the whole question of our foreign relationships with fresh eyes, a government that will not be under any obligations or inhibitions because of past promises or performances. That is why Mr. Harding should be elected with a Republican Senate. The defeat of the Demscrats need involve no repudiation of the

idealism expressed by Mr. Wilson and no discredit to the President, whose official work, so far as he will be able to complete it, is completed. And why Americans are not asked to decide the election on this simple, clearly visible issue is more than a rational mind can understand.

#### USURPATION HERE AT HOME

USURPATION of power by the Public Service Commission, as revealed by Colonel McCain's article on the seven-cent-fare decision, should not go unchallenged.

The commission was created to supervise and regulate the public service companies of the state. The limits within which that regulation and supervision are to be exerised are clearly defined and the processes through which the power of the commission is to be exercised are fixed in the statute

The commission in ordering a seven-cent fare for the P. R. T. in this city has gone beyond the limits fixed by law and has ignored its own practice previously from the day of its creation.

The P. R. T. asked for authority to charge a uniform fare of five cents for every passenger and for the abolition of free transfers and three-cent exchange tickets. A hearing was held. The law declares that "at any such hearing involving any proposed increase in any rate the burden of proof to show that such increased rate is just and reasonable shall be upon the public service company," the assumption being that unless the public service company can prove that the increased rate is necessary the old rates. shall prevail, and that if the company establishes its case the rates for which it asks shall be approved.

The Public Service Commission, after hearing the reasons for the proposed change in the rate of fare asked by the P. R. T., ignored the arguments as though the law did not require it to let the old rates stand unless the petitioning company made out a case for the new rates, and it acted as though

it had authority on its own initiative to fix If the Public Service Commission has the

dered to confine its activities within the four corners of the law creating it. The company is not compelled to ask for an immediate supersedeas with its appeal. Clearly all the facts behind this peculiar transaction have not yet been made public. But they should and must be.

MELONS AND MERIT TT IS always interesting to see an individual make good on his own merits and resources. The same thing applies to corporations. Trusts may be feared. They are hardly to be admired. Who or what couldn't succeed with unlimited backing and in a field exclusively controlled?

Dim memories are still held of the days when the Standard Oil Company was split into component parts. There was no telling how those various "detached" corporations would make out. It can now, however, be reported with considerable conviction that not all of the "independent" organizations have suffered keenly.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, for instance, has done very well. A stock dividend was this week declared of one share and a half for every share held. The par value of this largess amounted to \$45,-000,000. Immediately after the distribution a counter bid of \$500 a share raised the value of the stockholders' remuneration to \$144.000,000.

Plainly a fragment of a dissolved trust is well out of the woods. Indeed, it may be said to be disporting itself right merrily in the honey-dew melon patch. With gasoline at thirty-four cents a gallon, indulgence assumes something of the aspect of high carnival.

#### A ROUSING RACE

DOETS, emotionalists and sentimentalists generally were decidedly embarrassed by America's cup races. Odes turned to satires. Thrills were about as tense and unpremeditated as a session of the electoral college. The usually good-natured public. pleased, of course, that the trophy had been successfully defended, wondered leniently if seamanship and the quality of wind-driven craft were to be conclusively tested by exotic yachts upon a carefully nursed ocean, coaxed down to nearly a dead calm.

By no means. The real thing is taking place in the more properly agitated ocean off Halifax today.

Nobody goes to Halifax for fine weather and caressing zephyrs. The Yankee schooner Esperanto and the Canadian two-master Delawanna are seeking for no such doubtful favors.

Today's race, the first of a series of three. will not be sailed unless the wind is blowing at least nine knots an hour, and even twenty-five knots will be lustily welcomed Skippers Welch, American, and Himmelman, Canadian, intend to show what the stout, modern, rakish windjammer is capable of on a bona fide Atlantic.

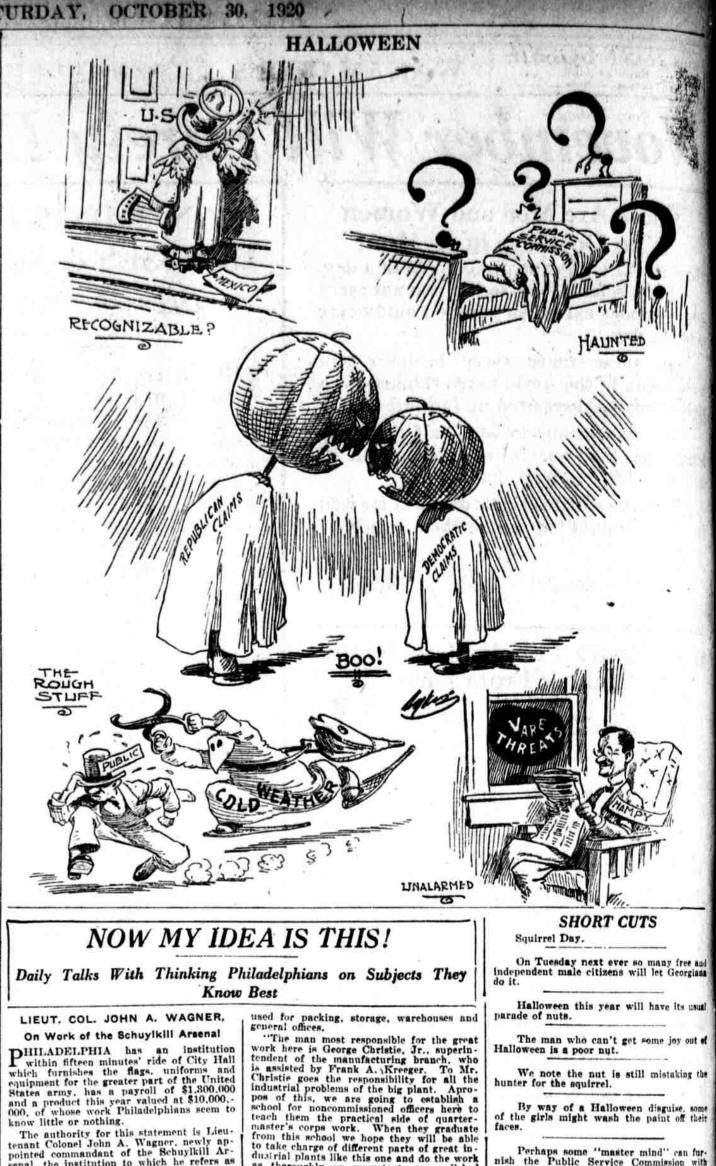
The race is one of the last of the notable international contests of 1920. No matter who is the victor, apologies for the conditions under which the race is entered are out of order. The championship of the North Atlantic coast fishing fleet is at stake. What's a pewter cup, anyway?

#### AS TO FREIGHT RATES

THE Public Service Commission of this state has joined with similar bodies in other states in a protest against the power of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission to fix freight and passenger rates within state boundaries.

The railroads in New York are asking the national commission to compel the state rai'road commissioners to permit the railroads to raise rates within the state to the same extent that the national commission permitted them a few months ago to raise the interstate rates. Rates have already been raised within the state of Pennsylvania and the people are paying the increased fare.

It is contended by the state comm and boards that are protesting against any action by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the New York case that if the commission interferes the states will cease to have any control over the railroads within their boundaries. It is difficult to find any flaw in this contention. in getting labor. If, however, the Interstate Commerce Commission follows the precedent which it has set, it is likely to interfere in intrastate rates. It has already done so. In what is known as the Shreveport case it upset rates fixed by the state of Texas on the ground that the intrastate rates affected the interstate rates and were consequently within the jurisdiction of the federal commission. It was as if Pennsylvania should fixe a rate on freight from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia at a lower rate per ton than the railroads were allowed to charge for freight from Pittsburgh to New York and Interstate Commerce Commission had overruled the rate fixed by the Pennsylvania authorities on the ground that it favored Philadelphia as against New York, a comting city.



No one need take seriously the talk about police intimidation of voters in South Philadelphin at the instigation of the Mayor or his friends. There will be no such intimidation. So far as the police can be controlled they will be used to protect every voter in his right to cast his ballot without interference.

But it is by no means certain that mem bers of the force under past obligation to the Vares will not do what they can to prevent a free expression of opinion on election day. They will do so at their peril, however, for the Mayor is aroused and determined to give the people an opportunity freely to go to the polls unterrified by any open or covert threats that they will suffer for their no tions whether they vote for Pommer or for Gallagher.

South Philadelphians began some months ago to break the stranglehold of the Vares upon them. They have an opportunity next Tuesday to continue the good work.

#### THE FIREARM FOLLY

THE comfortable belief that due restrictions surrounded the sale of firearms has of late been rudely shuttered. Young Brines purchased his pistol in a pawnshop. Sales of this sort appear to be consummated with comparatively little difficulty.

The need for more stringent regulations is obvious, and Mayor Moore undoubtedly reflects the centiment of the public in his de sire for a new and more effective law. His plan to ask the next Legislature to consider the entire question of the purchase and possession of revolvers; binckjack+ and other deadly weapons should be carried to authoritative execution.

The new law should be made as severe as is constnant with project enforcement. Vague pronouncements will not suffer What is charted allouid amount to virtual suppression of the sale of firearms in all but the most exceptional cases. Protection of the lives of its citizens is still the fundamental duty of the common wealth

#### A NEW ROLE FOR THE STATE

TROSPECTS of a tangible and long needed business reform are contained in the plan to invest the state with the functions of guaranteeing, projecting and inves-tigating titles to fand. It is expected that the new Legislature will at last take up this matter, held in abeyance during the 1919 BENSIOT.

In the interim the commission appointed by the Governor to inquire into the system of recording deeds has evolved a programbased largely on the Torrens method on erative in several other states of greatly facilitating, expediting and simplifying property transfers. By this new process many long-rooted complexities and a great deal of red tape will be removed.

The salient feature of the scheme is a court consisting of three judges who shall sit in Harrisburg or at various county seats. This tribunal shall have power to pass judgment upon disputed titles The opinion will not only safeguard the title of the purchaser who applies, but will be insurance also for any subsequent buyer.

At the outset the system will be voluntary. Its popularity as an instrument for clearing up property titles, benutty, is hardly to be questioned. The insurright of the state to enter the title insur-

Before our government and every other government in the world there is one duty and one task that overshadows all others. A way must be found by which the people verywhere, the patient, faithful, hardworking, reasonable people in all countries can be free from the invisible tyranny of secret diplomacy. Society must devise a method of dealing with the organized lawlessness of militant imperialism. Nothing else will greatly matter, no scheme of de fense can protect nations or avert the catastrophes of war until that is done. So long as governments, propaganda makers and hate singers organized for loot are left to their own devices, so long as they are permitted to work in darkness with the instruments that poison the minds of whate ---tions, international complications the threaten the peace and even the safety of the United States will continue to arise.

It was to bring all the secret preliminaries to war out into the light of day for common scrutiny that the League of Nations was organized. To suppose or to say that Mr. Harding, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Taft, Mr. Hoover

authority to come into Philadelphia and arbitrarily fix the street-car rates over the heads not only of the rapid transit company but in absolute disregard of a rate contract between the transit company and the city. then it has the power to go into any city or county in the state and arbitrarily fix the price of any service provided by any public service company - It can out of hand increase the price of gas here or anywhere. It can raise or lower the telephone rates or the price for electric lights, without any regard to the estimates of the needs of the service made by its managers, The Public Service Commission thus would

become the super-manager for every public service corporation within the common wealth.

And if what has been done is to stand, this super-manager is to be allowed to reach its decisions regardless of the evidence submitted to it. The statement issued on October 19, setting forth the decision in favor of a seven-cent fare, announced that hearings had been held and that "a very careful investigation of the matter was made by the bureau of engineering of the Public Service Commission." The evidence submitted has The evidence submitted by the P. R. T. showed that the five-cent fare would serve its needs at the present time. Although the report of Dr. Snow, the head of the bureau of engineering, has not been made public, it is understood on the best authority that it showed that a five-cent fare would produce \$140,000 more annual revenue than a straight seven-cent fare. With four tickets sold for twenty-five cents, the straight five-cent fare would produce r great deal more than \$140,000 in excess of the returns to be anticipated under the rate fixed by the commission. Yet the commission ordered the seven-cent rate on the ground that the P. R. T needed more revenue and the five-cent fare would not produce enough.

It is the opinion of able lawyers that the commission has power only to approve or disapprove a proposed change in rates, and they cite in support of this view the provision of the law that the burden of proof in support of an increase in rates rests upon the petitioning company. The theory of the law is that the managers of the company are to assume the responsibility of operating their business and to decide, subject to the approval of the commission, how much money they need to carry it on. The commission must decide in accordance with the merits of the case as presented in public hearings.

There is indisputable evidence that the commission did not base its action on the merits of the case at all. It ignored the evidence of the P. R. T. and it disregarded the report of its own engineer. It is being said on the street that a seven-cent fare was ordered for its effect upon transit companies in other cities where there is a fare controversy. If the P. R. T. does not appeal to the

courts for the protection of its rights it will not be for lack of grave provocation. And if it does not have the moral backing of every other public service corporation in the state it will be because those managers do not appreciate the peril that overhangs them. An appeal to the courts would not necessarily involve a suspension by supersedeas of the collection of the seven-cent fare, which would invite immediate disaster for P. R. T. Collection of the higher rate could continue until the Public Service Commission is or-

Under the circumstances it is not surrising that the state commissions are proesting against the further interference of national commission with rates within states.

#### **GRAPES FROM THORNS**

WHEN the golden wood on golden days Lay still in the sun ; When sumach in the swamp was all ablaze

Came one Who heat to me. Bright was my amaze At the wonder and the beauty of his ways.

He with his Sonnish eves and searlet cloak Showed me the magic blue in bonfire smoke Showed me polished chestnuts under stiff faded leaves;

"There are fallen-moon pumpkins and corn in sheaves." And "Listen-the bells are ringing in the

town-Promise you will always wear a leaf-green gown."

Here in the golden woods I walk alone For he of the Spanish eyes and scarlet cloak is gone.

Sorry enough was I to see him go. in my own way I loved him so But sorrier far was I to know that he Saw not the beauty that he showed to me To bind me, hold me fast, he used it merely use it thus he saw so clearly-'Beauty is a chain. Invisible but strong To bind her to me. To make her love me long.

The barberry bush is hung with jewely bright.

The ripening apples fall In the lane by the wandering gray wall. Across the river the hills stretch out. They

Like old drowsy dragons, a-drowsing in a dream.

Black crows turn westward in the amber light

They scatter, cawing in their somber flight. On the hillton where the tall pines sing The small quicksilver squirrels bring Nuts for the long white nights to com-When Corydon a -cold blows on his thumb

walk the golden woods alone; Was there some one ever here who now i

gone? Who told me tales of autumn's glory? The story teller I've forgot-

But not the story. Dorothy Homans, in the New York Evening Post.

senal, the institution to which he refers as being unappreciated in this city. An immense undertaking during the war, the ar-senal, according to Colonel Wagner, has not has not fallen away to comparative nothingness as did some wartime enterprises, but is now only hindered in expansion by the difficulty

"The Schuylkill Arsenal was founded in 1798." Colonel Wagner said, "occupying then as now the area between Grays Ferry road, the river, the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and Peltz street. The government does not own the property, but received it by a deed at the time of its opening from a James McHenry. It forms one unit, and by far the largest, of the Philadelphia depot of the quartermaster's corps under the com-mand of Colonel J. B. Houston. Its period of great industrial expansion started in 1907. "In the old days coats were the only arti-

cies manufactured, and at one time were only sixty employes in the arsenal. Now there are 1500 employes, and they manufacture practically every piece of clothing that a United States soldier wears, in addition to the government flags and all the tents now being manufactured. More machinery is even now being installed in the thirty or more buildings, and it is for this reason that the need for more operators is becoming so strongly felt.

#### Workers Well Treated

"We get our workers by means of the civil service, not through educational examina-tions of any sort, but merely tests of their character and experience. They work eight hours a day, have the usual thirty day government vacation and receive \$240 bonus year.

equipped in the most up-to-date manner, and the rooms are models for people to work in. Three of the buildings are devoted almost completely to manufacturing. Others are

of the French Republic in succession to M Paul Deschanel, who has retired in a dilapi dated state of health. Things are coming to the pass where jobs of this sort will presently be listed among the evtra-hazardous occupations. M. Deschanel falls out of a car window. Mr. Cox's train jumps the track and gives him more or less of a jolt, Mr. Wilson returns from a trip incapacitated and has remained in mysterious and questionable aloofness ever since; no one can quite make out what is the matter with Mr. Lloyd George, and the actuarial expectation on the health of crowned heads is much below par and has been for some time. It is you populi that M. Millerand had to be blind-folded and backed into the traces, having preference for something more robust in the way of a job. One notices that openings of this kind which used to be much sought after are now apt to go begging. The British ampassadorship at Washington, for instance, ten years ago would have been schemed for at a great rate ; but when Lord Grey retired after his tenure of a few months it seemed about as desirable as the vice presidency of the United States, and fully as hard to fill,

## And the Horrid Men Laughed

From the Kansas City Star How many Missouri-born women walked How many Missourl-born women walked into the trap, when they registered at the polls Tuesday, into which Mrs. Gelatine Travers fell so suddenly? Mrs. Travers gave her name and then the registrar asked, "Age?" "Over twenty one," replied Mrs. Travers cautiously. "Born?" "In Mis-souri." "How long have you lived in the precinct?" "One year." "In the city?" "Ten years." "In the state?" "Thirtyone years."

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nish the Public Service Commission with as thoroughly as competent, accomplished an alibi. civilians do it.

#### Fine Collection of Flags

"The collection of flags at the Schuylkill Arsenal is the pride of the workers and officials there. Besides the colors, the work-ers also make the Presidents' flags, those of the secretary of state, the corps flags and guidons, in fact, every flag needed by the army and the executives in Washington.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What American state was formerly governed by its own Presidents?

2. In what general direction does the rive Rhine flow?

2. What is the l'teral meaning of the word

5. Of what state is Governor Coolidge native?

7. How many units make a score?

10. Why is the helictrope so called?

What is the meaning of the Franch phrase "savoir vivre"?

9. Into what two republics is the island of Haiti divided?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

According to Scotch superstitution, Hal-loween, October 31, is the time when witches, devils, fairles and other imps of earth and air hold their annual holiday.

Pike's Peak is named after Zebulon Montgomery Pike, an American general who discovered it in 1806.

arrows.

"veto"

4. What is an umlaut?

8. What is a pacan?

8. A

"We have the flags of three Presidents-Roosevelt. Taft and Wilson. All are dif-ferent, because each President wants to have his flag distinctive. An interesting fact in connection with this is that on the field of One reason we rejoice at the end of the British coal strike is because of the disappointment it will cause Lenine and Trotaky. the Roosevelt fing the American eagle

than prices.

brindled.

Any concessions England makes to Ger-many at the present time may safely be put facing the olive branch and turning his back down to commercial acumen rather than to on the sheaf of arrows, as has been the case altruism. with all preceding Presidents. Yet on Pres-ident Wilson's flag the eagle is facing the

The League of Nations has reached a point where it can order a plebiscite with the sang froid of somebody's stenog order. "The arsenal has an order now for 40,000 flags to be used to wrap the bodies of the soldier dead brought home from overseas." ing a nut sundae.

So far from England's leniency to Ger-many being an example for France to fol-low, it is a gesture that shou'd make it easier for France to collect what Germany rightfully owes her.

Come to think of it, ever so many of the members of the builders' trust appear to be

You will have noticed by this time that

temperature drops' much more rapidly

If election were held on Halloween time might be saved by holding two celebrations at once. The idea is respectfully referred to national efficiency experts.

At least it must be admitted that the man who goes with a lighted candle to look for a gas leak will always find it if it is there. Many a wife will declare that it is the only thing a man can be expected to find.

What the Mayor must realize, before definitely and finally turning down the re-ommendations of classification experts. is that good men sooner or later demand good pay; and, sooner or later, get it; if not in one place then in another.

Attorney General Palmer has appointed a special assistant to the district attorney to conduct a federal investigation into the alleged combination in the building ma-terials market in New York city. And just when the public was beginning to believe that something was going to be done about it!

French apprehension at the course of England in renouncing treaty rights to confiscate private German property in the event of Germany's default in paying the indembe unwarranted. nity demanded of her may England's course does not necessarily establish a precedent for her sister nation across

5. The Latin phrase "multum in perve means "much in little."

 Columbus died in Valladolid, north cen-tral Spain, in 1596. stirring ditty entitled "And What Is the Matter With Election Day?"

 A mouffien is a wild mountain sheep of Southern Europe. A parabola is a plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side.

The War of 1812 ended officially with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent by representatives of the United States and Great Britain in Decomber, 1814, but actual fighting did not cease until Janu-ary, 1815, in which month the battle of New Crienas was won by the Ameri-cans under Andrew Jackson.

A Punic peace means a peace in which the vanquished nation is virtually de-stroyed. The allusion is to the Punic wars between Rome and Carthage. After the last of these conflicts the city of Carthage was razed.

who discovered it in 1808.
3. The "Marseillaise" was written in tribute to the enthusiacm of the French revo-lutionary volurteers who marched to Paris from Marseilles in 1792. Rouget de Lisle, a captain of engineers, com-nosed the song in Strashourg on April 24, 1762. Its original tills was "Chapt toged the song in Strashourg on 24, 1792. Its original title was " de Guerre pour l'Armee du Rhin" Song for the Army of the Rhine" "Chant (War the channel. Sir John Suckling was an English royal-ist poet and man of fashion of the cour-of Charles I. One of his quoted lines is "The Prince of Darkness is a gentle-By our own minstrel troupe: Mr. Johnsing, why is de fust of April like de last day of October? I don't know, Mr. Bones. Why is the first of April like the last day of October? man." Sucking died, supposedly by his own hand, in Paris, in 1612. De fust of April is like de last day of Oc-tober 'cos dey both is nut celebrations.

Ti-ti-ta-tyah ! Mr. Tambo will now oblige with the heart-

It has been suggested that automobile drivers equip themselves with pedometers so that the little instruments may register

in miles the bumps the streets afford, as it

in miles the bumps the streets afford, as it were. There is one drawback to the sur-gestion, however. The bumps are not that kind. They are bumps that suggest aki-ina-What is needed is not a pedometer, but au-altimeter. Indeed, it may come about, if the streets are allowed to remain in disrenair, that the suggested laws to prevent low fiving by airplanes may be made to include high-flying by flivwers. At all events, the matter is worthy of consideration by our scientific and legal sharps.

# "The buildings are all old, but they are

Room at the Top rom the Freeman. M. Millerand has taken on the presidency