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Philadelphia, Saturday, November 6, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new iministration to concentrate its attention:

The Delaware river bridge.

4 drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships,
Development of the rapid transit system.

4 convention hall.

4 building for the Free Library.

And Art Museum. Art Museum.

argement of the water supply.

see to accommodate the population.

THE CITY'S UNUSED ASSETS

F THE city owns between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 worth of land for which it has no present or future use, the land ought to be sold. The Mayor is having a list of naused city real estate made, so that he may know how much there is and whether it can be put to the uses for which it was bought. He is too good a business man to arge the sale of any of the assets of the city merely to raise money. When it has been decided what parcels are to be sold, the reasons for putting the land on the market will doubtless be clearly set forth. And then it is confidently believed the sums realized will be reinvested in capital improvements.

Where the land was bought in the first place from the proceeds of a sale of bonds, the proceeds of its sale must be used, not for current expenses, but for such permanent work as is ordinarily paid for from a city loan.

GOOD FOR BOTH PARTIES

THAT the three federal government plers at the foot of Oregon avenue should be put to commercial uses, now that the need of them for the army has passed, goes without saying.

Negotiations between the city and the War Department are progressing. It is understood that the government at first asked the city an annual rental of \$330,000. This the city declined to pay. The plan now under consideration provides for a sort of partnership between the government and the city. It is proposed that the city operate the piers and keep them in repair, and turn over to the federal treasury a part if not all of the profits.

The merits of this plan are apparent. It binds the city to the payment of no fixed oum, and if the business of the port develops very one expects it to de ment's share of the profits is likely to be larger than the amount which it first asked

As the piers were built for the use of the army during the war, the government will be fortunate if it can have them taken off its hands on terms as favorable as those now

FORCE OR REASON?

A MAN filled with fake whisky went tem-porarily mad in the jail at Mount Holly. Two men are dead in consequence and another victim of get-rich-quick bootleggers will be tried for murder.

It is becoming plain that force and the agencies of suppression cannot deal permanently with traffickers in illicit whisky and its terrible imitations. The government could not go very wrong if it were to experiment with another method.

Educational propaganda worked wonders during the war. Some of the money that is being wasted in efforts to sustain the dry aws by force might properly be used to ducate the misguided people who pay fancy brices for violent and destructive poisons vended as whisky.

If these people could be made to understand that genuine whisky is not to be ob tained from the people who pretend to sell it and that they are being jobbed both ways in their search for hard liquor, there would be less easy money for bootleggers.

Half the truth about what is being sold in bottles and in barrooms would frighten even the hard drinkers into their senses,

WILL HAYS

WILL HAYS has been very quiet since Tuesday night. No one has heard him boasting of what he did. A month ago critics were saying that he had overorganized the country and that his workers were stale. They were propnesying disaster be cause of the lack of enthusiasm. The same men saw a strong drift to Cox at about the came time.

The chairman of the Republican national mmittee would have some justification for it if he should crow a little over the result But we are inclined to the belief that Mr. Hays will not do much crowing. He is more likely to say that all he had to do was to grease the ways in order to make it ensy for the opposition to the party in power to express itself. But he does not have to say anything. The returns are talking for him with greater eloquence than he can com-

Nevertheless, we rise to remark that the men who put Mr. Hays at the head of the national committee did not make a mistake.

MISS RANKIN'S SUCCESSOR

member to take the place vacated by Jeannette Rankin last year.

The new woman member is Miss Alice M. Robertson, of Oklahoma, an auti-suffragist sixty-five years old, who runs a restaurant in Muskogee. They say it is a good restaurant, and that her success in appealing to the appetite of her customers is responsi-

ble for her victory at the polls. She is not a stranger to public office, for President Roosevelt appointed her postmis-tress at Mustogee. She was a good public servant. It likely that her efficiency in the postofice had as much to do with her

election this year as the appetizing food | The sesquicentennial may legitimately emwhich she served to the men of the city in

her restaurant. It would be ungallant to say that she was carried through on the tidal wave which swept Oklahoma into the Republican column. She is a woman who has demonstrated her ability to hold her own in competition with men. She is likely to hold her own with her colleagues when she gets to Washington.

WHERE HISTORY IS MADE IT MUST BE DULY SIGNALIZED

Philadelphia Has a Magnificent Opportunity to Assert Its Distinction in the Sesquicentennial Celebration Scheduled for 1926

THE three most satisfying large-scale celebrations ever held were undoubtedly the Centennial, the Paris fair of 1889 and the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Various causes have been assigned to their success-good management, adequate finaucial subsidies, trade conditions and peace in the world.

That such factors operated effectively will not be denied, but to make consideration of them exclusive is to reject a fundamental without which elaborate carnival, official rejoicing and splendid presentation become

mere empty mummery or forced pretense. What is primarily needed in the realm of spectacle is an irresistible thrill, a simple emotional realization that the display is worth while, a tribute in practical terms to a happening or set of circumstances of transcendent import in the spiritual as well as material progress of mankind.

The citizens who met in the Mayor's office and resolved to set in motion machinery for signalizing in this city the 150th anniversary of American independence launched an ambitious enterprise with indispensable and unpurchasable capital.

This unimpeachable asset was a cause duly antecedent to effect. The question was not how to find an excuse for celebration. but what shall be done to recognize an event of which the whole nation will be conscious six years hence.

This is the way plans for the Centennial, commemorating the birth of American liberty, preparations for celebrating the fall of the symbolic Bastille and preliminaries for observing the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the New World were started. The auguries of success were spontaneous. The thrill was irrepressible.

It is interesting to note that the resolutions adopted, while specific in the request for an initial appropriation of \$50,000 from the Council, are indefinite as to the nature of the 1926 festivities.

That is the proper way to approach a subject of this magnitude. Tradition supports the exposition idea, and, in line with customary thought, there is a bill pending in Congress providing for a government appropriation of \$50,000 for purposes connected with the delivery of foreign goods to the sesquicentennial and \$500,000 for installing and returning the government ex-Nevertheless, it may be safely admitted that Congress will be sympathetic to such departures from convention as may be found appropriate to the event honored.

The preliminary committee which the Mayor is authorized to name has ample opportunity to investigate commemorative methods, to enlist public interest and to devise impressive and interesting formalities. This does not mean that Philadelphians can afford to squander the time allowance. From now until 1926 brains, money, effort and enthusiasm are needed to achieve the fitting

In this connection it is significant to bserve that the Centennial project Avas launched in the spring of 1870, six years before the celebration. A year later Joseph R. Hawley was named president of the commission by President Grant. Congress, the state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia each advanced \$1,500,000 and the private subscriptions from citizens amounted

Residents of this region (and, indeed, of the entire nation) do not have to be informed concerning the influence of the Centennial. Its contribution to Philadelphia estige was immense. In a national sense the exposition marked the commencement of a new era. In trade, in foreign relationships, in art and science new channels of activity were opened.

-Recollection of these facts should be in spirational. The city nearly half a century ago set for itself a magnificent precedent Every Philadelphian with a spark of civic pride will hope for a new accomplishment as striking, as brilliant, as enjoyable and as thought-stimulating as its now time-hallowed ancestor.

The form may be dissimilar. Indeed, the last thing to be sought is mere imitation. If an exposition project is furthered it should e something different in that field. If pageantry and carnival features are to be emphasized they should be in tune with the times; or, better still, an interest-piquing

The six years separating the sesquientennial from the present are tensing to he forecasters. In this instance, however only buoyant prophecies are admissible. for creakers are temperamentally averse to celebrations unless in tribute to their own alleged "remorseless logic."

Therefore it is surely permissible to im agine that 1926 will mark a solid recovery from the blight of the world war, just as 1876 put a period to the civil struggle, its packwashes, reflexes and aftermaths. In Philadelphia enough time will have elapsed o estimate the worth of the constructive program upon which the city is engaged. As host this metropolis will naturally desire o make a creditable showing of its activities

rivate and municipal. To give color and attraction to the sesquientennial, the exhibition of some notable public work may gracefully be linked. The official inauguration of the Delaware bridge suggests itself as a particular feature. With consistent energies and liberal financial aid t is conceivable that this noteworthy undertaking may be completed by the time the third especially memorable Fourth of July

rolls around. The city should have handsome new streets to exhibit. The art museum may lay an energizing cultural role. There are, ndeed, numerous movements which could be rystallized in a way to contribute variety and charm into the exercises, carnival, exposition-call it what you will.

The rather stodgy failure of spiritually purposeless exhibitions of late years has occasioned a thoroughly laudable revival of interest in pageantry. Properly devised, this commemorative instrument could be made exceedingly effective in signalizing 150 years of national life. Musical and theatrical factors are not to be discounted, nor are assemblages of leaders in statesmanship. in the arts, in science and in other components in the mosaic of civilization.

t need hardly be urged that the distinction of Philadelphia in commerce and industry, a eminent position or rkshop on a gigantic scale, be

brace three objects. First of all, an imposing and vividly expressed recognition of the meaning of an epochal event; second, an assertion of municipal dignity and progress; third, the stimulation of all the economic, financial, industrial and intellectual forces in motion here.

The task ahead is large, but patriotism, devotion to civic ideals and a sense of responsibilities should enable the community to undertake it in a spirit of indomitable capacity. This city, as the birthplace of the nation, is under solemn obligation to extend endeavor to the maximum. Nothing can detract from the intrinsic grandeur of the event which it shall be our unique privilege to celebrate. But once again to reveal its appreciation of inspiring realities-that is the ennobling duty of Philadelphia.

SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP

WILL it help the prospective voters of the land - or the active voters, for that matter-to instruct them in the ideals and theories of government, and leave them at the same time in ignorance of the claborate processes by which the popular will is so often frustrated in municipal, state and national elections? Will it, in other words, help the youth of the country to tell it what to believe rather than what to do? Hardly. If schools are to undertake the training of citizens for intelligent participation in elections they will have to devote less time to theory and more to frank talk about actual practice. The difference here suggested is the difference between dream and realities.

Under the broad head of "civics" most public schools attempt to teach the fundamental rules of politics and political action. Boys and girls learn much about what eminent men said in the past. They do not learn half enough about what many eminent men are doing in the present. They are permitted to look only at pleasing surfaces and to suppose that all the truth about American affairs may be gathered from school books or from lectures composed with a regard for the niceties of language rather than for harsh and wholesome truth.

Good citizenship as it is discussed in the schools is supposed to be inspired chiefly by the utterances of statesmen who, having lived in other generations, had no opportunity to discuss issues of the sort that are present and immediate in the United States. Many teachers would hesitate to disillusion young minds by a recital of the practices by which the Toms. Dicks and Harrys who rule in conventional political organizations prove in the routine of almost every election that the essons of the elder idealists-the lessons ontinued in the schools-mean little to many men who produce results at the polls and therefore do more than any others to control governmental policy. Yet without that sort of knowledge no voter can ever be safely on the defensive.

It is proper to remember all this-and a great deal more-in considering the excellent plan outlined by Dr. Finegan for the more thorough training of boys and girls in the ways of progressive citizenship through the medium of the Pennsylvania schools. Dr. Finegan is an able and courageous man. But it is easy to faucy that even he would hesitate to tel all the saving truth to any class assembled to seek guidance through the mazes of practical politics.

How are votes rounded up in emergencies? What do the ward and division leaders get for their infinite pains? Who pays them and why are they paid? Whom or what do they serve? Is there really a political bond between reputable and disreputable elements in American communities, and do the reformers of whom you hear so much really desire to reform? Are business and politics mixed and secretly associated even in cities and small communities?

in citizenship seriously would naturally ask these questions sooner or later, and if he did not ask, then the information should be proffered voluntarily by his teacher. But ould the average teacher venture on the dangerous but highly interesting ground here indicated? Before he got far the tutor would probably feel mysterious pressure from mysterious quarters directed to shut his mouth or force him out of his job.

Tradition in the public schools implies that illusions of the young are somehow sacred and not to be destroyed. The consequence is that boys and girls move into the advanced classes and finally into the busy world with a lingering belief that politics is a simple matter, that the country is governed according to the rules laid down by Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and the rest and that all men who achieve success in practical politics are actuated by patriotism and gifted with great intelligence. That is one of the reasons why new voters are so easily befuddled and so ready to

Unfortunately, however, the restrictions and inhibitions that make complete frankness difficult for every one prevail in the schools, too. There are reasons, many of them good ones, why men and organizations could not be denounced to classes. The truth is often difficult to recognize and sustain. Lies may be made to appear like truth. Then there is always the danger of partisanship. So the wise teacher of citizenship is one who, having taught his pupils say to his classes at the end: "I have told you only half. The rest you must learn with

MEXICO SETTLES DOWN

A was an almost unbelievable dispatch from Mexico City. It told of the surrender of Pedro Zamora. Pedro was the last of the Mexican bandits. He was not very important, but he had kept to the trail long after all the other bandits followed Villa's

For the first time in generations Mexico is said to be without an inciplent revolution or an active revolutionist, and the new government seems to be able to go about its business in an orderly and progressive way.

The question of American recognition of Mexico is coming to the fore. There is no reason why recognition need be long delayed. Self-interested groups who still hope for a war of indemnities and annexations with Mexico may oppose it. But they do not represent American scutiment. With the unification of national aims and sympathies on this continent immeasurable advantages would come to all America. The Mexican problem has been dullied with too long. It is time for a rapprochement that can be maintained without loss of dignity or standing by the United States.

The local psychic who was always out on rent day, according to her landlady, dis-covered to her sorrow that a writ server doesn't care a rap for spirits.

Though this be Apple Week, it must be confessed that a larger amount of interest is being manifested in the plum crop.

A MASON UNIQUE

Fred Godcharles' Unusual Story About Judge Rockefeller-Billy Leary's Experience as a Page. Reginald Wright Kauffman's Visit

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN TRED A. GODCHARLES, deputy secretary of the commonwealth, is a veterar

He is and has been for years one of the prominent Masons of the state. For a number of terms he has filled the responsible position of district deputy grand master. It is one of the highest appointive offices in the fraternice. the fraternity.

Some years ago Secretary Godeharles undertook the work of preparing a history of Masonry in the district over which he presides. He spent five years on it, with the result that it is the completest record of its kind ever undertaken. It is embraced in two beautifully bound and illustrated volumes.

The highest testimonial to the character of his labors as a historian was paid by the grand lodge several years ago when his history, as to typography, illustration, binding and general character, was adopted as the model for all subsequent historical publications of that body.

TUDGE WILLIAM M. ROCKEFELLER. for years president judge of the Northumcounty courts, who died three years ago while on a visit to California, was a Mason, but unique among the hundreds of thousands of Masons in this country, and possibly in the entire world.

For more than fifty years he was a master mason, though he had been entered, passed and raised to that degree without ever having been a member of any lodge.

Secretary Godcharles explains this re markable statement by facts given him personally by Judge Rockefeller and verified by some of his contemporaries.

Judge George C. Welker was on the bench in Northumberland county in 1851. He was also district deputy grand master of Masons. In that year he was called upon to constitute a lodge of the order at Shamokin. William M. Rockefeller, then a young man from Shamokin, was a law student in his office, but he was not a Mason.

On the trip to Shamokin young Rockefeller accompanied his preceptor, expecting to visit his home for several days.

THE brethren at Shamokin who were chosen as officers of the new lodge desired instructions on initiation, visual and oral, but being newly constituted they had no candidate for the ceremony.

no candidate for the ceremony.

Under his wide powers as a deputy grand master Judge Welker suggested that William M. Rockefeller be "made a Mason at sight," which was instantly and heartily agreed to The candidate was not balloted for, but in the presence of the officials of the new lodge and under special dispensation from the deputy grand master, the latter proceeded with the initiation through the three degrees. Thus it came about that Judge Rockefeller

during his life was a master mason who had never been entered as a member of a lodge at his initiation and was never affiliated with any particular lodge during his life, though he was a frequent visitor at lodges in his home county.

WILLIAM LEARY, a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, who has put over some elever publicity work for that great organization, has very distinct recollections of Harrisburg and its House and Senate back as far as 1885.

He was "Little Billy" Leary then, for he was a page in the Senate that session, credited to Schuylkill county. He was the busiest youngster and most active page, as I recall him, on the floor.

His leading and most vivid recollection of that session was a short but breezy inter-

that session was a short but breezy interview he had with the late Senator George Handy Smith, of this city. Ed Smiley was then chief clerk of the Senate. then chief cierk of the Senate.

Between sessions it was the custom of the Senate pages to conduct visitors through the old Capitol, pointing out the notables and the sights, thus earning a little coin on the side in the way of tips.

YOUNG LEARY, who was the guide of a group of ladies in the "follow-the-man-from-Cooks" act, as a final exhibit conducted them to the offices of the president pro tem and chief clerk of the Senate.

Unfortunately, it was about the time that George Handy Smith was accustomed to drop in on Ed Smiley for his afternoon "smile." Leary and the ladies entered at the critical moment when the twain were toasting each other. There was a hasty exit of the visitors—and the page.

What George Handy Smith said to Page

William Leary, of Schuylkill, a few mo-ments later was a plenty. After that Mr. Leary, now a business man of this city, always made it a point before showing visitors any of the official headquarters made certain that no ceremonies were in progress in which a black bottle figured as the inspiration.

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, novelist and magazine writer and erst-while newspaper man, is in the city for a few days, principally to attend the wedding

of his daughter.

During the campaign that has just closed Mr. Kauffman was located at Republican national headquarters in charge of publicity work in connection with the Republican voman's division. It was for him, and for the national com-

mittee as well, a new experience; an intro-duction to an untried field of activity, but one which will become an established feature of future campaigns.

And Reginald Wright tells me that it was not an altogether unpleasant experience, considering that he was a pioneer and his

women assistants had to be instructed in the intricacies of the work.

The outstanding feature was the enthu siasm and eagerness of the women to become thoroughly acquainted with this very important phase of campaign activity. They understood the psychology of their sex thor-oughly and were thus able to put their

wledge to practical service. Ir. Kauffman was abroad in attendance on the Peace Conference at the close of the war in a semiofficial capacity. He will cmbody his experiences, which were largely of confidential nature, in a volume to be pub-

lished next year. He has a home in England, where he spends about half his time and where he does most of his literary work.

A restaurant keeper in Boston sold for thirty cents a ham sandwich which cost him

A COSTLY ANTIQUE

only six cents to make. Still, the man may offer the plea that there was an additional expense of storing the article a long time until he could find a market for it.

REMARKS ABOUT KINGS "God said I am tired of Kings."-And meantime man said, "No. And meantime man said, I like their looks in their robes and rings."
So he crowned a few more,

And they went on playing the game as before. Fighting and spoiling things. Man said, "I am tired of kings! Sous of the robber chiefs of yore,

They make me pay for their lust and their war: I am the puppet, they pull the strings; The blood of my heart is the wine they I will govern myself for a while, I think, And see what that brings!"

Then Gal, who made the first remark, Smiled in the dark. —Henry van Dyke, in Complete Poems.

"AW, HAVE A HEART!". VEEPS OVER LES

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

later put up, which obscured part of the church, has been transferred to another spot. The old windows in this wall will be put back, while all about the grounds we propose to restore the old gardens and have

trees, shrubs and flowers, giving it much of

"The organ will also be remodeled, and in every way the church will be looking its

prettiest for the anniversary celebration, which will begin Sunday, November 14. At that time the Bishop of Erie will preside at the ceremonies. The actual anniversary will fall on the following day, when appro-

the big day will occur the following Sunday. November 21, when we will have as special preacher the Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D. D., of London, assistant bishop for

British subjects in north and central Eu-rope. He represents both the Bishop of London and the Society for Propagating the

Cruelty Always Stupid

and to pay a fine of \$1000. The punishment is not too severe. Cruelty to children - ven

who might go on farms but who, hearing of such cases as this, will not. The job of the

farm laborer is not so penular under any circumstances as to make discouragement of

What Do You Know?

Who said, "O, it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant"?

2. What one of the Central American repub-lics has the largest population?

dent received every electoral vote but

which have been capitals of the United States?

e. In what century was Robin Hood, the outlaw, supposed to have lived?

7. Who is regarded as the father of the modern science of political economy?

9. What President of the United States was originally named Stephen?

10. Distinguish between a simoon and a

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

An enclave is territory surrounded by foreign dominion.

Sir Richard Burton was a noted explorer, writer of travels and translator of "The Thousand and "one Nights." His dates ard 1821-1890.

The royal house of Brazil was Portuguese in origin. The first emperor, Dom Pedro I, was the second son of John VI, or Jogo of Portugal. Brazil became an independent empire in 1822.

was detected in time and Fawkes was

France is at present the dominant nation

The new Congress which will meet in Harding's administration will be the

A thousand years make a chillad.

in Morocco

4. What successful candidate for

s. What are the Eigin Marbles?

Who was Talma?

rospective agricultural workers wise.

its old-time atmosphere.

priate ceremonies will be

From the New York Herald.

Gospel.

THE REV. LOUIS C. WASHBURN On "Significance of Christ Church"

THE 225th anniversary of the founding of Old Christ Church, to be observed with special ceremonies during this month, has a far greater significance than the sentimental interest surrounding the perpetuation of one of America's sacred shrines, in the opinion of the Rev. Louis C. Washburn,

rector of the famous house of worship. "To most people " said Dr Washl 'Old Christ Church is synonymous with Revolutionary times, and everything concerned with it dates in the public mind in and about and from that time. What is not generally realized is that the church was founded nearly a century before that timehistory that has given us our present commonwealth of Pennsylvania has eveloped

"At the same time that the anniversary will be observed in the church here it is planned to hold commemorative exercises throughout the state. At that time it is hoped to receive offerings that may be used in according some fitting memorial in an appear. from that time and set of influences. "Old Christ Church was built in 1695 by group of Philadelphia business men, who in erecting some fitting memorial in an ap-propriate place to commemorate the leader-ship of Henry Compton and Charles Bray, to whom the church in Pennsylvania owes its origin." realized that much of the civic and state de velopment must center around such an institution. Headed by Joshua Carpenter, ther was a group of thirty-six of the city's leading business men that included Robert Quarry, Jasper Yates and John Moore. They founded the famous old edifice around growth.

A farmer of Peconic, Long Island, who brutally horsewhipped a boy taken from an institution to work on his farm, has been sentenced to prison for two and a half years "But even back of that we must look for the influence of two Englishmen with broad minds and even broader vision who made our present city and state possible. Two generations before the founding of the church these two men. Henry Compton and Thomas to children who have irritating qualities—is cowardly, mean, contemptible. There is another side to incidents of this kind, a side Bray, laid the foundations for these splendid the law does not take into account but which farmers should consider; it concerns boys

Honesty Toward Indians

"The former, an outstanding Christian statesman, who was Bishop of London and member of the Privy Council, urged William Penn in making grants of land in what was then an unknown wilderness to deal hu-manely with the Indians. In a letter to the committee of the Privy Council for trade committee of the Privy Council for trade and plantations, written in August, 1683 Penn acknowledges this, saying: 'I could have exactly followed the Bishop of Lon-don's "council" by buying and not taking away the Natives' land, with whom I have settled a very kind correspondence.

"The then Bishop of London also safe guarded the colonists against religious intolerance by inserting in the charter a provi sion under which this church developed and unremittingly through his long episcopate made a helpful reality of his ecclesias-tical jurisdiction over these plantations to immeasurable advantage.

"The second, Thomas Bray, was Compton's appointee as commissary and contributed incalculably to the enrichment of life here in that formative period. With the avowed purpose of inducing the best type of men to volunteer for service as pastors and schoolmasters, and citizens who would stand for the higher things in the primitive colo-nies, he established libraries here and in four other centers in 1696 and 1697, and followed other centers in 1636 and 1617, and followed this up by organizing two epoch-making so-cieties for the advancement of Christian knowledge and for the propagation of the gospel in these parts, which societies ex-erted a far-reaching influence through years of nursing care in this country.

"He also was solicitons about sending into this new country the proper kind of people, Oxford and Cambridge collegians and those who would prove a credit and a constructive

Restoring Old Building

"At the present time we are busy restor-ing the old edifice to its Colonial day appearance. We are continuing the famous old wrought-iron fence on the front, built by Samuel Wheeler in 1795, which has been regarded as a 'classic' by architects and others ever since, and running all about the church. There is still another connection in that the present work is being done by the firm of Andrew Wheeler & Co., the head of the concern being a grandson of the original fence builder.

ginal fence bullar. Many changes are being made in the ilding proper. We are restoring a back building proper. building proper, we are restoring a back stairway leading to the balconies, and re-cently discovered a new balcony hidden be-hind a partition which we never knew ex-isted before. The old Colonial sash and windows are being restored, while a building You don't hear a chirp from the coal man in praise of the weather.

Mr. Bryan may continue his good work by sending congratulations to Senator Hard-

SHORT CUTS

the moment you got through cheering over the election? There is reasonableness in the sugges-tion that the Debs figures were fattened by the Cynics' vote.

Notice how Old Man Work bobbed up

It is understood that Mr. Bryan would be proud and happy to welcome Mr. Wilson back to private life.

An Allentown, Pa., apple tree is now

Doing honor to Apple Week. Pity the poor New York Assembly. It has to go to all the trouble of ejecting the

Twenty Chicago breweries are said to be turning out real beer. Somebody brewing near-beer must have misjudged the distance.

President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard, says girls' styles are indecent. Some of the lassies must have been showing their ears.

It is perhaps unjust to say that Cali-fornia has raised an issue with Japan! It was, as it were, a self-raising Oriental

That President-elect Harding was offered the hospitality of a warship for his coming visit to the Panama canal is evidence Rensalem township and part of Phila

delphia have been quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle. Wonder if the new California laws might not afford some relief? The world speed record for airplanes has again been broken, this time in Paris. It is the likelihood of breaking his neck that

The crying of a baby is not sufficient reason for the ousting of a tenant, accord ing to the ruling of a Buffalo, N. Y., court. First thing you know babies will have as

gives zest to the airman in such an enter

much right in an apartment house as dogs Every newspaper in its news columns every day furnishes many and good reasons why the bill prepared by City Solicitor Smyth and approved by Mayor Moore regu-lating the purchase of firearms should be passed by the Legislature.

to concede the election until the Electoral College has played the University. There are others of his political faith who would

Unionists, who favor autonomy Porto Rico, won five out of six legislative districts in Tuesday's election and have captured San Juan for the first time in twenty years. Thus another problem for President Harding to solve becomes acute.

A Muskogee, Okla., woman has won a seat in Congress by talking to her constituents while cating soup. This was naturally considered quite a feat in a section where soup-cating is rarely accompanied by anything more elaborate than a whistle.

Dan Hanna, horseman, and Holbrook Blinn, actor, are going to build a \$60,000 road in Newcastle, N. Y., because the town is too poor to keep the present highway in repair. We know what will happen. The town will raise the assessment on their houses as improved property.

an independent empire in 1823.

November 5, 1605, was the day fixed by Guy Fawkes, the English conspirator, for blowing up the Houses of Parliament in London, The "Gunpowder Plot" When a Camden man eloped with a fourteen-year-old girl his father-in-law thrashed him and was promptly arrested. Happily the recorder discharged him. all the world loves a lover, papa still has some rights, and unpremeditated assault and battery must remain one of them if novelists and joke writers are to be justified.

France because the adopted father of one and the fiance of another failed to claim

A thousand years make a chilind,
Pidgin English, the language employed in
the East in transactions with the Chirese, means business English, Pidgin is a
corruption of the word business.
Christianity become the official religion
of the Reman empire under Constanthe the Great in the fourth century
D. them. And the fact that two healthy girls are barred from admission into the country, while hordes of undesirables continue to find their way past the inspectors, seems to show that our immigration laws are in need of