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Philadelphia, Friday, November 12, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new The Delaware river bridge.
A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships, everything transit system, convention half; building for the Free Library.

Art Museum. An Art Museum. Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

SEEING PHILADELPHIA

TUDGE BROWN did not issue a command to the members of the City Council who are to follow him in a personally conducted tour of the Municipal Court. Graciously the judge put his summons in the form of an invitation. Of course, most of the members of Council will turn up, if only for the purpose of greeting the multitude of their riends who are warmly placed in Judge Brown's paradise for the politically indigent.

.The court, which spends as if it were the hipping board, needs still more appropriations, and Judge Brown is getting ready to ask for them. So the tour of inspection may be viewed as a preliminary survey arranged to let the members of the Council know what they can get for themselves in return for some additional gobs of the public money.

A VITAL NEED

TN HOLDING up attempts to prevent the condemnation of ground on Race street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets Mayor Moore has helpfully contributed to the convention hall project. Other sites no doubt would serve, but here certainly is one sufficiently near the center of town to be worth careful consideration. It is the fashion occasionally to decry a city-owned permanent convention auditorium. We have jogged along many years without one. Is it really necessary?

Visitors to the physically comfortable, admirably arranged Democratic convention in the great hall in San Francisco have their enthusiastic affirmative answer ready. It is part of the firm convictions also of any enlightened believer in civic progress. The sooner the convention hall program is expedited the better will the metropolitan preensions of Philadelphia be justified.

JURYWOMEN, OF COURSE

THERE is no reason to believe that women will perform their duty as jurors any less capably than they exercised the fran-After an inevitable season of more or less condescending jesting on the subject, the public will adjust itself to the new order, and what was novel will take on the aspect of authorized normality.

The innovation will soon be manifested. Names for the first drawing from the jury wheel in 1921 have already been listed. The basis is the assessors' rolls, on which the proportion of women to men is as two to five. Later on this ratio will be changed, for many women not enrolled by the assessors under the exceptional rush conditions of last fall will have the opportunity to pay poll taxes before the next election.

The exemption of women from serving in court on cases of an embarrassing or unpleasant nature offers no problem. The application of a little discretion and common sense is all that is needed. "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury!" will soon arouse no more astonishment than many another formal phrase of the courtroom.

DUELS, SMALL AND GREAT

TN HIS condemnation of dueling as "a foolish practice" and his refusal to meet his challenger upon the so-called field of bonor, Leon Daudet, one of the leading swordsmen in France, cites the war as the cause of his conversion. To this prominent Royalist deputy the idea of killing or the attempt to kill is barbarously repugnant. His position implies a wholesome respect for the law and the processes of the courts

In France perhaps M. Daudet will be accounted a stickler for principles. Fatalities in French duels are rare. Mark Twain once whimsically declared that he had received the Legion of Honor as the first person to be wounded in a Parisian sword bout for years.

Nevertheless, the theory of dueling is grounded in romantic medieval brutality. Individuals prone to admit this do not. however, always apply the same reasoning to national conflicts. That M. Daudet has closely indicated the analogy is not the least eignificant feature of his stand.

ADRIATIC PEACE AT LAST

BY THE reported settlement of the longstanding Adriatic question Italy seems to have been the gainer. Zura is to be hers. the railway to Fiume and the corridor through which it runs. The city of Fiume itself is to be erected into an independent state. Jugo-Slavia surrenders claim to certain islands in the Adriatic, but gains some compensation in the favorable rectification of the Istrian frontier.

To those persons who are not interested specialists in the subject, however, the word "settlement" lends the most significance to the negotiations. The prime cause of more than a year and a half of obstruction and delay has been the fear that highanded disposition of a vexed problem would

implant in Europe the seeds of a new war. It was alarm over such a prospect which andoubtedly moved President Wilson to deny support to the Italian claims to Fiume at the Peace Conference. Later the international perils of the case became extended. and last March the American State Departoutspokenly resented attempts of Italy, Great Britain and France to reject an in which official American opinion

been represented. At that time the alternative suggestion

made by the European powers was the rigid enforcement of the secret treaty of London. Mr. Wilson emphasized the virtue in a third course, "mutual agreement between the Italian and Jugo-Slav Governments," with-

out outside interference. It is precisely this policy which is responsible for the present tangible results. Evidently restraint has been exercised by both parties. Neither one acquires Fiume. A sense of realities has developed faith in compromise and adjustment. The pact of London, while observed in most cases, has been changed in some others, in accordance

with reasonable adjudication. The remaining riddle is Gabriele D'Annunzio. At present he commands an outlaw state. When the little new nation is officially organized it will be interesting to note the effect upon a position thus far maintained by armed force and enlivened by romantic pronunciamentos and an exceptionally poetic constitution.

AN INSTITUTION TO DO WHAT NO ONE ELSE DOES

The Bureau of Municipal Research Justifies its Existence by its Achievements for the Taxpayers

THOUSANDS of citizens are doubtless wondering what is this Bureau of Municipal Research which is about to make a survey of the Municipal Court, and why it troubles itself with such matters.

With the knowledge they have they cannot understand its latest activities, nor can they appreciate the significance of the big advertisements about it which have lately been appearing in the newspapers.

In the first place, it should be said that the bureau has no official standing. It is a voluntary organization of private citizens maintained by private contributions. In the second place, it should be said that it is not a muck-raking society.

It maintains a staff of technical experts who establish working relations with the different city departments. It gets all the facts about the duties and methods of those departments, subject to confirmation by the public official in charge. Then it makes a constructive report, pointing out defects and showing the way to remove them. It sedulously refrains from offering any criticism when it cannot suggest a suitable way for curing the defects. When the head of the department affected desires to make the changes recommended it assists him.

On its staff of experts are accountants, engineers, technical investigators, lawyers, social workers and statisticians. They interest themselves only in the business methods of government. They have no positical ends to serve, and they have proved so many times that they are impartial and disinterested that they are welcomed in almost every department of the city govern-

The arrangements made for their survey of the Municipal Court, which is just now under fire, is a tribute to their demonstrated fair-mindedness and impartiality. No one who is aware of what the bureau has done in the past thinks for a moment that the investigators are going into the Municipal Court with the purpose of serving the ends of anything but the truth. With their customary thoroughness they will study the problem of the relation of a court of this kind to the people who are brought before it and the success with which this court fulfills its functions.

The survey will doubtless include a study of the laws creating the court, the propriety of the control of all appointments by one man and the suitability of continuing its independence of the City Council.

The report will be framed, not in a spirit of hostility to any one, but with the desire to point out the way by which the people can get the best service from the court.

It will be such a survey as it made prior to the reorganization of the Bureau of Compulsory Education, and it will resemble the survey which was followed by the creation of the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

The activities of the bureau are continuous, whether its experts are called in by the city or not. Among the subjects on which it has been gathering data for years are municipal street cleaning, the budget system, the classification and standardization of the salaries of civil employes, the correction of the mandamus evil and the freeing of the city from meddlesome interference by the state Legislature.

When the city is ready to move in these matters the bureau has the information at hand for its guidance. There must be changes both in the statutes and in the state constitution before the mandamus evil can be wiped out entirely and before we can have that measure of home rule which is required if we are to be able to carry out a consistent policy in the management of our own affairs.

The classification of the civil service employes and the standardization of salaries has made some progress. A report on the subject has been made to the Civil Service Commission by its own special investigators. The bureau is committed to the adoption of such a plan as that recommended by these investigators. It can back up the principle of the recommendations with convincing data that are now available to any public official who wishes to bring about the reform.

The experts of the bureau have been studying the municipal budget problem for a ong time. It was with their assistance that the original budget section in the charter was drafted. The Legislature amended that section in such a way as to weaken it in vital respects, because the politicians did not wish to give up altogether the old practices. The campaign is still on and the burenu is on the front line with its ammunition dry and ready for use.

The bureau also had a hand in the street cleaning section of the charter. Its experts discovered long ago that the Philadelphia system of cleaning the streets was bad, both politically and financially. It attacked no man or group of men. It has merely pointed out the evils in the old practice and indicated a better way. It will continue to supply the responsible authorities with facts not only until the contract system is wholly abandoned, but until under the new system the streets themselves are clean.

Now it may be asked why private citizens hould butt in when officials have been elected to do the work. The answer is that the bureau serves the same purpose for the people of a city that an expert accountant erves for a private business man. The expert accountant audits the books. The bureau, acting in behalf of the people, audits n a broad sense the books of the public officials in the interest of the whole city. Philadelphia is not the only city in which such an organization is working. Publicspirited citizens have joined themselves to-

gether in a large number of other commu nities for the purpose of doing a work which otherwise would be left undone. These organizations are independent of all political control or bias and are interested solely in the conduct of public business in the most efficient manner. They are equipped with professional experts qualified

to decide where there is efficiency as well as

where there is inefficiency. Their recom mendations are based on a study of the facts ascertained at first hand and interpreted in the light of broad knowledge. The accuracy with which they work is well illustrated by the fact that the local bureau in the eleven years of its existence has never been sued for libel.

Still further, the work of the bureau is continuous and is not interrupted by a change of administration in the City Hall. When the study of a problem is begun it is continued until it is finished. This may take six months or six years. There are certain sections of the new charter, inserted on the recommendation of the bureau, which were framed as the result of five years' study.

The institution justifies its existence both by its purposes and by the efficient way in which it carries out those purposes. Just now, when the Council is at work on the budget for next year preparatory to fixing the tax rate, the bureau is devoting special attention to the Sinking Fund and is backing up the demand of the Council for exact information concerning the status of that fund.

The statement has been made that the sinking fund commissioners have in their possession a surplus of \$4,000,000 turned over to them out of previous tax levies, and that this amount is in excess of the legitimate needs of the fund. No one but the commissioners knows the exact truth, and they have not yet been persuaded to tell.

If so large a sum raised by previous tax levies is in the hands of any city department, it ought to be turned over to the city treasurer to be applied to the payment of current expenses. It would provide money enough to keep the tax rate at its present level and justify the Board of Revision of Taxes in cutting down the horizontal increase in assessments made this summer. Then the small householders would have brought home to them the value of the work done in their behalf by the privately maintained Bureau of Municipal Research.

JOURNEY'S END

DOETS and a great many journalists are and will continue to be profoundly moved by the spectacle that attended the burial of an unknown British soldier in Westminster Abbey yesterday and by the thought of all France fallen quiet while an unidentified poilu was carried to a grave made for him under the Arc de Triomphe. Too much of what they have been writing reveals a sort of passionate admiration for what they frankly regard as supreme magnanimity or fine condescension on the part of governments that permit such wide departure from the rules of ancient precedent. And by this you may know that poetry and journalism are not yet quite what they ought to be.

Why, after all, is there anything aweinspiring in the thought of a martyred Tommy in the Abbey or a poilu under the Arc de Triomphe or a doughboy in a tomb such as ordinarily is reserved for the exalted of the earth? Great poets are buried in Westminster. They only wrote epics. The soldier lived them. Kings are in the Abbey, too. They reigned. But they reigned only because of the strength and the patience and the generous faith of men like that one who now shares their resting place.

If infinite knowledge wrung from the fires

of hard experience makes for greatness; if service done in travail and long journeyings amid nameless terrors are proof of valor, then the soldier who was buried in Westminster Abbey fairly deserved the honors that were done him. Wisdom came to him in strange ways, and it is not likely that he would have experienced any new emotion by the sights and sounds that filled London at his homecoming. Flags blazed against the sky. But they were not so beautiful as his sacrifice. There were tears everywhere. This man, whoever he was, must have seen eyes he loved blinded by them when he went away. Great guns rocked the forts at fire such as theirs to find for others the peace that he himself never was to know again. All the world that stayed snugly at home and read the papers and danced and made money and walked in spotless uniforms honored itself by honoring him, and showed merely that its soul is a little nearer to salvation because its heart has become a little more sensitive to the fundamental truths of this life.

There has been a great deal of talk about the White Man's Burden. The English and the French have merely done full honors for the first time to the man who actually bears it. And it is futile to draw lines of nationality or race between the groups of soldiers who fought and died on the allied side in the war against German aggression. They were a nation in themselves, with a purpose higher than any single nation ever had before or since. They were the plain men of all lands, the sinews of empire and the hope of the world. They have ranged and ventured everywhere and they have endured every sort of pain. They have made and broken kings, they have built and torn down, they have settled continents and devastated them, they have made great sacrifices and they have been guilty of great follies ever since the dawn of civilization in their restless search for better things and petter ways of life. They are the elect because, when they have gone farthest, they have gone not in answer to commands or in search for glory, but in response to a voice that is within their hearts. They are the force that was prophesied, and kings are honored who share the tomb with one of

Too much publicity cannot be given to the declaration of the executive secretary of the California State Tuberculosis Asso-ciation that California is not a cure-all for consumptives and that money spent on rail-road travel would bring health if spent on treatment at home. It is a point that has frequently been made by high authority in

Knut Hamsun, the Norwegian author who has received the Nobel prize for literature, was once the driver of a horse car in Chicago. Those were the days before the Chicago. Those were the days contained speed mania afflicted the populace and the speed mania afflicted time to dream as he drove his backs. What a lesson we have here, my children! If this Knut had been a good driver, had loved his job and had given it all his best efforts, he might have been a motor-

The Baltimore woman who declares her The Baltimore woman who declares her husband is merely a boarder, paying no more than her other boarders and being infinitely more objectionable, evidently has never been impressed with the belief general in Europe that the Great American Husband mistakenly subordinates himself to his wife, earing for her whims and permitting her. caring for her whims and permitting her to neglect his comforts.

There are sick veterans who can't get There are size veterans was well acking medicine; veterans incurably gassed lacking attention; wounded veterans shy of adequate clothing; and bureaucratic red tape is keeping them from what they need. Uncle Sam must pay his debt to those who suffered for him before distributing meager largesse to sics and well alike.

Now that the New York Call admits that the "Russian experiment" is a failure, it may be that the parlor Bolshevists may eventually see the light.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Outside View of Philadelphia That It is a Series of Connected VIIlages is Somewhat Borne Out by the Facts

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

A WOMAN who has been off doing war work and then reconstruction work for four years and has just returned assured me that she found Philadelphia changed!

She said that she had met whole families of us swarming on the coasts of New England in the late summer just after she landed, and the expression of our faces was different. When I urged her to be more explicit, she said:

"Well, before the war if you had been met in bunches at a summer place your eyes would have been indifferent, verging on to hostile, as though you were murmuring at sight of a strauger: 'What new enemy is this?' "

'Whereas now?" I asked. "Whereas now, you go out of your way to talk to strangers, as though you had

I asked her why she judged us off our own ground—at Northeast Harbor instead of She said that she always felt humans

were at a disadvantage out of their environ-ment, and that only when a person was at a disadvantage could one really get the essence REMEMBER an interesting outside

view of Philadelphia by a man who had every reason to know it well, and who certainly judged it very kindly. He said it was a series of connected villages, each village having had an original life of its own, and having kept certain of its qualities intact. So that West Philadelphia was not South Philadelphia, and North Philadelphia was not Germantown and Germantown was not not Germantown, and Germantown was not Chestnut Hill, neither was Overbrook the West Park, or Manayunk, Conshohocken, Bryn Mawr could never act like Swarthmore, nor could Darby feel like Jenkintown. Each section of the town and each suburb of the town kept the tang of its original of the town kept the tang of its original village, yet all of them had this in common, that they were settled by persons who had spread out from one main village on the banks of the Delaware, the first village of Philadelphia—or, if they were not settled from that main village altogether, some family of importance from that main village had been a factor in the making of the outlying village, so the family resemblance. so that there was a certain

As for instance, he went on to explain most of the villagers of the connected vil-lages that make up Philadelphia and its sub-urbs liked good food, and insisted upon the best quality of food; they are very fond of outdoor, open-air sports. The farmers have hunted for generations, rowing and cricket and tennis and golf and horse racing and gardening, fishing and shooting, relay racing, hockey, soccer ball, stock farms, dog fanciers, cattle breeders, dairy farmers—in fact, outdoor men of all types and outdoor games of all types come naturally to Philadelphians. There are more country clubs and more spaces for exercise in the open near Philadelphia than any other city in the world possesses. Its foreign populations swarm in the narrow streets in intersecting alleys; the veritable Philadelphians make for the country as early in the year as is pos-sible and stay as late as is possible. Those who can afford only one house go to more ample streets in outlying sections.

AS A RESULT, the kindly critic went on to explain, though the main villagers of the first Philadelphia are scattered now from Whitemarsh to West Chester and from the Main Line to Torresdale, they can always be counted upon to rally back to the center of things—which is not far yet from Independence Square—to help or to enjoy any-

Finiadelphia.

He insisted, by way of proving this theory, that the old village famines were still the ones to take the most interest in the old village; that you saw the same names on every charity and public undertaking from the orchestra committee to the new woman's the orchestra committee to the new woman's Republican committee, with only now and then an outsider or newcomer. And he main-tained that the newcomer was generally there because he had married into an old village family, or was by friendship or by usiness intimately connected with one Well, it is a pleasant theory. Maybe it is

COMETHING happened last week in my Dittle neighborhood that seemed to carry out the theory that it still has village in-

stincts.

A woman who kept a little stationery shop a block or so away died sucdenly of heart disease the other morning. Her first customer found her very ill in her little room back of the shop and summoned two of her neighbors. Something like consternation has been felt since then by us ail. We do not know how to get along without Miss Wonderly or without her shop. Her mother kept it before her, and when she celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the little store not long ago most of us either wrote or stopped in to congratulate her and ourselves. She long ago most of us either and ourselves. She in to congratulate her and ourselves. She was "Miss Bella" to some of us, and she passed her notes around for our enjoyment.

Whom she called "Mr. George Pepper's, whom she called George," was specially appreciated.

THE newspaperman and the dry cleaner A and the apothecary and the postman and the umbrella merchant, the tobacconist, the corner greeer, the upholsterer and all the rest of us who live up and down and across and back have met and shaken our heads.
We are pleased and excited. She had left everything to the cripples' home because she was always interested in shut-ins and helped was always interested in shut-ins and helped us to be when we stopped in to get our desk supplies. We all feel sorry for that last lonely suffering night she had when she wrote a little diary of he sufferings so that all of us night know just how she felt luring the attack. We exchange theories as to whether the fall down the stairs at the Pennsylvania Station the week before may not have brought on the south and on the are all agreed that it is a mercy sh

did not have to be laid aside or miss a single day behind her counter. We deplore all her stock being sold, yet would resent a stranger

in her place.

Now if that is not village instinct to th fore, what is? It is the same neighborhood interest that impelled my opposite neighbor a night or two ago to call me up and to tell me that a lamp was turned up dangerously high in the third floor front. So it was, and I had been sitting under it when the phone rang, all unbeeding my danger. In what other city of 1 500,000 inhabitants would any one bother to do that or know the name of her opposite neighbor?

WHEN I arrived home too late to register for voting on the regular days I was helped by the whole neighborhood to find the man—the son of the tinsmith—who would know what I was to do. He did know and I did it and on the second day of October found all obstacles smoothed for my registration. We did not know each other, but tration. We did not know each other, but he had known my father and I had known his, so it was all right!

TACH winter there is a great coming and Li going of snow carts at either end of this block, and what looks like two manholes are used, down which snow is shoveled by the wagon load, Passersby stare in amazement at the rapidly disappearing snovelfuls Wiwas an outlying village of the town, are not amazed. We know that between the rows of houses and built over by street and trolley track is the stream that once meandered between green banks down to the river. It flows on unseen now, but it is there. It is like our instinct for old ways, old ties. Wo may be slow in acquiring new ideas, but we do not easily forget old friends or break old ties. Perhaps we are just a village!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

"LEMME DO IT FOR YOU!"

THE WATER

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

GEORGE E. NITZSCHE

On Working Way Through College HE WORKED his way through the University," is a slogan that applies to a large number of University of Pennsylvania students each year, says George E. Nitzsche, recorder, who for twenty years has given encouragement, sympathy and as-sistance to ambitious undergraduates who entered college on a shoestring, plus nerve and resourcefulness.

"Because the University of Pennsylvania is part of the third largest city in the United States and only seven minutes' ride from its business center, it offers unusual opportunities for the student poor in purse," Recorder Nitzsche.

"Hundreds of young men now high in business and professional circles worked their way through; hundreds of others continue to do so.

"'What is the best-paying thing I can do?' is a question I am often asked by the student who must work. Newspaper cor-respondence, I can tell him, offers splendid opportunities. There are six daily news-papers in Philadelphia, each with corre-spondents covering University departments for local news and another set collecting sporting items on Franklin Field. Newspaper Work Profitable

"These University correspondents, as they are called, earn comfortable sums in a manner that offers slight, if any, conflict with their studies. The limited number of these newspaper opportunities is, however, a factor to be reckoned with.

"One young man that I know of worked his way through the Wharton School and the law school on newspaper work, helped to support a widowed mother and had \$1200 saved to meet exigencies when he hung out his shingle in a law office this fall. I recall several who earned as much as \$3000 a year without letting such outside work interfere with their studies, and that was years before these high-price times. "Quite a number of students, especially those in the professional schools, act as tutors in their leisure time, for which they

are well paid, and in addition become ac quainted with well-known Philadelphia fam ilies who are anxious to help them in other ways, often putting them in the way of profitable openings after graduation.

"Acting as University agents for firms that supply wearing apparel, selling books, clerking in the afternoons and on Saturdays in department stores, and even writing mo tion-picture scenarios and short stories for magazines have supported students.

"Waiting on the table at fraternity and boarding houses has helped others, giving them their meals, but this work must usually be supplemented by some other means. A student who later became track captain and one of the most active and popular members of his class started in at the University by serving meals to fraternity men. Tending furnaces and carrying papers, although sometimes given an exaggerated importance in fiction and magazine stories, are resorted o by comparatively few undergraduates They don't pay enough. Some Cannot Stand Strain

"Of course, not all working students are successful in keeping up with their studies and eventually graduating. Some lack the physique. Some are unable to adjust their work to fit in with their studies, due, perhaps, to the nature of the work they choose. Others choose a work which proves more alluring to them than studies and they renounce the classroom.

'It has been argued that only a low percentage of working students really get the most out of their attendance at the Univer-

most out of their attendance at the University, inasmuch as frequently, it is said, they have no time to make friends with the other students, and they miss the excitement of playing or watching an intercollegiate sport, and are necessarily excluded from active participation in college activities, such as publications, debating societies, theatricals, etc. On the contrary, my observations have been that the working student tastes college. een that the working student tastes college life as fully as the average undergraduate. Even if he misses the opportunity of going in for this or that campus activity, he has gained that broadening, eye-opening contact with the workaday world which his more prosperous classmate has yet to experience.

Many Work in Vacations

"Just as more students are working in school term, the number working out of term is increasing. Each September sees scores of fellows, bronzed and fit, fortified with a well-filled purse from summer employment,

Only a Public Service Commission can suppress a Snow storm.

Baseball magnates have postponed celebration of Armistice Day.

It must be confessed that the Armistice Day celebration lacked something of glad

The shipping board investig

Among other things, the American peo-ple voted Senator Harding a 1000 per cent

Veterans are now reaching the point when they are willing to declare that it was a pretty good old war as long as it lasted.

John Burroughs sits in the shade of a tree Is there ever a thing that he does not see? Soft blows the wind through the rustling It brushes the coat of the wood pewee.

I'm off for a place where the sea-weed grows. On John Burroughs' shoulder a squirrel is

It sweeps back the branches and sighs as it

back on the campus ready for the new school year. Work in the summer, with perhaps some extra work during the Christmas holidays, tides these students over the winter, their bed and board assured. Some of them even have a rollicking good time at this summer work, for instance, as lifeguards at resorts, the admiration of the vacation girl and the envy of other males.

"Certainly the young man of meager cir-

college education, though it means outside work of some kind. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain."

JOHN BURROUGHS

Miss Ursula Burns, who lives in Cali-

fornia and is just twelve years old, has

written the following little poem about John

Clothed in a beautiful robe of green,

OUT in the wild where Nature is queen

and the envy of other males.

Burroughs:

tree.

spy ?"

While not far away a spring frog is skipping "Caw, caw." cries the crow as he flies over-head, "Chirp, chirp," calls the sparrow from his mossy bed.

On the face of John Burroughs the sun i As o'er mother earth his keen eye is straying.

And every one asks as he passes by.

"Is there ever a thing that he does not

What Do You Know?

Who was Pieter de Hooch? Who was Pieter de Hooch?
What sum was paid by the United States
to France for the Louisiana territory?
What is meant by a "raison d'etre"?
What is the largest city in Mexico, after
the capital?

the capital?

the capital?

5. What country is ruled by King Haakon?

6. Who wrote "The Biglow Papers"?

7. How does breadfruit grow?

8. In what century did Joan of Arc live?

9. What French general was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine in the Revolutionary War?

10. What are ephemera?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The only American President inaugurated in April was George Washington. The ceremony took place in New York on April 30, 1789. There are no formal inauguration ceremonies when Vice Presidents become President through the death of the chief executive. On those occasions simply the oath is administered.

the death of the chief executive. On those occasions simply the oath is administered.

2. A mesaliance is a marriage with a person of inferior social position.

3. The word should be pronounced "mayzal-yans," with the last syllable sounded nasally.

4. Cornelius Vanderbilt, born in Staten Island, 1794, was the founder of the fortunes of the Vanderbilt family, At the age of sixteen he established a freight and passenger ferry between New York and Staten Island. Later he became a large owner of steamships and a dominant figure in railroads, notably the New York Central, which he consolidated with the Hudson River Railroad in 1867. He died in 1877.

5. Tarragon is a plant aillied to wormwood and used in salads and in making tarragon vinegar.

6. Amnesia is a defect or loss of memory. Aphasia is total or partial loss of the use or understanding of language, the vocal organs remaining intact.

7. General Butler, military governor of New Orleans after its capture by the Union forces in the Civil War, was known by his opponents as "Old Cock Eye."

8. Henry W. Longfellow wrote "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

9. The tarpon is a herring-like fish, some he tarpon is a herring-like fish, som times attaining the weight of 1 pounds and the length of six feet, he empire of the lineas, principally Peru, was conquered for Spain Pisarro in the sixteenth century.

SHORT CUTS

So far the only cut in bread is with the bread knife.

As a mirth-provoker, the theatre ticket calper considers the law a headliner.

Considering the pap on which they were fed, it is no wonder some war babies thrived. Ever and anon the shrewdness of a knave hides itself in the frankness of a fool.

that truth is not only stranger than fiction,

Kind Corn, as usual, will be master of ceremonies at the Thanksgiving celebra-tion; but Barleycorn will be an outsider.

Herbert Hoover has greater interest in the fate of 3,500,000 children in Europe than in the likelihood of his having a place in President Harding's cabinet. Is there any likelihood that decreasing living costs will cause public utility cor-porations to cease agitation for higher rates?

No, we don't think so, either. United States marines are alleged to have killed Haitians at the rate of three a day. There is something wrong with the schedule when tragedy runs on vauderille

When Mayor Hylan blames the press of New York for the crime wave which is hit: ting that city in common with the rest of the country, he is merely giving an imitation of a worried civic official passing the buck.

The secretary of the National Coffee Roasters' Association has figured out that, as a result of prohibition, 16,000,000,000 more cups of coffee have been consumed so far in 1920 than in the entire year of 1919. Some bean, some bean!

It is extremely fortunate that Leon Daudet, who has just refused to fight a duel on the ground that dueling is a foolish practice and that there is no place in France for it since the war, has fought eleven of them and there is no possible excure for misunderstanding his declination.

A pugilist has been sued by his wife for divorce because, she alleges, he used her for a punching bag. But is that any worse, we ask you, than for a poet to insist upon reading his stuff to the partner of his occa-sional joys and multifarious sorrows? Now is it?

When a foolish knave in Wilmington. Del., tried to rob a house occupied by five sisters three of them screamed from as many windows and two fired at him with pistols. It may be taken as axiomatic that every knave is also a fool; there is one who now will admit it.

Somehow we can't work up any sympathy for "Sylvia Pankhurst's girls" who were thrashed by the women members of an angry London crowd because they had sung and beaten tin cans during the minutes of silence dedicated on Armistice Day to the fallen dead. A good spanking seems to have been what they most needed.

Bolshevist Propaganda From the Los Angeles Times.

The Chicago barbers announce an advance in the price of hair cuts to an even dollar. There are a lot of Bolshevists in the Illinois city now and this will not tend to reduce the city now and this will not tend to reduce the number. There are plenty of men who feel that no hair-cut is worth a dollar and they will let their decorations grow before shedding this exorbitant sum. The barbers assert that they have to pay \$10 a gallon for hair tonics that used to cost them \$2; but that doesn't explain anything, as they make a separate and a fancy charge for bathing a man's dome in that stuff anyhow. The principal reason for the increase is that the y in by can, but long hair is apt to be fashionable this winter.