"D-DELIGHTED, BUT P-PLEASE DON'T GET ROUGH!"

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Philadelphia, Saturday, November 13, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR

Things on which the people expect the new The Deinware river bridge,
A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships,
Development of the rapid transit system,
A convention hall,
A building for the Free Library,
An Art Museum. Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population

THAT OBVIOUSLY NEEDED CANAL TT MIGHT be a good thing if the necessity of an adequate inland waterway between Philadelphia and New York were open to dispute. Controversy is often helpful to

Virtually everybody, however, is agreed that the reconstruction of the Delaware and Raritan canal would work an exceedingly welcome revolution in transportation. New York and New Jersey business men have lately been meeting, reiterating the familiar arguments, expatiating on the obvious. Another conference was called in this city yesterday by representatives of the War De partment. Its alleged object was to discover the "urgency and advisability of the Well, perhaps the federal government re-

quires a bit more convincing and renewed patience may be in order. But surely the virtue in the \$40,000,000 project transforming channels of freight transit in three states is self-evident.

What is needed now is a visible, practical beginning of operations that will remove the blight of monotony from a theme in itself invigorating, fascinating and interest-compelling in its rich possibilities.

FOR A SENSIBLE BUILDING

THE stereotyped conception of a convention hall as a huge barnlike structure, to which only immense throngs can impart life. is doubtless partly responsible for the chill which discussion of the subject sometimes induces. There is, however, no reason why an up-to-date assembly structure should be mere cavernous monstrosity, and it is a sign of progress that suggestions for the new micipal undertaking depart from an unappealing tradition.

A large auditorium is, of course a necesmity, but this should not prevent the incluion under one roof of other halls or apartments of varying sizes, suited to special the life of a great American city could be officially co-ordinated in the new building. for which the proposed site at Parkway. Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Vine streets ems well adapted.

Local headquarters of the American Legion and other organizations might be established there. A portion of the structure might be equipped to house spectacular stage productions, music festivals, commemorative

Philadelphia does not require a convention hall that simply languishes in grandiose inactivity. The building, in addition to being beautiful and imposing, should be a magnet for a variety of activities, political, comexcial, artistic. Thus generously planned, its stimulating effect on municipal development can hardly be overestimated.

MORE ABOUT COAL

W. JETT LAUCK, who has opened a new · attack on the anthracite producing and distributing system with the assertion that consumers in the Philadelphia area are jobbed to the tune of \$3.25 or more whenever they buy a ton of hard coal, is an expert associated with the miners' unions and a spokesman for leaders who still hope to ce the nationalization of mines. So it is odd to find that he is at once more specific and less heated than Senator Edge and Senator Calder were when, telling of abuses in the bituminous markets, they threatened to agitate for government control of coal production at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Lauck's latest charges are definite enough to invite carnest general attention. He insists that railroad corporations engaged in the transportation of coal actually control the production of anthracite at the mines. If that is true the consuming public can have little hope of a freer market or lower prices, since every combine ever formed In the anthracite field has had as its first purpose the restriction of output and the higher rates that followed as a matter of course. Moreover, it is the groups which control the facilities of distribution, rather than the coal operators themselves, who rule the general market. Mine owners who not obtain cars for the shipment of their coal have to get into the ring or go out of

Mr. Lauck said that documentary proof of his claims was presented to the federal coal commission and tabled through the efforts of the coal men. If that is true, another nmission ought to be appointed at once And Senator Calder and Senator Edge, acting in harmony with Mr. Lauck, ought to be able to do some pretty good work when Congress reconvenes.

NATIONS IN CONCLAVE

THE League of Nations might reply that reports of its death have been greatly exaggerated. For the first time in the still hort career of this ambitious international iety a meeting is called of its lower house. This is the disputative and advisory body known as the assembly, in which forty-four different countries are represented. All but of them. Ecuador and Honduras, will delegates at the initial session, which

open Monday in Geneva. the present formative stage of the one it is probable that questions of membroand organization will be dominant ing. Austria and Bulgaria have

indications that their requests will granted.

The reported opposition of France to the entrance of Germany, while it significantly reflects national passions, has also its academic aspect. Berlin has not asked for representation in the society, nor is German opinion concerning its future by any means crystallized. Aspirations in the former empire are concerned with modifications of the treaty of Versailles. With that document the league covenant is inextricably woven, a fact which must account in a considerable degree for German hesitancy.

It is unlikely that the first official proceedings of the assembly will have much to do with this subject. There are sufficient immediate problems to occupy the attention of the delegates. Most of all, there is the necessity for high-minded deliberation, for sincerity of discussion and for methods reflective of the original purpose of the league.

The partnership of the natious has not yet been fairly tried, for many of its features, including the world tribunal, exist as yet only in theory. The Geneva meeting will be merely a partial test of the machinery. If, however, the running is smooth and straightforward, the stability of the organization cannot fail to be greatly enhanced.

WHAT IS THE TAPROOT OF THE TAX ASSESSMENT EVIL?

Partnership Between Ward Politics and City Government Is What Makes Tax Burdens Heavy

TT HAPPENS periodically that those men who are accustomed to regard the business of governing as their private function, in which the people have no right to interfere, are rudely reminded that their view is too restricted.

Just now the people of this city are giving an illustration of the way they assert their right to be considered. The place in which they are having their say is the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes. Owners of small houses on which the assessment has been indiscriminately raised are protesting with all the vigor at their command.

Simon Gratz, the president of the board. s surprised and grieved at the manifestations of displeasure. He does not seem to understand why so many persons should be displeased with the action of the assessors, who are appointed by the board and act under its direction. What does any owner of a two-story house know about the taxable value of his property? Is not that value a sum to be fixed by the assessors in their infinite wisdom and submitted to by the owner of the property?

The assessors are not responsible to the people, for they are appointed by the Board of Revision, and the Board of Revision is responsible neither to the people nor to the Mayor nor to any department of the city government. Its members are appointed by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. If the people do not like the appointments they cannot get at the judges, who are elected for long terms and are chosen for their judicial ability and not for their fitness to name men who in the final analysis apportion the tax burden upon the preperty

While the board is not responsible to the people for what it does, its president has just been announcing that it is not a responsible agent of any kind, for he intimates that the Mayor ordered an increase in the assessments and the assessors simply did what they were told to do. He is passing the buck. And the Mayor on his part is saying that he did nothing but remind Mr. Gratz of the doubling of the rents in many office buildings and the increase in the rents of many houses, and suggested that these facts should be taken into consideration in fixing the asses ments for next year. The Mayor does not care to assume responsibility for what has been done.

But the fact remains that the Mayor and the Council were confronted with the necessity of raising money to meet current expenditures. There were three courses open, or possi

bly four.

The Mayor and Council could reduce the expenses of government by consolidating bureaus and by dismissing innumerable chair-warmers in the departments and by compelling the employes retained to do a full day's work for a full day's pay.

Or the old assessments could stand and Council could increase the tax rate enough to yield revenues for carrying on the government next year with the existing force.

Or the assessors could make a fair and just increase in assessments based on actual and permanent increase in value and Council could compute the tax rate on this

assessment. Or the assessors could make a horizontal and wholesale increase in assessments based on the sums paid by buyers who in their straits were compelled to submit to the demands of profiteers or go shelterless.

The last course seems to have been adopted because it seemed the easiest. This is why the assessors are now put to the inconvenience of listening to the protests of innumerable citizens who go to their offices with a feeling that they have been out-

The readjustment of the assessments to the permanent change in values was the proper course to have pursued if there was an honest desire to make an equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation. The price which real estate brought last year or this year should have been considered along with the price which similar real estate has brought for the previous five years, and the assessed valuation, should have been arrived at by the computation of the average price

of such property over this period of time. It might be said that this is the scientific way to arrive at taxable values, if the word scientific when applied to processes of government were not in disrepute. It may be less offensive to say that this would have been the businesslike way to do it. It is the way the federal government arrived at the sum to be paid to the ronlroads when it took over their operation during the war. It will be recalled that the rentals paid were the average earnings of the roads during the five years before the government took pos-

session of them. If the assessors had followed this course they would have had to do a great deal of hard work, for which they would have received no extra pay. They seem to have preferred the simpler course of discovering the latest sales price of real estate in different parts of the city and then raising the as-

sessments on the rest to correspond. Hence the indignation of those citizens who know that their houses are not now worth \$1000 or \$2000 more than they were worth a year ago. It is beside the point to say that much of the property could be sold in these days of a housing shortage for the new assessed value, for every one knows that many of the present largely increased prices are temporary.

Plans are under way for a mass-meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House to protest against what has happened. Unless the aggrieved property owners have lost confidence in the power of public opinion and think it useless to object, that meeting will destria and Bulgaria have be followed by the wholesale correction of unjust assessments. That correction can

be forced by public opinion if it is organized and properly directed.

The Real Estate Board is planning an investigation of the methods of the Board of Revision of Taxes and its assessors, for the purpose of discovering what is wrong. If the members of this board are to continue to do business, something must be done to restore the confidence of the public in the fairness of the assessments. Under ordinary circumstances a man will hesitate before investing \$5000 or \$10,000 in a house on which he will have to pay from \$150 to \$300 a year in taxes. Such a burden is too heave to be assumed by men of moderate means The prosperity of real estate dealers depends on the existence of a buying public, and there will be no normal buying public with tax values fixed at wartime figures.

But dissatisfaction with assessments and tax rates will continue so long as the partnership between ward politics and government continues in the City Hall.

If the superfluous employes were dismissed from the city and county offices the annual budget could be reduced by millions of dol-Every one in the City Hall knows They admit it in private conversations. But they do nothing to change the conditions. The system seems to be stronger than they are.

But the thing can be done. As we pointed out some weeks ago, Governor Lowden did it in Illinois when he persuaded the Legislature to reorganize the state departments and establish a budget system. In 1916 the state tax was \$20,000,000. In 1919, after the new system was in full operation, the state tax was only \$16,440,000. The governor saved the people more than \$3,500,000 a year. At the same rate of economy the cost of the government of Philadelphia could be reduced \$7,000,000, and no one would suffer save the ward leaders whose followers were thrown out of office and compelled to seek private employment.

When a mass-meeting is called to consider this question its efforts should be directed toward the taproot of the evil.

THE TOUGHEST JOB

WHEN a man has been elected to the presidency of the United States he must prepare to encounter an unprecedented and highly colorful assortment of tribulations on the rough road that leads from November to March and from the tranquillity of his own fireside to the guarded seclusion of the White

The voyageur will have no useful guideposts to steer by in dangerous areas. He will be neither President nor private citizen. Having lost the rights of one, he cannot yet enjoy the saving privileges of the other. Many of the responsibilities of the office for which he is chosen weigh upon him, yet he can have none of the help that is needed to sustain the burden. He will have no rest. Though he might seek the farthest place in the deepest wilderness for an interval of relaxation, there when he arrived he would find a vast committee of his warm-hearted countrymen high-hatted and with banners. For a visiting President-elect Americans would find a band at the world's end, and they are never at a loss for a speaker. It is a way we have.

So a man who yearns only to fish and to relax his nerves is speeched at all along the route from happy obscurity to the most exalted public office in the world. If he does not speech back he is looked upon with doubt. And when he does speech courteously he is sure to be misunderstood. His way is lined with snipers. Every word that he may utter is seized, submitted to passionate scrutiny in microscopic minds and held up to changing lights by those who look to it for hidden meanings. Meanwhile the progress of the successful candidate proceeds t the thunder of the feet of pursuing jobhunters.

Mr. Harding went South for a rest. He is not having it. Every syllable of his every speech is studied and turned about by prophets and speculators here and abroad, who are trying by that means to get a private view of his plans and purposes.

In his most recent address the senator said casually that the lives of American citizens who go abroad on lawful errands always should be protected. There is nothing revo lutionary or strange in that assertion. It is the sort of thing that every public man has said on occasions when it became necessary to talk in familiar generalities. Yet there were people who read into that simple sentence a veiled threat against Mexico. Had the President-to-be said that Americans on lawful errands had only debatable rights in foreign countries he would have been advertised to the world as a revolutionary in international affairs.

Mr. Harding said repeatedly that he has not yet made up his mind in relation to the general question of his cabinet or the larger questions of foreign policy. So the politicians and a few of the special correspondents have instantly proceeded to make up is mind for him-in print. The job is attempted almost every day. One group has decided that the next administration will be reactionary. Another is equally sure that it will be radical and that Hearst, Johnson and Frank A. Munsey will form a supercabinet consecrated to a theory of proud isolation and unprecedented armament. Still another clique of seers has found something in the stars to indicate that we shall slip peacefully into the League of Nations without further delay.

What Mr. Harding said before he went on what he thought was to be a vacation was that he would make no important decision until after he had an opportunity to obtain the help and advice of the bestinformed minds in both political parties. It is only fair to assume that he was in earnest, and indeed there is nothing to indicate that he did not say exactly what he meant. Against the gossips and the snipers he has no defense. Were he now President he would not have to make impromptu speeches in order to be polite, and besides, he would be able to talk with authority and under standing of affairs that thus far are and must be in other hands.

In reading the news from Texas these days it is well to remember that there is no word in any language that cannot be so twisted as to have new and startling meanings not contemplated by the casual speaker.

Feelings of mingled bitterness and amusement doubtless filled the soul of Ad-miral Sims as he pinned Distinguished Service medals on the men honored by Secretary Daniels. The men thus honored were brave and patriotic—but if bravery and patriotism are the sole qualifications, forty-five decorations become ridiculously inadequate. There is not an officer in Uncle Sam's army or navy who is not capable and willing to give distinguished service, but not to all is the opportunity given. It cannot be said that opportunity was given to men who lost or ships, for that would imply that they re derelict. What happened was that Opportunity teased them—that a gift was tendered and drawn away. Kindness and generosity therefore would place them in exactly the same position as those to whom actly the same position as those to whom actly the same position as those to whom opportunity never came. Distinguished Service medals should go to those whose service was distinguished by something other than misfortune. The trouble with the logic of Secretary Daniels is that it is all mixed up with sentimentality and prejudice.

A UNIVERSITY PRESS

University of Pennsylvania to Do Its Own Printing-All Work Standardized-Charles H. Clarke Manager and Adviser

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE University of Pennsylvania Press will

be its official title. It has been a long time coming. Almost every other great university in England and America has its own printing press. Pennsylvania has finally caught up to the

procession.

There may be some inclined to criticize the name. Instead of the University of Pennsylvania Press it might have sounded more euphonious to have called it Press of the University of Pennsylvania.

But that is a small affair alongside the fact that the University will hereafter do its own printing.

It has been the custom in the past whenever a job of any magnitude was to be done for the University to invite competition among printing houses.

among printing houses.

It often led to ruinous trade cutting. It often provoked business animosities. FOR the present there will be no physical plant established for the University

Press.

The entire mechanical establishment of a

arge printing concern in this city will be t its disposal on a cost-plus basis. This eliminates the necessity of investing One of the greatest benefits to the University will be the standardization of all its printed matter and books. They will be uniform as to text, binding and physical In addition, it cuts out wasteful and de-

In addition, it cuts out wasteru; and de-layed competition. The work will be in the hands of master printers who will under-stand what is wanted, and to whom faculty, students and outside contributors can go with confidence and understanding. Better still, this new addition to the re-sources of the University confers upon it a distinction that comports with its size and importance as one of the world's greatest universities.

Solely as an advertisement its value is immeasurable.

HARVARD, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Chicago in this country, and Ox-ford and Cambridge in England, have presses of their own.

of their own.

The Scribners have been interested in the Princeton Press and Rockefeller has been the bright angel of the Chicago University Press. Oxford and Cambridge Presses date back for The University of Chicago Press in the

ten years of its existence has published forty volumes of scholarly books under the care of the university.

Its list now totals 800 publications of various kinds in addition to thirteen periodicals. Its business for one year exceeded \$1,000,000.

In a communication on the subject. a member of its university expressed the view that three times the expenditure of the money could not advertise the University of Chicago more widely or favorably.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania having the new press in charge wisely view this question from the same

THE faculty, graduate and student publications of the University of Pennsylvania number nineteen.

In normal times 270,000 copies of these are published annually, at a cost of \$40,000. There is also a varying amount expended for learned works of the faculty and students.

Under the new arrangement the number of book publications will be increased. The character of these publications will no longer be of the hybrid sort in typography and make-up; the whim of the job printer who undertook the work.

Everything that comes from the University of Pennsylvania Press will have a distinc-tive characteristic. It will bear the imprint There is but one exception to this general order of things: the student papers will continue publication outside as heretofore. Ultimately, however, the University Press will take in all publications. f the University.

CHARLES H. CLARKE has been apopinted manager of the University Press and printing adviser to the University. That

Mr. Clarke is known to every master printer in Philadelphia. He has been at the head of the printing department of the John C. Winston Co. for twenty years. -He has been in close touch with the Unielie has been in close touch with the University and its printing affairs for thirty-two years. He is business manager of the Pennsylvania Gazette, the official weekly of the board of trustees.

He is also business manager of the Church News of the Diocese of Pennsylvania of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is founder and director of the Parish Messenger of the Church of the Saviour, the unique magazine of its kind in this country.

He has been directly connected with the printing work of the University under three provosts—Pepper, Harrison and Smith,
He is a member of the Union League and a number of church organizations.

CHARLES H. CLARKE comes of a familv of printers.
His father, H. D. Clarke, was at one time

e only music compositor in Philadelphia. He put in type from the original score of a composer Sep Winner's famous "Listen to the Mocking Bird."

His uncle, Thomas H. Clarke, was for years a proofreader on the Press under John W. Forney. During the Centennial he was police magistrate in charge of the Centennial

district.

Mr. Clarke himself was an apprentice, under the old style, of Silas George, at Seventh and Commerce; now G. S. Ferguson & Co. after a lapse of fifty years.

He read proof on nearly all the Peterson publications, which included the works of Dickens, Zola, Eliot and Hugo.

Norton Downs was a famous proofreader

Dickens, Zola, Eliot and Hugo.

Norton Downs was a famous proofreader years ago. He read the Bible through and through in proof a score of times. Charles H. Clarke learned proofreading with and for eight years worked under Downs.

He became business manager of the Avil
Co. and the Historical Publishing Co. and

managed their big plant until fire destroyed them in 1993.

During this period he was one of the proprietors of The Philadelphian, a society in 1903.

This is the practical sort of man that has been chosen to manage the University Press and advise the University on all its printing

The Grindstone Certainty From the New York Herald.

From the New York Heraid.

A grindstone operated in Danielson,
Conn. by Eleazar Blanchette burst, killing
him instantly. It is one of the certainties
of the grinder's trade that soon or late the
stone on which he works will burst. It may
be the day after its installation; it may be after years of service; but the grindstone will burst, without warning, and it is a matter of luck whether it kills anybody

Happy Massachusetts

From the Boston Globe. Cheer up! By virtue of the amendment to the state constitution recently adopted we are free of all state elections now for two years, and next year, beyond some local elections, we don't have to worry about politics and there won't be any senators or congressmen to elect for ever so long. Ain't that's grand an' glorious feelin'?

The Overhead From the Boston Transcript.

It appears from the statements of restaurant keepers that a ham sandwich with-out the ham, the bread and the butter would cost the customer about twenty-five cents.

Cheerful Mr. Taft From the Ohio State Journal.

From the New Haven Register, If Mr. Taft should step into a hole and sprain his ankle we suppose his first and only thought would be that he was mighty glad it wasn't his knee. A platitude, my son, is a statement whose truth you are compelled to admit uttered by some one you do not personally admire.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

years hence?

"Iffret the

ments of Philadelphia to all the world in the sesquicentennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, five

"This great event in 1926 should not pass

inadequately noticed, and certainly no city has a clearer prior claim to represent America on the occasion than Philadelphia. Consider, then, the fact that something permanent, by force of tradition and sentiment.

must remain from the grouping of inclosures or monuments necessary to the success of any exposition, and ask yourself if intelligence does not dictate that the permanent reminder should be something noble, something stimulating, something the people of Philadelphia really need.

"What are some leading ideas so far ad-

"Fifth, a new location and building for

Action of Park Commissioners

"It is not generally known that on July 14 the Fairmount Park Commission took the initiative in offering certain acres of otherwise unusable land, just north of Girard gyenue and between Thirty-third street and

East river drive, for the construction of a great war memorial. This area forms prac-tically a northern limit of the Parkway, with

which it connects directly via Thirty-third street and Pennsylvania avenue.

street and Pennsylvania avenue.

"Not even the Champs Elysees of Paris nor the Ring Strasse of Vienna nor Pershing Square in New York nor the Michigan boulevard of Chicago has the possibilities which still are at hand for Philadelphia in the combination of the Parkway and this ideal area in East Fairmount Park for war memorial purposes. And nowhere are the transportation facilities superior. Take out your man of the city and look at its possi-

bilities.
Perhaps the Parkway itself, with all its

great buildings, plus whatever may be deemed fitting for the Field of Honor north

ward—whether memorial hall and stadium or stadium alone or something else—may be rededicated in 1926 to the great idea of Americanism bodied forth in 1776 and given expression in every national sacrifice since that day to this."

map of the city and look at its possi

vanced which suggest such worthy needs?

public building on the Parkway.

Fourth, a municipal theatre

"Second, a convention hall

he Commercial Museum.

COLONEL GEORGE ROTH On War Heroes' Memorial Monument

COMPLETION of the proposed great war of the city and state who served during the of the city and state who served during the recent conflict, by 1926, the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is urged by Lieutenant Colonel George Roth, chief of staff of the Fiftycighth Field Artillery Brigade and a member of the operations committee of the Field of Hoper Association.

Honor Association.

It is Colonel Roth's opinion that work on the proposed memorial should be started very soon if it is to be completed in time for the anniversary celebration of the signing. He also believes that the money for such a project should be realized by city and state appropriations and general individual contributions rather than a few large contributions from wealthy men, so that every tributions from wealthy men, so that every one may feel that they have a part in so fitting a memorial as this.

"It is a fact that while a number of other cities and states have done a great deal toward permanently recognizing the deeds of their heroes, this city and state have so far done practically nothing to immortalize their men, says Colonel Roth. "It is true that the state has laid aside the battlefield at Gettysburg as a great tribute to its men of the Civil War, but our own city and the state itself in recent wars have in no way. either by monument, history or in any other way, shown its defenders the tribute that is

Civil War Unreminded

"Can you point out a great memorial in Philadelphia dedicated to the men and women who served in the dark days of the Civil

"Is it too early to clan a fitting memorial which should honor the men and women who served in the great was?

"Would not one great memorial honoring Philadelphia's sous and daughters of all wars be a more acceptable tribute than a miscellaneous assortment of columns, statues and buildings partisanly conceived and in-

"Why not an intelligent planning on an artistic, noble scale of something permanent, typical of the forces which represent America and our great city; something at once sacramental and utilitarian; something which might well voice the historical achieve-

CASEY CASKETT sat in the Subway,

O A Searcher of the Soul, Which he portrayed in Free Verse, His quest of Truth lured him at any hour

"Now," mused Casey Caskett, "in this

White Silence All barriers to some Soul's Motif are

(It was the tense moment, near Ninety-sixth

When the Downtown Train awaits breath-

The interminable passing of the Uptown

Soon Subconscious Dominance was recog-

But what of that? Itehind the poor medium of speech lay a Compelling Power. As witnessed by the meekness and passivity Of all the other passengers, including Its

The Soul of a Stenographer with Yellow

Take it from me and don't be one fool! That man is just a Dull Thud.

If he has another bug on, this morning,

And ask him how he gets that way."

"You've said Something!" agreed the Soul With the Brown Ear-Muffs.

A Definition

-Airdrie Stone, in New York Times

The Motif took verbal form, to be sure,

To mingle with the Human Medley,

Let it speak and be recognized."

And round eighty-ferty-five a. m.

street

lessly

Train).

But what of that?

target.

Vocalized thus:

Ear-Muffs

And hands out Sarcssm

Hand him one back

Recause you're, late again,

A SOUL'S MOTIF What Do You Know?

 In what part of the United States was the Seminole war fought?
 Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture? 3. What important naval battle in Ameri

can history took place on a lake in New York state? 4. What countries are the chief sources of platinum?

5. What is kelp? 6. What is the name of the last book in the Old Testament? 7. What are marmots?

8. What is meant by subaudition? Who was Vice President in Taft's administration? 10. Who wrote "Aurora Leigh"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Pieter de Hooch was a noted Dutch genre painter of the seventeenth century. The United States paid France \$15,000, 000 for the Louisiana territory.

3. A raison d'etre is the purpose, etc., that accounts for or justifies or originally caused a thing's existence The French phrase literally means "reason to be." The largest city in Mexico after the cap-ital is Puebla, with about 100,000 inhabitants.

5. Haakon VII is king of Norway.

James Russell Lowell wrote the "Big low Papers."

The breadfruit grows in clusters attached by a short thick stalk to a tree about forty feet high.

8. Joan of Arc lived in the early part of the fifteenth century. 9. General Lafayette was wounded while serving in the American army at the Battle of the Brandywine, in the Revolutionary war.

 Ephemera are insects living only a das such as Mayflies. The word also d scribes short-lived things in general. The Change in Mexico

From the Los Angeles Times.

Mexico behaves like a man who has had a shave and a bath and is taking some pride

SHORT CUTS

J. Frost was a pleasant visitor in town

Prohibition is already responsible for light whines at Barleycorn's bier.

Here and there the local gas supply is already developing its winter weakness. Political dope in old newspaper files

conclusively proves that fears rather than facts afflict us. Wooden has have appeared in England. Donning a tile may therefore be described as putting a chip on the old block.

The Ancient Souse complains that the prohibitionists want to make every alimentary canal an inland waterway.

"Well, thank heaven, anyhow," mur-mured Admiral Sims, "I don't have to pin any medals on the secretary of the navy." As the Mayor wants it understood that he merely "gets from under anything put over," Mr. Gratz will probably think it over.

"Thank heaven," burbles a Gotham paragrapher, "the women are willing to let us dress as we please." That guy must be

single. Though Germans occasionally behave as though they won the war, we don't hear from Germany of any celebrations of Armistice Day.

One difficulty in dividing the sheep from the goats in making assessment for taxation purposes is that the sheep have already

There is renewed talk of a monarchist coup in Germany. But it is a safe bet that the monarch who flew the coop isn't feeling particularly hopeful. Thirteen hundred men are to be dropped at the Altoona shops November 16. Busi-ness readjustment means hardship as well

as falling prices for commodities. A Santa Ana, Calif., man weighing 155 pounds has married a woman weighing 725 pounds. He is going to flatter himself every time he speaks of her as his better half.

Meat packers in Nome, Alaska, are prepared to send 6000 carcasses of reindeer to American markets next year. Let us hope they don't by accident get hold of Santa

"Harding is as good as Cox," says William Jennings Bryan. Well, quite a large number of his fellow citizens on November 2 expressed the same opinion somewhat more emphatically.

No difference of opinion concerning the League of Nations and American participa-tion in foreign affairs absolves us from the necessity of helping to feed the starving babies of central and southeastern Europe.

A Burnham, Pa., man has killed two pheasants with one shot. The birds were mates, were very tame, having been raised with his chickens, and were cooing when slain. We don't know that there is anything in the feat to brag about, but cheerfully give it additional publicity.

New York's police commissioner blames the crime wave in the metropolis on the scare headlines in the newspapers. It is as silly a case of passing the buck as can well be imagined. The newspaper merely chronicles the facts as they exist. On the police rests the blame when crime goes undetected. the crime wave in the metropolis

Uniontown garbage men have resigned Chrontown garoage men have resigned because, they say, the women they serve speak too harshly to them. Gracious sevens! Can such things be? Cannot something be done with these Amazons who so cruelly outrage the sensibilities of the weaker sex? Ladies, ladies! Be kindly in the strength of your vocabularies! your vocabularies!

David R. Edwards, of New York, lost a leg, an arm and an eye in the world war, but has since won a degree in Columbia University, has made a record as a swimmer and has been characterized by General Pershing as the finest example of indomitable American grit. And assuredly all good Americans will doff their hats to him.

Revenue officers discovered on the steamship Morro Castle in New York harbor a teddy bear with four pint bottles of whisky in its little tummy. The kindly revenuers, guessing its distress, hurried for a hot-water bottle—and discovered in its rubber insides two bottles of gin. Such a time, such a time! Everything seemed to have a kick in it. Even the ship took to port.