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Philadelphia, Manday, November 22, 1920

A FOUR-VEAR PROGRAM FOR PHULADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new dministration to concentrate its attention: drug and new for bridge. largest ships, Development of the rapid transit system. A convention half, A convention half, A building to the Free Library, An Art Museum, Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

PENNY WISDOM

TO THE ever-so-cautious members of the Delaware bridge commission it seemed shocking that the engineers appointed to make preliminary surveys in this city and Camden should include in their budget a sum for the purchase and maintenance of an automobile. The request was refused.

This seems like a bad beginning. Engipeers who have to make surveys for a work of the character contemplated in this instance must move around a large area. Would the bridge commission be happier if the engineers traveled with a horse and buggy or in wheel chairs? If the commissioners are to be so rigorously watchful of the pennies, the people here and in New Jersey will probably be riding in ferryboats for a good many years to come

PASQUALE, A "LIFER"

241 A UGUSTO PASQUALE, a compound of A dangerous, low ennning and haffling 27.8 moral insensibility, becomes a life prisoner 35. in the Eastern Penitentiary.

From the creature who executed the despicable mock ransom scheme, productive of agonizing false hopes in the distracted par-D ents of Blakely Coughlin, public pity is permanently and deservedly withdrawn,

A despicable succession of lies still, howevery becloud one of the most poignant of kidnapping atrocities. Powerless to escape the law, "The Crank" has been ironically enabled to flout the course of full retributive justice. The fate of the Coughlin child has been variously and contradictorily described by him. It romains, after the trial and a series of "confessions," a mystery.

The public, while certain that Pasquale's punishment is warranted by proved facts, while appreciative of the difficult task of the police, still hopes for further light upon one of the most loathsome crimes ever committed in this region.

CUSTOM AND CONVENIENCE THE ingrained local custom of crowding the south side of Chestnut street has sometimes been compared to inexplicable etropulitan habits elsewhere

rather than the difference between party and party. For that reason Mayor Harry Runyon, of Warren county, who will be the only Democrat in the State Assembly, has opportunities greater in many ways than those that might fall to the member of a majority. Mr. Runyon has made a good start in what may be a spectacular career in Jersey politics. He has put his faith in the young men Youth has courage and it has imagination. It is not hypnotized by habits of introspection, nor is it hindered by a too great reverence for traditional rules and traditional evils. The isolation of Runyon will have the character of drama. And if the youthful assemblyman knows how to dramatize the advantages of his solitary state he may go far in a short time. More men with a habit of looking forward rather than back are needed in public offices, and more people

ought to be willing to put them there. That is why Runyon of Warren is a good omen for the future. FAIR PLAY FOR THE PEOPLE

AS WELL AS FOR THE U. G. I.

Contract Rights of Gas Consumers Are as Sacred as the Rights of

Gas Producers THE predicament in which the United Gas I Improvement Company finds itself in this city is similar to that in which every other producer of a commodity sold at a fixed price has become involved through the increase in the cost of labor and raw materials.

Relief, however, is in sight, both for the U. G. I. and for all other producers. The peak of high prices has been passed. The coal used in the manufacture of gas, which a few months ago was selling for \$10 and \$12 a ton, has recently been offered at \$5 and \$8 a ton. The prices of food and clothing are coming down. This means that the rate of wages will be reduced as the purchasing power of the dollar is restored to something like its pre-war state,

Yet, in spite of the general tendency downward of all the materials used in the production and distribution of gas, Mr. Bodine, president of the gas company, is asking for a revision of the terms of the lease. He has informed the Mayor that the company is losing \$10,000 a day on its Philadelphia business. This is at the rate of \$3,650,000 a year. He says that no company, however strong, can sustain such a loss for any considerable period.

No one is inclined to dispute him on this proposition, although it is known that the holding company has a book surplus of \$34.-000,000, being the accumulated and invested earnings of the company not paid out in dividends. The survey, which Mr. Bodine asks for, should be made in the interests of the whole community and not alone in the interest of the U. G. I.

Now let us consider for a moment the lease, the terms of which Mr. Bodine wishes to have modified. The lease was entered into in 1807 for a period of thirty years. Under it the company was required to invest \$15,-000,000 in improvements within the first three years and \$15,000,000 more within the succeeding twenty-seven years. And it was to supply public buildings and street lights with gas without charge to the city. In return it was to receive eighty-five cents for every 1000 cubic feet sold to private consumers until January 1, 1913; eighty cents until January 1, 1018, and thereafter eventy-five cents. The consumers are charged \$1 for every 1000 cubic feet. The difference between the sum paid by the consomer and the contract price is turned over to the city treasury, and to that extent re-duces the amount which must be raised by taxation. Under this arrangement a little more than \$30,000,000 has been paid in during the twenty-three years since the agreement went into effect.

In the early years of the contract it was possible to manufacture gas for about thirty-five cents a thousand feet. This left fifty cents to the company to pay overhead expenses and dividends. For five years the ompany continued to have this money. For the next five years it had forty-five cents left above the actual cost of production. The prices of raw materials began to go up when the price the company received for its luct was reduced to seventy-five cents The act carnings of the company amounted to \$6,600,505 in 1917, the year before the last reduction in price, and after paying dividends there was a surplus of \$2,017,750 In 1918 the net earnings were \$5,861,509 and the surplus above dividends fell to \$979,225. Last year the earnings fell \$303.-044 short of being enough to pay the divi dends. But the usual 8 per cent dividend was paid as it had been paid for years. These figures represent the carnings o the company not in Philadelphia alone, but in all the forty cities in which it is engaged in business. Mr. Bodine is, of course, any ious to continue to pay dividends on the shares of the company. Yet, as the company is paying out to its shareholders at the rate of 8 per cent on every dollar invested the sum of \$4,882,384 every year, it will be apparent that if the loss of \$10,000 a day in Philadelphin should continue for a yea it would not exhaust the sum set aside for the shareholders. A reduction in the dividends would affect the profits of the shareholders. Their trustees, the president and directors of the U G. I., would prefer that the people should pay a higher price for gas rather than that the profits of the shareholders should be reduced. It is the business of the Mayo and the Council, who are trustees of the people, to be as solicitous of the interests of the people as Mr. Bodine is of the interests of his shareholders. When the gas corporation's profits are threatened the president of that corporation has no hesitation in suggesting a modification in the terms of a contract with the peo ple. He does not insist on the sanctity of agreements, for apparently an agreement affecting the public interest is inviolable only when the private parties to it are making money out of it. If the public suffers, as it is suffering under the contracts of the P. R. T. with the underlying transit ompanies, it is outrageous to suggest that those contracts should be modified. Haven't serain lawyers and certain bankers beer snying this for months?, Yet the survey of the U. G. I. which Mr. Bodine has asked should be made in the interest of fairness. That survey, however, should not be confined to the business of the company for the past twelve months. It should go back to the beginning of the contract, in 1897, and should disclose the profits ande in the early years, when it cost only thirty-five cents per 1000 cubic feet to produce gas. Expert accountants should be put on the moks in order that the earnings of the company in this city may be discovered for every year from the beginning, and so that the probable profits for the remaining seven years of the life of the contract may be omputed. Then facts will be available from which a trustworthy opiuion may be drawn concerning the propriety of going to the relief of the company in the present tem porary and disappearing crisis. The mere fact that the company is losing oney this year is not sufficient to justify demand that it be allowed to retain for itself a larger part of the price paid by the onsumers of gas. If it shall appear after investigation that the average profits for the ife of the contract are reasonable, then the demand for a modification of the contract will not have a leg to stand on. It, may be that the investigation will

justify the demand of Mr. Bodine. The case should not be prejudged. In that event and in the event of the decision of the city to go to the relief of the company, not because it must, but because it desires to be fair, it should be definitely arranged that not a single dollar of the extra money turned over to the company should go to the shareholder in dividends to increase the value of their shares and to make profits for speculators in those shares. The inquiry into the condition of the

company ought to go beyond its financial affairs. In seven years the contract with the city expires and then the gas plant reverts to the city on the payment to the com-pany of the money it has invested in im-provements, provided the city wishes to exercise its option. The inquiry should go into the issues involved in the retaking of the plant by the city. It is not too soon for the Mayor and the Council to begin a con-sideration of this matter. Nor is it too early for the gas company to begin to make plans for the future.

"-BUT ONCE A YEAR!"

WHERE there is a great deal of smoke there must be fire. And where floods of color are spilled and bells are persistently rung and echoing legends fill the air to attest that there is a world of facry and that the wise are always and inevitably gentle; where a continuing song in praise of kindness seems to be justified and explained by corroborative human experience longer than any individual life, there must be something more to existence than is

apparent on familiar surfaces. So the average man, touched by the sound and color of approaching Christmas, is apt to reason almost against his will. He be aware again of many things ordinarily forgotten but too nobly believed in to be otherwise than true. Fairies? Well, it is astonishing to know how many wise men have believed in them. And many books have been written in their praise and filled with most convincing pictures in full color. The star and its promises? Who knows? What is it that happens to the world at a time when everybody is in a hurry only to be kind?

There has been a conspiracy of opinion to establish the notion that Christmas is a time exclusively for little children. It has been inspired by the diffidence and sensitiveness of people who, growing away from youth, have not the courage to admit their loneliness or to let even themselves knew how eagerly they turn back to the land of realities from which the years have exiled them. Children, if the truth were known, are only the guides and spectators at that annual adventure. Wonderment makes all their days beautiful. The elder world is ashamed to wonder about anything until it throws off the mask about the middle of December and is led by the finger backward over a road cluttered with treasures which most people abandon in the rush for nowhere in particular and presented finally in regions of murmuring bells and laughter and a

for pure happiness of heart. Then for a time we live again. A me chanical railway train in miniature, "with landscape, signals, flagman and flag complete." breezing untroubled over bridges and through tunnels, will refresh and exalt the soul of almost any tired business man who, in eleven and a half months of the year. must sternly conceal a real and passionate interest in such things. The dignity of maturity must be preserved, though whatever it is for no one knows. One who is not young may merge his identity with the identity of a crowd and snatch occasional moments of cestasy at the windows of toy shops. Further he may not go. He may play with the fiscal policies of railroads or with their stocks or their programs of extension, but the delights of actuality are not for him until, with a lifting sense of blessed reprieve, he returns at this time of the year. trooping in the vast straggling army of per petual refugees, to live in the world of children. They, being the wise ones of the earth, care only for things that make you

The very colors of Christmas as they are revealed in the books, in the un toy armies and through the symbols of the season are the reverse of subtle. They are as bright and as honest as life itself can be at bottom. They are as stimulating to weary yes as a trip to a far country. The pig cized and carried away by the Piper's Son lives in an environment of red and yellow and blue-colors as unmistakable and cheerful as the simple truth itself. The skies in the Christmas story books are always filled with stars. The snow is always immaculate and untrodden. Soldiers and cru aders go always upon noble errands, and the very cows and horses and the indispensable reindeer seem in the literature of the greatest of days to have the friendliest of inderstandings with the folk about them You may search all through and among the books and the things that make the Christ nas of children without finding anything suggestive of ugliness or cruelty or cynicism or lack of fine faith. These, then, must be things that the normal mind rejects until it forced to accept them. Since they are so prevalent in the world, it is no wonder that tired business men and tired business women are glad once a year to be led in places where they are taboo." That may be what children are for. At "hristmas they seem like the guardians of all the enduring realities, dwellers in realms from which beauty and belief have not yet been cast out. They do not know this, o ourse. They will not know it until after they have grown up. Then they, too, will return with marveling eyes for occasional glimpses into the lost country.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Mr. Bok, the Academy Foyer, an Anclent Mirror Frame and an Old-Time Pageant Prompt Some Interesting Speculations

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

YOU may have a constructive mind-Y which is the mind of the builder or the engineer or the inventor—and yet not have a reconstructive mind—which is the art of the historiographer or the archeologist or the collector. And you may have both, like Mr. Bok.

T SAT gazing admiringly on the very agree-A able stage setting of a scene in the house of Betsy Ross, where the lady was receiving a visit from General Washington and an-other military gentleman relative to her design for the flag. This was down at the Parish House of Christ Church, on Second street, during the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the parish in the days of Penn. There was an afternoon devoted to story telling-old tales of the col-onies of a casual, chatty, personal nature, by Herbert Welsh, Miss Wharton and others; many of the descendants were sitting about me, some whose ancestors had been Tories, some whose ancestors had been Americans from the word "go." The tea that was served, the little cakes, the aspect of the hall, the quietness of the old street leading back from Second street, all lent a certain air of reality to the tableau on the stage; but once I had walked from the dark stillness of the little street and met the noise and traffic and quick, home-going erowds on Second and Market streets, once I had joined the obstacle race across Market street, the old town they had all been talking about that afternoon vanished in the night.

T TRIED to make it come back by walking L up Chestnut street past Independence Hall and then over to Walnut street past the old theatre and so on up to Broad, looking now and then at houses that had still an air of "has beens" about them-but it was no use! The eighteenth century stayed where it belongs to most of us, back in the history books and historical societies, as far removed from the noise and glare and rapid movement of the twentieth century as a canal boat is removed from a hydroplane.

AT LEAST that is what I felt as I walked A home to dinner that evening. When I got to Broad and Walnut streets I thought how ridiculous it seemed that an Irish great-great uncle of mine had paused about there on his walk up from Chester, where he had on his walk up from Chester, where he had landed, to inquire the way from a man dig-ging in a potato field how far he was still from the town of Philadelphia. I thought-Gracious. Even our grandfathers would feel—"Lawk a mercy on me! This is none of I!"—if they had to cross this street at 5:40 p. m. of a dark, early winter evening with the whole world hurrying and hurling

Yet the very next morning a man told me a story about the great, great, great an-cestors of his wife that made me feel that human nature had not changed in spite of modern inventions.

THE story is of the first woman lawyer I and suffragist in the colonies. Strangely enough, she came from Maryland. Or rather, she lived in Maryland. She came with her father and sister and their servants from England in the days of Lord Balti-

The first governor of Maryland was one Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Balti-more. During his governorship there settled in St. Mary's county a gentleman by the name of Brent, with two daughters, one of whom was known as Mistress Margaret Brent

Possibly the fact that "Silence and Dilgence" was the motto on the Brent coat-of-arms may have accounted for certain traits in Mistress Margaret Brent, possibly the traits accounted for the coat-of-arms. I do not know! But at all events when the governor died and his will was read, it was found that he had left the bulk of his estates,

with his Manor House of St. Gabriels, St. Mary's county, to Mistress Margaret Brent, with this sole public message appended : "I make you my sole executrix. Take all,



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ments of lawyers.

JUDGE NORRIS S. BARRATT On Women and Jury Service .

TOMEN called for jury duty will not be WOMEN called for jury out, while the civic responsibility as a great many men seem to do, according to Judge Norris Stanley Barratt, of Common Pleas Court No. 2, who believes that women are going to assume their new privileges with just as much success as they have displayed in war

"Jury service." declared Judge, Barratt, "is the highest civil duty a man can render to the state. In the performance of that duty, the juryman has in his hands the deciding of disputed facts between all classes of his fellow men. He, as a member of that

As a repudiator, Germany still holds first place.

- The news from Greece was read with svid interest in Doorn.
- The Mayor apparently doesn't care how blue blue-law advocates feel.

peculiar feature of the case to be taken in or befuddled by the testimony of so-called experts or the cunning but superficial argu-

Women Mean Changes

"The entrance of women into this field of jury service may mean all sorts of changes and new standards. I firmly believe, howjury and new standards. I firmly believe, how-ever, that women will carry out their work here, as they have always succeeded in doing anything they have made up their minds to do, thoroughly, faithfully and well. Es-pecially, I believe they will not shirk this particular duty. It is one of the troubles of the American people that they love to talk and wave the flag, but cannot get down to doing their own part. This has been the gase of the men who said they were picked

It aught not to be difficult to us vote in a New Jersey Democratic

SHORT CUTS

Now we all know the chief constituent of the soup in the Yale bowl.

Because life has a way of confounding ic, Germany's sentence may yet be commuted.

Taking it by and large, this year there has been no reason to complain of November weather.

Extremes met in forcing Lloyd George to (virtually) recognize the Russian Soviet Government.

welter of things that seem unimportant until you remember that they are made of and

gled.

Just why the elite of Buenos Aires insist

on walking in the roadhed of the Calle X Florida and ousting all wheeled traffic

therefrom on fine afternoons remains a mys-London and Paris have their prome-

nading perversities whose origins are

wrapped in obscurity. It would be flavorful

if the predilections of Philadelphians on one \$7.2 their main business streets were equally

boffling. Truth, however, impels the belief that our local boulevardiers have througed the lower

side of Chestnut street for the eminently practical reason that the pavements were wider there.

But a test of the vitality of habit is now about to be applied. Mayor Moore has ordered condemnation proceedings compelling the demolition of several building fronts projecting more than six feet into the sidewalk on Chestnut street below Fifthenth. Comparatively few infractions of the revised Chestnut street building line are to be found between Broad street and Sixth.

The remaining term of privilege is probably brief.' With wide pavements on the whole thoroughfare, the contest of fictitious inhibitions and convenient realities will soon on. It will be interesting to watch the behavior of native sons and daughters.

CENTRALIZING CHARITY

THE centralization of the charitable and social welfare activities of Philadelphia has happily passed beyond the theoretical stage. Representatives of more than 100 social agencies are now organized in a single body, the prime object of which will be elimination of hundreds of different campaigns and drives after the method so successfully introduced by the War Chest.

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The system as applied to charities has worked well in several other cities. These is every reason to believe that Philadelphians will continue to be as generous and philanthropic as heretofore, while rejairing in the scheme of simplification which at once removes the inappropriate spirit of competition from humane enterprises and cuts down waste and duplication administrative machinery.

The state of Pennsylvania has occasion ally considered adopting a more compact and equitable method in making its appropriations for charities. Fortunately, by the time the next Legislature ends its sessions the central welfare federation in Philadelphia will be fully under way and its quota program ready for presumably favorable inspection.

The charities and social undertakings is this city are to be congratulated for the spirit of sympathy which they have brought to the development of a welcome reform,

PETER PAN AT TRENTON

EMOCRATS of various sorts, good and bad, of the left wing and the right, have been doing fine and awful things for many years in New Jersey. The contrast of Jim Nugent and Jim Smith on one hand and Woodrow Wilson on the other will continue for generations to demonstrate the meaningess of party terminology in the United States.

In New Jersey, too, the people are learning rapidly that the important thing nowadays is the difference between man and man

MMIGRATION RESPONSIBILITIES

A PARISIAN sharper has disposed of a batch of 250 bogus steamship tickets to infortunate immigrants, who are now tranded on the docks at Cherbourg. The trick was shameless, contemptible.

It is questionable, however, whether the moral obliquity displayed was any deeper than that contained in the present wholesale methods of corralling European populations for shipment abroad.

The immigration authorities in New York are painfully aware of how ruthless and commercially greedy some of these practices are. Cases of passports incompletely viseed and of infractions in Europe of clearly specified health regulations are numerous.

In principle, America welcomes stranger. She is properly loath, however, to receive victims of systematic delusion.

To say that Samuel Gompers is a mas terly politician is to say nothing to his discredit. Politics clears the ground for constructive statesmanship, and the masterly politician in foreseeing events helps to fran Labor and the country at large may benefit by his present conciliatory attitude

When two Chester men went to law over a pig the judge was surprised to learn that they didn't know that keeping pigs was not allowed in the city. Now if it had been a blind pig it would still have been against the law, but the judge would not have been surprised. -----

A man may reasonably fight shy of trying to solve another man's problem, for it may possess angles of which he is ignorant; but assuredly that is the problem he attacks with great vigor: which is doubtess why it is so easy in the East to settle California's Japanese problem.

Whatever story lay back of these words, the lady gave no clue. "Silence and Dil-igence" was her motto. In 1649 she ap-peared before the Maryland Legislature and demanded two votes, one as a citizen and one as the executrix and trustee of the Calvert properties! True to form, the Mary-land Legislature turned her down on the

ground that she was a woman. For years, in the administration of the estate, after that Mistress Margaret Breat appeared in person in the courts and was er own lawyer when necessity arose, being acknowledged to be better versed in the law than most of the legal gentlemen of the

The descendants of the Brent family, wh still hold part of the original estate in St. Mary's county, Maryland, were, to judge by the one I know, for suffrage as lately as last spring when, as firmly as in the year 1649, their legislative assembly voted it down.

A ND Maryland is not the only place that runs true to form-the form of another century-in spite of outward changes I was in Saybrook, Conn., last week over a night in the inn there and during the course of a desultory conversation with the owner and proprietress, she expressed surprise that form of popular government known as "town meeting" was not practiced or the practical for Pennsylvania

"Why we decide everything in our general town meeting from who shall be the presidential electors to who shall mend the town bulletin board!" was her complaisant announcement. 'We could not do that in Pennsylvania.'

the woman I was with said apologetically, 'because you see we have so many foreignborn voters who have to have the issues en plained to them by their leaders. It would be dreadfully confusing to them if they had to decide at a town meeting." The Connecticut woman looked amazed.

Then she looked superior. "We have foreign-born citizens here in Connecticut, too," said she. "here in Say-brook! But I never remember to have seen one at the town meeting. Just the old families vote that have always voted."

COMETIMES modern inventions and old O customs meet pleasantly, however, and are both the better for the change.

There, for instance, is the return to Philadelphia life of that charming possession, the Academy Foyer !

Modern invention has made it once more a quiet place. Broad street might be a vil-lage green for all the noise that percolates It is a well-ventilated room by modern in. It is a weil-ventiated room by modern invention and as charmingly lighted and be-comingly as though those beautiful chan-deliers actually held wax candles, also by modern invention.

Thanks to Mr. Bok and his clever com mittee, the mirrors that fill the window spaces, and the color of the woodwork, and spaces, and the color of the woodwork, and the lighting of the celling belong to the very noble period of the room, in spirit, if not in the original design. Those responsible for the adaptation of the new to the old have been both constructive and reconstructive. While they have restored an old pleasure to an older generation, they have, in a sense, created a new one for a new generation coming on.

But there are still persons about who can But there are still persons about who can neither reconstruct old possessions nor value them. I picked up a very lovely old glit-mirror frame oval, laid across an ash bar-rel on Eleventh street today. I hope some nother foolish person will put the mirror to fill it in my path.

jury, has power to take away a man's money. liberty or life, a power granted him in no other way according to our legal apparatus.

"But the businessman does not appear to take this matter of jury service seriously He feels that it is a sacrifice to leave hi business to serve in the courtroom, and he tries in all manner of means to escape this duty. His excuses are innumerable and often amusing. He is forced to be in another city to put through a big business deal, he is just starting out to sell a stock of goods on the road or he must remain close by his business to put through a certain financial deal which will mean a great deal both to himself and to his family.

All Want to Serve, But-

"Many of these reluctant jurymen get suggestions from their physicians, and the prevailing sentiment of one and all is, "I only wish I could serve. I've always thought it a very necessary duty and one which I would like to perform, but you've picked just the very worst time for me. I cannot possibly get away right now; if only call had come a little later,' and th like.

"They seem to think that the sheriff and others, who have the picking of names for jury service, can arrange each individual case to suit the whims of that individual. The peculiar thing is that it very often hap-The peculiar thing is that it very often hap-pens that the very same big business man who has evaded jury duty by some weak ex-cuse afterward criticizes the decision ren-dered, because the make-up of the jury, composed of mechanics and workinen, makes it impossible for them to understand or ap-preciate problems involving finance and big

"In the case of some workingmen very often a sacrifice for them to take three weeks out for jury service. I had one case of a man who had been out of work for a long time, and whose family was in very great need of his support. This man had only just secured a position which returned him \$12 a week and he admitted frankly that he could not afford to take three weeks out for jury duty without ruining his chances of putting himself on his feet and paying his debts. I excused this man, and I have always made it a point to try to render jury service as light and as com-fortable as possible. fortable as possible.

Has Educational Value

Another great feature of jury work is actual educational value. Every phase of life passes before the eyes of the juryman as he sits in the courtroom. Every con-ceivable question of man's activity, what Every con he wears, what he eats, what he does in work and play hours, his relations with his fellow men and women, his ever complex personality, his daily habits, all of these things are threshed over and acted out in court

"Despite undeserved criticism, I do not believe that there could be anything much better than our present jury system. Through it we get men for only three weeks during which time they cannot stale or lose interest in the cases. Furthermore they are all men who are earning their own living in all men who are earning their own hving in some line or other and hence have a wider perspective than if they were nothing but jurymen year in and year out. "No judge is capable of deciding the true

facts in the innumerable cases which come before him in the clear, intelligent and un-biased way which the ever-changing juries can decide them. It has very often hap-pened, in my knowledge, that a jury has rendered a decision contrary to that expected by the judge and the court officers too keen or too well versed in some simply

for jury duty 'at just the wrong time.' They were like the men who said 'The war was legislative caucus. so short and caught me so unawares that idid not have time to enlist.' I firmly hope

will be stricter or more lenient, it is very hard to say. Time alone can tell. I do think, however, that the only successful method will be to mix men and women, just

as they are drawn, on juries. In time, of course, some special legislation may have to be passed in this connection, but I think we will find that, as a whole, the women

omport themselves pretty much the sam

If it is thrills they are after, the auto bandits are going to have all they want in the near future. that the women will never allow themselves to drift into this state of affairs. "As to just how women will act when members of juries, and whether or not they

Not exactly a harpoon Fair-Price Com-missioner McClain put into the retail meat men; merely a skewer.

Refined sugar has taken another drop. Being refined, we may feel assured that it will never take a drop too much.

When it comes to providing oil to pour on the troubled waters of future trade it may develop that Uncle Sam has exhausted his supply.

Brindell's private excuse is doubtless

Slightly Inaccurate From the Portland Press

as men."

An Omaha woman ninety-five years old says that some day we shall live to be a thousand. Somebody is always taking the joy out of life. "The triumph of the workers' cause it Russia is a historic milestone in the progress of the world, and its influence for good has circled the earth and shall direct the course of the future." proclaims Eugene Debs from his cell room in Atlanta. Outside the fact that his victims were so darned easy to bleed that it would have been a shame not his cell room in Atlanta. Outside the fac that the Soviet cause hasn't yet triumphe to take the movey. that the only influence outside it has had has been bad, the statement is all right

QUIZ

2. What is the longest range of mountains in the world?

What British general in the world war-was captured by the Turks in the dis-astrous campaign which terminated at Kut, Mesopotamia?

3. Who wrote the story "Daisy Miller"?

5. Who will be speaker of the House Representatives when it meets Washington in December?

Name a practical use of the precious metal, platinum.

s. What is the origin of the word bugbear

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Bolsheviki means members of the ma-

A heath is a bare flat waste of land, especially if covered with shrubs.

7. What relation is the queen regent Greece to the late king Alexander?

Buddhism, Mohammedanism?

Perhaps the speed developed in solving the problem of the shortage of houses is de-signed to remind us that the shall carries his house on his back.

What 'Do You Know? A Buffalo, N. Y., judge who has fined many speeders has himself been fined for speeding. Justice is swift and is sometimes swatted for being too swift. 1. Into what three ages are prehistoric times divided?

When Toledo. Ohio. housewives began to bake their own bread bakers' prices came down. "Some crust!" said the bakers. "Saves dough !" said their customers.

When Harry Runyon begins to make a record for himself in the New Jersey Legis-lature somebody will proceed to get hunk on him by calling him the Belvidere Apollo.

Thieves stole five barrels of whisky from a Fifth street saloon. They may have been the outlawed Tom and Jerry. If so, their next raids will be on a dairy and a spice factory.

 Which is the youngest of these religions Buddhism, Brahminism, Christianity It must appear to the fair-minded that a case has been made against the Pooh-Bah of the Municipal Court since so far the ar-10. Who was Daphne in classical mythology guments in rebuttal have been merely Pooh and Bah.

> Secretary Baker says he will be glad when he can lay down the cares of office. It is a gladsome moment in which we find purselves in sympathetic accord with Secretary Baker.

3. An isosceles triangle is one having two There is strong possibility that New Jersey's single Democratic legislator will stay in politics long enough to revise his platform. "Youth" has its appeal, but it doesn't stand the wear of years. 4. Punjab, a vast plain in northwest India means five rivers. The Americans won their decisive victory over the British at Saratoga, or more properly Bemis' Heights, on October 7 1777.

A cenotaph is a sepulchral monument to a person whose body is elsewhere. The Morris chair is named after William Morris, the English poet and artistic decorator.

9. Pulque is a Mexican fermented drini from the sap of the agave.

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James Marshall, a: carpenter from New Jersey, in the employ of John A. Sut-ter, a Swiss, who had settled in the valley of the Sacramento, was the dis-coverer of gold in California in 1848.

The transcontinental canal route formerly A signboard in Van Cortlandt Park. New York, objected to by nearby residents, has been burned by masked "nightriders." Which goes to show that even esthetic senurged in opposition, to the Panama canal route ran through southern Nic-aragua, utilizing Lake Nacaragua for part of the distance. sibility may be allied to lawlessness.

No fault will be found with the Kansas Industrial Court in suspending decision in the case of flour millers charged with de-creasing production. The millers were able creasing production. The millers were able to prove that they were grinding ten times the amount of grain consumed in Kansas, and that the disposal of the surplus was a matter of financial life or death to them. For a court to try to force firms to 22 business at a loss would be to put them out of business altogether.