Evening Public Tedger

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A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new dministration to concentrate its attention: he because river bridge.

big enough to accommedate the h dryack sig enough to accommodate largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system, A. convention hall, A building for the Free Library.
And Museum, Enlargement of the scater supply, Bolargement of the scater supply, Homes to accommodate the population.

BE WISE IN TIME

DR. FURBUSH'S appeal to parents to give immediate attention to their children suffering from sore throat or croupy coughs must be heeded if there is not to be an alarming increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. These diseases are now prevalent among children. Their preliminary symptoms resemble the symptoms of a cold so closely that children in the early contagious stages of the diseases are allowed to go to school and to the movies and so communicate the ailments to

Close co-operation between the parents and the school teachers ought to check the spread of the diseases before they become epidemic. The safe course is for the parents to consult m physician on the first sign of sore throat and follow his advice. A little precaution in time will save the lives of hundreds of

JERSEY FIGHTS

THE trolley companies of New Jersey are not to get a ten-cent fare without a vigorous protest from the car riders. Folowing the application of the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Company for permission to increase the fare from seven to ten cents, arrangements have been made by the opponents of the increase to hire the best lawyers they can get to fight the change. The Public Service Company has not yet filed its application for a ten-cent fare, but if it does it is likely to be confronted by objection as vigorous as that which forced to abandon its system of zone fares in Camden a few months ago.

RELOCATING A MASTERPIECE TTHE proprieties are tastefully recognized

in the transfer of the statue of the "Pilgrim Father" from the City Hall plaza to an effective location in Fairmount Park.

The formal acceptance of the virile Saint-Gaudens work by the Park commissioners vesterday was gracefully in accord with the week of celebration signalizing the tercentenary of the landing of the Mayflower colonists at Provincetown en route to Plymouth. One of the finest specimens of sculptural art in Philadelphia is at last fittingly placed on the East river drive near Sedgley Point.

The Park is the proper environment for such a commemorative work. Not only was disadvantageously situated against the background of the City Hall, but its rignificance was apart from the historic atmosphere

with which the municipal center is invested The plaza, to be ideally adorned-if adorn ment be necessary-should memorialize local or state history. Bostonians presumably admire William Penn, but they are unlikely to register their feelings on this subject by tributes in stone or bronze in the vicinity of the historic Common.

The sculpture in Fairmount Park is of general and varied appeal. The sturdy 'Pilgrim Father' graces an attractive scene and without offense to consistency

AS WOMAN TO WOMAN TTHE appointment of Mrs. Apps D. Bates

as one of the voting assessors in the Twenty-sixth ward suggests a policy well worthy of judicious expansion. If the work of listing the electors demands no highly specialized abilities, it does undoubtedly call for tact, diligence and sympathetic under standing.

Somewhat flustered by the novel responsibilities of the franchise, numbers of Phila delphia women refused to give their names wo male assessors engaged in compiling their list immediately prior to the first registration day a few months ago. In many instances The assessors impassively accepted the situa kion and departed. Women canvassers dealing with their own

her are unlikely to retire without at least some pertinent discussion and perhaps illumination of the subject. "It will take," tleclares Mrs. Bates, "women assessors to get out the women's vote on election days." Her observation is worth beeding by the county commissioners, who are authorized to appoint the voting assessors without dis-

"THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS"

THERE is scant evidence to prove that the Interest of the American people in the notual text of the peace trenty has been inense. Champions of the pact of Versailles have felt aggrieved because careful readers of a momentous document have been comparatively few, while the alleged treatywreckers have gleefully advertised such in

Both parties to a prolonged debate seem to have missed a point bearing almost as ruch upon the highly respected constitution the United States as on the instrument framed at Paris to reconstruct the world. The federal constitution, be it said in all reverence, is heavy reading. As illumined by such experts as Jay, Madison and Hamn in the Federalist papers, the fundamental charter of the republic exercises

different appeal. How potent this may be was demonstrated the constitutional ratification camwhen the three most brilliant and aful propagandists in our history comentalities in a masterly achieve-

2001

ment. The inside workings of the constitutional conventions were, however, not known for many years. The sessions were secret. Long after the event the diary of one of the New York delegates revealed a portion of the intimate truth, but even today the story is

If nothing quite resembling the Federalist has grown out of the peace-treaty situation, mystery of Paris is at least far more penetrable than the mystery of Philadelphia. The series of fifteen talks, to be given under the auspices of the PUBLIC LEDGER in the restored foyer of the Academy of Music, will bring forward some of the chief American participants in the deliberations at the Quai d'Orsay.

The list includes Colonel E. M. House, General Tasker H. Bliss, Douglas Johnson, chief of the division on boundaries; Isaiah Bowman, chief territorial adviser; David Hunter Miller, legal adviser, and other specialists. Herbert Hoover, whose knowledge of the European situation is accepted so whole-heartedly by the public, is also to speak.

"What Really Happened at Paris" is the alluring general title of these confessions. There is a chance that these revelations may start a new interest in the conclusions weightily formulated in the peace treaty and

ANOTHER AMBASSADOR OFF FOR THE LATIN AMERICAS

Why Secretary Colby Will Start Tomorrow Over Ways Traveled in the Past by Mr. Root and Mr. Knox

T IS as an antidote to Senator Fall and his friends and Mr. Hearst and others who ardently believe that Mexico ought to be cleansed by fire; as a bearer of verbal unguents for the feelings of Latin Americans who have been irritated or made distrustful by our occasional errors of word or act in Mexico, in San Domingo, in Haiti and elsewhere, that Secretary Colby will leave Hampton Roads in a battleship next week for a tour in South America.

Mr. Colby has no easy job ahead of him. On both sides of the line that splits the American continent there are innumerable people who, for various reasons, will do their utmost to make it difficult or even hopeless. Mr. Knox and Mr. Root were secretaries of state who visited the southern republics on missions precisely similar to Mr. Colby's. They, too, were emissaries of good will and, speaking for the people of the United States, they sought to establish a new solidarity of understanding and sympathy among the democratic peoples on this side of the earth. But the currents of unfriendly sentiment, generated by accidental frictions and from inherited suspicions that are almost as persistent in some South American areas as climate and language, flowed steadily against the United States despite all that Mr. Knox and Mr. Root could do or say.

Better results could hardly have been expected. For one traveling secretary of state there were thousands of hidden propagandists, thousands of voices raised to keep old hatreds alive, thousands of men engaged in the intrigue by which various European interests sought to complicate governmental and trade relations between the United States and its neighbors.

There are groups in this country which dedicate themselves to the perpetuation of enmities among the various American republics. But their work isn't so easy as it

The spectacle of a President-elect and a secretary of state hobnobbing simultaneously with the Latin Americans ought to be reassuring. But the difficulties of Mr. Colby's errand can be best appreciated by a study of some of the incidents of Mr. Harding's trip. The President-elect started south for a rest. He wished above all else to go quietly and to avoid anything that might be viewed as "a significant incident."

The Mexican border is alive with unofficial diplomatists and forever unquiet because of unofficial diplomacy. Senator Fall. of New Mexico, was responsible for what seemed like an invitation extended by the president-elect of Mexico to the President elect of the United States, who was asked to attend the inaugural at Mexico City in December. There were various and clearly obvious reasons why such an invitation could not be accepted. So Mr. Fall must be blamed for a situation that first compelled the decline of what appeared to be a gracious invitation issued in the name of the Mexican people and then brought from Obregon himself a somewhat testy assertion that no formal invitation was issued.

Even so tactful a man as Mr. Harding found the way crowded with unexpected difficulties as he approached the border.

Let us be fair to Mr. Fall and men who reason as he does.

Immediately over the Mexican border they see a smiling, indolent and improvident people in possession of a wilderness that conceals unimaginable riches below an almost untouched surface. They see a nation in poverty because it is seemingly without the energy to achieve prosperity by a little toil, and they know a great many ambitious Mexicans who believe with them that the strong hand and the practical disposition of the northern organizer are necessary to put Mexico on its feet and give it a real start

But there is a simple rule, now almost iniversally recognized among nations, which grants to all people a right to do as they please with their own. Into the question of our relations with Mexico there must always nter the question of one nation's right to direct the internal affairs of another nation. That question is recognized broadly by the American people as something more or less abstract. But it happens to be the root of all Latin-American thinking when the United States and its policies are under consideration.

To the people of many of the southern republics, who have been for generations under the tutelage of adroit Europeans hungry for trade and other advantages, we continue to be The Great Power to the North-a mysterious power with a mood for expansion of the sort under which small governments are trampled down.

Densil and the Argentine do not assesour motives in accordance with our attitude or behavior toward them. When they are in doubt about our motives they listen to what we say and observe what we do in Mexico.

What enlightened Mexicans themselves think and what they say to the peoples further south was clearly apparent at the great conference called in Mr. Wilson's first administration to bring a peace of understanding between the people of Mexico and ourselves. Mexico was represented at that conference by men of culture and long experience in the affairs of orderly government. They were devoted, intelligent men who had passed through the best universities and technical schools in this country and Europe. They were men of the world. Franklin K. Lane, the chief representative of the government of the United States found that no argument, no proof, no protestations of friendship could convince these otherwise reasonable and friendly men that there was not in the mind of the people and the leaders of this country a fixed resolution to invade Mexico sooner or later and take away its richest areas for the sake of gold,

silver and oil. That is an inherited belief among many Mexicans. It is an obsession that rises and spreads like a barrier between the two halves of the American continent and does most to turn Latin-American sympathy and Latin-American trade away from the United

Now, Latin America as a whole represents tremendously potent moral and material force in the reordered world. It is made up for the most part of virile and aspiring republics that can boast limitless culture, limitless ability, limitless natural resources and a devotion to democratic ideals quite as conspicuous as our own. If half of the American continent has turned to Europe for its culture, its educational forms and financial and commercial guidance; if in the recent war we were in danger of having active enemies on this side of the world before the stupid and brutal policy of Germany was developed to a degree that caused a revulsion of civilized opinion overywhere, it is because the people in the United States have been content to view the people of South America as strangers even while they went to infinite trouble to understand other peoples a world away.

Every small disturbance in a Latin-American republic, every sortie of every small bandit has been made to appear in the United States like a true revelation of South American life. Of the real power of these southern republics, of their art and their riches and their fine civilization the average man in the streets of the United States knows and cares little or nothing.a

To South America we had been sending the rawest amateurs in diplomacy, the sharpest traders, the most cynical exploiters. Lately there has been a change for the better in our business and governmental policies. But Germany and Britain, France and Spain have had a long start on us. Men who represent European commercial interests in Latin America are trained and flexibleminded experts. The shrewdest emissaries of kaiserism worked their will for a generation in the southern republics. German bankers, who were to be found everywhere, were only a shade less clever and quite as devoted to the expanding fatherland as the accredited ministers of Wilhelm's govern-

South America was and still is filled with German pianos, German automobiles, European machinery, European locomotives, electric light plants and the like. That is not by any means the worst of it. South America was filled with sympathy for the European countries, which it regarded as its friends. The United States was the Great Alien Power.

The hope of an integrated America, of American peoples and governments animated by common aims and aspirations, of a whole continent justifying and upholding the principles of democracy, has stirred successive Presidents of the United States to great

That is why secretaries of state travel

THE FIGHT FOR OIL

WHETHER he knows it or not, every motorcar owner is vitally interested in the fight of Secretary Colby to prevent monopolistic exploitation of the oil fields in Mexico and Mesopotamia.

In Mexico he is insisting on the rescinding of the confiscatory decrees made under au-thority of Article XXVII of the revised Mexican constitution, and in Mesopotamia he is demanding that the conditions under which the United States representatives agreed to the mandate provisions in the peace treaty be fulfilled.

Agreement was reached on the mandate plan after a long discussion, in which the importance of preventing any nation from getting exclusive control over the economic resources of the territory had been stressed. apportunity to all the nations participating in the victory, if not to all the nations of the

As to Mesopotamia, Secretary Colby has asked that the terms of the Mesopotamian mandate be submitted to the United States before its final form is definitely fixed. He asserts the right of the United States to be consulted, not as a party to the treaty, but as a party to the war out of which the mandate system has sprung. His protest is made because of the report that plans were under way to ratify the Mesopotamian oil concessions made by Turkey without inquiry into the validity of those concessions. He demands in the interest of American oil consumers, which include the American navy as well as American industries and motorcar owners, that the opportunity to explore and develop the petroleum resources of the world. wherever found, should be freely extended without discrimination.

If we had ratified the peace treaty, Mr. Colby would occupy a stronger strategic position from which to carry on his fight; but it is fortunate for American interests that he can back his protests by the assertion of the right of this country as one of those which contributed to the victory to be consulted in the settlement of the economic questions arising out of it.

In Mexico he is very properly using the desire of the Obregon government for recognition as the lever with which to force the Mexicans into the position he wishes them to occupy. The Carranzista revision of the constitution permitted the seizure of oil lands which had been granted to concessionaires. This change in the fundamental law was defended during the debates in the constitutional convention on the ground that it would make it possible to force the foreigners who had obtained oil land for a small price to disgorge what were described as their illgotten gains.

Protest against the iniquity of Article XXVII has been made by England and France as well as by the United States. It is not likely that any of these powers will recognize the Mexican Government so long as this article remains in the constitution. Its iniquity is admitted by a large party of enlightened men in Mexico itself. When it is repealed the development of the oil fields can be continued, to the relief of every consumer of petroleum and its by-products.

WOOD ALCOHOL

THE Brooklyn undertaker from whom the wood alcohol was obtained which caused the death of 100 persons in Connecticut and Massachusetts last Christmas has been convicted of stealing the stuff and sentenced to from three and a half to seven years' imprisonment.

The sentence is inadequate, but it may be that it was impossible to connect him directly with the deaths. A man who sells wood alcohol to be drunk is as guilty of manslaughter as though he poured any other poison down the throat of a human being. Wood alcohol is as deadly as strychnine

or prussic acid. There are persons who go o far as to insist that its use in the arts should be forbidden. Its fumes cause blindness if the eyes are long exposed to them. Painters using it to cut shellac have lost their sight. If it is to be used at all, such safeguards should be placed about its sale that no one may get it without full knowledge of its poisonous nature.

RACING AND RELIGION

Suggestion for the Sesquicentennial-Great Religious Work of University Students - Some Characteristics of Robert McAfee

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN H. C. HARBACH, of Germantown, has the red blood of the true sportsman running full in his veins. He is an expert

the track, Not the track followed by Man O' War Not the track followed by Man O' War and the long line of his predecessors of the racing stable in harness and out, but the track that would make Mr. Riddle's splendid speedster look like a plodder.

I mean the wide but sinuous road of the auto racers; the brood that shares with airmen the pride of being the swiftest racers

on earth.

Nobody who witnessed the Fairmount Park automobile races of 1908-00-10 can ever forget them. I was one of the thrilled tens of thousands that bordered the gray roadside and watched the meteor-like machines flash by, turn and disappear in enveloping clouds of dust.

There was excitement, fear and inspiration in every recurring moment.

There was excitement, fear and inspiration in every recurring moment.

Mr. Harbach was in a large way the directing genius of those events. He was secretary of the Fairmount Park races.

The secretary is always the official who shoulders the burden of work and worry. And Mr. Harbach had his share.

HE IS now right up in the front with a suggestion of "initial velocity" for the sesquicentennial—automobile races that will challenge the world; contests in Fairmount Park in that year of our Lord 1928 that will attract international racemen and even pale the memories of the former decade.

Mr. Harbach suggests that these auto races or contests be given under the auspices of the city of Philadelphia through the Department of Public Safety. They would, of course, be given with the permission of the Fairmount Park Commission in co-operation with the Automobile Trade Association and all the local motor clubs.

The sanction of the American automobile associations and the Automobile Club of America would be obtained. As for the proceeds, they could go for the benefit of

proceeds, they could go for the benefit of the police, firemen and Fairmount Park guard pension funds. A wise and beneficent

The great scoreboard of the Quaker City Motor Club's third 200-mile race in October, 1910, in photographic reproduction, is one of Secretary Harbach's cherished mementoes of that event.

The idea is big with interesting possi-

A FTER a while those citizens who have A been indifferent to or ignorant of the fact that l'hiladelphia is biggest in some of the great things of our times will awaken with a jolt to a realization of the fact.

Here's a new addition to the long list that the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER has been pub-

the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER has been publishing in the last nine months.

Philadelphia has the most comprehensive Christian student organization in the world. Its official title is "The Christian Association in the University of Pennsylvania." It is a great, big, carneat, helpful, inspirational organization that is doing a work whose results cannot be estimated in gold and whose influence actually reaches to the uttermost ends of the earth.

uttermost ends of the earth.

It is officered and operated by students.
There are advisory boards, to be sure, with
secretaries and church representatives; but
the actual organization is run by undergraduates.

It represents officially, by ordained minis-ters employed on its staff, by representatives on its board of directors and by student offion its board of directors and by student offi-cers, the five great evangelical denominations of the world, viz:

The Northern Baptist Convention, the United Lutheran Church in America, the Methodist Episcopal Church North, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Protestan. Episcopal Church

HERE are some of the things it does: It brings to the University the best securable speakers on social and religious themes, the best vocational experts and the most experienced guides in personal prob-

Works constantly in conjunction with local churches in the interest of the students; Trains and sends out students in religio

groups to nearby communities;
Secures remunerative employment without charge to hundreds of undergraduates each oans text-books to them at nominal cost;

Provides entertainments in homes and receptions: Conducts a University House in a congested South Philadelphia district;
Maintains a University camp at Green

Lane;
Operates an international students' house
at 3905 Spruce street, where young men
from every foreign land are entertained;
It supports three missionaries in China

And it does all this without any rattle of drums or spread-eagle campaigns, in the most quiet and unostentatious way imag-THE religious preferences of the student

body show that there are in attendance at the University 884 Presbyterians, 553 Episcopalians, 520 Methodists, 343 Luther-ans, 296 Baptists.

The number of Roman Catholics is 892 and of Jews 740.

There are also seven Mormons, two Bud-ihists, two Greek Catholics, one Armenian, one Hindu and one Mohammedan.
Twenty-five of the largest industrial and

commercial corporations and firms in this city lend their co-operation to the work. They look upon it as a good investment. They regard it as a means not only of spreading the gospel of Christianity, but the gospel of high American ideals. It's a wonderful work

ROBERT McAFEE'S name has figured conspicuously during the last few weeks in the various conferences of state leaders held in this city and in Harrisburg. He is known as the governor-maker. He gained the title because to him more than

any one else John K. Tener owed his election as Governor.

Before that time, however, in 1910. Mr. McAfee had served as commissioner of bank-

ing under appointment by Governor Penny-packer. Subsequently he was made secretary of the commonwealth, and reappointed under Governors Edwin S. Stuart and John K. In many respects Mr. McAfee is a

In many respects Mr. McAlee is a re-markable man. He is an Irishman, of County Antrim. He came to this country a poor boy fifty-one years ago, and went to work in the steel mills of Oliver Bros. & Phillips. He married the sister of United States Senator George L. Shoup, of Idaho, who died some years ago. She was a brilliant and cultured woman. Through all the vicissitudes of his political life Robert McAfee has been a stanch and loyal adherent of the Olivers of Pittsburgh.

He helped to make George T. Oliver United States senator. Now he is helping to fight the battles of the third generation the family. His faithfulness is akin to the Old World feudal loyalty that knew no weakening in success or adversity.

Easy Come, Easy Go From the Concordia (Kan.) Blade-Empire

The hardest job in the wheat belt this season was to keep the harvest participants from running off and joining one of those widely advertised tours to Europe.

Restraint From the New York Herald.

The shipping board paid \$161 to put an eighty-three-cent hinge on a galley door. It is only fair to say, however, that not more than two men were detailed to keeping the

No Relief Left rom the Portland Press.

Four years ago the defeated candidates could drown their sorrows, but they can't eyen do that today.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. LEON LEGRAIN

On Ancient Babylonian Civilizations BETTER understanding by the general A public of the ancient Babylonian civilizations, not as archeological mysteries but as civilizations pretty much like ours of today, is urged by Dr. Leon Legrain, curator of the

Babylonian section of the University Mu-Dr. Legrain recently gave up his profes-

Dr. Legrain recently gave up his professorship in the University of Paris to take up his duties herc.

If any one has the idea that these duties are light he has only to visit Dr. Legrain's

office to realize his mistake. The University Museum possesses the famous collection o tablets unearthed from the ruins of Nippur There are 15,000 tablets and it is Dr. Le grain's task to translate, arrange and record these tablets in their proper sequence, a work

which is probably now no more than half "Philadelphia, probably more than any other city in the United States, should be interested in the discoveries in this great land of ancient civilizations," declared Dr. Le-"since it was an expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania and this Museum that made what are probably the

most important of all archeological discoveries, that of the Nippur tablets. Also the collection right here in the Museum easily ranks with, if not above, those great collections in the Louvre and the British Museum First Excavations by French

"The first great excavations were made by the French, principally under the direction of M. de Sarze, between 1877 and 1881 in and around the ruins of Lagas, also called Tello, which is about 150 miles southwest of Bag dad. The French also, at a later period made important discoveries in the mountain to the east of the city of Susa.

The Cermans made explorations in th lands further north and also in the city of Babylon, which is almost in the center o this great plain between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. The land, generally known as Babylonia, should more properly be termed. its archeological phase, Sumeria, or th the Sumerians, as differentiated from the Akkadians, to the north,

"One of the great features of the excava tions in this land has been the almost certain proof that these two peoples were of differ ent races, the Akkadians being Semitic direct ancestors of the Jews, and the rians of some other race not finally deter mined. Babylon does not appear in the records until the year 2000 B. C., but the tablets here, dealing with various groups of the Sumerians, carry us uninterruptedly back to nearly 4000 B. C.

Dynastics Not Enduring

"In these very ancient days there were no long enduring dynasties like those of Babylor or Assyria or Persia. One city or one group of people would hold dominance for a short period, perhaps only a hundred years, and would then be conquered and overcome Among these brief-lived centers were Lagas

Among these brief-lived centers were constructed.

Ur. Urak and perhaps a score of others.

"Nippur was not a political entity but a religious city something like Mecca, holy city of the Mohammedans. It endured as the city nowers rose and fell. The various city powers rose and fell. The shrines and temples of the ancient gods were there, and the various rulers of the conquering cities took good care to protect Nippur from all harm. This is the reason that the tablets unearthed by the Pennsylvania expedition in Nippur are so very important They give us the records of all the cities carry us further back than any other known records.

"There seems to be some doubt as to just what these tablets contain which makes them so important to archeologists. On them are found more than a mere listing of the kings although such data are found in complet We have the various subjects treated form. We have the various subjects treated on the tablets listed and they include polbusiness, religion, education, arts astrology and many others.

Treaties Like Modern Ones Treaties just as complete and as com-

plex as that of Versailles are found detailed on the tablets; psalms, hymns and prayers forming a complete and elaborate worship, are included; an outlined system of education that might contain suggestions not amiss for the Board of Education here is described. "These peoples knew the arts, too. That

literature contains epic poems detailing the adventures of great heroes and praising the gods. They had statues, too, which, while stiff and wooden like all art of the old days are remarkable considering the circumstances.

Their methods of banking and business details are explained to us fully by the tablets. We know that gold, silver and corn were three forms of currency and that the banks accepted deposits of corn and

dealt in corn as readily as in metals. The deal; in corn as readily as in metals. The latter were valued on their weight and were merely masses of gold or silver, as the case might be. The ratio of their values was about one to six, which shows a much smaller value for gold in relation to silver than now exists. The coins of the day, or rather the names given to the masses of metal, were the pound, the shekel and the talent, familiar to us in biblical study.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE MUTINEERS

COMPANIE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

No Probibition Then

"There was no prohibition in these years around 2000 B. C. Wine was a common beverage and the people even made a sort of beer. The wine, besides being made from the more usual fruits, was sometimes con-cocted from dates. We find on one tablet the interesting item that the women who kept public houses in those days—and this seemed to be a women's work—were watched seemed to be a woman's work-were watched very closely by the police.

"The women were held strictly respon-

sible for any rioting or disorder in their louses and if convicted were thrown in the nearest river with a stone tied around their neck. It is evident that although the Sumerians did not oppose drinking would not tolerate what is generally known in our courts as 'disorderly 'Jazz' may have been known to these

ancients; at any rate music was favored by them and formed a part of their everyday life. They had the bagpipe and the harp, as well as some other instruments not clearly identified. The records also state that they made music by clapping their hands. "One feature of our modern civilization was, however, practically unknown to the Sumerians and Akkadians. That was 'bol-

shevism' or 'radical' tendencies. Their kings, in addition to having political power and distinction, had a sort of religious aspect as direct agents of the gods. They ruled by the well-known 'divine right' and their ord was law. many, many things, open up new fields and

shed new lights on such great, mysteriou fundamentals as the creation and the flood these records and tablets are, in a scientific or archeological sense, of the highest im-portance. We must also come to realize that they are equally important in displaying to us a wonderful civilization, whose men and women lived and acted much as we do, from whom we have obtained many of our everyday customs of life, and to whom we are, therefore, closely linked. The great mass of the public should catch this human, per-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the origin of the phrase, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb"; What is a medicaster?

How far away from the earth is the sun What was the middle name of President Garfield?

What are the names of the four chief wars fought between the French and the English for the control of North America? When did Daniel Defoe live?

What are the principal languages of South America?

Who was Epicurus and of what philoso phy was he the exponent? 9. From what is rattan obtained?

 What is the literal meaning of "sang froid"? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The first Chinese exclusion law was passed by Congress thirty-two years ago. It was superseded in 1892 by a more drastic act known as the Geary Chinese exclusion law, which is still in

a malapropism is a ludicrous misuse of a word, especially in mistake for one resembling it. The word refers to Mrs. Malaprop, the queen of misquota-tion. in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals."

3. Lord Chesterfield, the famous author of the letters on manners and conduct written to his son, was Philip Dormer Stanhope.

Stannope.

He was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century and lived through nearly three-quarters of the eighteenth century. His dates are 1694-1773. The Pilgrims at Plymouth made an un

successful experiment in communism from 1620 to about 1627. Sir Walter Scott wrote the story "Red-

gauntiet."

7. A de jure government is one that exists rightfully, by right of law.

8. In the battle of Buena Vista, on Pebruary 22, 1847, 5000 Americans under General Taylor defeated 20,000 Mexicans under General Santa Ana. The salary of a representative in Con-gress is \$7500 a year.

Brazil was discovered in 1499 by Vicente Yanez Pinzon, a companion of Colum-

SHORT CUTS

Begin your Christmas shopping by buy-ing Red Cross stamps.

Too many reform movements end with the hiring of a press agent.

big salt field has been found in Al-Wonder if that is where Bryan buried

It may be that the Russian soviet has bolished money on account of the paper shortage.

Diplomatists are undecided whether to stress the first or the third syllable of Meso-Thanksgiving races seemed to prove that there is less danger in flying than in auto-mobile racing.

Perhaps it was the desire of Magistrate Wrigley to draw attention to the uselessness of a coroner's office.

Banditry has brought home the fact that the engine of the law must also be installed in the motorcycle. International events seem bent on proving the falsity of the proverb concerning oil

Mr. Gilbert knew what he was talking about when he said that a policeman's let was not a happy one

Mississippi comes to the front to prove that what actuates a mob is not desire for justice, but lust for blood. It begins to appear that Lenine has spent so much gold on propaganda that he hasn't any left for trade.

If babies could read the papers they would doubtless consider the fact that milk is coming down as the cream of the news Mayor Moore has an illustration of how extremes meet when the forces of evil and the unco' guid join to hamper his adminis-

"The best part of a holiday is the day that follows it."—Headline. "Darn these healthy optimists!" cried the Dyspeptic

And it may be that the big-brotherly attitude of philanthropic bitter-enders will be found by Europe too darned patronizing The fact that rises to puzzle the amateur criminologist (and the professional, for that matter) is that so many alleged thieves and murderers don't look the part.

Constantine's pledge to the Allies that he will not change the foreign policy of Greece is doubtless based on the conviction that a change would not be good for his

We are already vitally interested in the business affairs of Europe. The matter at issue, in the case of the League of Nations. is whether or not we shall accept a position on the board of directors. The mental attitude of Knox and others

that we shall always be free to enter into European affairs when our friends need help takes no cognizance of the fact that we can-not "enter" when we are already "in."

The first page of any newspaper now-adays proves that on the world's stage tragedy has been followed by the cheap melodrama of banditry and crimes of vio-lence. Some day we'll get back to high comedy—such as Revising the Tariff or Monkeying with as Ad Valence Monkeying with an Ad Valorem.

Itight now we are going to quit worrying about the young Boston man who has refused an inheritance of \$1,000,000. Perhaps he knows he will make more of a suc-cess as an automobile mechanic than as a millionaire. But what a grouch he'll have

Not the least of the just complaints that can be levied against the members of the Wilson cabinet is that there is not a great scoundrel among them. What joy there would be in trouncing an adult-sized knave. What pleasure in whipping a miscreant who at least knew how to scrap! But that satisfaction has been denied a patient and long-suffering people. Incompetence coupled with conscious rectitude and buttressed by conceit is deaf to censure, blind to criticism and proof against all attack. And Mr. Baker typifies the bunch. Not a darned thing wrong with the dear little man except that he is a dear little man. Stories from London and Paris of homes. don and Paris of honors to the unknown dead may stir the hearts of his countrymen, but not the heart of Mr. Baker. Nay, nay Lacking both vision and imagination, he walks the path of duty with prim precision and never drops a stitch!