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Philadelphia, Monday, November 29, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:
The Delaware 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.

ROBBER BARONS AT HOME

IT IS astonishing now and then to find at your elbow evidence which proves that under the veneer of civilization human nature does not change.

Mandarins are supposed to be peculiar to China. Dictators are advertised as disappearing afflictions of Mexico and the Balkan states. Feudal lords and robber barons, if you believe what is written in the books of history, vanished from the world centuries ago.

Yet, if you scratch any of the leaders in the concerted movement against the Mayor of Philadelphia you will find a mandarin, a robber baron or man with the lusts of a cheap dictator.

Each boss wants to run his ward as a separate state and to collect spoils, license vice, distribute punishment and favors and get rich as the ruler of the police and the magistrates in his territory.

That is what they shoot mandarins for in China.

Each boss wants to make himself the power to which all voters have to turn when they want anything.

That is feudalism.

Each boss wants to make himself powerful by delivering his hordes wherever and whenever they are needed, and to have unquestioned right to reward the wicked and punish the innocent if thereby he may profit.

That is what causes the overthrow of dictators everywhere but in the United States.

SOME ELECTION DISCREPANCIES

THE official figures of the vote cast in Pennsylvania on November 2 not only bear out the original forecast of an overwhelming Republican landslide, but they significantly show that members of the victorious party in this state were primarily interested in changing the national administration.

Senator Penrose's vote fell behind Harding's by 150,226. It was, furthermore, slightly less than that cast for Charles A. Snyder, Republican candidate for state treasurer, and Samuel S. Lewis for auditor general. As the Democratic vote, notwithstanding the enfranchisement of the women, was 18,582 less than that received by President Wilson four years ago, it is evident that a good many Republicans must have split their tickets on several offices, notably the senatorship.

The explanation [illegible] exceptional vote given to the Prohibition candidate, Mrs. Leah Marion Cobb, who was honored with 95,466 more votes than the Prohibition candidate for President. Her total was the not [illegible] of 138,021.

Considering that the Prohibitionists have already triumphed in the United States constitution, it is to be inferred that the Prohibition gains in this state were due to a passionate desire for the rigid enforcement of the Volstead act. The [illegible] inspires pertinent reflections upon the course of public opinion in this commonwealth.

SUPREME COURT CHANGES

ACCORDING to the standards of the [illegible] tent grace and [illegible] theoretically at least [illegible] tribunals, Justice [illegible] aged fifty, is a young man. Through the recent death of Chief Justice [illegible] and the retirement January [illegible] John Hay Brown, the second most [illegible] of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will take office. The [illegible] Bannister Gibson, who was [illegible] attaining the [illegible] in 1827.

Philadelphians can attest [illegible] of the new incumbent [illegible] as a judge for [illegible] years in Common Pleas Court No. 2. He [illegible] in the Supreme Court [illegible] will be entitled to sit for [illegible].

The assurance, barring unforeseen contingencies, of so long a term is welcome. The recent changes in the composition of the court have come with regrettable rapidity. Justice Elkin died in 1915. Justices Mestrezat and Potter within a week of each other in 1918 and Justice Stewart last year.

Justice von Moschzisker, presiding through the operation of the seniority rule over the highest court in the commonwealth, will be head of a tribunal suffering markedly in personnel from the [illegible] six years ago.

OUR WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

NUMEROUS Americans who never saw Haiti and wouldn't know that strange island if they met it in broad daylight have been reading the narrative of our administration there and the declarations of President Dartiguenave with what appears to be a sense of profound despair. Their faith in the good intentions of the government at Washington and in our national capacities has been shaken again. Haiti, they have decided, is a mess. The marines are murderers. So cries the American who ventures into print only in a crisis. Why is the navy permitted to investigate General Barnett's charges of "indiscriminate killing" and the later allegations of a deficient civil administration in Haiti? Why isn't there a congressional investigation?

The general ignorance of Haiti and the task which Americans have undertaken there and the conditions against which the military and civil forces have had to contend is far more astounding than anything that General Barnett said in his letter. Marines who have to keep the peace in Haiti live in desolate areas and in the midst of savage enemies. There are on the island fanatical native leaders who, having little else to do, weave plots through which they hope to see all the whites driven into the sea—as they were driven once before. These bandits take to the hills and surround themselves with armies through which Americans have had to fight to get at the root of active intrigues that threaten not only the safety of the white population but the peaceful native element as well. If it were not for the alertness of the marines every white throat in Haiti might have been cut on more than one occasion.

Conditions on the island do not justify indiscriminate killing. The civil administration may not seem perfect to ambitious native leaders temporarily in eclipse. Certainly there ought to be an airing of the whole question.

UNCLE SAMUEL'S NEW SCHOOL FOR AMERICANS

Soldiers Now Receive Technical and Academic Training to Make Better Fighters and Better Citizens of Them

WE HAVE an army of a little more than 200,000 men. Of this number, more than 80,000 are going to school.

This is one of the incidental outcomes of the world war, which may in time be recognized as its most important sociological product so far as the United States is concerned.

Before the war special technical instruction was given to the men in the coast artillery. These men had to handle large guns manipulated by complicated machinery. The firing of the guns was controlled by electricity and the gunners had to become expert electricians to keep the apparatus in working order. As a result, private employers sought them and offered such large wages that the men were continually buying their discharges and leaving the army.

The new army law provides that schools shall be maintained for the enlisted men in all branches of the service. Secretary Baker in his annual report, published today, announces that the schools have been established and that the men are taking advantage of the opportunities offered for improving their education. Although attendance is voluntary, more than 80,000 soldiers, as already indicated, are pursuing courses in technical or vocational training.

These courses have been arranged by experts familiar with the type of men in the army. Instruction in purely academic branches is provided for those who wish to improve their general education. Arrangements are made for teaching the foreign-born to read and write the English language, so the courses start at the very beginning. They are continued as far as any one wishes to go.

As to the mechanical courses, the secretary reports that many of them have been planned in close co-operation with experts in the great private industries. The managers of many of these industries have announced that the soldiers who complete the courses will be welcomed as employes when they have received their discharges from the army.

In discussing the subject Mr. Baker says: "I have no doubt that the time will come and that speedily, when the peacetime army of the United States will be throughout an educational institution, from which men will graduate at the termination of their enlistment better equipped to enter civilian pursuits and with a larger and broader grasp of citizenship, with its responsibilities and privileges."

Justification for the grafting of academic, vocational and technical training upon the system of the army is twofold.

It has been discovered that the modern soldier is not properly trained if he knows only how to fire a gun. He must be a man of intelligence and trained initiative. This kind of man cannot be developed out of the raw material of the soldier unless there is a basis of general education to work on. The army is now providing this education.

It has also been discovered that the army did not attract the kind of men needed under the old system. Young men of ambition looked upon their years in the army as so many years wasted. There were exceptions, but they were so few that they did not invalidate the rule.

Now that the army has been transformed into a great educational institution providing training useful in [illegible] it is expected that the applications for enlistment will always keep the ranks full of young men of the right sort. The officers are educated by the government free of expense at West Point. The men are now receiving without cost to them education fitted to their needs, while at the same time they are serving their country. So far as is known, similar opportunities are offered to the common soldier in no other army in the world. The plan is [illegible] democratic [illegible].

The [illegible] which [illegible] to an adequate standing army should read these parts of Secretary Baker's report which deal with this subject. The Secretary [illegible] offers a [illegible]. Experience with facts has evidently convinced him that, whatever our [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] nation must be prepared to [illegible].

He [illegible] in the world [illegible] industrial [illegible] and economically [illegible] that [illegible] national [illegible]. Indeed, [illegible] that in the 144 years from 1776 to 1920 [illegible] nation has been engaged in [illegible] and that there has been [illegible] of the army [illegible] operations of some kind for about three out of every four years. He gives a [illegible] to [illegible]. The need for an adequate standing army [illegible] to the [illegible] will [illegible] it.

Mr. Baker [illegible] no good [illegible] by [illegible] remarks on the subject of preparedness. [illegible] of them [illegible] justice [illegible] be forced by tragic necessity to resort to [illegible] no right to ask [illegible].

This reads very much like the things which Theodore Roosevelt was saying four or five years ago, and saying in vain. We have learned our lesson at great expense. The permanent staff of the War Department is prepared to expound it to all [illegible] succeeding secretaries and the country expects the secretaries to succeed it in succeeding Congresses, until no one but an ignorant demagogue would think of questioning the wisdom of an intelligent and far-seeing military policy. This does not necessarily mean universal military training, though.

Wars are not ended. Nations will have to be armed for generations to come, for there are vast populations of uncivilized and semicivilized races liable at any moment to be stirred by greed for the possessions of the highly organized and rich nations. Captain Mahan pointed out more than twenty years ago the error in the disarmament plans when he reminded his readers of what happened when the Goths and Vandals descended on Rome and when the hordes of Attila the Hun debouched from Asia upon Europe and were not stayed until they reached Chalons. The Romans despised arms in the later centuries of the empire and they hired their colonists to do their fighting for them. The military spirit was dead, and with it the empire expired.

So long as the world contains great populations in a backward state morally, intellectually and economically, the advanced nations must be prepared to defend themselves. This does not mean militarism in the Prussian sense, nor in any other sense, but it does mean that a flabby nation is in danger of the treatment which comes to a flabby man when a bully in the street at night wants his watch and his scarfpin.

We are in a fair way to get the kind of an army that we long have needed and to be better prepared than we have been in the past for whatever emergencies may arise.

JAZZ

THE young woman who was implicated with thugs in one of the most shocking crimes ever committed in this city has been formally charged by the police with complicity in a murder, and the land of jazz about which she chattered so airily will know her no more.

A jail term will change inexorably the course of any human existence. It takes the bloom off life in an amazingly short time, and it will work dreary changes in the outlook and temper of "the most astonishing prisoner ever locked up in City Hall." But those who have managed to glimpse the character of this hard-hearted little waif through the narrative of a wild flight and a wilder capture will continue to feel that the problem presented to American communities by this and similar episodes cannot be finally disposed of in closed records of a murder trial and sentences formally pronounced by a judge.

There is jazz, it appears, and there is jazz. And every one interested in the betterment of the general social order will have to recognize sooner or later that the number of places in which jazz goes deeper and further than the music is increasing pretty rapidly in this and other cities. Manners and the rules of common morality are being jazzed thoroughly in squalid resorts that of late have carried the atmosphere of the old and vanished tenderloin into regions formerly dull or commonplace or quiet. In these outposts of the underworld there are no warnings and little protection for the boys and girls who answer their veiled appeals.

The underlying truth about Marie and her sort probably will not be uncovered at the trial of those charged with the murder of Peirce. The law deals with accepted facts. Subtleties of cause and origin have little attention in criminal courts. Yet the preliminaries in a career that ends suddenly in a prisoner's dock frequently explain a great deal. American cities, for example, are filled with young people who flee to the streets at night for excitement and recreation—any sort of recreation—after the monotony of the day's work. A society that leaves girls in their early teens to shift for themselves in places where promiscuous acquaintances are matters of course and to rub shoulders with youthful yeggs who carry whisky bottles in one pocket and pistols in the other and wear enough aliases to fit out a practiced burglar of the old school, ought not to be surprised when the inevitable happens.

There are dance halls tolerated in some of the congested sections of the city and established under the patronage of political clubs or the ward [illegible] sports that are less safe than quicksands and less merciful. They show what the land of jazz can really be like. Often enough they have aspects that in older and supposedly looser days would have brought raiding squads and patrol wagons to the tenderloin.

If the courts probe into the background of the girl who calls herself Marie they probably will find a need for a clean-up in unexpected quarters and evidence to suggest that Mr. Tustin's Department of Welfare, established not long ago with a great flourish of promises and assurances, has plenty [illegible] to do if it will only do it.

MONITORS FOR MANDATES

WHILE many features of the League of Nations covenant are simply definite expressions of general principles whose roots extend far into the past of international polity, the mandate system ranks as a comparative novelty.

Its critics, and they have been numerous, have not hesitated to characterize it as a mere sugar coating of selfish colonial ambitions. Its advocates have pleaded for a trial and have consistently emphasized the [illegible] of [illegible] interpreting an experiment in terms of failure.

The dangers of abuse are inevitably plentiful, [illegible] the [illegible] can deny that the latest action of the council at Geneva is a potential security against perversion of the original concept. Despite British protest, which are said to have been until the last minute determined, the supreme legislative body of the league has vested supervisory authority over the mandate machinery in a commission whose home governments have not profited by the division of spoils of the former German colonies.

According to Article XXII of the covenant a permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandataries and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates. The five powers [illegible] entitled to have representatives on this [illegible] hold no mandates from the league.

It [illegible] these conditions, they are at [illegible] or disinterested action of the mandate [illegible] understandable. But [illegible] is not warranted at present. The [illegible] at least deserves the benefit of the doubt, and [illegible] the council has made a hopeful beginning should be plain to all save [illegible] of the league, its structure and its [illegible].

IMMIGRATION RESPONSIBILITIES

RUMORS that anything so drastic as the suspension of immigration by Congress for a five-year period seem somewhat overheated. The time for the United States to be positively afraid of [illegible] has hardly arrived.

None the less, the tide of refugees contemplating the voyage to our shores is rapidly swelling. For their good as well as our own it is advisable that sensible restrictions be imposed and proper supervision exercised.

If any new immigration measures come up as forecast in Congress this winter, it is to be hoped that consideration will not be confined simply to an exclusion or an unrestrained inclusion policy. Further regulations, adapted to special needs of the case, are probably in order. They should be based on expert knowledge of the situation and devised without panicky fears.

The protection to be desired involves not only ourselves, but thousands of unfortunate peoples.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Sermons That Are Interesting and Churches That Are Attractive Will Solve the Problems of Clergymen Who Mourn Nonattendance at Services

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

IT IS very easy to "knock" the Church. It is such a powerful organization in all its branches and in spite of its divisions that one can find fault with it without being made to feel cowardly or pitiful.

It is such a big, impersonal organization that it is almost as impenetrable to jabs and whacks as Sidney Smith affirmed the dome of St. Paul's was to tickling. At least when he found a boy tickling the back of a turtle he said:

"You might as well try to tickle the dome of St. Paul's!"

For 1900 years there have been plenty of persons to say the Church was bound to be scrapped, had been scrapped, deserved to be scrapped; and still the Church goes on, still has special privileges given it by the state, still is allowed by society one day in seven to make itself felt predominantly over other institutions, still holds its monopoly unchallenged as the authority on God and on man's relation to God.

To give it free access to the young of the country, all public and private schools are closed one day in seven, so that it may hold its religious day school without competition. To give it free access to the adults of the country, the theatres, and paid public amusements in most places are discontinued by law on Sunday for the entire day; in some places for the first half of the day. To give the citizens the time to go to the set assemblies of the Church all employes—domestic, factory, store, banks, courts, markets, public utilities—are given time off with pay by their employers. Railroad timetables are changed to lessen the traffic, all building ceases, no mail is delivered, almost nothing can be legally bought or sold. Public eating houses are closed, saloons are closed by law, the great business sections of the town are deserted.

By a common impulse everything has been made to cease functioning for business, and by a common consent everything has been made smooth for the Church to utilize the day. Added to this, society has given the Church the monopoly of marrying the living and burying the dead.

AND with all this material backing of the state and of society the Church has been able to hold its tremendous position as the first and the most important organization in the country.

It does this by three kinds of appeal to the citizens of the country—an appeal to duty, an appeal to generosity and an appeal to the mind.

It gets people going and coming by these appeals. For if you see no particular benefit to yourself in going to church, you can see it benefits the country to have churches; and if you are not moved by duty or generosity, the music of the churches (which in some cases is very fine and only to be heard in churches), the literature of religion and the liturgy (which in some churches is very fine and only to be got in churches) and the reasoning of theologians (which in a very few cases is very brilliant or moving or compelling, and only to be got in churches) will impel you to take the trouble to go to church and reward you for the trouble of going by the sensation that you have while there.

AS MOST persons are either moved by duty or generosity or a desire for mental sensations of one kind or another, the Church has a unique opportunity sooner or later to make men and women and children feel its influence, at least temporarily.

It aims to make that temporary influence permanent and universal, and because it makes no secret of its aims it is condemned by some prejudiced onlookers as a failure and by some disheartened members as being unfairly treated.

Those who condemn it as a failure because it is not universally sought by all persons and not permanently sought by all its converts would like to scrap it. Those of its members who are disheartened would like to boost it by doing away with all competition so that it would have a complete monopoly. Men, women and children, by the working of that complete monopoly, would then have nowhere to go but out—to church for at least twelve hours every Sunday.

Both the scrappers and the monopolists would like to use force for a thing that force cannot kill, or cannot make alive. For in its essence the practice of religion is a spontaneous act.

OUR clerical friends who wish to enforce a stricter legal monopoly of Sunday for the Church would do well to pause and regard the fate of all state religions from that of Egypt, in Moses' day, to that of France in one day. Those who desire to penalize competing Sunday occupations in order that the Church should be the only place idle persons may turn for pleasure or profit or rest might study the annals of Spain and the Low Countries during the Inquisition and turn a leaf or two of the history of France about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The clergy who are attacking the Mayor because the Park is not closed to out-of-door games on Sunday want a "closed shop" for every game but the game of listening to their sermons.

Now, their sermons may be the best thing for the crowds that perambulate the Park or cheer the games or play the games, but those preachers who insist on having the boys arrested because they won't go to hear them and prefer running up and down a grassy field, kicking a ball instead, or batting a ball, or catching a ball instead, are taking mighty poor ways of making their sermons interesting or their church attractive.

OF COURSE, the first duty of a Christian is to be attractive; it is the superlative duty of a minister.

"Let your light so shine before men that they may glorify—not you, but God!" are the marching orders of the clergy; yet too often even the nicest of them are more like doers in the danger than attractive lights.

That word "rest" in the Fourth Commandment is translated "sleep" by a good many otherwise sensible church people. If we cannot go to church all day, then you can at least take a Sunday nap, is their ingenious point of view under the naive idea that rest means doing nothing.

I REMEMBER that we were once entertaining a Japanese girl who had taken a fellowship out at Bryn Mawr, and knowing that she was a Christian convert I asked her when Christianity had first dawned upon her. She said in her first year at the government school at Tokio her roommate had a cousin who was a Christian. And being curious to know the customs of the cult she had asked her roommate to describe his religious habits.

"It is very strange the things he does. On Sunday he does not come to feast with his family, he does not go about to his friends' houses. No, it is very strange what he does."

"Well, what does he do?"

"He stays in his room and takes a nap!"

THE truth of the matter is the Church is almost too well protected by law and by society. Its present temptation is to "grow fat and kick," like Jeshurun, whoever he was. Its real mission is not to call the police to its aid, but to make men love goodness by the beauty of goodness.

And that is done by what a man does rather than by sermons, so even the preachers insist.

Immoral Moralists

A young follower of Tolstoy who has refused to accept an inheritance of $1,000,000 says he thinks moral anarchy would be the best government. So it seems to some other introspective idealists, but experience teaches us that the practitioners of moral anarchy are likely to be a pretty immoral lot.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. ANN TOMKINS GIBSON
On the Coming Generation

EARLY education in the governing impulses of life and the building by the same process of a bulwark of common sense and the developed finer human qualities is the only solution, or at least the only step toward solution, in tackling the problem of the wayward child, in the opinion of Dr. Ann Tomkins Gibson, physician and surgeon, clinical professor of obstetric surgery at the Woman's College Hospital, who also has taken a strong interest in social service features of her work.

Dr. Gibson takes the stand that the solution of the problem is a prophylactic rather than a reformative one.

"I do not see much hope," she says, "for changing the status of the present generation, but the big job is to see that the future generations get the proper help.

Must Make Early Start

"You cannot begin too early in this process of education. Infancy, two years and upward, is the time to start, before the little one's physical instincts have become too firmly fixed. It might surprise many to learn that the little animal, for it is truly not anything else, is at first entirely sexual by nature and that the other qualities come later. It is, therefore, important that other strong instincts, one of the strongest of which is pride, be played upon while they are yet plastic. Many little ones have their physical instincts firmly fixed by the age of seven or eight and by sixteen there is practically no chance to change them.

"There is a new psychology just emerging that is interesting physicians, social workers, physiologists, psychologists and others. It develops the belief that every human being is but the complex of a variety of instincts and that the material is likely to be the same regardless of wealth, social position or condition of servitude.

Heredity Has Big Part

"Thus we are all subject to the vagaries of heredity and the environment in which we live or spend the greater part of our lives. The girl of wealth and fine family has the same natural tendencies toward crime as her poorer or less fortunate sister, but she is protected to a greater degree by convention.

"We believe that this psychology contains the key to the solution of the criminal problem and that we will henceforth be able to work along surer and truer lines. This theory is being confirmed by an exhaustive series of tests and a broadcast system of confidential questioning among normal classes, which we believe will give us more trustworthy data than that available now from the abnormal type of person.

"The case of Marie Phillips in the present murder mystery that is interesting the city is but one example of a common instinct that runs through high and low alike, but has its most dire consequences among the latter, and that is the instinct of personal aggrandizement. This is one of the hardest to fight successfully and in fact I doubt if it can be done.

"Our safety lies in preserving balance. Side by side with the acquisitive instinct we must develop the social instinct. The child must learn that when it exceeds the bounds of reason retribution will come. Every child has within it constructive social instincts and they need only be properly appeased to get the desired results. One of the difficulties is that the problem is so vast and the question is largely one of individual attention.

Big Problem for Parents

"One thing is certain. Fitness and sense of responsibility in both mothers and fathers is one of the big needs of the day. Many plunge into matrimony and parenthood without the least preparation for this most serious responsibility. Together with this unfitness is the entirely wrong impression that a child is a possession rather than a responsibility, with a consequent attempt to foist upon it a parent's unfulfilled desires, regardless of whether they suit the child's individuality.

"The dramatic instinct is one of the strongest in the child and in fact in all human beings. There is an intense desire on the part of all to see and experience life and it is inevitable if the parent does not assist the child that the child will help itself.

"It is a natural and not unworthy instinct, but one that requires careful, intelligent and considerate attention. One cannot be blamed for the big emotions that knock at one's heart, but restraint must be taught and practiced.

"Dancing, for instance, is not a harmful but a beautiful exercise. It stirs the emotions, but the important thing for the child to learn is why. Then it should learn their constructive value and the fact that they should be preserved.

"The thing then is to determine early in life the nature and instincts of the child, in a general way at least, by close and intelligent observation and such other means as are possible.

Education a Great Need

"Then it must be decided if these instincts are normal or abnormal. If the latter, the child is a pathological case and should be treated from this standpoint. If the former, we must marshal all the force at our command to keep him or her properly balanced. Keep them busy, both physically and mentally. Make their surroundings as attractive as possible. Education and then more education is needed. The more they have, with other training, the more resources they have toward keeping balanced.

"If the child is brought up as far as possible in this normal, well-balanced way, it does not become a prey to any single instinct. Its pride, its love of knowledge and achievement, its ambition to succeed and many other things will be at stake and it will not be so likely to want to risk them by the gratification of less noble instincts, particularly if they have not been permitted to play too big a part in their life.

"It is, of course, a great and difficult problem, and all we can do is to strike out in a certain direction, ruminate, and try hard and patiently and conscientiously to steer the coming generation into the right ways of living and thinking."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is the total membership of Congress?
2. Name three plays by Shakespeare which contain other plays within them.
3. How long before the Civil War did Daniel Webster die?
4. What was the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem?
5. What famous and still rich silver mine was discovered by the Spaniards during the early days of their American explorations?
6. Of what island is Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek statesman, a native?
7. What is the escapement of a clock?
8. What planet has been supposed to contain an elaborate network of canals?
9. When did the Republican party come into existence?
10. What is the literal meaning of "en brochette" applied to foods?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is from Laurence Sterne's "Maria."
2. A mountebank is a quack doctor.
3. The sun is distant from the earth about 92,000,000 miles.
4. The full name of President Garfield was James Abram Garfield.
5. The four principal wars fought between the French and the English for the control of North America were King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War and the French and Indian War. The latter was ended by the treaty of Paris in 1763.
6. Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," was born in 1661. He died in 1731.
7. The principal languages of South America are Spanish and Portuguese. The latter is spoken in Brazil and the former in all the other independent republics. English is the official language in British Guiana, French in French Guiana and Dutch in Dutch Guiana.
8. Epicurus was an Athenian philosopher living at about 300 B. C., who taught that the highest good was pleasure, which he interpreted to be the practice of virtue.
9. Rattan is obtained from the stems of several kinds of East Indian climbing palms.
10. "Sang-froid" literally means cold blood.

SHORT CUTS

Mesopotamia may prove to be a handful of tacks designed to puncture peace by resolution.

Now that they are falling everywhere, Benny Leonard was lucky in being able to retain his crown.

No, Claudine; it is not wholly chance that causes cartoonists to clothe dishonest politicians in loud checks.

The peak of Mont Blanc has tumbled down. These are democratic days, when even the monarch of mountains lose its crown.

If the Democrats had but known what was going to happen in Pennsylvania they might have taken steps to make it unanimous for Harding.

Mayor Hylan of New York will doubtless be interested to know that the crown of Mont Blanc which has just tumbled was made of limestone.

"If you care a rap, wrap with care," admonishes the Postoffice Department. Well, that's the way the paragraphers have been rapping Mr. Burleson.

There is no denying that the public feels some interest in the slander suit with which the Mayor is threatened—interested, but not hopeful. These things so frequently peter out.

It is apparently the theory of the common law as interpreted by the police to warn a prisoner that anything he may say may be used against him—and then to make him say it.

There was doubtless some enthusiasm at the Army-Navy football game, but it does not compare with the fevered heat of a paragrapher who participates in a ten-cent pool on the game.

The anti-cigarette law of Kansas, which is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court, has national interest. First thing we know we, of the army of pipe smokers, will be told where we get off.

Dresses will be longer, but not too long, says an expert attending the convention of Associated Dress Industries of America in Atlantic City. But some folk think very short dresses have been worn too long already.

The world hopes that Poland in demobilizing seven classes of troops is not acting prematurely and that the Bolshevists have really ceased from troubling—which their threat to reoccupy Vilna does not altogether promise.

That Sussex county, Del., truck and fruit farmers have formed a federation should not necessarily mean an increase in the price of their product. It ought to mean more efficient distribution and the elimination of some of the middlemen.

It may be taken for granted that when Senator Lodge, Mayor Moore and District Attorney Rotan called on Senator Penrose on Saturday as little stress as possible was placed on the fact that the Pennsylvania senator was slightly cut in the recent election.

Editor Short Cuts — Sir: What is needed nowadays is more intensive thievery. The efforts of criminals are being distributed over too large an area and are, as a consequence, too thin for efficiency. Energy is dissipated. Carelessness and laxity result. Evidences of this are abundant. In Atlantic City, for instance, some members of the craft ransacked the quarters of the Philadelphia Fishing and Gunning Club and got away with $4, some clothing and several bottles of soda water. What they left behind was $300 in cash, fifty boxes of cigars and $1000 worth of whisky. This kind of thing is plum' disgustin'. One redeeming feature of the miserable contretemps is that publication of the oversight may enable the unfortunate cracksmen to redeem their error—or, rather, may put some more competent artists wise. Why should fishermen have all that bait? Why should gunners have all that ammunition? My personal opinion is that there are too many amateurs in the business. Since the police seem unable to drive them out, why don't they call on us regular guys whose business is being destroyed and made a mock of by these novices? As we have a legitimate grievance, we would be willing to co-operate. Disgustedly yours, Skeleton Keys, secretary Burglars' Union 4-11-44.