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Philadelphia, Saturday, December 4, 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.
Houses to accommodate the population.

PAUPERIZED CITY EMPLOYES

IT MAY be granted at once that the Bureau of Municipal Research is the vigorous foe of waste, extravagance and political privilege. Its computation showing that $800 of the 12,000 city employes are receiving less than a living wage warrants attention therefore as a sincere statement of fact.

If exception be taken to the opinion, as expressed in a recent bulletin of the bureau, that $1900 a year constitutes, at the present scale of values, a living wage for a mature married man, at least there can be no argument on the unpopularity of this issue.

From January to November 26, 1920, 408 civil service examinations were held in this city. In eighty-four of these eligibility competitions only one applicant appeared, and in sixty there was no attendance whatever.

The verdict of the public is therefore unmistakable. Positions in the civil service are undesired because they are regarded as underpaid. The city has but a limited supply of selection material.

The whole exhibit is deplorable, and all the more so because conviction exists that sinecure jobs and soft snaps with easy money have long had their effect upon this lamentable and unjustified impoverishment.

WOMEN AND JURIES

WHEN, next year, women of Philadelphia are required to serve on juries, the new citizenship of which so much has been written will undergo a trying test.

Many men frankly shirk jury duty. To those who hold important places in business, finance or the professions, days given to the consideration of petty quarrels between strangers seem like a waste of time. But that is not the right view. Willingness to serve on a jury represents, in a way, the citizen's acknowledgment of his peculiar obligation to the state and to the institutions upon which he must depend for peace, safety and justice.

Women, after the novelty wears off, are pretty sure to be bored by jury service. If they do not ask for exemption because of pressing social engagements, a sick child or a crisis of some sort in their business affairs they will be better citizens than the average run of men.

CRYSTALLIZING PENN'S NEEDS

THE prospect that the embarrassment of uncertainty regarding the fiscal policy of the University of Pennsylvania will soon end concerns not merely the alumni of a great educational institution, but the whole community.

It cannot be questioned that the sentiments of this city toward the University are translatable in thoroughly practical terms. But doubt existed as to precisely what Penn wanted. The issue was confused by the balancing of the merits of a private subscription campaign and from the state involving a marked change in the direction over the University.

The indications now are that the latter course has been rejected. On December 21 the future financial policy of the institution will be laid before the committee of one hundred of the alumni. The project and its subcommittee on policy, dealing exclusively with the endowment question, are sound reports.

In the meantime [illegible] recruiting up eligible students who [illegible] before failed to join the society of [illegible] alates and graduates. The prospect that a systematic endowment campaign will be inaugurated is strong.

The response of Philadelphia and its affection for the University and adjacent cities of its ideals is fundamental, can never fail to be increased by disclosures of a practical goal.

ART IN NEW YORK

GUTZON BORGLUM [illegible] gaudist, fighter and storm petrel of the art world in America, are announced, with a shrill cry of pain, that for every single visitor at the Metropolitan Museum of Art there are six at the statue of Liberty in Battery Park. He wants to know what can be done to uplift New Yorkers, and he seeks means to get them to [illegible] wonderful museum.

There is, alas! only one thing to be done. Mr. Borglum will have to take out the paintings, the sculptures, the laces, the tapestries, the embroideries, the gold and the silver miracles of other ages, the glass, the porcelains, the books and the hangings, the cabinets and the carvings, the [illegible] and the mural decorations.

Having put all that stuff outside, Mr. Borglum must put in movies. Then he will get New Yorkers to the Metropolitan Museum.

THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY

WHEN the employes of the United States Steel Corporation joined in the largest strike ever called in this country, when Mr. Gary refused to confer with representatives of the workmen; when pitched battles were fought between strikers and the Pennsylvania police, it was generally supposed by those who read only the headlines that the steel workers had gone bolshevik. They had been making money, we were told. They were prosperous. So the only reason for the big steel strike, as the man in the street saw it, was a determination of the workers to make [illegible] to harass the employers and perhaps [illegible] the government — though how a steel strike was related to politics no one ever tried to find out.

Here and there were a few newspapers that made an honorable attempt to learn the truth about an industrial tie-up that disastrously affected vast numbers of men and great productive areas in different parts of the country. They found—as this newspaper found—that the steel strike was a movement directed primarily against the twelve-hour day—an institution peculiar to the American steel industry and one that always has had a destructive effect upon the individual and collective life of the armies who operate Mr. Gary's mills. The strike was lost.

The twelve-hour day is still the rule. About 60 per cent of the steel workers have to endure it. But others have taken up the battle at the point where the workers had to quit, and again it is necessary to realize that good causes are never really lost.

"The twelve-hour day in the steel industry is doomed," said Horace B. Drury, one of the leaders of American engineering science, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York last night. Other engineers have been saying the same thing of late and scientific opinion is being organized to compel the introduction of the three-shift day—an eight-hour day, that is—in the steel industry in the United States. Yet that was what the workers themselves agitated for less than a year ago, when they were called Bolshevists and refused permission to hold peaceful meetings in Pennsylvania towns.

DO WE SEEK A DUMMY OR A SUPERINTENDENT?

The Kind of Man to Be Elected to Head the School System Depends on the Answer to This Question

THE opportunities for constructive service offered by the Philadelphia school system are such as to appeal to the ablest experts on education in the whole country.

Yet the Board of Public Education has not been able to agree on the man to serve as superintendent of schools. At its November meeting neither of the two candidates voted on received the necessary support to secure his election. In the month that has intervened it has been impossible to agree on either of the original men whose names were submitted, or to unite on any one else.

Indeed, it is understood that great public school experts of the country are reluctant to consider coming to this city under the conditions that prevail here. The superintendent is elected for a term of one year. No man big enough to fill the place would give an affirmative answer to a letter worded something like this:

"Would you be willing to come to Philadelphia to be school superintendent for one year, your reelection from year to year to be dependent on the satisfaction which you give?"

It would take a new superintendent at least a year to become familiar with conditions here. He might have little to show at the end of that short period, and if he had not manifested a disposition to deal tenderly with the susceptibilities of the forces which control the school board he would be out of a job.

The committees which hire football coaches for the larger colleges are broader minded than to assume that they can get the kind of coach they wish on a one-year contract. It takes more than a year to train a football eleven. It is impossible to infuse the right spirit into the young men and to develop a system of attack and defense with raw material in a single twelve months. And the football managers know it.

But it takes longer to bring an antiquated school system up to date than to train a football team. That the local school system is behind the times is notorious. Every educational authority in the country knows it. No school superintendent has had the courage to insist on the adoption of the reforms which are pressing, mainly because his tenure of office is dependent on the will of a group of men, not educational experts, who insist that all important initiative shall start with them. The Philadelphia schools cannot be put on any proper basis so long as this point of view persists.

What we need is a superintendent with a reasonable tenure of office long enough for him to do something. There is not a business house in the school district city would expect to get a manager or [illegible] to take charge of the affairs of his business on a one-year contract, and there is no business manager of any standing who would consider such a contract. Yet we are trying to get a man to take charge of the schools under conditions such as these no man would accept in any other business.

To take charge of the schools, did we say? Is that what the board expects? Does it wish a superintendent who will really superintend or is it seeking a man who will merely take orders? These questions must be answered if the schools are to be improved materially by the chosen referee of young capable education expert before undertaking that job.

We repeat the old, old story, progress until the board and the school superintendent are fixed. A man with power to initiate policies and make for such improvements can be expected to give good service in a few years and [illegible] the city. No man without [illegible] can possibly do more than [illegible] in a few years.

[illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] school superintendent. The [illegible] school board [illegible] Schools of Philadelphia have been conducted in such a way for years. The system is [illegible] of its friends and they are proud of it. The [illegible] are [illegible] a great deal better than they [illegible] their point of view.

[illegible] school board should [illegible] surrender to the new superintendent the powers which properly belong to the [illegible].

The board is [illegible] in this country [illegible] men who are [illegible] which are [illegible] under the [illegible] system. [illegible] get the most efficient man to be [illegible] for the salary offered, regardless of his normal place of residence, and they put [illegible] in charge of their local business just as a [illegible] superintendent [illegible] responsible for [illegible] of the [illegible].

If the school board [illegible] half a dozen of the best-trained and most expert school superintendents in the country whether they were willing to come to Philadelphia to modernize the school system, with a free hand to use their best judgment and to promise such assistance as commended themselves to their wisdom, how many of them would hesitate. Every one of them would leap at the chance to do constructive work in a place where it is greatly needed.

And none of them, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, would think for a moment of the political complexion of the city, for politics has no place in education. Dr. Spaulding, who remade the school system of Cleveland and is now in charge of the educational department of Yale University, is a Republican; and the late William H. Maxwell, who raised the school system of New York from a low estate, was a Democrat, but no one thought of their political affiliations, and no one cared.

Dr. Spaulding went to Cleveland from the small town of Newton, Mass., and no one in the city was seriously troubled because an "outsider" was intrusted with the job of remodeling the schools. Dr. Maxwell was superintendent of schools in Brooklyn when that city was consolidated with New York, but the local pride of the old city of New York was not hurt when the head of the Brooklyn school system was put in charge of the school system of the enlarged city. The New Yorkers wished a capable man, and they found him at their doors and promoted him.

Governor Sproul set the example to Philadelphia when he named Dr. Finegan, of New York, state superintendent of public instruction. There were good men in Pennsylvania, but the Governor sought a man not hampered by local influences to raise the school system of the state from the twenty-first place in the nation to the first, and he named a man whom educational experts described as well-fitted for the job. Dr. Finegan has a free hand and the Governor is backing him up. When will the Philadelphia school board follow the Governor's example?

IN WASHINGTON

AFTER tomorrow Congress will be with us again. It will meet on Monday without a settled program and with a desire only to get its bearings and muddle through to March 4, when the new Congress will be organized to face truly enormous tasks.

A wilderness of work will confront the gentlemen of the House and the Senate after the inauguration of Mr. Harding. The question of taxes looms larger every day, and among the Republican leaders there is an obvious desire to do something that will steady and lift current prices of the government's war bonds. If that could be done the country would have reason to feel grateful. Millions of poor people put all their savings in Liberty and Victory bonds, and the temporary fall of these securities represents for many people a considerable loss. Moreover, it is not pleasant to see government paper running far below par as it is running now in the markets.

The attitude of Republicans like Mr. Lodge and Mr. Penrose makes it seem pretty certain that these bonds will be strengthened considerably within the next year. That is still another reason why those who have them should hold out for the rise to par.

By far the most important issues in the next Congress will grow, of course, out of our recent adventures in Europe. Business men of all sorts have come to perceive that debased money in Europe, partial paralysis of the industrial life of the Old World and the artificial conditions that make the economic recovery of the old countries a matter of difficulty are having an extremely bad effect on American business. Many of our one-time purchasers are broke and others will not buy because their money is for the time being almost worthless. Here is another phase of the question of peace that will receive more attention as the days pass.

In the Congress after March 4 there will be, too, a great deal of talk about immigration, about Russia and about Japan.

It will be a lively session. Of that you may be sure. And the Republicans, who have large majorities in both branches, will have to bear the blame for mistakes or failures. They will have to take up the work of government at a point where the Democrats will lay it down in confusion. But they didn't spare the Democrats and they themselves have been making a lot of joyous promises. It is up to them, and certainly in the next year or two any congressman with brains and vision and a willingness to fight will have the opportunity to make himself conspicuous and to start a great career.

Mr. Wilson was thinking at last accounts of going to the Capitol to deliver his message in person. Reports from Washington indicate that the President is gaining in health and that he will live to do a great deal of useful work. Every one will be relieved to hear that news. Mr. Wilson may seize the occasion of Monday to lecture Congress, and it should surprise no one if his address is more than usually ambitious and, as they say at the Capitol, sweeping.

What he may say will not greatly matter to Congress. Congress will view the Wilson administration as a closed chapter. It will not greatly desire to hear Mr. Wilson again. Its ears will be tuned for the new voice and its leaders will be far more anxious to know what Mr. Harding has planned than what Mr. Wilson is thinking. Such is life in Washington and everywhere else.

TAX REFORM MUST WAIT

THE intimations from Washington that the income taxes and other domestic levies will be unchanged for at least a year are continuing. Not even the rigid and highly necessary departmental economies planned can materially lighten the burden of the war debt.

Some expectations of a change in fiscal policies are, of course, entertained with respect to a new tariff law. Republicans in the House are hoping, it is said, to raise an additional $750,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 by such a measure, but with the best will in the world it is unlikely that the present schedule of imposts can be changed much before the summer of 1921.

The pressing question before the Harding administration will be foreign policy. Until that is settled, domestic problems, however serious, must wait.

The present posture of circumstances is quite new in American political history. Furthermore, it contains this paradox, that while it was home rather than international affairs which [illegible] occupied the voters contributing to the Republican landslide, it is the question of the United States to the outside world which must be defined before the domestic reforms envisaged can be applied.

THE ART OF SELLING

THE [illegible] made by New York to raise $1,000,000 among the merchants to endow a school of merchandising indicates that the merchants are beginning to realize that training is necessary to success. Most of the large retail stores in New York and in this city maintain schools of salesmanship, but the New York merchants seem to have decided that the training they offer does not go far enough or else does not begin early enough.

The plan for the proposed school includes courses for buyers, credit men, advertising men, salespeople, service superintendents and executives. A research laboratory is planned in which textiles will be studied and the manufacture of wearing apparel will be investigated. The graduates of the school will be well equipped for their work, and when they get practical experience in the stores they ought to make it easier for the employers to get what they wish.

The plans for the new school are doubtless due to the success of the courses for teachers in retail selling maintained by New York University, courses which have demonstrated that a great university can serve utilitarian ends as well as the ends of pure culture.

He is a cheerful optimist who believes meat prices will come down if the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission is followed and stockyards and terminals are operated by trustees appointed by a federal court. As a price reducer the Department of Justice (which indorses the idea and proposes to put it into effect) has not to date been a conspicuous success.

Governors are also helped to their agreement that it is expedient to exempt mortgages from the income tax by the knowledge that such a tax makes a house owner pay twice where once should be enough.

RAILROAD STORIES

How the Railroads and Hotels Once Worked Together—A Tom Scott Incident—Andrew Carnegie's Part in the South Penn Railroad Project

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THE phenomenal advances in railroad management in this country, as exemplified in the Pennsylvania system, can only be appreciated by those who, in point of years, have been able to span the gap between the past and the present.

In some respects only is this remarkable development strikingly apparent.

There came into my possession the other day a thin, attenuated, little cloth-bound volume about as large as an old-fashioned store book. On the back was stamped the legend: "Book of Rules of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1885."

In was a book of instructions, containing the rules for operation from supervisor down to flagman. They were direct, concise and evidently amply sufficient for the traffic arrangements and maintenance of way of thirty-five years ago.

The rules governing road operations today make a fair-size volume and yet a comparison will show that the little book of a generation ago held the crux of the elaborate system of the present.

IN ANOTHER respect is there a marked difference: in the personnel of the system.

There are tens of thousands of older Philadelphians who recall with pleasant memories the famous old Girard House which stood at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets.

It was Philadelphia's great and distinctive hotel in the heyday of its career. Particularly was it the headquarters of the big men of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Captain H. A. Chadwick was the proprietor in those days, and one of the interesting incidents in his career that he was always fond of relating to intimate friends, had to do with the Pennsylvania road.

"A gentleman named Anderson, who with his family had been stopping at the Girard, was about to return to his home in Savannah and had secured tickets by the way of Washington," he said in the recital.

"I advised him to go over the Pennsylvania, take a boat down the Ohio to Louisville and thence home by way of Nashville. I wanted the Pennsylvania road to get the business. It and its people had done a great deal toward improving the hotel business in Philadelphia and was worthy of all the support we could give them.

"Mr. Anderson took my advice and had his tickets changed.

"A gentleman who overheard me discussing the matter with Mr. Anderson asked if I was not afraid that it would hurt my business. I replied that I thought not. The Pennsylvania Railroad sent me a great deal of business, some of its leading officials were personal friends of mine, and I intended sending them all the business I could.

"The gentleman suggested that a hotel proprietor naturally had a great influence in sending business to a railroad, but he should be very careful about exercising it as it might work great injury to him.

"A few days after President Scott stopped at the hotel, as he usually did, and to my astonishment handed me an annual pass over the Pennsylvania. It seems that the man who had overheard my advice to Mr. Anderson was a western official of the road and he had reported the incident to Mr. Scott."

Captain Chadwick retained his pass privilege over the Pennsylvania as long as he was in the hotel business.

Sic transit gloria mundi! That is so far as passes are concerned.

THE death of Isaac D. McKee, of this city, former member of the Legislature, breaks another link between the present day of great things and their beginnings sixty years ago.

Mr. McKee knew Andrew Carnegie intimately when a young man. Carnegie's was the starting point for the hundreds of multi-millionaires that have since blossomed from the rich mineral soil of Pennsylvania.

Although never conspicuously identified with legislation at Harrisburg affecting his interests, Andrew Carnegie always kept his finger on the throbbing pulse of tariff legislation at Washington.

The only time that he evinced any active interest in affairs at Harrisburg was when he appeared before the Legislature in April, 1889, and spoke for an hour and a half on "The Industries of Pennsylvania."

This was seven years after Mr. McKee had closed his legislative career and, if I recall, he was present on this particular occasion to hear his old friend deliver his address.

Andrew Carnegie had always, apparently, been a friend of the Pennsylvania Railroad. One time in his career he had been one of its officials.

To the surprise of many in his audience in the hall of the House of Representatives that night—Governor Beaver presided—Carnegie took to himself the credit of having fathered the scheme to build the South Pennsylvania Railroad, that enterprise venture whose broken trail still stretches across some of the southern counties of the state.

The announcement caught the audience and hearty and appreciative applause greeted his declaration.

Mr. Carnegie's story was that William H. Vanderbilt had consulted him about the project of a railroad to parallel the Pennsylvania through the southern part of the state to Pittsburgh. Carnegie replied that he would help back the project and contribute personally one half of any sum that the Vanderbilts would subscribe.

The New Yorkers put up $7,000,000 and Carnegie $2,500,000.

In his address that night before the Legislature Mr. Carnegie said:

"When I was in Europe Mr. Vanderbilt, sick in mind and body, was coerced into selling out to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. I cabled at once advising my friends to sell also. Gentlemen, to fight the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. with Vanderbilts lined behind you means victory. To fight without them means defeat."

He went on further in his speech to denounce the Pennsylvania Railroad as a monopoly that was trying to throttle the industries of the state.

THERE is no doubt that Andrew Carnegie in this noted speech was striking for effect, because within forty-eight hours his assertions had been attacked and the truth of his statements denied.

Ralph Bagaley (the first spelled his name Bagley, then Bagaley and in later years it was spelled Baggaley), a wealthy Pittsburgher who grew into prominence locally by his wealth, was the real originator of the idea of paralleling the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Carnegie was taken into the company that was to build the South Penn at his own request. This was after the road had been well planned.

The testimony of Ralph Bagaley, a column and a half in length, was that Andrew Carnegie did everything in his power to retard the building of the road and embarrass the company, presumably on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is all a very interesting story which at some future time may be recalled in interesting detail.

Andrew Carnegie was given very much to talking for a purpose and writing for effect.

He inveighed against gambling, and yet his first big money was made out of an oil well gamble up in Venango county.

A Livestock Collection

From the London Daily Mail.

A goat, a couple of rabbits and some poultry, in addition to £200 in cash, were among offerings received for the harvest festival collection of Banks Primitive Methodist Church, Preston.

"WELL?"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JOHN A. THORNTON

On Delivery of Christmas Mail

IF THERE is a public official in Philadelphia who deserves the title of "Santa Claus" to the people living here it is Postmaster John A. Thornton. The great organization under his direction handles the millions of letters, Christmas postcards and parcel-post package gifts that are placed in the mails by a trusting public. All must be delivered before Christmas time. Postmaster Thornton is preparing to do it.

"We handle 9,500,000 pieces of mail a day now," Mr. Thornton said. "No one knows what the volume will be by the time Christmas is here. That is something the hardiest veteran in the service could not foretell. Each year it becomes greater than the year before.

"Last Christmas time we handled 1100 sacks of parcel-post matter a day. Think of that; parcel-post matter alone, not to mention the letter mail. The peak is reached about December 23, and it falls way off by December 24.

"How do we get away with it? Well, I'll tell you. It is a question of man-power pure and simple. We cannot train up an expert 'case' man in a day or in a month. All we can hope to do every Christmas is to hire as many extra men as we need and put them to work. We depend upon their native intelligence to make them efficient employes for the purpose at hand. After Christmas, of course, we let these extra men go again. They come here with that understanding.

The Way It Is Done

"Here is the way we do it. Just about this time we notify the principals and presidents of schools and colleges here that we will be able to use extra men and pay them sixty cents an hour for their time. The men and boy students come here and are registered. When they are needed we send for them.

"The plan works out very well, we find. Outside in the corridors at this time of the year one will notice, no doubt, long lines of young men. They are the students I have referred to. Of course, this extra employment is not confined to students alone. It is from the student class that we get the most applicants. We take on about 2000 of these extra men each Christmas time. We try to make their hours of work fit in with conditions. Some work four hours a day or night, some six and some eight. It all depends upon how much time they can give us and the demands made upon them by their studies or their business. We have 4000 regular employes and 1500 substitutes. With the new men we will have about 7500 men at work during the holiday rush.

"Then, too, we go out and contract for the use of motortrucks. We have 250 cars of our own and will hire about 125 more. This will be enough to handle the increase in business over the holidays.

"We have thirty-six carrier stations. Also, at Twenty-second and Market streets, we have a station handling parcel post exclusively, and every piece of parcel-post incoming goes to that station, and there is sorted and sent to various carrier stations in this city or out of the state.

"Concerning letter mail. The six stations west of the Schuylkill river, also stations D, at Eighteenth and Christian streets; J, at Nineteenth and North streets; C, at Nineteenth and Oxford streets, and the North Philadelphia station, all send their letter mail into the Penn Square station under the elevated structure at Broad Street Station. All other stations send their collections into this main office at Ninth and Market streets.

Sort the Mail Received

"The Penn Square station and this central station sort the mail they receive, sack it up in bags and send the local mail to its proper carrier station to be distributed. The automobiles referred to are for this work. They run on a regular schedule.

"This first or primary sorting of the mails is easily learned by the extra men we put on at Christmas time, so it may be seen they do very valuable work. At the carrier stations the mail as it arrives is divided up into routes for the carriers.

"All outside mail is sent to the mailing division at central station or the Penn Square station. It is then sorted out by states and turned over to the railway mail service. By them it is delivered to the proper distributing point for the state to which the mail is addressed. We have one of these stations for the New England states, one for New York state, one for New Jersey, each being in its respective state or group of states.

"We have another proposition facing us that is almost as great as the Christmas rush. That is the coming here of the Sears-Roebuck plant. Money-orders sent in to their Philadelphia plant by their customers already amount to $50,000 a day. This in addition to their regular mail. This amount equals the money-order business for one day for the entire city when I became postmaster seven years ago. Christmas time in previous years the money-order business in Philadelphia amounted to about $80,000. This year it will be $150,000 a day.

Big Increase in Stamp Business

"During the last four months and a half our stamp division has had an increase in business of $292,000. Our parcel-post is now 70 per cent over normal for this time of year. Sears-Roebuck now handle 700 sacks of mail a day, and when the new plant here gets its stride they will handle 10,000 sacks of mail a day.

"We expect to do $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 worth of business in our postage-stamp division this year, as compared with $14,000,000 last year, the coming of the mail-order house having a great deal to do with the increase.

"Finally, let me say this: There is one thing we need most, and that is a new postal building; a building to be used by the post-office here only. I have made a fight for such a building. It is necessary for the efficient handling of the great volume of mail business here."

Why, Indeed?

From the New York Sun

Why doesn't that Polish chess prodigy change his name from Rzeschewski to Jestchessky?

Survival of the Fittest

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In this day of unstable governments, we can afford to be proud of a system that has proved workable for 144 years.

Looking Pious

From the Ohio State Journal.

No one can look and act pioneer than a person who sells direct from farm to consumer at the highest market price.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is an espalier?
2. Which was the first daily newspaper published in England?
3. Who was Hermitius?
4. Who are the United States senators from Pennsylvania?
5. Who commanded the German high seas fleet at the naval battle off Jutland in the world war?
6. How should the word fiord be pronounced?
7. To what nation did Finns belong previous to the war?
8. In what century did Pascal live?
9. Name two languages besides French which are spoken by considerable elements of the population in France.
10. Which term is correct: Fortress Monroe or Fort Monroe?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The word semaphore is derived from two Greek words, meaning "sign" and "bearer." Hence it simply means sign-bearer.
2. There are twenty-eight states in the republic of Mexico, in addition to one federal district and two territories.
3. "The Great Hogarty Diamond" is a story by W. M. Thackeray.
4. The Orinoco and the Rio Negro, flowing in opposite directions, are united by a natural canal called the Casiquiare. By this unique waterway the two great river systems of the Orinoco and the Amazon are joined since the Rio Negro is a northern tributary of the Amazon.
5. The battle of Philippi was fought in 42 B. C., between the Roman partisans of Brutus and Cassius and the Roman adherents of Octavius and Mark Antony. Its political result was the complete destruction of the extreme republican party in Rome, an event which paved the way for the creation of the empire under Octavius, who reigned as Augustus Caesar.
6. John C. Calhoun was a native of South Carolina.
7. William H. Taft visited Siberia in 1907.
8. Alvaro is the first name of President Obregon, of Mexico.
9. "For there was never yet philosopher that could endure the toothache patiently." [illegible] "Much Ado About Nothing." The lines are spoken by Beatrice.
10. "Tout ensemble" is a French phrase used in the sense of general effect, a thing viewed as a whole. The words literally mean all together.

SHORT CUTS

D'Annunzio is still posturing on the ragged edge of the sublime.

If knaves were not also fools, righteousness would be handicapped.

One way to bring about war is continually to harp on its likelihood to eventuate.

The way to play the finest kind of politics is occasionally to forget to play politics.

Washington cabinet makers seem to be specializing on coffins for opposition candidates.

The necessity for marketing farm products may yet reconcile Senator Borah to a League of Nations.

Greece has reason to fear that if she is left to paddle her own canoe Constantine may rock the boat.

The thrilling serial, "The Ring and Its Keeper," is still being developed by the Lockwood committee.

To steer convention's vessel away from any rocks when Harding visits Wilson, they will not mention Cox.

When Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, it turns out, now and then, that the "mischief still" turns out hooch.

A Chicago steer weighing 1360 pounds has been sold for $1.70 a pound. Probably all right as a champion—but a bum steer for a cheap meal.

The world is at one on the necessity for amending the covenant. The United States is alone simply in its desire to change it before membership.

School children in Chicago are served with lunch for three and five cents. Fine business! The stories told of undernourished school children have borne good fruit.

"Wash your face! You look like a chorus girl!" said a New York magistrate to a sixteen-year-old girl. But that may have been the reason she didn't wash her face.

Having occasionally swallowed more than he can comfortably digest, the proposed ban on immigration shows that Uncle Sam is seriously thinking of going on a diet for a while.

Mrs. Eliza Daggett says she thinks no more of running for mayor of Attleboro, Mass., than she does of cleaning house. Her simile will hardly affect men the way she supposes. Housecleaning is something that appalls any man.

There is always the chance that by the time we have the largest navy in the world we won't need it; not because peace has thrown her mantle over us, but because war may have discovered newer and more dangerous implements.

A dispatch from Baltimore says that more than $50,000,000 changed hands at the five big Maryland race tracks during the 110 days of racing just ended; which is within a million or so of an amount that would make the game unsavory.

Seven thin girls squeezed through the bars and escaped from the New York State Reformatory at Bedford. Fatter ones stick between the bars. The motto of the inmates appears to be, "Give me liberty or give me fat—since I can't have both."

George Bernard Shaw is quoted as saying that war between England and America is sure, as "the United States must inevitably gravitate into an alliance with Germany." Yes, indeed! That's as certain as that the moon is made of green cheese and that Mr. Shaw is a sensible man who always says exactly what he means.

Sleeping in the brickfields, tra-la-la, la-la, is no longer popular with the vagrant set. Those whose rheumatism prevents a hike to Palm Beach are seeking cozy corners in warm jails for the winter. But not all are fortunate. Some go to Haverford. Chief of Police Hallisey hasn't idle hands, but they play the mischief with lovers of still life. This is due to the interesting discovery made by the learned preceptor of the county workhouse that a law of 1876 permits the outlawing of philanderers and peripatetic sages, when accompanied by an indorsement by a local magistrate and a promise of graduation within a period of not exceeding a year. When we add that a most delightful feature of the curriculum is farm work, we trust we have made our meaning clear. Twenty-four students have entered within the last week. Wonder if Al Smith, alias Elliott, is among them?