Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CTRU'S H. K. CURTIS, Passioner Charles H. Ludinston, Vice Freedont, John C. Martin, Scorotary and Treasurer; Fullip S. Colling, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors.

 Piblished daily at Public Landau Building

 Piblished daily at Public Landau

 Independence Square, Philadelphia.

 Attantic City.

 Press Union Huilding

 New Your.
 364 Madison Acc

 Director
 701 Ford Building

 Et. Lotts
 613 Globe-Democrat Building

 Chicago
 1502 Tribune Building

NEWS DUREAUS: N.E. Cor. Fernylvaria Ave. and 14th St. N.W. Cor. Fernylvaria Ave. and 14th St. New Yoak Burnay. The Sur Bunding Lorbon Bureau. London Times

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS SUBSCRIPTION TERMS The EXENUS PURIO LINGER is served to suf-ribers in Philadelphia and surrounding terms the rate of twelve (12) conta per week, payable the carrier.

to the carrier. By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canasa, or United States hos-erssions, hosting free, hity (30) cells per month, Six (43) dollars per year payah; in advance. To all further countries one (\$1) dollars a month, Nonic-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old na well on new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT XEVSTONE, MAIN 2000 D' Address all communications to Evening Public

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is creatively en-led to the see for republication of all space patches credited to it or not otherwise credited this paper, out also the local series published

All rights of republicance of special despatches herein or

Philadelphia, Friday, Herember 19, 1920

A FOUR-VEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADFLPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new initiatration to concentrate its actuation: dryslock by enough to necessiondate the the real to to the space of a action hall log for the Free Lineary. contention half building for the Free Liberry, a Arl Marsan, niarpement of the worth scoul, once to seconomodate the population

"PATRONAGE DID IT"

COUNCILMAN ROUFER sustains the U charge made in these columns that the Municipal Court loads t of \$1,000,000 was approved, in spice of its provision of salaries for numerous men who do little or no work. through the judicious distribution of patronage by Presiding Judge Brown.

Mr. Roper says: "The judge has the jobs and apparently he knows how to use them to get the best results in Council or anywhere else where politics is niaved."

The budget, which was finally approved restering afternoon, will be in the bands of the Mayor in a day or two. The Mayor knows how the votes were get to prevent any reduction in the sums asked by Judge Brown, and he is aware of the wasteful use of public money by the court.

It is confidently believed that he will use his legal power to teta them altogether or to reduce the Municipal Court item and thus force the members of Council to put themselves on record as supporting him in his fight for economy or as opposing him in the interest of political combinations plotting to wreck his administration.

UN-AMERICANISM REBUKED

SYMPATHY for foreignets seeking the benefits of existence under the gavbenefits of existence inderathe govertment of the United States is unlikely to be extended to the type five representatives of which were dismissed from the Naturalisation Court by Judge McNichol.

These applicants wought exemption from draft during the war period on the ground that they were citizens or subjects of other countries. Their action is now stamped as solely and conspondently solfish, exhibitive of a high regard for American cithen-hip as a means of profit and of contempt for it as an in-piration to patriotic sacrifice.

Similar cusos will prohably recur. It is gratif ing to feel assured that they will have

away from the cast center of the city were Moreover, there is no reason why the planning of traffic reform facilities should whit upon the completion of the river span. The growth of Philadelphia has been greatly retarded by streets which Penn probably considered admirably spacious. The development of some new longitudinal traffic lane scheme is essential to metropolitan progress.

CITY SOLICITOR SMYTH AND THE LAWLESS JOHN

If the Brooks License Law is to Be a Sheiter for Criminals It Should

Be Repealed

IT ISN⁵T like a Philadelphia policeman-or any other policeman, for that matter-to bleed or break a leg in passionate efforts to enforce the letter of the Volstend act.

Policemen belong for the most part in the at g ry labeled unsympathetic by advocates of extreme and atter dryness. They aren't what you might call consecrated. This doesn't mean that they are altogether passive. Now and then you will hear of caravans of whisky deftly seized and handed over to the federal authorities by district police. and the records of the federal courts show that the everyday patrolman-the undernaid and overdriven ranker of the force -- can often exhibit a fine contempt for bribes of the sort that do so much to keep floods of underground whisky moving in and out of this city.

The fact remains that the force as a whole hasn't turned in with any great enthusiasm to help the government's enforcement agents, intgely because they have so many other things to keep them busy. City Solicitor Smyth's opinion, in which the police are declared to be without responsibility for the enforcement of the Voistend act, will not make life either harder or easier for bootleggers. It changes nothing. But it does for a moment concentrate general attention. on a condition of affairs that dismally reflects characteristic American shortcomings In the practices of government.

A federal law has outlawed whisky. Mr. Smyth reasoning properly enough on technical ground from which he has no escape, informs the police that they are required to arrest and prosecute those who sell intexicants without first obtaining a license from the state.

Here is a conflict of principles in which an ordinary polleeman cannot be expected to join unless he has to. He is apt to leave the decision to other minds and to walk by on the other side. That is one of the reasons why Pennsylvania is pretty thoroughly saturated with moonshine and bootleg

whisks.

We have refrained consistently in these columns from any attempt at a final judgment on the rights and wrongs of the dry act as it is written. Where doubt exists it must be based not upon consideration of the principle involved, but upon a study of the method. A railroad train moving at a rate of sixty miles an hour cannot be stopped instantly. Gradual application of the brakes is necessary if something isn't to be smashed. since the law of momentum is fixed and inexorable.

The momentum of conturies of habit was behind the country. The Volstend act was lifted suddenly and it was intended to bean immovable obstacle. Something had to go in the grinding impact. The law has been broken in a great many places, and the moral standards of multitudes of people who are lawbreakers for the first time in their lives must be reckoned amid the general loss.

all that, however, is now aside. The question isn't whether the law as it stands. is good or bad. It is whether various group of outlaws and profiteers are more powerful than the federal government. The law may to one thing or another. But it is the law. and those who violate it are open antagonists of the institutions upon which we us a people depend for safety, guidance and comneer histing There was a time when men of every stripe, color and disposition manifested a wholesome respect for federal statutes and the federal authority. Counterfeiting, stranggling and mail robberles were almost unknown in recent years. And when it is plain that millions of people, as buyers and sellers of whisky, have suddenly turned in without computation to heigh at laws made by Congress and samithousd by the Supreme Court of the United States, it is time for fur sighted people to sit down and consider the possible results of this new nathenal habit Even a superficial survey of the illegal whisky trade shows that it is controlled very largely by allens. Men relatively new to the country have made fortunes by their open definites of the ordinances of our government. Their accessories are the people who accept a revival of the saloon business as a matter of course. It is a new thing in this country to find isolated groups of people making have of their own and getpople many with it.

known to deal with counterfeiters, it ought

to be repealed. After Mr. Smyth's opinion, the State Legislature has nothing to do but provide a state enforcement act similar in all its provisions to the federal law. That is about what they are going to do in New Jersey, where the folly of Mr. Edwards' now famous beer bill is already apparent. That bill provided permanent shelter for the illicit whisky traffic, though Mr. Edwards did not foresee that result when he moved for a liberalized dry law. The beer bill is to be repeated and the new law in Jersey will parallel the law as it is written in Wash-

あまたち うろんと 「あんん」ですかい

ington.

The more ardent advocates of the bonedry principle, viewing the confusion that is due in part to their own headlong and unreasoning zeal, often console themselves with the thought that, even if whisky has not been wiped out, the lower order of saloon, which presented the worst phase of the traffic, has been eliminated.

That is a wholly wrong assumption. Saloons of the lower order continue to thrive. and all the evils once charged against them flourish and are elaborated under ground. The liquor traffic in its less disreputable forms has been eliminated. The worst of it has been forced below the surface and outside regulation,

The continuance of the Brooks highlicense law is necessary to the continuance of this condition. The state says in effect to the saloonkeepers: "You may sell whatever you wish to sell, so long as you can get away with it. We give you a license and partial protection. Pay the required fee and the police will not interfere with your busi-DONS.

The saloons sell moonshine whisky, doped whisky, imitation whisky and whatever else they can get through underground channels. and they are making more money than they ever made in the inys before prohibition. The work of enforcing the law is left to the small group of prohibition agents, who have admitted that they are powerless without the help of the police and the state authorities.

Even Mr. Smyth and even the members of the State Legislature will have to admit that this shameful and dangerous condition is one that cannot be permitted to continue nuch longer. With the elimination of the Brooks law the police in all Pennsylvania cities could throw their aid to the government. That they will have to do for the good name of the state as well as for the honor of the pational go proment.

HOUSTON'S TAX SUGGESTIONS

SECRETARY HOUSTON is right when he D says that the present ourtaxes inve-passed the point of maximum productivity and are rapidly driving the wealthier taxpayers to transfer their investments into the billions of tax-free securities and depriving productive industry of necessary capital. Critics of the present tax laws, regardless of political affiliations, have been saying this for many months,

The secretary's rec mmendation for the repeal of the excess-profits tax is in line with the best economic thought at the present time. But the annual report in which he outlines a taxation program will not be seriously considered by Congress, Mr. Houston is a Democrat. He retires from office on March 4, when he will be sueeeded by a Republican. The Sixty-sixth Congress, which has less than three months more of life, is not planning to deaft any tax bills; So far, then, as any practical effect on legislation is concerned the secretary might as well have made no recom-

His report, however, is a colitical docuatting on record the Democratic are

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Officer That Knows Most About Any Organization is, as a General Rule, Its Treasurer

By SARAH D. LOWRIE SOME ONE asked me the other day what in an organization. I hedged and said, "That depends on the organization." What I really meant, was, "That depends on the person." n the person.

If you actually want to know the organi-zation that you are part of, from the skin in, the office of treasurer gives you a very thor-

ough insight both as to the personnel of the executive members and as to the general re-actions of the public to the organization. You hold the whip-end over the executive by that knowledge to a surprising degree. I say "surprising" because it is surpris-ing how much a transmer knows that account ing how much a treasurer knows that even the president or the secretary is vague about.

I KNEW a board of managers not long ago that was pretty equally divided on a matter of policy about which the organization was practically unnimous. That is, the policy of one-half the executive committee was backed by an almost unanimous gen-eral membership. But the other half of the executive committee nearly swept the whole organization into a public demonstration in favor of the minorite policy because they

organization into a public demonstration in favor of the minority policy because they claimed—what they could not prove—that if it were put to the test their action would be ratified by the organization. The trensurer in this instance refused to sign checks for any funds without having the question submitted to the organization through a circular letter. This was done, with the result that five members voted for the minority policy and 160 voted against it. Which was exactly the proportion that the trensurer had prognosticated from her inside knowledge of the members' state of feeling. The point was that neither the chairman

The point was that neither the chairman nor the secretary was enough in touch with the membership to make an authoritative stand on the question of policy. The treas-urer had to be in touch in the commonplace bisiness of collecting dues and asking for donations. donations.

JOHN RÜSKIN'S dictum about "glass pockets" when one handles other people's noney is very pertinent to treasurers of any funds, philanthropic, religious or Any member of an organization ought oublie to be able at any time to see an up-to-date report of the finances of that organization, and it is the treasurer's duty to provide that report on an hour's notice.

But it is surprising how very lax some Four if is surprising now very lax some reasurers are on that very point. They are so sure of their own honesty that they feel they can afford to be careless of the proof of it in black and white. They keep their books in such a way that they cannot hand them over on a moment's notice for the inspection of an interaction follows compiles of an interested fellow committee member. Nothing is brought up to date, no lists of corporate funds are made week by week or month by month. At the end of a year they disentangle their

figures into orderly columns by a process finat only they can comprehend and send out the result, under the guidance of some nale expert, in figures that they cannot compreand, to a subscribing public which is dazed of the fine print and the adroitness of the balance.

A TREASURER of one of the church mis-sionary denominations here in town cent out a letter to some eighty subtreasurers asking for the yearly reports of their sepa-rate accounts, to see if they agreed with the ones unde in her central office. I not the made in her central office. I was told that a surprising number had kept no ac-counts, and a considerable number had kept them but could not prove they were correct sy any data they had on hand, while very w had used any system in keeping their sooks which would be a recognized system in ordinary business.

 $\underset{n \ \mathrm{years}}{\mathrm{SOME}} \begin{array}{l} \mathrm{years} \ \mathrm{ago} \ \mathrm{I} \ \mathrm{belonged} \ \mathrm{to} \ \mathrm{an} \ \mathrm{organismic} \\ \mathrm{spin} \ \mathrm{which} \ \mathrm{spent} \ \mathrm{more} \ \mathrm{than} \ \$100.000 \\ \mathrm{n} \ \mathrm{year} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{public's} \ \mathrm{gifts} \ \mathrm{on} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{upkeep} \ \mathrm{of} \end{array}$

a year of the public s gives on the upweep of its great philanthropy. This money was spent in sums varying in amount from one cent to \$1000 at a time. It should have been handled by experts under than statut have been handled by experts under bonds; it was handled by a woman more than staty years of age who had no real business training, and who used to be thanked by her fellow managers for her in-



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

SAMUEL M. VAUCLAIN room fixtures that are now regarded as es-"During all the years that I have man-aged the Baldwin Locomotive Works I have had an accurate record kept of the averages of the wages paid during each week. It is

On Living on \$6.40 a Week WORKINGMAN need not hesitate to A marry if he is making only \$6.40 a week, but he must first forsake the large cities and the many temptations they offer to the pocketbooks of the unwary, and then he must resolve to practice strict home economics, according to Samuel M. Vaulain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive

Mr. Vauclain himself has lived on \$6.40 a week and also managed to build a home for himself with the limited initial sum of \$125. and therefore feels qualified to make this He points also to the fact statement. He points also to the fact in proof of his statement that at the Baldwin Locomotive Works the wages of several thousand men averaged less than \$7 a week for various periods since 1883, when he be-

that time.

out the country.

SHORT CUTS

"Chicago Wants a Mint."-Headline, Why doesn't she try a clove?

It must be plum discouraging to a bandit to find his victim armed.

"Dairymen's League Votes to Pool Milk."-Headline. Pump out of order?

Santa Claus is about ready to impose a an interesting thing to go over this record and see what a tremendous increase has been made in the wages paid to workers from 1886 tax that nobody will think of resenting.

Since he is no longer an important Jack in the game, rumor has it that Hi feels low. until the present time. The average wage paid for the first week of January of 1886 was \$12.50, and the highest average weekly wage paid between that date and August, 1893, was \$14.57, with a grand average wage paid during that period of approxi-mately \$13.25. Then during November, 1893, the average weekly wage paid was only \$7.12. That, of course, was after a period of financial stress, but there were at least two thousand men working here at that time. Praise for the President becomes less

infrequent now that his enemies fear him not at all.

Governor Sproul in "adopting" a child for Christmas Day has set an example others might well follow. The abolition of joy-riding in city-owned cars might help the municipality to save a little money.

'In comparison to these wages, note that superintendent of the nl he highest the highest average weekly wage ever paid at this plant was during the week of Novem-ber 2, 1918, when more than 20,000 men re-ceived an average wage of \$37,53, while the highest weekly wage paid during this year A curfew law for crooks and an adequate force of plain-clothes men to enfor-it might help to discourage banditry. was during September, when the average wage was \$36.20. The average wage paid during this entire year of 1920 so far is approximately \$34. These figures simply show the enormous increase in wages that has been gained by the workers recently, and they also explain why people are not really living nowadays but are simply killing themselves by their mode of life. They also show that a man would not be worth much if he found it necessary to live on \$6.40 a week when such mode of life wages as are now being paid prevail through-

John Barleycorn is feeling hipped these davs

no standing in court. Such flagrant un-Americanism will not be recognized.

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING

THE budget-makers of the clound have Londapted the tix rate to the efficient come and expenditures. Popular indignation has thus been forestalled and, it may be mided, remains interest has been sublight On the subject of increased taxes Philadel phinus are toochy, and when higher rates threaten, the concern in municipal affairs is sten-e. At most other times the jublic attitude is one of tolerance.

Asseredly such is the most of the moment when highly constant are solely directed toward , reduction of interoperation, for necessities the eater supply, street juying street eleming, say it outstruction and other various important fields in the numbered ad ministrative province. At the elevench nonvyesterony, when final

approval was in sight to the budget Coundimmy Horn appounded that he would in troduce an amendment commuting a number of municipal labs. The measure was not offered. Who cares, anyway?

ART MUSEUM PROGRESS

 $T_{\rm ultering the topography of the work of functions the topography of the Spring$ Garden reservoir hill in order to harmonic is with the comprehensive Parkway con-chould be gratifying to the considerable nomner of Phillici-lph and who mays been some what skeptical of progress in that under Tailing. is usual with most inress services

the initial operations have approach have tracted and a superconductor of the conattraction and destruction involved buy cost of states and municipalities everywhere, been illuminating. But the scenario course No technical analysis of formal terms can

housing of the famous collection will be permoved by the time the spheral sector of the building is ready. Such a disposal of the pletures recommends itself both to good sense and good thete.

TRAFFIC LANE NEEDS

 ${I\!\!I}^{\rm T} \stackrel{\rm WAS}{\scriptstyle \rm tot} \stackrel{\rm entirely imappropriate that the total of localing the Denneylvania and of$ the Delaware river bridge at Spring Garden street should have been advanced before Spring Gurden Association. The likelihood that meetings of the busitess then of Walnut street. Market street, Chestant arreer and other thoroughfores will call forth arguments an behalf of adjusting the bridge plans to the course of these arteries is strong Nevertheness: there is a feature of Mr.

Vanchain's soggestion which is of more than merely complimentary value. It's proposal embraces the conception of a widening of Seventh street between Washington Square and Girnrid avenue in order to massimulate the interstate traffic.

Such an avenue is solely needed spart from the necessity of the bridge. The sehicular jam on Broad street lots reached a maximum. Sooner or inter the city must give practical consideration to the widening of one of the month and south streets for heavy traffic purposes.

It is immaterial whether the relief he administered at Seventh street or on some other parallel line. Should the bridge en trances be established at Market street, a channel for traffic diversion will be required just as imperatively as if another location

Mr. Smith might well have spared a little of his paper and luk for a mention of this other side of the general matter of prohibithat is it confronts the pollow organizations of states and municipalities overywhere, been illuminative. For the scenario course, include that is the property of the art notice, movile between the interval and manifold authorities in the duration the defined the interval will be stated. The first wing these true is and the interval and contain the define the further of the art notice, and the is stated in the government at Washington is no toward able to enforce its invest if the states gence that is allye with agly implications

tonger able to enforce its inway if the states and the elties are to give more or less direct ald to groups organized to destroy the prestige of Congress and assault the dignity of the Supreme Court of the United States of the polles generally are to be only passive wirnewoor of the general outlevery, we might as well admit at once the need for some new source of action likely to sufering the fundiscontal institutions of government.

As matters stand, the work of change and recision in the Volstend act. If it is under taken at all, must be undertaken by Congress. It cannot be attempted informally by state governments, by the police or by ity solicitors unless the whole scheme of federal administration is to be declared by Intellection futile and inoperative

It is because the Voistend net is the law. not because of what it provides or does not apply, that it intis) he enforced and ought to be enforced with all the resources at the dispasal of American communities. If it is a had law its enforcement will compet its revision. If it is a good law there is the greater need for its observance. There can be no justification for public officials who, with one excuse or another, evade the obligation to give their fullest and to the government in this instance.

Since the Brooks high-license law is now declared to be an obstacle in the way of the police, who otherwise, could deal as swiftly with bogtleggers an they have been | prices of all manufactured articles.

gram for taxation revision. If the revision which the Republicans make does not produce satisfactory results, the country will be minded in the congressional elections of 1922 that the Democratic sections of the treasury had proposed remedies, and the assertion will be hande that those concides were better than the ones which the Republicane applied. This is the way the game of politics is played.

It has no yet been disclosed how the Republicans will raise the necessary revenue. If they are wise they will begin by reducing the national expenditures. Before the war the annual budget amounted to about \$1,000.000,000. The interest on the war debt is \$1,000,000 n year. Yet Seeretary Houston says that it will be necessary to raise \$4,000,000 000 a year for the next our years. If the great war machine is hept ally this sum will be needed. But it will be difficult to persuade the man in the street that it ought to take three times as much aoney for the ordinary expenses of government in 1921 as it did in 1914.

The taxes suggested by Mr. Houston would andicap any political party which adopted them. The present tax of 4 per cent on incomes of \$5000 and under is as much as e people are willing to pay. They will sied to 6 per cent. Likewise an increase f the present tax on incomes between \$5000 d \$10,000 from the present rate of 8 per ent to 12 per cent would be almost univer-ally condemned. One of the most unmilar taxes that could be proposed is that f two cents a gallen on gasoline - A federal as of fifty cents a horse power on automoles would be only a little less unpopular. A tax of 20 per cent on corporation profits and an additional tax of 6 per cent on cor-

poration incomes, while it would yield more than \$1,000,000,000, would be likely to do. ore than a billion dollars' worth of harm to he business of the country. The corporation taxes are proposed because it is erroneously supposed that they would

ome from the powkets of the corporation owners and would not be handed on to the assuming public. But every one knows but the consumer pays the tax in the final analysis, wheever pays it over to the tax ollector. We have now an excellent illustration of the way it works. The tax of 10 per cent on theatre tickets- Mr. Houston aggests that it be raised to 20 per centwas levied for the purpose of making the managers of the theatres give up to the govcrational a part of their profits. But heatre managers kend the prices of their tekets at the old tigures and added to them the federal tax, so that the theatre-going public continued to give up to the manage as much money u^{-1} paid in the past and in addition he paid to the man in the box office the tax which the government planned to take out of the pockets of the managers. It could hardly have been otherwise. Here the inevitable repercussion of a tax is in quen operation so that every one can see it. If the Republican leaders who are to frame the tax bills will keep a table of the prices of theatre tickets, with the war tax added, on their desks while they work, and

emember that every tax on business is landed on to the consumer in a way as effective though not quite so direct as the theatre-ticket tax is handed on to the playmer, they may be able to draft a tax lay which will produce the needed revenue while it does not compel the managers of big asiness to strain their resources in order to produce enormous sums of ready cash four imes a year to pay over to the government. system which has not only handicapped business for the last three or four years. but has been in part responsible for the high

comprehensible reports as though they were parts of Holy Writ whenever she showed a balance, and condoled with whenever there was a deficit, as though one was her gencrosity and the other her misfortune.

T WAS astonished once as chatrman of a A subcommittee of an organization to have some money I had collected for my commit-tee's special work handed back to me by the

T DO NOT know what there is about taking I DO NOT know what there is about taking money or of being a treasurer, but it seems to create a spirit of superiority, as though the mere receiving of other persons' gifts was a favor you would grant at your own time and convenience: whereas if one has consented to serve the public in that capacity one should be as impersonal as a black and as automatic and as punctillous and as untrusting. and as untrusting. It is just as well, too, if you have had a

responsible money position, to keep posses ion of your receipts and the data concern ing your share in receiving money long after your connection with the particular organi

T ONCE collected in a money drive, with the very material help of my team, \$45,000 toward a certain much-advertised to be a member of that organization, and some time after that the personnel of the or-ganization completely changed. The new board on taking up the work was ignorant, o

precessity, of some of the organization's re-sponsibilities toward the giving public-of-the designation of this gift in particular. It just happened that I had kept the fig-ures and the data. Otherwise I, too, would have been vague and uncertain and there-fore unresponsible. It was very easy, backed by the figures

It was very easy, backed by the lightest and facts, to make the new board aware of the obligation intalled on the organization by that gift, however, and I was mighty thankful I had kept those troublesome Papers.

WAS talking not long ago to Mr. Rey I molds Brown, who is the secretary of the secse of Pennsylvania for the Edsecoul charch. I understand that organization is softing its financial house in order on ver approved modern business methods, while reach out to the parishes and institutions and missions. The late Arthur Newhold had punch to do with the reorganization. I beeve there has been a plan discussed by chich all money received by the Episconal funch in a discusse goes through one central office or bank and is checked out to the des-ignated objects by one freasurer. In this way glass pockets for all who receive other ersons' gifts are made possible He who runs may read the accounts

Official Relaxation in Kansas

Wilbur Stanfield, water commissioner, and Wilbur Stanfield, water commissioner, and Fred Painter, superintendent of the water works, are great horseshoe enthusinsts. And they are always "armed." In the automo-bile used by the two bosses of Topeka's water system there always is a complete horseshoe pitching outfit, including shoes. The horse-shoes were made specially for playing. If shoes were made specially for playing. If Stanfield and Painter have a little spare time or are in need of ascreise they stop and have a game. If they meet two men who think they are experts. Staufield and Painter forget their usual rivalry, take off their coats and show the "cocky" ones how to throw ringers.

"People are not really living nowadays. They are simply killing themselves, some slowly, some more rapidly, by their mode of life," he said, "I made the statement some time ago that \$6.40 was enough for a man to get married on. I know that this is true, because I know there are thousands of men who have done it and many who are doing it. Of course, at the present time, with the prevailing high wages, there are very few who do not contrive to make ore than that sum one way or another, but for any one to say that it simply for any one to say that it simply cannot be done, particularly under normal conditions, is in reality to make a ridiculous statement. "The first thing that a man would have to lo in order to live on \$6.40 a week would be to get away from the big cities. A large percentage of the expenditures that are re-garded as necessary in a large city become juxuries in a different locality and can readily be done without. For instance, you go outside and take a street car because the street cars are there before you. You go to street cars are there before you. You go to the movies because in the city it is almost regarded as a necessity to have that or some other similar form of amusement. You move to the small country town or into the country itself and you enjoy a walk of three

"Naturally, you would have to practice a comparatively strict economy in expendi-tures, but 1 know that while I did not have any luxuries when I lived on \$6.40 a week. I at least did not suffer any real disconforts. Then, too, a man who would be compelled to live on this sum would always have the in-centive before him to work with increased attention and vigor in order to attain a

as in 1995, when there were employed at this plant at least several thousand men whose weekly wages during October of that year averaged \$6.66, with the average for the entire year of 1998 of about \$7.50. Inentire year of 1995 of about \$7,59. In-cluded among those employes there were, of course, those who made several dollars less than the average, and of course there were also those who made larger salaries each week. The fact that these men lived on this wage shows that my statement is not absurd, as some people might imagine

at first glance. "During the month of October, 1914, there were at least four thousand men emwere at least four thousand men employed ployed here and their average weekly wages were \$7.66, with the high point in that year reaching \$14.64 and the average for the en-tire year approximately \$11.80. This also shows that many of these men must have lived on sums less than \$6.40. Naturally, a man who lived on this sum at present would find it almost necessary to live in the country, where he could have his over miss country, where he could have his own piece of land on which to raise vegetables and other

articles of food. "Then, too, he could not expect to eat meat, at least not often; but that would not be a bardship and, in fact, is generally con-sidered healthful. The details about managing the household expenses would have to be worked out by a woman, but I know that there are thousands of couples who are living on this sum, many, of course, wondering just how to make both ends meet. It would really be surprising to most people to know just how many people are living on such a sum and the manner in which they are able to

and I had only \$125 when I started to do it. This paid for the land and part of the ma-terials, and I saved the rest as it was needed terials, and I saved the reat as it was needed to buy more materials. Of course, it was not the kind of a house that even a workingman would be able to rent in this city at the present time, but I know that it was com-fortable and provided ample room for three people, and could have accommodated four persons without any inconvenience. It was two stories high, but it did not have electric lights nor did it have the expensive bath. 10

Perhaps it is the wish of Representative Upshaw to carry the prohibition idea to a point where nobody will be willing to stand for it. "And the first item on my early Christ-mas shopping list." remarked thoughtful Santa Claus. "must be a bunch of Red Cross stamps."

Ore., are all women. They say they are going to clean up the town. They must in-tend to drive all the men out.

The wife of the Atlantic City postmaster who routed robbers by throwing a lighted lamp at them disproved the allegation that a woman can't hit what she aims at.

Clara Smith Hannon's desire to be tried by a jury of women shows more confidence in her sex than is usual among women Most women would prefer a jury of men.

No one will grudge the Captains Cour-And it has just about gotten so in this ageous the increase of emoluments unioniza-tion may bring them; but the feeling per-sists that Gloucester has lost something of country that when father refers to himself

> The two New Yorkers found taking eighty quarts of whisky to Chicago had their suitcases labeled. "New York Hat Co."-probably because the stuff they contained was warranted to go to the head.

are caught.

Houston?
What is a gopher?
What is a gopher?
Name the three great rivers of India.
Through whose death did John Tyler become President of the United States?
What is the meaning of the musical term adagle?
What relation was Mary Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth?
In what country was the metric system of weights and measures first used?

We can positively asseverate that Sec-retary Houston's report will receive all the attention that the report of an outgoing secretary can be expected to receive. We s further, and emphatically declare that it w

receive all the attention it deserves.

The police commissioner of New Yor has been assuring citizens that there is a crime wave there and that Gotham is the best policed city in the world. Nothing bu the combined efforts of a blackjacker and dip can make a materialist of such dreamer.

A bill introduced in Congress by Rep resentative Upshaw would prohibit Americal diplomatists abroad from attending function at which liquor is served. Evidently ou ambassadors are to be made to feel the ford of the ancient adjuration (or warning): B of the ancient adjuration (or warning): good and you'll be lonesome.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman a the League of Women Voters in New York wants women to run for aldermen. Sa says there are plenty of them who can fi the offices better than the men who no occupy them. Oh, well, there is still a low road to travel before women carry the ba and by that time men may be ready to the up tatting. up tatting.

New England is cutting the largest co of spruce, fir and hemlock treas in blengthy experience. The fact will bring he to ever so many prospective Santa Claus that if they wish to trim Christmas to they will have to begin to trim expense Though, of course, it may not be so hed they think. All they have to do to find is to do their Christmas shopping carit.

Home Not Luxurious, But Sufficed "I was able to build my own home up in the mountains of Pennsylvania when I was making less than \$10 a week as a mechanic,

tee's special work handed back to me by the treasurer of the organization very peerishly. "Please pay your own committee's bills," she snapped. "I have enough to do without bothering with little sums that I have to deposit and then pay out." "But how will the money get on your books if you do not deposit it and pay it out?" I urged. "I really do not know," she said. "I have just got this month's accounts settled up. I cannot add anything more without upsetting everything. You can report it as your committee's money at the end of the year if you want."

miles or so to the place you are employed and the absence of moving pictures is not

missed. Didn't Suffer Discomforts

as the head of the house it starts a laugh.

better salary and position in life. "Take the periods that followed panles, as in 1908, when there were employed at this

The mayor and council of Yoncalia,

A Big Day in Bermuda From the Bermuda Colonist.

Poor Old Dad!

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

. What is the highest volcano in the world? . What is fatence? 3. How should it be pronounced? 4. What cabinet office is held by Secretary Houston?

From the Galveston News.

When the fallyho and phaeton consigned When the thilyho and phaeton consigned to Captain Charlton Leighton and which arrived Monday by the Fort Victoria take the road a paralysis of business and traffic will doubtless ensue while every one watches them pass. They are two of the smartest equipages ever seen in Bermuda.

its glamour.

Entirely apart from the merits of the taxical strike, the men who threw acid into the faces of drivers who remained at work are cowardly miscreants who ought to re-ceive the full penalty of the law when they

There is no ground for the supposition that the "administration" councilness who voted for the Municipal Court appropriation have any expectation that the Mayor will be under any misapprehension as to their rea-

sons for so doing.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

James is the first name which has pre-valled most among Presidents of the United States, the bearers of it having been Madison, Monroe, Pols, Buchanan and Garfield.

The word accessory may be pronounced with accent either on the first or the second syllable. The former is common in England, the latter in the United Situtes.

3. The Storthing is the name of the Norwe-

The Storthing is the name of the Norwe-gian Parliament.
 The Trent Affair was a complication aris-ing between the United States and Great Britain at the opening of the Civil War. The British steamship Trent, on which were the Confederate Commissioners Maxon and Sildell, was haited in the Bahama channel by Cap-tain. Wilkes and the commissioners were seized. Disavowal of the act by the United States Government ended the crisis, which for a time threatened war between the United States and Great Britain.
 The invention of the typewriter is ac-credited to the American, C. I. Sinoles, in 1878. Many earlier, if lens practi-cable, machines were, however, made, and for one of them patent was taken

cable, machines were, however, made, and for one of them patent was taken out by Henry Mill, of Great Britain, 1714. 6 David B. Hill was a Democratic politi-

cian who became governor at politi-cian who became governor of New York state on the election of Cleveland to the presidency. He was elected governor in 1885 and 1885 and was subsequently chosen to the United States Senate the United

addissidently closed to the United States Senate.
7. A major domo is the chief official of an Italian or Spanish princely household. The word also means house steward.
8. Eight planets, including the earth, are in the solar system.
9. George du Maurier wrote "The Martian."
10. The earth is divided into five sones of climate—the North Frisid, the North Temperate, the Torrid, the South Temperate and the South Frigid.