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Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 14, 1920.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

GENERAL sentimen inspired in this country by the knowledge of immense tides of dereliet humanity that are drifting from all parts of Europe toward America was accurately reflected in the vote of 203 to 41 by which a bill intended to probibit immigration to the United States for a period of twelve months was passed yesterday in

The defeat of the measure in the Schate is predicted. The deminant group in the Senate has not yet revealed the nature of its objections to the measure or the changes which may be proposed in amendments. But it is unthinkable that legislation so im-

The House bill is intended to check a movement that has been greatly stimulated in all the older countries by steamship companies and others who hope to profit in one way or another by an unprecedented flow of immigrant traffic to this country. It is hardly to be supposed that the Senate will for any reason ignore a situation that has already Inspired the Canadian authorities to put new and effective restrictions on immigration at

TROUBLES OF VOLSTEADERS

JOU would have to go far to find a more difficult and trying task than that which the federal government has allotted to agents charged with the practical enforcement of the dry laws. There is good ground for the recent assertion of one such officer that only the hardiest of Volstenders can survive for long with steady nerves, good health and a normal code of ethics.

A dry agent arrested for drunkenness is described in the news reports as having been "severely consured by Magistrate Carney." Naturally, a probibition agent wavering frunk is a speciacle to move any magistrate to sounding cloauence. But who will find booch-proof agents for the government? The agents have to drink a lot of evidence

if they do not wish to be laughed out of court

by shrewd attorneys for the bootleggers, who have a habit of asking how they knew that the stuff they saw in the bottles wasn't ten. The experience of the enforcement men proves conclusively that the liquor traffic will have to be regulated at the source-at the bonded warehouses, in the wholesale markets, at the distilleries and among the

moonshiners - rather than only in the places where the small retailers thrive and flourish

A DREAMER COMES HOME BIJTHE and sweetly vocal as a robin of spring. Washington D. Vanderlip landed in New York with the famous satchel filled with Russian concessions. To the dazed reporters he told all

Lenine's soviets need becometives, motor cars, farm implements, medical supplies, shoes and manufactured articles of all surts. They want to buy \$3,000,000,000 worth of these things in the United States with the money of American investors Mr. Van deelin has undertaken to get the money to to speak, hocked a large part of heebound Siberia to the imaginative American With the conl and over any oils to be obtained there. Vanierity hopes to return enormous profits to investors in his scheme, It sounds well enough until Mr Vander lip talks in specific terms. London, he ob

serves, is noisier with talk of revolution than Moscow. Rolshevism has been a failure A republican form of government will follow the Red regime and with it will come what do you suppose? Nationalized in its tries and nationalized resources. We have Mr. Vanderlip's word for that And we are to suppose that the tender hearted Russian in the suppose that the tender hearted Russian is a suppose that the tender hearted sians when they seize and nationalize all other sources of supply in Russia will permit Vanderlip and his associates to go on digaing riches out of Siberia in return for goods that by that time will be worn out and

PERILS OF WHOOPING COUGH

DR. FURBUSHES warning against the perils of whooping cough is timely. Few parents realize the serious nature of the disease, and they allow their ufflicted children to go about the streets and even to the movie shows. Yet they would not think of permitting a child with samplet fecce to mingle with other children, if thee knew it had the disease.

Whooping cough, however, kills more children than scarlet fever, by Furbush says that during the last three years there have been four times as many deaths from it in this city as from scarlet feser-

It is a duty which parents over to their neighbors, as well as to their own shildren. to prevent children with whooping rough from mixing with other children

A CHILD PRODIGY

OLIVE SCHREINER, who has just med. when her "Story of an African Farm" was published more than twenty-five years ago. Yet she was much more of a prodige than those to whom the attention of the world has been directed in recent months:

The book which gave her fame is not an infantile tale of adventure nor is it the reactions of a youthful mind to the wonders and mystery of nature. It is the story of the development of a soul and its comme pation from the trammels of an ancient theory of man's origin and destiny And it was written when Miss Schreiner was about eighteen years old. If she had been twenty-five or thirty her achievement would pave been less remarkable, though it would

then have been worthy of the attention then have been worthy of the attention that it received and is still receiving. For a girl, the daughter of a missionary South Africa, to write in that faraway region a book which commanded the atten ton and respect of mature men and women

skilled in dialectics and learned in matters of philosophy and religion is much more re-markable than for Daisy Ashford to reveal a child's views of life in "The Young Vis-The one is a serious contribution to the thought of the time. The other is a mere burlesque, amusing for a few months, to be forgotten when some other novelty appears.

A LOOK AT THE DEADLOCK WHICH GRIPS FRANKFORD "L"

Repeated Failures of Either the City or the P. R. T. to Make Proper Concessions Keep the New Fast Line Idle

THERE is to doubt that if the three basis A recommendations made by Thomas E. Mitten to the Public Service Commission speedily carried out operation of the Frankford elevated could be started by Christmas 1921.

His program comes at a time when pubopinion on the transit situation is reluced to its simplest terms. The high-speed ine to northeastern Philadelphia has been building for more than five years. It is vexations that the finishing touches to a work of incalculable benefit to the community should be withheld.

The community has long since lost any apportite for explanations. It is not reasons for delay which it seeks but substantial arguments in support of definite progress on a definite undertaking.

The situation somewhat suggests a chareter of Stevenson's, who sought extrication front his quandaries by proposing the question, "What would Napoleon do?" But, unfortunately, the course that Napoleon would have taken was seldom clear to his admirer. The result was usually indecision. not to say deadlock. If the crisis seemed to be relieved the gain was specious, for it was at the cost of assumptions unwarranted

That procedure of this sort appeals to Mitten is evident from the character of his proposals. Unquestionably, he desires the completion of the Frankford "L." On the other hand, his cure for the ills which afflict transit in this city refer in even the most cosual analysis directly to that portion of the anatomy of the situation that is the sickest.

And no new remedy for the fundamental disease is suggested. Mr. Mitten in his third proposition argos the city to determine a definite method of procedure in regard to the rapid transit program of 1916, so as to enable the necessary legislation to be presented at the next session of the Legislature. This is somewhat similar to forecasting the recovery of the patient before treatment has een administered or even the nature of the dose has been determined

The dose is, of course, a lease governing the relations of the city and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. regarding the subway and elevated development. Without this legal instrument of contract the conference of engineers, favored by Mr. Mitten intrinsically powerless.

It is idle to consider orders for ears for the Frankford elevated until the nature of the service on that line can be specifically defined. There is a disconcerting ellipsis in ostulating progress on the that the city and the P. R. T. stockholders are each to be guaranteed a return of 5 per ent per annum on the money invested. De vision upon the whole matter of returns is certain to be difficult to reach. But with the matter unsettled no lease can be drawn. And without a least operation of the Frankford "L" is impossible,

Desnite all the shifts and turns of the ransit crisis; if anything so prolonged deerves that name-the first principles of the subject have not been mastered. Attempts date from 1913. At that time the highspeed transit system, so vitally necessary to n city of the fun-like proportions of Philadelphia, was first proposed.

Within another year an outline of a lease was drafted, but the P. R. T. discountenanced any regulation of exchange tickets. course of contract can the reverse of smooth. Negotiations between the city and the transit company ended in mutual antagonisms and dispute. Nevertheless, Councils in 1915 did appropriate a half million ollars for sewer construction in central Philadelphia and \$6,000,000 to be divided qually between the Frankford "L" and the and street subway and the next year Mayor Smith decided to open parleys afresh Out of one of the stormiest chapters of this eventful yet barren history a new lease appeared. The public's rights, however, very very seriously invaded by disgraceful intrigues at Harrisburg, resulting in the

physical connection between the Frankford devated and the Market street culiway. The measure was netually stolen, spirited away A comprehensive lease, not without cer-tain norits, was, however, drawn no. Councils approved it, but not without tinkering. Rejection by the Public Service Commission ollowed. Objection was based upon the assumption in the lease that the commission would in a sense guarantee certain rela-

underlying companies of which, it asserted, it had incomplete knowledge. which otherwise appeared to advance transit progress further than any other. But the defect was vital and the structure of devel assent that had been reared ignominiously

Since January, 1919, when this proposed contract was turned down, negotiations between the city and the P. R. T. have been at a standstill. Details of the deadlock are samples. The rock on which the interested parties have split is visible enough. It is to the advantage of the P. R. T. to secure is best possible terms from the municipality, Mr. Mitten views the parternership as one bringing equal returns to the city and his company which means, of course, that his whole system will profit financially by an arrangement supposed to be primarily converned with the construction and mainte-

ity nor more particularly by the transit director, Mr. Twining. Should the municipality holster up the intriente finances of the P. R. T. Is the game of hetter-transportation worth the guttering candle? These are the questions for which no solution has been

In the meantime work upon the Frankford "I." has proceeded and, considering the embarrasements of the war period, progress has not been discreditable. The tructure is completed from Callowhill street Reidge street, Frankford. About 60 per cent of the whole trackage exists, but the ralls are not yet placed in condition for service. The untire equipment, every feastations, cars- is lacking.

fields enough the money to finish the line is available, covered by bonds. But there connection between the elevated and Philadelphia's sole subway, and no prescripf operation.

If the service is to stop at Arch street it is clear that Mr. Mitten's program of 100 cars is excessive. It is estimated that the Frankford line in the isolated state would carry about 10,000,000 passengers yearly and that sufficient accommodation could be found in thirty or forty care.

If the acutely desirable thing is done and

the cars are run through from Bridge street

to the Sixty-ninth street terminal, the yearly patronage would probably increase to 30,000,000 and Mr. Mitten's estimate of rolling stock would be no more than sufficient. An extra charge for a transfer or ex-

change from feeding surface lines would probably alter all these figures. Therefore, for the city to issue an order for car construction without definitely knowing the operating conditions would be

A lease would unlock these riddles. But the manufacture of such a key waits upon adjustment of claims by the city and the transit company. The municipality is rightly chary of authorizing burdensome concessions. The annals of Philadelphia transit are darkened by such surrenders, some of which are responsible for the present thorns in the path of improvement. Chief among them is the pyramiding of the P. R. T. fixed charges by the underlying companies, which charges have to be met before the managenent can obtain the dimmest view of profit. To accept offhand the conditions outlined Mr. Mitten is to rush into obligations

Enabling legislation rendering the way of lease makers easier would undoubtedly be a step forward. Harrisburg can contribute potently to an untangling of many existing snarls. In his year of administration Mayor Moore, beset by problems of monumental proportions, has enunciated no definite transit policy. Sooner or later one must be

that cannot be too carefully analyzed.

Naturally, compromises must be employed to destroy the deadlock. Unless each interested party recognizes this fact Philadelphia will continue to have an elevated railway three-fourths completed and a north-south subway consisting of an expensive station beneath the City Hall. But should the demands of the transit

company be selfishly exorbitant a moral question intervenes. Transit trials and insufficient service will then have to be bal anced with the exemption of the city from unreasonable obligations. When the choice, however, is made it is unreasonable to expect that expediency, defined as man's wis-dom, will not play a certain part.

RULERS OF THE WAVE

IN SECRETARY DANIELS' report to Congress, which is in effect a request for \$700,000,000 with which to make ours "inomparably the greatest navy in the world. there is a clear suggestion of the mood of the stern patriarch who would visit unrelenting punishment on us for our sins of ignorance or omission.

Mr. Daniels believed zealously in the League of Nations as Mr. Wilson conceived He said repeatedly that we should have to pay to the hilt with armament if we didn't follow the President's advice. These to him are the days of reckoning. He can perceive no middle course between American participation in the concert of European powers and a building program formulated to give this country a navy greater than any other in the world. No one with a nemory will necuse Mr. Daniels of deliberate jingoism. But that does not mean that his tion should be accepted without question or debate.

The navy of the United States is now second only to the many of Great Britain. It is superior in tonnage and general equip-ment to the combined sea forces of Japan. France and Italy. So any justification for its enlargement on a grand scale must rest. upon the assumption of possible future rouble between our country and the British. It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker on and that they wish to be prepared for even the most remote of possible eventualities. But it is clear, too, that any one who

wants to start a first-class war with any of the European antions nowadays will have to go to considerable trouble to do it. Even Americans are distillusioned about war. Europeans, the people who have been doing the fighting and who would have to do it in the future, are utterly and incurably sick of that sort of business. There are in this country a considerable number of people who, like Marse Henry Watterson, ache for 'a fight with England." Marse Henry wants to march up Piccadilly before he dies and put the stars and stripes on the Marble He has just said as much in print. Some of the men who hold the reins of gov. ernment in Britain have been giving the empire some pretty bad advertising and some the things that have been happening in British possessions certainly will not make British rule seem a lovable and perfect thing a sensitive minds. But the trouble with Marse Henry and with those whose minds run along with his is that they have for gotten that the English people themselves have been bewildered and disgusted by the evaporation of the Salus bill compelling errors of some of their statesmen and that they love justice as ardebtly as any other

If Marse Henry ever could find the army of his dreams and if he ever could march it up Piccadilly he would have to trample not over the few men who do wrong-they always find places of safety but over the plain people, who in all wars fought on the side of liberty and right, plain people who want out of life only what the masses of Americans want out of it. It is not always easy in times of crises and confusion for any people to make its government clearly representative. It is worth remembering this now when so many great wrongs seem to be sanctioned by nations and governments entangled in the immediate and terrific consequences of the great war.

These who continue to talk of friction between Britain and the United States do not always stop to think of what their emotions might lead them to. There is on oth sides of the world enough intellectual alance forever to prevent a serious breach between the two mightiest powers. But we ought still to remember that every wrecker ent upon the destruction of civilization, very opportunist with dreams like Naoleon, every militarist in Asia who be leves that eastern civilization must have a new beginning before long on the ruins of the civilization of the west, hopes and prays for a war of English-speaking peoples. For that war, if it were long continued, would leave only unimaginable ruin and disorder nd weakness over half the earth.

This does not altogether dispose of Mr. Daniels and his appeal for a mighty navy. (mly those who can see far into the future and foretell all the results of mighty procses of change that now are being felt corrywhere can say whether we really need to greatest mayy in the world. In one way are different from all other peoples. We ave never used our military power in wars f aggression and history proves that we never well. The powers could see our navy expand without fear that it would be mis-That is more than you could say for some of the other governments. And since we prepare only for our own safety and not for any other reason under the sun, naval expansion such as Mr. Daniels asks Congress to sanction and pay for cannot justly be viewed as cause for feverish build rivalries in Britain, Japan or elsewhere, building

There are thirty thousand busy little pay envelope handlers in Washington who are unalterably opposed to tax revision

Perhaps more sympathy would now be Perhaps more sympathy would now be extended to western farmers, who face loss through falling wheat prices, if we hadn't been treated to so many stories of agricultural prosperity during the last couple of years. Why squeal over a lean year after

A TELEPHONE STORY

Japanese Second Language Spoken Over the Wire-A. C. Dinkey's Start in Steel-A Society Reporter Who Became Prime Minister

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN COMMISSION AV. D. B. AINEY, chair O man of the Pennsylvania Public Service Board, announced an unusually interesting

It was, that the first language other than English transmitted over a telephone was Japanese. Commissioner Ainey has a very large

and his long and useful career as a public man have established friendships among all Insses of people.

The information came to him at a dinner in Washington where one of the guests of honor was Alexander Graham Bell, the in-

ventor of the telephone. The facts were imparted by the inventor himself. During his early experiments to transmit the tones of the human voice over electric wires. Mr. Rell had in his employ a young

Japanese student.
One day while testing his apparatus, then practically complete so far as the trans-mission was concerned, on a short house line the young Japanese inquired if the machine could "speak" any language but

Mr. Bell laughingly replied that it could, invited the Far Eastern chap to test its character.

its character.

Before doing so the Jap summoned a friend, another native, and they, greatly to their mutual surprise and delight, conducted a short conversation in the language of Sippon over the wires. Up till that moment nothing but English and been transmitted through the world-

transforming apparatus. THARLES M. SCHWAB, who presided ut the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York last Saturday night, is un-usually fond of recalling the past, particu-larly when it relates to his fellow workers

of early days.
One of his practical axioms is that manual training is better than college

When he first became head of the United States Steel Corporation he used to say that out of forty of the greatest industrial magnates in the country at that time, eighteen years ago, only two had ever been

One of the forty was, I think, H. C. Frick, who attended Otterbein University for a year or so; the name of the other was not disclosed. The proportion of college men at the head

great industries today is very large and All the great railroads now, the Pennsylvania in particular, decline to admit young men into the line of promotion who are not college or technical school graduates.

ALVAH C. DINKEY, head of the great Midvale Steel concern of this city, is one of the men on whose early beginnings Mr. Schwah occasionally dwells. There was a fifteen year old boy in a

manual training school that I established at Homestead." he said in reminiscence.
"One night after all the other boys had left one of the officials found him experimenting with an electric machine. He gave all his spare time to this machine. His perseverance attracted the attention

of his teachers and he was given an oppor-tunity to go into the works with which the chool was connected. "There he pursued the same policy of concentration. He stuck to a thing. At

length he became assistant manager.

The time came when I needed a man to head one of the great departments. It was during the widening and reorganization process in the Steel Corporation.

"I called all the heads of the Homestead works together, unfolded the plan and asked who was the man to be entrusted with se great a responsibility.
"Every one of them pointed to the former Because he could do things a little better than others he became head of the great Homestend Steel Works."

The rest of Mr. Dinkey's career is well

MR. SCHWAB is a sort of modern Napoleon. This comparison contemplates his power to make industrial marshal and steel kings of his associates and sub-

the field; Schwab made them out of the mill yards, rolling mills and heating de partments of his industrial empire. All of his lieutenants are hand-picked. All of them came up from the lowest rungs of the ladder.

Here's another one:

A LONG in the early eighties there was Affiteen year old lad carrying drinking water to the men in a certain steel works. He did his work so well and always had such cool water and was so diligent in attendance on the men that it attracted unusual attention.

Later on a boy was needed in the office. This lad was remembered and got the job. There he pursued the same policy of diligence and courtesy and was gradually advanced till inside of six years when an assistant manager was needed at this par ticular works he was given the place. A little later this young fellow, whom everybody knows as President Corey, came to be head of one of the greatest corpora tions in the world,

THE election of a newspaper editor I the presidency of the United States is not considered such an unusual event by a edge seems to me, at times, all embracing. To rise from the ranks of a reporter three times prime minister of a European government is, he thinks, still more re

Particularly when that nation is Spain, the most aristocratic and hidebound, in its rules of caste and precedence, in all Europe

He started out to become an engineer, but turned aside to newspaper work, and be-came society reporter on a Madrid news-

One day when the parliamentary reporter on his paper became ill Sagasta was sent

to cover his assignment.

He did it so well that the managing editor kept him on the job. to write Liberal political articles and help sleet a Liberal candidate to the Cartes.

From that time on he stuck to political journalism. He was exiled and became London correspondent for a lot of the larger Spanish newspapers.

He became prime minister in 1881 and twice later before his death in 1903.

HOG ISLAND

No MORE the stretching incandescent blaze.

Burning a silver are across the night: Tall derricks idle through unchanging days With naught but memories of the splendid tine fancies if these idle ways could dream,

y'd yearn for eager artisans who swirled About the shaping hulls, a toiling stream Who thing their answer half across the

Today their ships are on the misty lanes Off the dim Orkneys and at Singapore; Steaming to Rio through the tropic rains, Or slipping past some Australasian shore,

Across the lonely flats the tall ways foom, Dull timbers etched against the sunset skies;
A steamer's siren cuts the deepening gloom,

While through the roadside weeds the night wind sighs. -Thomas J. Murray in the N. Y. Tribune.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

WILLIAM B. MILLS On Christmas Crowds

CHILDREN whose tight grip on mother's hand is likely to be loosened by visions of Kriss Kringles, with their white befurred red coats, and who lose themselves in the Christmas crawds; shoppers who are un-accustomed to the crowded downtown stores and are ignorant of the pickpockets and thieves who lark there to prey on them; wagons bearing ('hristmas parcels which are sought after by petty robbers, are a few of the cares which are thrust upon the police

force during Christmas time. "We always figure on a 30 per cent in-crease in the crowds of pedestrians and in street traffic in the downtown or central section of the city during the days preceding and immediately following Christmas," says Superintendent of Police Mills.

"Special instructions are given to all the reserves and other policemen stationed in the central section of the city, yet it is necessary, as well, that people who come down-town to do their Christmas shopping realize the abnormal conditions and do all that they can to help us in looking after themselves. Organize Drive on Crooks

An organized drive is made by the police force and the city detectives to round up all men with a criminal record who are found loitering through the crowds on the streets and in the stores, said Captain Mills. These wen have made criminal records in the most men have made criminal records in the past, are known to the police and they cannot have the same liberties as honest, law-abiding citizens. They know that they are con-stantly being watched by the police and that they are regarded with suspicion when they appear among the Christmas shoppers. aim is to place them where they can do t burm during the holidays.

"Lost children are one of our greatest cares during this period of the year. Many wander downtown from their homes alone wander downtown from their homes alone, hired there by the pictures in the papers of Santa Claus or remembering the sights they had seen the year before. They become confused in the dense crowds until picked up by some traffic officer and brought to City Hall.

Often during a single day Mrs. Magazare. Often during a single day Mrs. Margaret Often during a single day Mrs. Margaret Cooper, the matron of the central district, has a day nursery of lifteen or twenty 'kids' waiting for their parents to call for them. The department stores are a great help t The department in looking after the youngsters who become stranded from their mothers or fathers in the stores, as they, too, have their children's clearing houses,

"Another of our worries are the great numbers of men who are constantly on the lookout for a wagon containing parcels that have been left for a moment by its driver. Countless packages, mostly Christmas presents, are lost in this manner. More care should be taken by drivers and delivery men that they do not leave their wares out of light for a single second. sight for a single second."

Few Fake Charities Parking privileges for motors are made

even more stringent during the holiday rush, according to the superintendent of police, in according to the superintendent of police, in order that every one who has a car may be enabled to get downtown and to leave his car in the vicinity of the store or office he wishes to visit. Otherwise "street hogs," who leave their cars all day in one spot, would make it impossible for others to get into the center of the city with their ma-"Then there are the 'fakers' with their

little stands," continued the captain. "For the last few years the Police Department the last lew years the larger than the smade a rule that no one shall be permitted to act up a stand along the curb, but those who place their stands against buildings are not under the jurisdiction of the police but rent their spaces from the owners of the buildings. It is necessary to see that these men do not clutter up the sidewalks." Asked whether the police are troubled to any extent with unscrupcious persons who

disguise themselves as Santas and other col-lectors to take money away from benevolent people who think they are giving to a worth cause. Captain Mills replied that there are are detected for the most part by the rep-resentatives of the authorized agencies in whose uniforms they are disguising them-

We also try to control the speed of automobiles during this season, as there are so many shoppers who are unaccustomed to the crowds and who become nervous and lose their heads when attempting the street

crossing. "It would make a very material difference in the Christmas rush if shoppers would try

to come downtown and to leave the stores at different hours from those persons who daily come to work and leave their places of business at the same time. There is no reason why the housewife cannot pick her time and not allow it to coincide with the hour late in the afternoon when all the clerks and

salespeople and the other thousands in offices,

"We aim to be as courteous as possible to be Christmas crowds and to their credit

be it said that they are the happiest and casiest-to-get-along-with crowds of the year. Every one is jolly and it is too bad when social parishs, men who live by taking from others, are able to destroy this happiness which is in the very air by theft and

crime. Unfortunate it is, too, when through

anguished mother or when a wife or mother

s run down on the street by reckless drivers.

"It is up to every one to do his part to help himself."

THE HALL OF DISFAME

Since the conscientious objectors are to

have a dinner in their honor, why not a monument as well? Various plans will be presented. We suggest a Hall of Disfame

as the most comprehensive and fitting me

The great hall could contain the name of

every objector whom Mr. Baker treated with such special courtesy. The white feather would offer a natural theme in the archi-

tectural detail; the color scheme would, of course, be yellow. Among the mural decora-

tions would be a picture of young Mr. Berg-doll digging for treasure in the hills of-

we forget just where; but the benignant smile of warm-hearted Mr. Baker would be

presiding over the occasion. Those partic-

ularly precious young gentlemen who got not only courtesy but clothes and cash from Mr.

Baker upon their discharge could be shown

marching away in pride. We could not dream of insulting Mr. Rintelen by including

him in a slackers' memorial—he was a spy who did his job well. But the extraordinary

kindness and gentleness granted him by the administration suggests that a small bust of

him might be included as an example of Mr.

needless inconvenience.

The main statuary should be simple. At one end we see Mr. Baker in marble, a dove

alighted upon either shoulder, and a gesture of polite rebuke directed toward a cannon's

distance, a statue of a crippled soldler still waiting for his vocational training would be

Dish to Suit

The conscientious objectors of this part of

the country are going to have a dinner. Deviled rabbit would be an appropriate dish.

What Do You Know?

Name two families which gave to the United States more than one President

mosynary? How often does the century plant bloom? What planet is surrounded by luminous

rings?
Who is the present secretary of labor?
Where did the original Philistines live?
Who was John Sleeper Clarke?
What is cassays.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Sir Walter Raleigh's incompleted "History of the World" were written in prison. A heptarchy is a government by seven

each.
2. For what book was Olive Schreiner

From the New York Herald.

What is cassava?

bouth at his feet. Facing him, and at some

the N. w York Tribune.

are leaving work to go home.

The Great American Hen apparently has not yet learned that prices are coming

Add Jay Walking—Every time we expect J. Frest to strike his gait J. Pluvius comes ambling along.

John Bull sometimes has the notion that he could bottle the spirit of unrest if it

As a harmonizer, Senator Penrose innes to come forward with nods and Becks

Who wants one hundred dollars? asks our Limerick sharp. Let's answer him with another: Who doesn't?

Publication now confirms the general opinion that Bismarck's opinion of Kaiser Wilhelm was unfit for publication.

What the Frankford "L" problem appears to need is an uncommon deviser of ways and means to get speedy action.

Harding is seeking may prove a quagmire If a debate between a girls' team and a

lying companies, though the Superior Court nakes distinctions they do not appear to

stop building warships until America sets the example, should remember what happens to people who live beyond their means If the United States Senate (unexpect-

others, is dead as a result of his self-sucrifice; but the lesson of unselfishness he

Millerand has abolished the kiss in France as a part of ceremonial affairs, such as besto ing the Ribbon of Honor; realization at last that a kiss with two mustaches has altogether too much salt for any egg.

ty, is now studying street paving. Spite harsh criticisms of certain philosophical highway inspectors, good intentions are expaving material when mixed with

2. A heptarchy is a government by seven rulers.
3. A coat is an American carnivorous animal resembling a civet or raccoon. It has a long, flexible snowt.
4. Morbidezza in painting is lifelike delicacy in flesh tints.
5. Benarca, on the Ganges, is the especially sacred city of India.
6. The moratine is the sandy deposit and debris carried down by a glacier.
7. James Role is tho present lord mayor of London.
8. Mr. is an abbreviation of mister, a corruption of master. farmer, says the husky-er-correspondent, sometimes had eight cars in the air at once, Two of them—long ones—were perhaps the ears of the veracious scribe,

It is suggested that a fund be created for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers from voluntary contributions from recipients of ruption of master.

9. Arizona is the most recent state in the the New York state soldiers' bonus who ar not in financial need; an excellent sugges-American Union, it was admitted on February 14, 1912, ac middle name of H. G. Wells is as far as it goes-but a roundahout and inefficient way of performing a manifest



SHORT CUTS Rhetoric is seldom a peace-maker.

The man who pays five cents spiece for stewed prunes deserves to cat 'em. Outlining Harding's policy is still Washington's favorite indoor sport.

Our firm conviction is that the Mayor would rather be right than President's ad-

wasn't for the Cork.

Uncle Sam's insistence on the equal rights of all nations will insure every dog having his day on the Island of Yap.

The middle-ground between the pro-leaguers and the bitter-enders that Senator

boys' team doesn't end in a victory for the girls it isn't fair and that's all there is In the matter of the P. R. T. under-

Viscount Ishii, who says Japan cannot

edly) passes the Johnson immigration bill perhaps the unemployed in the cities will go to work on the farms. And perhaps not. Ambrose Sherman, a local fireman, who four times gave his blood to save the life of

The shock coming to Calvin Coolidge when he goes house-hunting in Washington may cause a contrite Uncle Sam to realize that if he must bury a man he ought at least to provide him with a tomb.

The public will look with more favor on "more liberal credits for farmers" when the money is needed for work to be done rather than to tide them over until they can get noted?
5. On what river is the city of Cork situated?
4. What is the meaning of the word elec-

> The Civic Club, in line with its plan to think up something that will benefit the

A Bloomsburg, Pa., farmer is said to have husked corn for thirty minutes at the rate of two bushels a minute. The husky