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Philadelphia, Ernfay, December 15, 1920

### A REPUDIATION

DIOGENES, of Greece, was an anstere philosopher whose ethical conceptions were stern and high, who loothed the complexities of politics, whose rejection of material ambitions was complete.

Senator Penrose, speaking in Atlantic City vesterday, flatly disavowed any intention of posing as a modern type of this antique personage. "I am not." said he. "going to set myself up as a curbstone Diogenes."

In fairness to a public character who enjoys with the rest of us the right to define the part in life which he conceives himself as playing, the public is unjustified in disputing his assertion.

### STATE HOUSE RESPONSIBILITIES DUBLIC satisfaction with the excellent

supervision of the squares of central Philadelphia by the Fairmount Park Commission cannot logically to extended to include the conflict of authority in the neighborhood of Independence Hall. The State House, the old City Hall or

Supreme Court House and Congress Hall have in a sense two guardians. I'nder existing conditions the Bureau of City Property has control of these buildings, but ware of the adjoining square is intrusted to the Perk commissioners

Obviously, this divided responsibility is awkward and gives risa to medless comlowed soil in Philadelphia should be comprehensive unhampered by technicalities.

For this reason the Conneil will do well to pass the ordinance investing the city with full charge of both the buildings and gardens of Independence Square. Favorable recommendation of the measure by the city property and service committee has been made with reference to the State House and its immediate environment alone. The original plan involved the transfer of

all the squares to city control. While this, perhaps, might work as efficiently as the present system, the worth of the latter is proved and there is no imperative reason for changing it.

But responsibility for the care of a tational shrine should be explicitly defined. As it is now, the city and the Park Commission can play battledore and shuttleweek with

### IS NEW YORK REPUBLICAN?

POLITICAL observers will be interested in the announcement that there are \$50,000 more enrolled Republicans than Democrats in New York. When the voters registered prior to the election day they were asked to say what their party affiliations were. The assembling of the figures has gone far enough to indicate the remarkable change in party of a multirade of voters. In the enrollment last year the Democrats were 162,000 ahead of the Republicans

If New York has become a Republican olty New York will cease to be a doubtful state, and the national Democratic party will be relieved of the handleap of Tammany misdewle, for Tammany will no hopey be responsible for what happens in the most populous city of the country Of course, it is possible that tens of those

sands of Democrats opposed to the Wilson administration encolled as Republicans because they intended to your the Remphican ticket. If this be true, they are likely to return to their Tammany allegiance in local elections; but whether it is trone or not, the Republicans can elect the next mayor if they capitalize the prevailing disgust with the present Tammany mayor and nominate a complie and representative man-

# DAYLIGHT LONGINGS

THE waning year, with the durkest days. the charms of daylight saving

New Jersey turns its thoughts to that cheerful system and in a recent referendum. indones it with eibstantial majorities. The count just completed by the manufacturers council of that state reveals that 100,070. persons out of 147,225 employed in factories. stores, offices, banks and on hamps favor ad vancing the clock in summertine. The Chamber of Commerce in this city

has approved a plan on behalf of light reonadoption are less measur that we the east last year, when to make made the mistake of legislating in outposition to a state law.

A Pennsylvania statute recolubits the same pension or alteration of the eastern standard hour in this commonwealth. Harristong, however, can repeal the law if it likes, and the opportunity is at hand in the coming session of the Assembly-

If New York, which nutburized daylight saving last summer, retains the schedule and New Jersey an operates, many of the complications feared concerning the smoot ment of a similar law in this store will be

# RENTS IN NEW YORK

Will.E. we do not wish to Justify any of the landlords who have been increasing their rents in this city, it may be worth while to remind Philadelphints that their by is not quite so had as it might be. They might, for example, be compelled to live

A glance over the advertising pages of the newspapers of that city should bend to make Philadelphians a little more philosophical. In one of the evening papers this week there was more than a column of advertise ments of unfurnished apartments for rent. In Gramercy park, for example, three fromms and a bath were offered for \$2500 a year, and two rooms and bath for \$1500. In the

bath could be had for \$1600, and seven rooms and three baths for \$6000. In Lexington avenue, near Sixty-second street, the rent for two rooms and bath is from \$1600 to \$1800. And these are not the best apartments nor in the best neighborhoods. If rentals like these could be collected in this city it would not be very long before the builders began to rush up apartment houses so fast that there would be no short age of accommodations.

### A PEACE OF GUNS, OR PEACE IN THE HEARTS OF ALL MEN?

Hoover, on One Hand, and the Big Navy Men, on the Other, Bring That Ancient Question Up Again

ONCE in every little while, when the rising clink of dividends and chatter about big navies and politicians meaning thunderously for patronage make it seem that the world is getting harder boiled than ever, was before, the door opens and Hoover comes pitilessly in. He comes to talk of the 3,000,000 children who are dying of starvation on his hands. And he comes with a question that never varies. He wants to know whether civilization can find it in ts heart to play the game of Herod on a so his so wast that it would have shamed the cruelest and most iniquitous of barbarian

Startlingly like the voice of conscience is this Hoover and curiously like a hurrled visitor from some saner planet. For he has been an opener of mines, a striver with the elemental forces of the stubborn earth, a unker of money, a captain of corporations bard man in the boardrooms of his sort Yet here he is, at the end of it all, the reless ambassador of the forsaken and the forlorn, the one great friend of the friendless and the little. Always he returns, as harsh and as unrelenting as a John the Baptist, to invade the warm complacency of these flush days and extend his hat in the market places and demand that you give-in the name of the God who is not concerned with naties and oil concessions and dividends and

It cannot be Hoover alone who commands you to look again at your own children and imagine what your emotions would be if they were forced to die slowly under your eyes of cold and hunger. It is the enduring spirit of America that speaks through this men in charity and wisdom. They always turn up, the men fitted to be vehicles of that majestic voice, and they always will. That is who we shall be safe. And Hoover utters a truth native to this soil of ours when, over and over again, he flings into the faces of clamoring statesmen this assertion:

"You cannot make peace with documents Peace must be made in the hearts of men!"

Well, that has been said before. But he one tried greatly to make peace in the hearts of men, and Europe was swept by fires and the dogs of war are rattling their chains again in the parliaments of the world

The jingoes are coming back. There is wild talk of new and enormous fleets, fresh rivalries, great plans for "the next war. The men who were the first to laugh at the proposal for a League of Nations are the first to grumble about possible new burdens of taxes. Those who first called President Wilson a visionary are crying a charge of hypocrisy against the United States because we insist on being prepared against the dangers which they helped to make inevitable. Let that pass. If we have need for the greatest mayy in the world we shall have the greatest mayy in the world. But it is Hoover and men like him, and not the tremulous propagandists of new suspicious and hatreds, who are dealing with the factors of permanent peace.

Wars are not made overnight. They do not spring from any sudden course. It is memory of great wrongs, great injustices. great oppressions that feeds the flame once is kindled. Wherever great multitudes of hildren are left to die in Hurope, there the whirlwinds will be sown and there the memdivide anew people who still desire passionately to understand each other and live in peace. The millions of children for whom Hoover speaks will not the altogether. They will live in history and in hitter legends, and they will haunt the chancelleries for generations and governments will wonder why there can be no peace

In the territory of the central empires 90 per cent of the children are broken by suberculosis, the peculiar affliction of the

In Armenia the nurses and doctors, lack ing medicine and food, often know only on service that they can do for multitudes of children who wander in areas as harren as the face of the moon. They marshal them, n uneven canks and lend them to the hills, where they may lie down and die in peace.

Doubtless there are in America some pecde whose barred of Germany and Germans xrends to infants in arms and babes in the eradies, but they are growing fewer. Doubtless there are in the world some men who believe that trade advantages or national sawer gained by the imposition of blockades against broken and defenseless peoples can be permanent. But after the fallure of each new effort to bring order out of the welter of resalvies and harreds left by the war h becomes clearer that opportunism and inited expressed as policies of nationalism tend It becomes clearer that great strength built need may easily become great weakness. Destrution and death forced unnecessarily on multitudes of people in the conquered of children who die needlessly of langer and rold hatrods will spring that count be dis released in formal documents or conquered be any imaginable force of arms

It is odd that an American capte a of this and the first to react to a great and overwhelming sense of pity while the gentle men in the Peace Conference and in the League of Nations councils wrangled over oil fields and trade concessions. And it should supprise no one if the victory that Hoover is trying to win over the forces of enfusion and destruction remains in the fature the one enduring human is hievening of the war period

Any man might enty However the maker and mays that must be his if he ever route com his labors to think of the good that he has done, the pain that he has eased in utillions of souls, the place that he has wonfor himself and for his country in the affition of millious whose unprotected fives he sought to make tolerable.

Hoover knows how to get peace and, what is more, he has the courage to practice a method that civilization has niways rejected to its terrible cost. He known that after all he battles are fought and all the victories. won there still can be no peace of which you can be sure, no victory that may not be defeat gloriously disguised.

If neace is ever made in the world it will he by an appeal to the compassionate and understanding heart of mankind to the divine pity that is like a spark from the kingdom of heaven deep hidden in every man It is this that has wen every enduring sie-Bightles, on the East Side, two rooms and I tory for every man and every nation. Tri-

umphs otherwise achieved have invariably been the preliminaries to greater disaster.

Hoover knows all this. And, captain of industry as he is, unfitted for the presidency in the estimation of Mr. Penrose, unaccept able to conventions of practical politicians, challenging and appealing and working eighteen hours a day for the children that the wrangling world forgot, he is still following the signs that so often "mark the paths of heavenly things and the doings of the children of light."

Since, in any final analysis, it is clear that Hoover is speaking with the voice of America and reacting to impulses that always have moved this country, appeals like that made at Haverford will not go unanswered. The funds needed for relief of children in central

Europe and elsewhere will be given liberally. More lasting than the songs and legends of conquest and heroism are the songs and legends of great service and great compassion. They last. They tell of the comforting things that men love to remember. They are a reassurance and a promise. And so the dollars that Hoover spends so ably in the afflicted places of the earth will not only relieve the poor and the desolate and save the dying. They will re-establish faith and they will make friends of millions not only for America, but for the things which Americans have been striving and dying and working for since this nation was founded.

But essentially this great service of relieought to be done in the name of childhood and for those innumerable children who, unlike our own, have no hope in their lives, no song and no other way out of the black wilderness of pain left in the wake of war.

### PEACETIME INCOME TAXES

THE shortage in income-tax receipts on the A day fixed for the payment of the last installment for the year was anticipated by he well informed. It amounted to \$18,000. 000 in the Philadelphia revenue district and t was \$40,000,000 in the second revenue district of New York, which embraces the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Similar shortages will be reported from ther parts of the country.

The tax paid this year is on the income f last year. Many business men who had a large income in 1919 have been complaining this year because their total income is not equal to the tax which they are required to pay on their income of last year. They are unable to raise the money to make the final payment and they are forced to submit to the penalties of the law fixed for failure to comacross with the money on December 15. But business men are not the only suf-

Thousands of workmen were get ting wartime wages last year, which left a onsiderable sum above the exemption limit on which the tax must be paid. But this year their incomes have fallen so low that, after paying their living expenses, they have othing left over to pay to the government.

The situation would be serious if the perentage of delinquents was large. But the great majority of business and professional men and skilled workers have been able it some way to raise the amount of their tax and par it over to the internal revenue collector. The others are men who had exceptional incomes last year growing out of their connection with war industry of one kind or another. Some of them doubtless expected their big incomes to continue and made no preparation for a slump in their receipts this year. Others have been caught in the readjustment of business to pence

Nevertheless, the conditions deserve the serious attention of the taxation committees. of Congress. The income tax in America bas always been unpopular. It was paid during the Civil War without question though its constitutionality was doubted. But when the war was ended the men who had paid the thy as a patriote duty began to manipulate their affairs in such a way as to conceal their natual incomes, and the re-ceipts from the tax fell off within two or ceipts from the tax fell off within two or three years until the sum collected was so small that all attempt to raise never in that I planed to the hotel at which she had been way was abandoned. Unless human nature has changed in the meantime it is likely that the returns from the present tox will gradually decline as the people invest their money in nontagnitic securities or conduct their meanies in such a way as to reduce their Hability to almost nothing.

A tax which takes from 25 : - 60 per cent

of a man's become well to past me a caronial erisis. For from a rempt to be the made to collect if every year is is take! To defeat its purpose and to do users farm tunn goods

# CAN SPROUL PUT IT OVER?

William the themphened on Constitutional Violational and Revision adopted a resolution at its final meeting recommending he calling of a convention to recharable sometic it may it in infect combinated and disunded everything that it has done.

It has drafted a revised constitution, it is true, and that revelor may be need as the which the commission up- project has no more callilly than if it had be a dealted by a delating secrety of the students of the 'niversity of Pennsylvania. The convention our throw it into the wast backet and go

The only thing that has been accomplished by the commission is to persone a real revision for two core as it. If Governor Sproul Lad instated at the "- grants of his terms that the prestien of melling a conventhen be put up to the vater. It would have been in a position that he well and he are ention from the Legislat ... But the that Mr. Sproud was noted to en powerful foring the first pogletaries seemen of his term han he will be during the second. If he aid not get a convention hill through in do It in 1921. Yet it is appreciated that he new is in favor of the preciago of a link providing that the voters in the September clumper shall be asked to sex relation the voted for in Navender if the convention plan is successful in the primaries.

cit courses the constitution should be no arout the beautgrown and it is full of our trinfictory provisions. But Senator Personwand the other day that he has been apposed a revision for twenty years, and ne one has set been able to break down that opposition As he is the most powerful political lender in the state, those who knive been hoping that something would be done are but loope

England is premaring to some her can employed problem by the construction of public buildings. This betokens growing appreciation of the fact that a slack institute that time is the natural and proper time for the presecution of numberal, state and national public inversements. But it is a mistake to wait and punct threatens.

A German economist has suggested com-pulsors industrial service for Germany. Be-

deposition that it is at least just a publicate, considerably more huddide and p.r. haps every bit as poneticable as compulsory

### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Story of a Lie That May Not Have Been a Lie at All, but a Prophecy, as It Worked for Cause of Charity

By SARAH D. LOWRIE WE WERE coming away from Miss Berry's address last week in the fover WERE coming away from Miss

of the Academy.

Miss Berry is a Georgia woman who has
made a great school for the mountain whites. She does not look as though she had made anything but charming feminine trifles, or very delicious special recipes of things to cat—or, possibly, drink. She has a soft southern voice and a very witty way of putting things. You realized that she danced very well not very long ago in fact, she probably does now. And you are not surprised to know that she has been a toast and

What does surprise you is that she rules her great industrial school and her huge farm of 2000 acres with a firmer hand than most college presidents manage to put on their jobs, and collects all the funds neces-sary for the education of her scholars as a sort of holiday occupation.

Those of us in the party who had heard

er for the first time the other evening were bewildered us to how she had accomplished it single-handed. But a woman who has heard her many times and knows her well set our fears at rest.

"Miss Berry will always light on her feet!" said she. "Something lucky always happens where she is concerned. Why I

once told a He about her, and instead of in juring her or me it brought her good luck and me praise."

THIS was the woman's story of the lie

I that brought good luck and praise.

The year Woodrow Wilson became President I was coming away from Princeton one Monday morning after a week-end visit and at the junction the Philadelphia train was late. While we waited more or less impatiently I saw the Wilsons strolling up and down the platform. Governor Wilson was waiting for the same train for Trenton and his wife-not the present one, but his tirst wife-and Jessie Wilson, now Mrs.

Sayre, were with him-Mrs. Wilson greeted me and we fell to iniking about various late happenings, while the governor and her daughter strolled on. She said they were due to go to Washington In another two weeks and made rather an amusing story of how unwilling her girls Were to take up the role of ladies of the White House, all of them being very much interested in quite other pursuits. She admitted that as a girl she would have jumped at the chance, but she agreed that southern girls were different and that, anyway, girls of her generation were less given

to pursuits and more to society.
"I was a little vague as to what part of the South she came from, and when I asked her she named a town in Georgia that I had never heard of until three days before. Just before I had left Philadelphia for Princeton I had been called up by Miss Martha Berry of Georgia, who asked if she might come and see me. She spake of returning home. and mentioned her home, in the course of our phone talk. I could not see her because I was going to Princeton. She was leaving

Philadelphia before my return.

"Just to make conversation with Mrs. Wilson I spoke of Miss Berry and asked her if she knew about her school. She had known Miss Berry as a young and gay girl, but she had never seen her school and she was. I thought, rather vague about it, though so plainly cuthusiastic about the girl she remembered that I talked to her until the train came up about the work Miss Berry was doing for the mountain whites, "As a parting shor as we separated on the

rain I heard myself saving:

'I will tell Miss Martha Berry I have
seen you. I shall see her tonight. She

"When I settled myself in my sent I gazed When I settled myself in my seat I gazed at myself with astonishment and horror. I had told a wholly unnecessary lie. A stupid lie, and a kind of 'gallery-net' lie. And there was no practical way to take it back. The Wilsons were shut up in the drawing on of the chair our and, anyway, what

Here to say.

Here it go, so far as they were concerned,
I did try a forlern hope when I got
to town on Miss Berry herself, who, ting a few days before and asked And, in and behold, she was still there! leave until it o'clock that night, owing to

leave until 9 o'clock that night, owing to a uniety of delays and hitches in her plans. "Well, she came and we had a pleasant evening. We discusse. Mrs. Wilson a little. She said she would be so thankful if she could be get to take an interest in the school, but that she hated running after that interest, knowing how fast and hard the President's after would be pursued by all and singly after many any influence. the President's wife would be pursued by all and smilty after money and influence. She said she would gladly go to see Mrs. Wife and Princeton before they left for the President's imaginarism, if it could be arranged not be seen too pressing. We taken over the press and constantil it was her train time and she went off in her cab. "She had not been gone half an hour before I was added to the phone to long distance. Present a toles said that Mrs. Wilson would like to speak to me. And I recognized Mrs. Wouldow Wilson's color.

"She said she had been thinking all day about Miss Berry and knowing she was to did with me, bud called ne up in order to get in tuch with her. She said while she had been in Philadelphia that day after steing less a mad got a lot of her oil stetches and of storage and it had been suggested to her to cell them for the benefit of some charter. Itself I taink Miss Berry would like to have them will far the benefit of her school! And, if a low could she see Miss Berry before going down to the benefit of her school!

going down to the inauguration and "Of course, it was plain salling after that!
Miss lighty and she were got into communiention within a day or so and Miss Berry When Mrs. Wiscon died the memorial of the mas started by the country at large, a lack presed the most popular because the President's wife, was for the best normal with the President's wife, was for the best to amountain whites, known as Misser t we had a tearing in.

When I saw this I realized that, known is z. If it had not been for my lie it

real of us, after bearing the tale of a least le," had differing opinions as time of its insisted it was not

one lumigrant Pounsylvania must keep the gypes moth.

No Christmas dinner will be complete

the gase he knows he tought it on

Protes existing conditions a middleman becomes to a fair division of the world's accounts. It is his multiplication that

The man who is working for a dead torse finds no joy in the knowledge that money makes the mare go. The zeniot we have always with us, but

it is only when he is organized that he be-Natively would grunble about armies and investif we didn't have to go sky of so many

houses and schools to make them.

There is so much common sense in the proposed constitutional amendment making proposed constitutional amendment making terms of sensitors and representatives begin sensitive first Monday to December following the ejection, instead of March 1, that one instandly expects considerable apposition

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

"HEY, AIN'T YOU LONESOME?"

### S. TYSON KINSELL

On Need for a New Federal Building THE erection of a new federal building to 1 house all government offices and activities in the city under one roof is urged by S. Tyson Kinsell, national vice president of the Federation of Federal Employes and president of the Federal Employes. Union of this city. It would mean, he holds, not only improved working conditions for the employes, but improvements in the mechanism of the government, the convenience of the public. economy, co-operation and co-ordination to a greater degree and the elimination of waste and extravagance.

building in this city," said Mr. Kinsell am doing so as the chosen representative of thousands of federal employes who composthe membership of the organization which I represent. These men and women are in the main persons who have run the gantlet of the rigid civil service tests establishing their

fitness for public service.
"Contrary to the opinion held in some quarters, these employes are not alone in-terested in 'increased wages and better work-ing conditions,' but realizing that they are a vital and component part of 'the public which in the last analysis pays the bills,' they advocate improvements in the mechan-ism of the government, in conveniences for the public and economies which will improve the service, concentrate and co-ordinate forces and eliminate waste and extravagance. Problem Is Old One

The need for a new federal building in this city is not a new problem. Prior to the late war the agitation on several occasions developed to the extent of survey for tenta-tive sites. Rigors of the war required the tive sites. Rigors of the war required the devotion of all interests to the great issues at stake, and plans to the ends under consideration herein were of necessity tempo-

rarily abandoned "However, with the return to pencetime reparaults the revival of interest in the needs of the government and its relations to the community—civic commercial, economic and industrial—must be given the consideration which the situation demands. In our great city, for example, which is the scene of many and varied governmental activities, during the last fiscal year rentals amounting to more than \$100,000 were paid to house varimore than \$100,000 were paid to house various branches of the federal service in buildings outside of those occupied and to which title is held by the government; and, having due regard for the outlook respecting the housing problem, the public treasury is not likely to wax fat on reduction in rentals during the next year.

"Therefore, the federal employes who compose the Philadelphia branch of the National Federation of Federal Employes contend that such a sum would go far toward the carrying

such a sum would go far toward the carrying charges of a new building. They are advo-cating its erection not only as a matter of economy, but with the conviction that the best interests of the government and the public demand it. They believe it will be of greater ultimate profit and advantage to build and to own and to segregate under one roof related and interdependent government. offices than to continue to pay rent

# Branches Too Scattered

'In Philadelphia, like other large cities throughout the United States, are domiciled branches of nearly every line of governmental activity, and the ramifications of the federal service are many. The buildings owned by the government for the housing of these varied services are few, and the few these varied services are few, and the few are antiquated, notably such landmarks as the old custom house in Chestnut street (which should be retained) and the post-office building in Ninth street. The former, in addition to accommodating in cramped quarters the subtreasary, also houses the administrative offices of the customs service. On the main floor of this building, skirring and of the curious rade of the curridor leading to the subeither side of the corridor leading to the subtrensury, one will observe two large inclo-sures set off by ante-bellum types of wood and iron grill partitions, behind which are cated:
"On the east side, the navigation division,

with its acctions for the entrance and clear-ance of vessels, as well as the section for the documenting and carollment of steamships.
Here also will be found the section for the
numbering and licensing of motorboats. This does not complete the appointments by any mesus, for such space as remains is apporheads to the warehouse division, the draw-back division, the liquidating division and the muriner's passent division, with the easter's office rowded into a 'hole in the wall in the southeast corner.

In the west side inclosure will be found one

### SHORT CUTS The curfew bobs up like 1 o'clock,

- F - 3- 120

Herbert Hoover makes a very effective Santa Chus.

Help for Europe now is merely a case of enlightened self-interest.

Jersey woods these days.

The "reaper" is ancient history; the McCormick "sower" of tares is now abroad.

What the police perhaps need for Ger-mantown's "submarine thief" is a depth

these departments.

'In addition this old building also accommodates on the main floor the offices of the collector of the port and the senior special deputy, and another presidential ap-

Traffic necessities ban the growing of two blades of grass where one grew before at Spring Garden and Broad streets.

The Massachusetts judge who favors

One useful thing may be put down to the credit of the commission on constitu-tional amendment: It has suggested the

Perhaps it is the conviction that the clerk of the weather is really parting up a pretty fair article that has constrained Senator Penrose to keep his hands off the Weather Bureau.

New York furnishes an excellent ex-ample of what might easily happen in Phila-delphia if the Mayor relaxes his vigilance and permits "harmony" to give any ring of politicians absolute control of the police.

In the famine districts of China starving parents are selling their sons for \$2 apiece and their daughters, fairly mature, for higher

What Do You Know?

of the special deputy collectors of customs and an assistant situated on an elevation before which the public may appear for the trans-

action of customs business. In the rear of this station are located the estimating divi-sion, the transportation and entry sections, the bond section, the correspondence, mani-fest and invoice sections, together with the

mail, navigation fines and seizure section, with standing room only for such messengers and file clerks as are required for duty in

pointee known as the naval officer of toms, whose entire clerical force is

conced in another operture of the east wing

The second floor provides accommodations for the surveyor of the port, several of his deputies and clerical assistants, the auditor

of customs, the custodian, the statisticians and record room.

The conveniences which the public may enjoy are a few high desks scattered through

the narrow corridors, which during official hours are usually thronged with customs

brokers, steamship sgents, ship's officers

entering and clearing vessels and visitors.

Wants Modern Structure

The foregoing is simply a portrayal of conditions which local federal officials are powerless to remedy owing to lack of housing facilities. The erection of a modern structure of adequate size, situated in a convenient location, would not only relieve the congestion in the custom house and in the postoffice building, but what is of nuch greater moment to the external power in the house and in the custom house and in the postoffice building, but what is of nuch

greater moment to the patrons of these serv

ices, it would bring together under one roof not only the customs service, but also that other great revenue collecting branch of the government, the internal revenue service.

"The needs of the postal service for enlarged quarters are so well known as to require to convent.

require no comment, and supplement the specific needs of the government outlined above. This provided for, the postal service could then utilize the entire building at

could then utilize the entire build Ninth, Market and Chestnut streets.

What are the two largest rivers in the world so far as volume of water is concerned? What syllable should be necested in the word afternate?

 For how many years has Panama been an independent republic? 4. What is the literal meaning of the word ambergris?

From whom does Chippendale furniture take its name? Who was Henry Thomas Buckle

Where are the Canary Islands-What is an "amenda honorable"

After whom is Friday named? What is kismet?

Emeritus literally means carned A pro-fessor emeritus is retired; that is, one who has earned his retirement. Jean Louis Rudolphe Agassiz was a celebrated Swiss-American naturalist and geologist. His dates are 1807-1873 Hodge is the generic name for a typical English agricultural laborer. It is a

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

corruption of Roger.

The first amendment to the federal con The first amendment to the federal constitution forbids Congress to pass any law establishing any religion or probibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging freedom of speech or the press, or the right of the pecule to assemble peaceably and petition the government for redress of grievances.

Philippus Aureolus Paracelsus was a celebrated German-Swiss physician and alchemist. His works gravelen and

alchemist. His works gray impens and the development of pharmaceutical chemistry. He was the author of a vis-ionary system of philosophy. His dates are 1493-1541.

An elegy is a song of immentation: A eulogy is a speech or writing in praise of a person, etc.

Cardamon is a spice derived from the seed-capsules of an East Indian plant of the same name.

The instruments in a string quartet are two violins, a viola and a violoncello.

 Latakia tobacco takes its name from the scaport of Asia Minor whence it is simped. The tobacco is grown in the neighboring country, which corresponds to the nacient Landing. 10. The format of a book is its size and

The lives of deer are cheap in the New

To the joint legislative committee investigating the Building Trust, Grace pro-

shall not ring tonight book out for it first thing tomorrow morn-

'Tis but a wee drap o' water that is being added to the Scotch, judging by the vote on prohibition north of the Tweed.

life terms for convicted robbers is permitting an admittedly serious condition to get on

holding of a constitutional convention.

prices. There seems to be a tip combere for one's own particular Santa Claus. There seems to be a tip concealed

It is because Uncle Sam doesn't want to be told by any European operator that the lines are busy—excuse it, please!—that he now insists upon the freedom of the wires as a supplementary slogan to the freedom of

The Chicago poodle that inherits \$8000 and is to have a Christmas tree and a regular bed and meals at a table and things like that may have proved its right to them by showing at least as much intelligence as its While western farmers are asking Uncle

Sam for financial aid to enable them to hold their wheat until its price rises, the Prussian Government is forcibly taking wheat from the farmers of Germany. Between these two sylvanesses these two extremes reason and Justice lie. The Women's International League for

Peace and Freedom, which asks the League of Nations to take action in the matter of international marriages, at least has faith. But what, the Disgruntled One implores us has marriage got to do with peace

There is a suggestion of "the easiest way" about Representative Fordney's plan to cut taxes to a point where they will simply pay running expenses. It may be that Uncle Sam would be wiser to pay off some of his debts even if it did mean a little bard sledding.

St. Petersburg, Fla., prudes having de-clared nude art indecent, the Florida Winter Art School draped all statues before giving a dance in its studio, with the result that Venus were more clothes than any woman present. But, come to think of it. that may not be saying very much.

When the New Jersey State Board of When the New Jersey State Board of Surbers' Examiners demanded an increase of salary from \$5 a day to \$20 a day and was told by the governor that was more than some judges got, the president of the board is quoted as saving that judges of barbers required more brains that judges of bart epart; which may be just now either colossal conceit or to a weird sense

humor, as the fancy strikes you.