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Philadelphia, Saturday, December 18, 1920.

THE BONDS WERE SOLD

R. STOTESBURY, the banker member of the Sinking Fund Commission, announced at the first open meeting of the commission a few days ago that if the criticism of the banking syndicates who bid for city bonds was continued the bankers would cease their bidding.

When the bids for \$7,000,000 of new bonds were opened Thursday no bid was found from any of the banks in the syndicate, which has frequently offered to take all or none at a given figure and has frequently secured all at the figure offered.

Several other banks made bids, however, and still other banks were prepared to take large blocks of the bonds.

It is evident that there is no group of bankers powerful enough to force the city to sell its bonds to its members on the terms which they choose to fix. The demonstration of this is fortunate for the city, and it should encourage independent bankers to make bids in the future in the confident hope that they will not be blocked out by any syndicate,

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE BOARD

WHILE it is impossible at this time to foretell the ultimate fate of the findings of the State Constitutional Revision Commission, it can hardly be denied that an idea behind at least one of its recent recommendations will win a substantial measure of popular support.

Section 19. Article V. of the new instrument provides that "no duties shall be imposed on a court or judge except such as shall relate to the administration of justice or the conduct of the business of the court or to the conduct of elections.

It may be argued that the amendment is out of place in the constitution. One of the implications, however, is significantly clear. The law, if made fundamental, would compel the Legislature to devise some other method of naming the members of the Board of Education.

Undoubtedly the present method-appoint ment by judges-is in disfavor. The fact that abuses also crent into the earlier system ought not to be construed as a complete defense of the present arrangement.

The Legislature will oppose current sentiment if it fails to inquire thoroughly into the whole subject, whether the proposed canstitutional change is or is not adopted.

however. It is a tax on the gross earnings of business. A manufacturer deposits his receipts in a bank and checks it out to pay his bills, including his payrolls. If his payroll amounts to \$1,000,000 a year the tax on it, if he deposited the money in the bank before he drew it out to put in the pay envelopes, would amount to \$25,000. If the Treadway bill should be passed the large employers would be inclined to save the tax by keeping in their own safes money enough meet the weekly or monthly payroll unless the interest on their daily balances were large enough to cover the tax. Before Congress passes any such new tax

law it will consider not only the conditions under which men do business, but its relation to other taxation plans. Indeed, the taxation program to be adopted will come from the ways and means committee and not from any individual member of the House.

IN COMES MR. VANDERLIP: OUT GOES LUDWIG MARTENS

The Inner Significance of the Deportation Order Issued Against the Soviet Ambassador

NOT as Emma Goldman and the wailing deportees of the old Buford went, but elegantly, in the first-class cabin of a firstclass ship, where the fiddles and finger-bowls are, Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, ambassador for the Soviets and press agent of revolution, will go back to Russia under official pressure from Washington.

He will travel as a guest of the United States Government, which, in the sudden order for his expulsion, provides that he may be treated with every kindness and courtesy on the way. This fine distinction suggests that somebody in Washington was sposed to relent a little, to give at least the shadow of official prestige to the otherwise unrecognized ambassador of a government that even the Russians no longer regard with any seriousness. So the gray drama of the Bolshevists is coming to an end in a flare of rather vivid comedy.

News of the government's intention to put Martens forcibly out of the country was unexpected. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, whose name is signed to the order, is an amiable man who hates quibbling and leans toward tolerance. Left to himself, he probably would have permitted Mr. Martens to stroll about and give interviews to bis heart's content, knowing that the soviet emissary could do no harm even if he wished to. Only the language of the order is Secretary Wilson's. The mood revealed in that document is the President's. And to understand it fully you will have to consider the certain effects of this particular ouster on the governing minds in other countries and on our own west coast, where great dreams have been dreamed ever since Washington D. Vanderlip took a taxicab full of concession guarantees away from Lenine's office in Moscow.

Financiers of note in most of the communities from Seattle to San Diego-the same men who a few years ago demanded firing squads for all those whom they deemed Red-were preparing to forget some of their prejudices because they had money in Mr. Vanderlip's great scheme for the development and exploitation of that part of Siberia which Lenine allotted to him. They were not alone. In Britain, in France, in Italy and latterly in Japan, business interests have been putting pretty heavy pressure on their governments with a view to forcing such recognition of the Soviets as would make trade with Russia safe and, of course, im-It has been rumored mensely protitable. that friends of Mr. Vanderlip and his high financiers, as well as some of the freethinkers in politics, intended to open a drive on Congress before long for similar ends. and it was even reported that some of Mr. Harding's advisers have ardently urged "a more generous attitude toward the Moscow government.'

If there was a political motive in the President's order against Martens it must be traced from that latter rumor. Mr. Wilson events has done all that lay in his power to put the Soviets and their spokesmen forever beyoud the reach of recognition. He has stuck to the point of view that he assumed at Paris and held against all opposition and criticism in later months, when the temptation of gold and platinum and oil lands and concessions held out from Moscow dazzled Old World rulers and caused them to wonder whether, after all, the Reds were not deserving of a little help and sympathy. Mr. Harding is no more partial to Lenine and his theories than Mr. Wilson. But he has had to listen to all sorts of pleas and all sorts of wild accounts of the riches we are supposed to be losing by our unsympathetic attitude toward the Moscow government. For once, therefore, an outgoing administration may have performed a good service for an incoming one A little while ago it appeared that the case of Martens might drag along indefinitely and that the agent of the Soviets might still be living peacefully in the United States when the Soviets themselves were vanished and forgotten. Then Mr. Vanderlip landed in New York and told of the noble aims of bolshevism. Some prominent western bankers, listening to Mr. Vanderlip's account of his concessions, confessed a change of heart. The stage was being set for an emotional appeal to Congress. It was at this juncture that Washington seems to have made up its mind to dally no longer. The order was issued to put Martens out. The text of the imposing edict embodies are than a statement of the case against Martens. It is a reiteration of a justiinable indictment of the Bolshevists' aims and methods. It is even more than that. It is a veiled answer to excuses and appeals of the sort that have become common since adventurous emphains of industry began to plan campaigns in Russia under the ausfilees of Lenine The government of the United States refused to dicker with the Moscow crowd he muse it found that they had the support of less than half a million people in a dictator. ship of force imposed upon the 180,000,000 of the population. Recause Russians have a halat of forgetting in one governmenta Incornation what they did in previous onebecause the first act of the Red government was to repudiate all obligations and debts left by the exar, caim minded statesmen everywhere felt that it would not do to risk much with a regime doomed from the heginning to last only a little while. The views of those who at Paris refused to treat officially at Moscow have been fully justified by recent events. Wherever elections are held in Russia the mod rate par ties outvote the radicals. It is war that has kept Lenine in power, because the people have been willing to co-operate with any government to repel invaders. But a protound change is coming, and what sort of government will follow it no one knows. It is with the disappearing regime that anxious opportunists are eager to make contracts and working agreements. It is a disappearing government that other governments are asked to recognize. Yet recognition would only prolong the confusion and perhaps lead unsuspecting peoples again into the wars that slways follow upon great foreign investments made unwisely or in too great a 0715.

revolutions. He was deported from Russia at one time for plotting against the govern-The Germans, knowing his habits of ment. mind, didn't welcome him. He has the air of a cultured man of the world and he speak several languages in a nicely modulated voice. But he bore a rather astonishing message to these shores. Having to speak for Lenine, he had to imply that if our government didn't recognize the Bolshevist government, the Bolshevist government would turn the proletariat loose to eat us up. Oddly enough, it is the proletariat in Russia that, being sick of bolshevism, is now getting ready to eat up the organization at Moscow. Even this knowledge is not such as might be expected to console a government threatened on its own soil by ambassadors from abroad. Martens was tolerated in the United States, but his position even as an unrecognized emissary never was very safe. The news of his expulsion is pretty sure to cause something of a sensation abroad. Recognition by the United States even of Russian trade agreements and credit systems would have done a great deal to bolster up the declining prestige of the Lenine dictatorship. By queer and uncertain methods some such recognition has been provided by some of the foreign governments, and naturally these governments would prefer to see America join an adventure in which numbers are necessary to even comparative safety. But the administration at Washington is still

under the domination of a single-track mind. The deportation order, even though its ex-ecution may be long delayed through court appeals, will hasten an end and a new beginning in Russia. The interesting and significant fact for Americans is that as Washington D. Van-

derlip landed in America Mr. Martens was ordered out. Therein, apparently, lies the whole story.

BREAKING A PRECEDENT

A LONG line of traditions run counter to President Wilson's choice of Washington as a permanent residence after with-

drawal from public life. Heretofore the claims of the national capital upon the affections of retiring Chief Magistrates has been conspicuously weak. John Quincy Adams, it is true, began a new career in the House of Representatives and died as a member of that body. Andrew Johnson sought to repair his reputation in the Senate, was chosen to represent Tennessee in the upper house, but died in 1875 before taking his seat. But after leaving the White House neither Adams nor Johnson regarded Washington as home. The eagerness of the first President to regain the peace and gracious isolation of Mount Vernon is historic. Madison withdrew to his ample Virginia estate at Montpelier, and Jefferson more or less serenely viewed the whirligig of polities and the progress or retrogression of his fellow countrymen from the splendid eminence of Monticello. Presidents to whom their former habitats ceased to appeal selected a new environment, as

did Cleveland with Princeton, Mr. Wilson's departure, which is in another sense no departure at all, is unique. In addition to personal reasons, which are probably strong, there are other possible explanations for his decision, and in these the American people are emphatically interested. It is generally understood that Mr. Wilson will revert to his original role of American historian. There is a momentous story, in which he figures with extraordinary prominence, to be told.

Residence in Washington will place him within easy reach of the Congressional Library and of important official documents and statistics in the various government departments. In the former home of Henry P. Fairbanks, just purchased, Mr. Wilson will be enabled to pursue his anticipated inquest into the greatest cataclysm in history. The nation, instinctively kindly to those who have at last escaped from the turmoil of polities, whole-heartedly desires that Mr. Wilson's days as a private resident of Washington be spent pleasurably, comfortably and, to speak selfishly, fruitfully. In the last hope is contained the expectation of a first-hand chronicle of prodigious world bound to be a long and bitter debate on it before it is brought to a vote. No one need be surprised if the present Congress ad-journs before the bill is finally disposed of. Its purpose is to prevent the interruption of interstate commerce by providing penalties for it. That interstate commerce should not be interrupted by any one is admitted by almost every one. The national government already has power to secure the free movement of passengers, freight and mail from state to state. President Cleveland exercised that power during the Chicago railroad strike about twenty-five years ago. He had to send troops to Illinois in order to protect the movement of trains, and he sent them against the protest of the governor of the But the Supreme Court sustained him in every particular.

The defeat of the Poindexter bill will not destroy the power of the government in the premises. The question for Congress to decide is whether the courts shall be empow ered to protect interstate commerce by punishing those guilty of interfering with it, or whether it shall continue necessary for the President to call out the army to secure the free movement of trains while those persons guilty of conduct which obstructs traffic are allowed to go scot free.

THE NEW SPAIN

THE South Americans must be feeling I nowadays very much like the young lady whose hand is sought by several wooersgratified by its popularity, but disposed to take its time about coming to a decision. The king of the Belgians has been visiting

the Spanish - American countries. Secretary Colby is now framing speeches which he will deliver when he lands on the other side of the equator. And now comes the announce-ment that King Alfonso of Spain will be escorted to Buenos Aires by a naval fleet and will use that city as his headquarters while

he seeks to bring about an entente between the South American countries and country which once ruled them. The South American pretensions of Spain

are not to be whistled down the wind are not to be whistled down the wind, generation ago they might have been ignoring but the Spain of today is a very different country from the Spain of 1900, to go no farther back. She was the one considerable country of Europe which was not drawn into the war. She has not been devastated. Her resources have not been drained, and her young men have not been killed on the field. The war has increased her wealth. But her rejuvenation began longer ago than 1914. Certain parts of Madrid have been rebuilt and the city is so changed that those who knew it ten years ago would fail to recognize it at the present time. There has been a marvelous expansion of her manufactures. Her shipping is flourishing and her navy, destroyed by the war with the United States, has been rebuilt.

The first quarter of the twentieth century has produced a new Spain, ambitious to rerover the place in the world occupied by the Spain of the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries. And Alfonso is co-operating with the political and commercial statesmen of his country in the task which they have undertaken.

The relations between Spain and South America are intimate. Save in Brazil, Spanish is the language of the people. The iterature of Spain is read there just as we the United States read the literature of Great Britain. The great names of ancient Spain are the great names of the Spanish-American peoples. Spanish actors from Madrid and Barcelona make tours in Argenting just as British actors from London make tours of the United States. And the historic comedies and tragedies which they present are as familiar to their audiences as are the plays of Shakespeare to American The Spanish Forbes-Robertson audiences. plays the Spanish Hamlet and the Madrid comedienne present in Buenos Aires the latest popular successes of the mother country.

The raw material of an entente between the ancient Spanish colonies and the mother country is at hand. It only awaits the constructive action of the statesmen. Those statesmen know that Barcelona is nearer to Buenos Aires than is Philadelphia and they know, too, that a Spaniard can understand the point of view and business methods of a man of Spanish descent much better than these things can be understood by a man of Anglo-Saxon descent.



SHORT CUTS London is still fighting the battle d

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

of Philadelphia.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

MRS. H. S. PRENTISS NICHOLS On Value of Clubs to Women

ESSIONS

TT ISN'T a man's world, nor yet a woman's world, but a world in which men and women together must give their best for humanity. And the women have learned much concerning their share of giving

through the women's clubs of the country. Such is the opinion of Mrs. H. S. Prentiss Nichols, president of the New Century Club, one of the city's oldest and well-honJutland

force of the woman electorate is in the groups of-previously organized women. Their long training in careful study of all sides of public questions will make it very difficult for pro-fessional political leaders to control their

"Even now legislators are beginning to say with reference to proposed legislati 'What do the women say about this? W do they want?' What

student of forest conservation.

Many an unfortunate criminal falls between two stool pigeons.

The motto of the Christmas shoppers is "Better late than never.

Up to date Santa Claus has not been a "In public affairs I believe women are

Santa Claus knows the value of advetising space.

Every convicted rogue knows that hesesty is the best policy.

RELIEF IN SIGHT

TOMPLOYMENT agencies in town report L that girls and women are applying for domestic work in increasing numbers, Within two or three weeks, they say, the applications have increased 50 per cent. And the girls who demanded from \$12 to \$14 a week-which, as it includes hoard and Indging is much more than school teachers get-are now willing to work for from \$9 to \$12, and they are less particular about the size of the family or the number of dinner purties given.

There are special reasons for this increase in the number of applicants for household work. One is that many mills are blle and another is that many girls wish to earn money for the holiday spending. But the employment agencies are convinced that the peak in wages has been reached and that there will be a gradual decline antil wages reach a figure which can be paid by the average family.

The demand for housemaids, however, is likely to be less than before the war. Many housewives have height labor saving devices. such as electric washing and ironing machines, phrumatic swrepers and electric coffee and tea pairs, all of which simplify housework. If the money required to pay a maid for a year were invested in such devices a house would be so well equipped that the work in it could be done easily by the members of the family, with need for little outnde help.

PETITIONERS WITH POWER

THE politicians who are arranging the legislative program to be carried out in Harrisburg this winter are reckoning without the new voters - Women in the past have petitioned the Legislature, but scant atten-tion has been given to their demands. This year the Langue of Weathen Votors is arranging a legislative program of its own, and it will be represented by its agents in the state empiral commissioned, to demond the passage of the bills which if favors.

The women are not particularly increased in the protection of the different members of a political machine. They are just now more deeply interested in constructive humane legislation. If they do not get it in Harrisburg this winter they will set out to secure the election of a Legislature which will be more representative of the desires of one-half of the voters.

The women know their power and they know what they with They have been studying socialogical questions for many years and some of them know more alreat the subject than the men. They have had to suffer rebuffs in the past, but the time when they will submit tamely to such treat-ment lies come to an end.

TAX ON BANK DEPOSITS

REPRESENTATIVE TREADWAY, who has introduced a bill into Congress taxing bank deposits, estimates that a tax of one-quarter of I per cent would yield a revenue of at least \$1,000,000,000 a year.

His plan provides for the collection of the tax in monthly installments. It is to be charged to the banks and they are to collect it from their depositors. He would exempt mutual savings banks and building and loan associations which are operated exclusively for the benefit of their members.

Mr. Treadway regards his proposed tax gs a tax on capital. It is not really that, | enough gentleman. He has a taste for

Mr. Martens is in some ways a pleasant

MR. MORGENTHAU'S MISSION THE selection of Henry W. Morgenthau as personal representative of the President in the mediation plans concerning Armenia

is not surprising. Mr. Morgenthau's experience with Near Eastern affairs is authoritative. His record as ambassador to Turkey is brilliant and honorable. His exellent narration of events in Constantinople during that part of the war which preceded America's entrance reveals an expert knowledge of the various races whose conflicting claims still confuse the situation east of the Bosporus.

It is unreasonable, however, to expect miracles even from the well-informed Mr Morgenthau. His duties are embarrassingly Il defined. No instructions from the League of Nations have been forthcoming. The sole specific fact in present view is that neither the American Government nor the adminisration of the lengue promises any remuneration for the services of the mediator's repreentative.

The nature of Mr. Morgenthau's work can hardly be more than advisory. He can investigate and report. The most efficient of individual mediators can do no more. Critics of the whole procedure will do well to remember that judgment upon the diplomatic method of settling international disputes cannot be fairly based upon the outcome of the present problem.

The Armenian mediation scheme is simply sperimental and should be considered apart from the international court of justice plan which has at present only a paper existence

TEUTON DELICACY

CERMAN skill in devising substitutes has (I its limitations. There is no "ersatz' for good taste.

Under the impression, perhaps, that he had found one. Wilhelm Mayer von Kaufeuren, German ambassador to France, soicited a formal introduction to Hugh C. Vallace, the American plenipotentiary, at a liplomatic recursion in Paris this week. Teuton persistence compelled the Amerian representative to be frank with his inermediary. "Tell him." said Mr. Wallace . M. de Fouquieres, introducer of ambassars. "that I refuse to meet him." The technical war between the United

states and Germany rendered this decision obligatory. The situation was, of course, moven to Herr von Kaufbeuren, whose ob net was obtainedy to embarrass both the French and American diplomatists.

In this he doubtless succeeded; the boot in the presence of gentlemen so often does succeed. Appreciation, however, of such triumples may be safely left to the widely discussed German mind.

WILL HAVE TO FIGHT IT OUT

THE passage by the Senate of the so-called I anti-strike bill introduced by Senator Poindexter does not mean that the measure will become a law in its present form-or in any other form, for that matter.

When the bill was called up for consideration there were not more than a dozen senators present. It went through by default. The members of the House who prerented the inclusion of similar "anti-strike" provisions in the Esch-Cummins railroad law will fight the Poindexter bill. There is

That Spain is ready to profit by her historic relations with her lost colonies should be gratifying to all who are interested in the progress of the world. If the United States cannot compete with Spain it will be for the reason that our business men are incapable of adjusting themselves to the conditions that prevail in South America. We can offer to the Latin Americans a market for their raw materials and we can pay for them in manufactured products. Spain can do no more.

GETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

THE repassage by the House of Representatives of the resolution repealing most of the war laws-a resolution which the President killed last summer-is evidence of the determination of the Republican majority to redeem its campaign pledges.

The resolution does what it can to declare the war at an end and to put the country on a peace basis. It declares that "any act of Congress that by its terms is in force only during the existence of a state of war and a limited time thereafter shall be construed and administered as if the present war terminated on the date when this resolution became effective."

When the Senate passes the resolution and the President signs it, then the business of dishanding the great army of clerks called o Washington by the war can proceed Of course, it is possible that the President may yeto it, but even if he does there are so many congressmen of both parties de termined that the fictitious state of war shall he brought to an end that the veto might be overridden.

Interest is being manifested in the ma terial to be used in Senator Harding's cabi-net. Will it be a deal? Will it have a hardwood finisia? Nobody knows. Decision concerning his ability as a cabinet maker must therefore be reserved. The one thing sure is that he hopes for the best and is tapping wood.

"Let those who are working for our estruction beware!" cries Samuel Gompers. Perhaps less a threat than a warning and a prophecy. Labor unions have been arrogant and have made mistakes, as have employers ; but to wipe them out would be to invite mething more hurtful for employers and employes alike.

In childhood's happy days Santa Claus occasionally played humorist and put a piece of coal in the toe of the Christmas stocking. But the modern Santa Claus cannot afford any such foolisiness. He has other things to do with precious coal.

We love the turkey because of his ig norance. If he were a thinker he wouldn't enjoy the Christmas season. Wanting peace on earth, he would have no good will toward

The first Philadelphia woman summo for jury duty says that women jurors will be more severe and just than men. But wasn't it a woman advocate that insisted that justice should be tempered with mercy?

"Whatever Mr. Hoover needs to carry on his work should be given him." says Dr. Lewis, just returned from Vienna. It is significant that those who know are swiftest to indorse his work for starving bables.

women's organizations. Mrs. Nichols herself is typical of the modern clubwoman-well-dressed, intellectual, with an innate ability for and interest in housekeeping and a wide, sympathetic interest in humanity and the civic betterment of the community.

"The woman's club has been of inestima-ble value in training women to think and act in co-operation; that is, to think as individuals and to act in organized groups, she said.

she said. "For nearly fifty years women's clubs have been gathering together groups of women in almost every city, town and hamlet in the United States, until now the General Federation of Women's Clubs represents 2,500,000 organized women. The last indi-cidual mamber could be seeded with error vidual member could be reached with any message within a week. "The State Federation of Pennsylvania

Women has a membership of nearly 60,000, representing every county in the state. There is now in process of organization a city federation of Philadelphia women which is designed to being the state. is designed to bring into one organization the women of Philadelphia. Its object will be municipal progress and welfare.

20,000 to 30,000 Members Here

"Federated clubs here represent a mem-bership of between 20,000 and 30,000. At the monthly stated meetings of all these questions are discussed as censorship of motion-pictures, women on school boards, women as election officers, the care of the city's poor. And through the legislative committees, with the legislative committee of the state federation as well, the action of these clubs on all these and related subjects is expressed to their representatives in state Legislatures and Congress.

"As time has gone on the objects of women's clubs have widened, until now they cover almost every phase of human interest. They have devoted themselves for years, through various departments, to the con-sideration of such questions as education. public health, sanitation, legal protection for women, child welfare, civic development, social service and legislation. "Now that women are voters, the thinking

A VIVID FACE

Your face is sensitive as some clear Agleam with wavering flecks of sun that

- strew strew With gold its living beryl, dartling through The fringing fern and violets that cling About its brink. While sudden as the wing
- Of oriole and tanager that view In its pure glass their form
- Of oriole and tanger that view In its pure glass their forms of flame-bright hae. Each vivid thought your eyes are mirroring. And sometimes when like petals of wild
- rose That fall with delicate rippling of the
- fount Joy on your cheeks with mantling luster glows
- From hidden depths of feeling swiftly

mount Fresh crystal pulsings of such tenderness As angel's troubling of the springs confess. -Eliot White, in the New York Sun.

Still Imperfect

From the Los Angeles Times. From the Los Abseles Times. The federal prohibition director in New York has a plan that may interfere with the operations of the bootleggers. He proposes to furnish an official escore for every drop of liquor from the time of its withdrawal from the warehouse until it reaches the ultimate consumer. This method would be rather expensive and the escort would have to be large enough to watch one another as well as the whicky, but it should eliminate to be large whisky, but it should eliminate the middleman. However, there is always the question whether the ultimate consumer is really the person he is presumed to be. There is no absolute assurance that he himelf might not have a strain of bootlegger in ! his veins.

lin public authrs i believe women are going to be more interested in human welfare legislation than in merely political and eco-nomic questions, although they are vitally interested even in these phases of govern-mental activity. The condition of shop labor appears to be an open and shut proposition. Back of City Betterment Plans "Club women are standing back of any effort made by the present city administra-tion for the good of Philadelphia. At a re-cent meeting of women in the Mayor's office

name of

The three enemies of world peace and Greed, Jealousy and Pride of Race.

Nothing is so unsure as the fate of a us bill in the hands of a legislative body.

resolutions were unanimously carried pledg-ing the women represented there to give their earnest support to every effort on the part of the Mayor and municipal government to promote the best interests of the citizens of the induction It is the business man who takes his losses gamely that holds his customers.

"That women are not forgetting their work is shown by a recent meeting of mem-bers of the League of Women Voters and the New Century Club to discuss and plan for With a bandit court once ready, the only thing needed will be to catch the bandits. the forthcoming primary elections. They will make an effort to see that proper can-Add Sunshine Cackle-No matter what you do, you can't avoid pleasing somebody.

didates are chosen and that the registration shall include as far as possible the name o every citizen of voting age in Philadelphia. The trouble with so many parades a that they pass a given point without making "Club women generally as voters are going to make character the test of fitness in every candidate for whom they vote, regardless of his political affiliations. any.

There is no indignation quite so sinces as that of the knave whose duplicity has been "Every year sees the field of women's duties widening. We realize as never be-fore that this is not just a man's world nor exposed.

Is there something utterly impossible is the thought of peace-time conscription for the farms?

And of course a League of Nation doesn't need teeth if it is going to talk is stead of bite.

It is a sardonic "make-up man" what puts a patent medicine ad next to a column

The Frivolous One rises to ask for gressman Mondell if a rigid economy is to

The New York truck driver who stak 1200 charlotte russes "because he was has gry" said something more than a mouthful

Some of the local politicians who dean a wide open town might go to Constant-nople, at present the most wide open tost

QUIZ

1. Name the Central American republica-

just a woman's world, but a place where men

and women together must give of their best. and women together must give of their best. That is why our women's clubs are growing and developing and helping women to see and do their share."

What Do You Know?

- 2. What is an odalisque? With Coolidge in the cabinet, the public will have less excuse for forgetting the name 3. Who was Sisyphus in classical mythol-
- . What shrub produces mock oranges? of the Vice President.
- What is meant by a pasticclo painting or place of music?
- Who is generally regarded as the ablest American general of the American Revolution after Washington?
- There are to be no women among the judges of this year's Mummers' paras. Oh, mummer, why this slight? What is a pariah and how should the word be pronounced?
 - And after everything is "regulated" the pendulum will proceed to swing the other way—and, of course, swing too for.
- How many states second from the American Union at the outbreak of the Civil War?
- What kinds of theatrical entertainment may be described as pantomimes?
- incompatible with a flexible currency. What distinguished American was know: as "The Old Man Eloquent"? Premier Giolitti will go to London b visit Lloyd George. The presumption is the D'Annunzio will be "an invisible guest."

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. The two largest rivers in the world so far as volume of water are concerned are the Amazon and the Congo.
- . Used as an adjective the word alternate should be pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. Alternate, the
- A successful politician must be able achieve the impossible. He must, for stance, be able to sit and lie at the same verb, is accented on the first syllable. 3. Panama has been an independent re-public for seventeen years. time.
- The word ambergris is from the French "ambre gris." gray amber. Ambergris, however, is not amber at all, but a wax-

like substance found floating in tropical seas and in intestines of the sperm whale. 5. Chinpendale furniture is named after Thomas Chippendale, the most famous of English cabinet makers. He died in 1770.

- 1779. 6. Henry Thomas Buckle was an English
- historian and philosopher, especially noted for his "History of Civilization in England," of which, however, only the two mirroducto, y volumes with written. Buckle's dates are 1821-1862.
- The Canary Islands are a group in the Atlantic occan, lying northwest of Africa in latitude 27 north, longitude 13 west. They belong to Spain.
- 'Amende honorable" is public apology and reparation
- Filday mean's Frea's day and is named after Frea, the wife of Odin in Anglo-Saxon mythology.

Kismet is destiny, from the Arabic

It seems a pity that Senator McCer mick, who deprecates the amount of contri-sation at Geneva, should not himself hat the gift of reticence.

in the world

When it is decided to refurbish the of Supreme Court building we shall be able b point to one Supreme Court decision that will please everybody.

Hoover's plea for starving bables is also in a way, an offer of world peace. This peace never lived in an empty stomach has international application.

It may at once be taken for grand that Congressman Treadway's suggested as on bank deposits will at least have as may

enemies as any other suggested tax.