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Philadelphia, Wednesday, December 29, 1920

THE CHARMS OF STATUS QUO

SENATOR VARE, whose interest in the adoption of the new city charter was originally of a demore inconspicuousness. has declared that he would this year back the charter committee in any legislation benefiting Philadelphia. It will be informative to observe how far

this enthusiasm is extended when present plans for applying the civil service rules to county offices get under way. The fact that the charter as it now stands is powerless to effect the change and that the new order must wait upon the passage of a special bill by the Legislature explains, perhaps, Mr. Vare's affection for mange as they acc.

The type of politician who ceases openly to deplore irretrievable reforms, so long as they lead to no further enuncipation of the community from the abuses of special privilege, is not uncommon in this country. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Vare's latest attitude, it is not in this instance on of startling originality.

THE BOARD IS THE CULPRIT

FORMER Judge Beeber bewails the fact that various been public school faculties are actively engaged in booming candidates for the long-unfilled superintendency, who are "sympathetic with their individual personal interests.

The situation is, indeed, as he describes it. "very unfortunate." Under the circumstances, however, it seems to have been

The original offender is the Board of Education, to which Judge Recher belongs. One by one the out-of-town candidates have been climinated. The ridiculous inability of the board to break a deadlock of its own making has naturally enriched the opportunities of rival local propagandas.

It is now foreshadowed that not even an attempt will be made to agree upon a head for the Philadelphia public school system until January 11, although the school code sets January 3 as the last day for the election. The committee on the superintendency has not held an official asseting since Deember 14.

If it is the object of the board to impos confusion on confusion, maddle on muddle in a situation which should have been set tled many months ago, " In- succeeded

INVERSION IN BRIDGE PROGRESS THE ferry traffic censors, which engineers ing students of the University of Penns

sylvania are conducting for the bridge commission, is at least a chow-ing indication of activity in the most ambition- and important public improvement projected for this com-

dependent upon the determination of certain fundamental facts the quest of which has been meeting but swiftly pursued. It will be worth while knowing where the wheeled traffic goes when information about natural conditions affecting the or ign i-arion is in hand. The test borings are been held up chiefly because of the difficulty of oblining a quorum at recent stated meetings of the bridge commission.

The problem is two weeks and arefore able but also of tomo only house. While will be helpful, it is to be real substrain that the only way to build the It-lawar, span is to get to work meet it. Indication of the character of the river had is the first indis-

work are numreled in pare percent will the accumulation of read [212-20] interestate travel charts become When the irridge commission, deed my vide bear in factoring an opportunity is results by the travel of the commission of the control of the commission of the control of t what topics territ methods of he provided.

THE FORGOTTEN VETERANS

With the form of the street sure details

to a log a constitute of the value of the value of the series of the value of th

manused sandiers has been some full. We in if a Republican hold-ever Congress to be of it organizing efficiency units we loads crafts those should elect a Republicant between the assumption of its organizing efficiency units we loads. neumore, made to the men See thought in Fernier

DISARMAMENT AND BILLS

DATING bills is a bitter business. At the athreak of the world war it was exproted that the financial agences involved It was torgetted that for a time debts, even Those of staggering magnitude, may be post Sponed. The distasts follows of squaring necounts or special the concentrants of pener

There can be in question that the leading wasters of the world are experien ing today . the pains of paying or preparing to pay the for dominantient

Naval and military holidays, such as are now discussed in this country, in Great Britain and ewn in Japan, would undoubt edly reduce the war cost burden now falling upon this generation, and destined, unless

the most odivious of all peace safeguards is adopted, to full open our descendants. The orbit moralist may object to fostering widealism with solit-a and materialistic argu-

sweet. His chen to strict morallet an-

principles of strict morality and pure ethics have long since had their opportunities to govern the actions of mankind. No conspicuously bright success relative to disarma-

ment is recorded. Shrunken purses are in a sense vocal now. It is hurting the world to pay for its tragic orgy. It would be more flattering to humanity if spent lives rather than exhausted national treasuries had furnished the most effective illustrative argument. But in that case the war would have come to an early

There is a kind of left-handed consolation. however, in the fact that selfish motives are sometimes responsible for deeds very excellent in themselves. Otherwise some of the reforms of which the world is proudest would probably have suffered considerable delays.

MR. HARDING BEGINS

TO ACT AS PRESIDENT

And His Newspaper Notes the Demand for a Constitutional Amendment Which Will Oust a Repudiated Administration as Soon as Possible After the Election

TWO important pieces of information have I come out of Marion this week which seem to foreshadow a possible change in the details of governmental procedure that has been urged for years. .

The first is the announcement that President cleet Harding is to be consulted by the lenders of Congress before they decide on any legislation which will affect his admin-istration after March 4. Such consultation practicable under the existing circum-

Mr. Harding is a Republican and both of Congress are controlled by the Republicans. The present Congress was elected more than two years ago. It is to be succeeded in March by a Congress elected in November. If it were hostile to Mr. Harding it could tie his hands for many months after he enters office. However, Mr. Harding is becoming in a sense an acting President two months before he takes office simply because the surviving Congress is friendly to him. It is as proper for the enders to consult Mr. Harding as it would be for them to consult any other expert.

The second piece of information is tained in an editorial article in the Marion Star, Mr. Harding's newspaper. That arti-cle calls attention to the repudiation of the Democratic administration in November, an administration which, in spite of its rejec-tion by the people, will remain in office until Then it says that in the regular course of affairs there would be no session of the new Congress until next December. or thirteen months after the people had voted for a change. The article continues:

Presumably there will be a special sesion in March or April, but the absurdity of an administration remaining in power four months after it has been disapproved by the people has given great impetus to the sentiment in favor of a constitutional amendment which will provide for a change of administration as soon as the votes can be counted and canvassed, and for a regular session of Congress followelection and not terminating on

These comments by Mr. Harding's newspaper on the anomalies of the present proedure become especially pertinent when it is recalled that last Thursday Senator Ashurst introduced a joint resolution into the Senate proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that the Congress elected in Nocember should meet on the first Monday of January, and that the President should take office on the third Monday in January sucoedling his election. The news of the introduction of this resolution was printed in the morning newspapers on Friday. Senator Harding's newspaper remarked on the fol-lowing Monday that the survival of an administration for four months after it had on repudiated "has given great impetus to the sentiment in favor of a constitutional colment which will provide for a change administration as soon as the votes can be counted and canvassed."

elect factors a change in the constitution which will permit a new President and a new Congress to assume office as soon as possible after the election.

Senator Ashurst's amendment may not be adopted by the present Congress. It may be possible to frame one more satisfactory to the nembers and to the states. But whatever its fate there is an undoubted need for a hange. The same amendment was proposed ix years ago, but nothing came of it. If the new President uses his influence in favor of the change the possibility of bringing his about becomes less uncertain than it has horn in the past.

The penetical reasons which but to the original arrangement have ceased to exist There were no railroads and no telegraphs and no telephone in the early days of the republic. Collection of the election returns was a slow and tedious process. Many weeks had to coupse after the vote was polled before the result could be known. And when the returns were in it would take members of Congress weeks and in some cases months to travel from their homes to the national capital. It was necessary to allow a long interval to clapse between the election and the inauguration of the Presi-dent and the assembling of Congress,

flor poverdays the result of the election Foregrees can travel from the most distant part of the United States to Washington in - than the days. Even the delegate from the Philippines could reach Washington

this party can being the acceptant of the present of the Philippines could reach Washington pressure of the acceptance o

The neglect of the section of the resident of and president majority of the electoral vote, and mainted soldiers has been some fit. We in if a Republican hold-ster Congress to be the presidence as it could do under the conselection we should have all the conditions

Under the plan proposed by Senator Ash arst the House qualified to elect the President when there was no election at the pollwould have been chosen at the same time that the panele voted for the President, and would represent the sentiment of the nation

No valid argument can be offered in sup port of the continuance of the present ar rangement. It is becoming increasingly neeessary that the national government should respond more quickly to the sentiment of the people. A new Congress should be permitted o begin its work as quickly as possible after the election and the old Congress should not be permitted to pass a single law after it

been repudiated at the polls. However obvious the need for the change may be, it will not be made unless the political leaders of both parties unite to bring it about. No ardinary emergency will be enough to arouse public sentiment on the The proposed change is a matter of detail in which the average voter takes little terest himself in it short of a great na-

tional crisis. If Mr. Harding wishes to make his administration distinguished for constructive work he will use all the prestige of his position to bring about such a change in the constitution as will put an end to the po-litical life of a President and a Congress as soon as it is practically possible after they have been repudiated at the polls.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR

THE committee of the federated churches, I of which Dr. Batten is chairman, did at least a courageous thing when, in frank and unmistakable terms, it expressed opposition to the movement in industry which the members think has been organized to weaken or cripple the American Federation of Labor.

The question at issue between the general masses of employing and employed groups is too complex to be clearly stated in any brief summary, but the principle enunciated by the church committee is one that cannot be too often stated and restated in the interest of the country and its individual citizens.

There will be ground for general complaint and a growing sense of bitterness and disillusionment in many minds if one group of citizens is permitted to claim and enjoy rights which are denied to others. If employers are to be allowed to organize in special groups they will hardly be consistent if they deny the right of organization to employes. But to recognize this aspect of the case is not by any means to state the whole case as it now stands.

Employes and employers alike in special instances have manifested a disposition to use the power of their organizations ruthlessly and with little regard for the interests of the unorganized man. In any just con-sideration of the movement to attack labor unionism it is necessary to remember that labor men themselves have been familiar with the tactics that they now denounce. They tried to break up the owners' organizations in industry, just as the owners seem now intent on breaking up theirs. That was the essential aim and purpose of the Plumb plan. It was the aim of the clothing workers in New York who are now in the thick

of a bitter fight with the employers' groups. The clothes makers' unions gave impartial observers good reason to believe that they were planning systematically to take control of the manufacturing business from the owners and give it almost wholly into the hands of shop committees of the trades unions. That, of course, does not justify a proposal to return the clothing business to the old sweat-shop basis. But it shows that the causes of industrial strife continue to be bscured far below the surface of every conventional dispute and that few people ever take the trouble to look for them.

A way to peace between employers and employes was outlined clearly by Mr. Hoover and his associates in the second industrial conference at Washington. That conference not only recognized the right of both groups to organize for collective bargaining. It actually made the employers and employes' organizations the basis of a logical plan for the settlement of industrial disputes without any of the waste and hardship of strikes. The workers in industry and the owners were viewed as potential electors privileged to elect representatives to joint conferences which, functioning under federal supervision, might in turn send any badly snarled case to a high court in Washington for final adjudication

The beauty of this plan was that it could bring to each discussion the understanding of owners and workers alike, and to illuminate each question as it arose with knowledge gained at first hand in the shop or in office. It was a plan that certainly should have led to the much-needed better mutual acquaintance of the employer and the employe. Neither the trades unions nor the employers' organizations nor Congress took the proposal very seriously. Meanwhile the old war between capital and labor is being renewed and no one seems to have realized that weakening trades unionism will merely open the way to a triumph of sorts for the more radical organizations which hitherto It is not, therefore, to do violence to the have received little or no encouragement from the workmen of the United States. For the habit of organization is one of our national characteristics, and if men do not band together under one sort of leadership they will inevitably band together under another sort.

SILK SHIRTS AND WAR

FEW people assessing the possibilities of future trouble between Japan and the United States would be disposed to view the silk shirt of commerce as a factor of importance in a question of world politics. But the rise of the silk shirt in war and its decline in peace are matters that have had a profound effect on Japanese psychology and Japanese finance.

Silk has fallen in price. It has fallen far. In the many colored ways of Tokio there are tremulous whisperings of panic and unemployment. Many Japanese millionaires have secome almost poor, and because of uncertainty in an industry that depends heavily on the United States and drew enormous profits from this country in the days when every one wore silk shirts, there is in Japan no certainty of continuous employment for noy but the lively little worm that spins night and day to make Japan rich. Pacories are closing and there is, of course, a onsequent progressive impairment of the morals of a people who, even in their busiest days, had reason to complain of the burden of taxation necessary to sustain the schemes of the military party in China and Siberia.

There are two sides to every question. People who look with misgivings at the stendy tendency toward militarism in Japan seldom stop to remember that, while the Japanese have mastered pretty thoroughly the arts of war, they are not by any means masters of the economic processes that in imes like these are more necessary than armies and navies in any ambitious scheme of aggressive expansion. The fevers and flurries that have been common for more than a year in the Tokio stock market, the wild inflation of industrial valuations and the disastrous collapse that found the country unprepared and the financiers running in circles, the reckless pooling systems created by profiteers in defiance of the government and to the detriment of the country as a whole, have shown that the Japanese, with all his eleverness, is still something of an amateur in big business. And since profiteers and rocketing prices always bring afflictfor to the masses and create a condition that tries the patience of the people almost beyand endurance, the large structure of the Japanese war party's plans seems to be rising from foundations that grow steadily weaker and more unstable.

The little old yen is depressed in value. People who are threatened with increasing poverty through enforced unemployment are not likely to give much aid and encouragement to schemes that would again increase their taxes and make food harder than ever to obtain. The Japanese tradesman is enduring the hard experience that is the best means of education. But for the present he is pretty deep in confusion.

There are philosophical Japanese almos sithout number who are beginning to wonder whether mere eleverness in imitation is, after all, a great national asset. That trait has led the Japanese in strange ways. led them to ditch their really beautiful native garb for the pot but and the appalling lothes of the west, and it caused them to turn away from their cherry blossoms to the mad scramble of militarism and high finance, There are times when it seems that the

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Children of Europe's Christmas Tree Gives Us All Another Chance to Square Ourselves With Our Consciences

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

DERHAPS some of the readers of this column were caught away from home this Christmas Sunday that has just passed and been taken unaware by the collection for the hungry children of eastern Europe.

I was! And I felt done out of a great investment. When I got back to town I found that the Emergency Aid was glad and ready to give me another chance.

Among my Christmas mail I found the following:

THE EMERGENCY AID OF PENNSYLVANIA
221 South 8th 8t.
Philadelphia

'The Children of Europe's Christmas Tree' YOUR CHRISTMAS IS OVER The Children of Europe have had no Christmas. Many of them have no food, no clothes, no

homes.

If you can spare something, will YOU come to the Emergency Aid Headquarters on WED NEEDAY, DECEMBER 29, and fasten it on the "Children of Europe's Christmas Tree" (ONLY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY)

I went round to 221 South Eighteenth street to ask about the Christmas Tree for the Children of Europe.
This is what I found! "It is hoped every

twig of a very large tree will have a green bill fluttering from it!" Every twig! Think If, like me, you have not invested—or invested too little—in Mr. Hoover's great fund for making children strong, now is your chance to "get in on the ground floor" and be an investor, a promoter and a capitalist in a perfectly "sure thing."

Why should we invest, you and I?

Because-They need it;
They are children who need it;
They are hungry children who need it;
They have been for too long hungry
hildren who need it;

Mr. Hoover and others whom we trust told us last year, which was why we have known

too long that there are hungry children who we, the richest people in the world, were told by Mr. Hoover and others that we could trust last year, so that we have known too that there are hungry children that

Thinking of ourselves as generous and liking to be called generous, nevertheless we, the richest people in the world, were told by Mr. Hoover and others last year, so that

we have known too long that there are hungry children that need it: Somehow we have thought of our own well-fed children and what we could give them in the way of luxuries and we have them in the way of luxuries and we have put away from our thoughts the need of other children for actual food, hoping it was not true that they were starving, hoping some one else would take pity on them, all the while thinking of ourselves as generous and liking to be called generous, nevertheless we, the richest people in the world, were informed by Mr. Hoover last year, so that we have known too long that there are hungry children who need the money that we have to invest.

TN FACT, the reason for giving grows and grows on one, and if one has given the reason for giving more until enough is given grows on one.

grows on one.

Coming down through the state on a train today, every village and town I looked out on from the car windows had a community tree with a star on the topmost twig. Whether people went to church or not, or were Christians or not, or whatever blend of Christians they were, they were celebrating the birth of the Child of all the world. From the day he was a child to this the lot of children the world over has been happier because He lived. ler because He lived. He so evidently understood children and

rie so evidently understood children and valued them and was good to them that even persons who do not very much understand Him or value Him have, none the less, copied His way with children, and more persons admire and even love Him for His welcome admire and even love Him for His welcome of children than for any other quality. And yet here is a strange thing! Humanly speaking, it was His love of children and their answering love and admiration for Him that brought about His death. When He made His triumphal entry into

and following after Him, the children that strewed His way with palms and cried hosannas, that greeted Him as King. And because He refused to rebuke them and would not let them be punished for their enthusiasm; because, in fact, he accepted their homage and publicly justified them, His enemies were given the handle they needed against Him to have Him killed.

He must have known this, and counted the cost without one backward look. He would not have hurt their enchusiasm to save His life. But though He has saved them many hurts since then, men still make

TEVER before on such a terrific scale N have children suffered as they have in the last four years. They are the real vic-tims of the war, little, trapped, bewildered, innocent creatures.
We are a great people, but if we hide our

faces so that we cannot look at their mil-lions of little outstretched hands we are a hons of little outstretched hands we are a blind and deaf people. We are called a Christian people. Here is the greatest chance of the centuries to show that we understand the obligations of that name!

NO ONE can throw our gift back in our faces as being self-interested. Those who will receive cannot pay us back. do not know enough to even ask us for receive it. It is not shame money nor guilt money nor hush money that we shall be paying. We did not bring on the war. Humanly speaking, this hideous result of it lies at the door of others than ourselves. Part of their punishment is their powerless. ness now to help. The need and the power-lessness is our chance. Next summer it will be too late.

SYMBOLS

SOMETIMES I think a pure white flower A holy sign must be.
Some day, mayhap, I'll gather one,
And set its mark on me.

Sometimes I think a butterfly A sacred symbol, bright.

Some day, mayhap, I'll lure me one,
And worship with delight.

kengilng.

Sometimes I think a figing bird Is just a soul set free. Some day, mayhap, I'll capture one To wing my flight for me.

Gene Stratton-Porter, in Good House

A Connecticut Federal Court has de ded that profits made on the sale of inspite objections that readily occur. rating is assuredly based on common sense principles. But the occasional wrong thus whited does not cry nearly so loudly as that the playwright, author or inventor who, hen his lifework is crowned with success,

Many perfectly valid objections may ed against the suggestion of the Fed Trade Commission that central mar ts for perishable foods be set up under deral control in all large cities; but that such a suggestion should be made at all is official recognition of an admittedly faulty distribution system and an earnest eventually something worth while will be

ay find himself mulcted by the government

about half of his legitimate earnings.

A Boston man has designed a house on a raft by means of which he can fish while sitting at the fire. It cannot be said that the latest indoor sport has much to commend it. When a man's wife can sit by his side and knit while he fishes it is going to put a serious crime in his fishe stories.



HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

C. FREDERICK C. STOUT On Our Taxation Problem

AT A time when the United States faces A the most critical economic period in its history, one of the biggest and most acute problems it has to face is that of taxation, in the opinion of C. Frederick C. Stout, leather merchant and tax expert, who was formerly a director of the War Industries Board.

"Something must be done and done at which is an ever-changing and uncertain thing. At this very point of pricing and in-ventories emanates the most absolute injustice that one can possibly imagine.
"The experience of the last twelve months 'Something must be done, and done at e." said Mr. Stout, "but the question is,

What?
"We must realize that our prime duty right now is not to spend more money, but to consider how we can spend less. Secondly, we must devise some plan whereby we can raise money to pay our enormous debts and take care of the most essential needs of our country.

"Then we must be honest with ourselves is considering this method."

in considering this matter, a point that is quite as important as either of the others.

We must have peace, so that we can go about the business of readjustment with some degree of security; and we must have some-thing equivalent to an association of na-tions, which, if it accomplishes nothing else,

'It seems to be a generally accepted belief that the United States has unlimited wealth; and so she has, in the ground and other places. But the hard fact remains that today our available wealth will not take care of the expenditures which we are making.

will aim to restore the trade balance of the

"During the war and following the armistice, for one reason or another, to provide for certain emergencies that arose, our credit was at various times greatly inflated. We finally, as was inevitable, came to the end of it and then we had to deflate. But in that process we face great dangers, and we have by the inflation method created vast debts which now must be reckoned with. In a word, if we face it honestly and squarely, the present situation is a critical not to say

War Debt of \$24,000,000,000

"At the present time we have a war debt of twenty-four billions of dollars, ten billions of which represent leans to foreign powers. In view of their present financial conditions we can well regard this money as a debt for some time to come. Then we can add to that from three and one-half to four billions of dollars which is owed to us by foreign powers for goods that they have chased from us and which they have been unable to pay for. For the same reason as in the foregoing case, we can safely regard that also as a part of our debt. With a few other things considered, we have a national debt of upward of thirty billions of dollars to begin with.
"In view of this situation I can only ex-

press the hope that we will have some wise legislators in Congress who will realize that must curtail and cannot continue to head toward economic destruction.

"After exhaustive consideration of the taxation problem I have once more come back to the belief that the only practical solution is a tax on sales, or transfer of title, to be paid by the buyer.

"I realize that there is no proposition to which there will not be objectious and some difficulties arise in our intriente economic system of making it 100 per cent workable However, it is an economic fact that it makes no difference where a tax is placed or how t is collected it is borne by the consuming sublic, unless the tax is confiscatory of cap-tal. Or we might say it is paid either by the consuming the ultimate consumer or taken out of the economic system. This fact has been camouflaged in every conceivable way by those who may have some special interest at heart and others who may have some ax to grind.

Sales Tax Safest

"The amount of this tax could be regulated from any fraction of 1 per cent up to any maximum that would give the required amount of money which the federal government must have and which we all acknowledge it must have. It could be collected by means of stamps or by quarterly returns, and I believe this tax would be most practical and most direct method, and one that would be susceptible to the least abuse and collected with the least expense, abuse and collected with the least expense.

"This fax should also take account of the various processes that occur in the sale of a finished article, and the tax placed on each one. It would, incidentally, have a tendency to regulate speculation automatically. This tax, together with the income tax, forms the principal taxation source of Canada at the present time, and the experi-ment so far seems to have been eminently satisfactory,
"I do not believe we can get away from

he income tax, but I do believe it should be nodified over its present form.

The present excess profits tax is an cortion of the first quality, so he as justice

"The experience of the last twelve months has shown clearly that there are hundreds and thousands of firms who showed they made money last year by mere bookkeeping and figures; but, with the change of market values three to six months later, and at a time before they had opportunity to dispose of their inventories by sale, had, in truth, either not made any money or had made considerably less than the figures of the state. siderably less than the figures of the state-ment made January 1, developed. "I think the experience which the stupen-

or economic principle are concerned. It is

predicated upon a statement, in which state-ment there is an inventory, the value of

dons decline in merchandise shows today proves beyond doubt the fallacy of attemptng to set up any system whatever that pur ports to, at a fixed date, establish what profits have been. Profits and losses are only established by sales and not by bookkeeping. "The luxury tax is not a very dependable for it has many inequalities; it simply loses force through a falling off in consump-

tion and it opens the way to dishonest prac-"As a matter of fact, the whole taxation system has become so intricate that hardly any one understands it any more. The busiss man doesn't, most of the government officials don't and even the expert account-ants and lawyers, which every business man of any size is forced to retain today, cannot completely help him.

"Nothing but a supreme exhibition of common sense will save us from some very hard times in the next few years to come. There is enough of this element in the country, coupled with sufficient resources, to enable us to solve our problem safely and with some degree of satisfaction, if it were not for the element of politics which over-rides common sense and in fact anything constructive. But we must realize that there are certain laws of life that are immutable and that, violated to a certain point, they will sweep us out of existence."

What Do You Know?

1. What name was given by D'Annunzio to 1. What name was given by D'Annunzio to the Flume region under his control?
2. Who was the hame of the first transcontinental railroad in the United Control

Contro

famous American admiral was of diterranean descent? Mediterranean desc 5. How many years did the War of 1812

whose administration was James S. Sherman Vice President? 7. Into what ocean does the Zambezi river

Name two famous books by Dean Swift.
 What are cumulus clouds?
 What is the original and more correct form of the word cullender?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Venezuela means Little Venice. The early

Venezuela incana Little Venice. The early Spinish explorers gave this name to the South American country when they found an Indian tribe dwelling in Louses built on piles on the custern shore of Lake Maracaibo.
 Thirty-six bushels make a chaldron, a measure of coal in England.
 Julius Chesar was assessmated in 44 B. C. "My name is Norval, and on the Grampian Hills my father feeds his flocks." is from the play "Foughas," by John Home 41(2)-1989.
 Vanadium is a rare white metalic element, some salts of which yield intense permanent black color.
 The Washington Monument in Washington, 15 C. is 555 feet high.
 Twelfth night is the celebration of the

ton, 15, 1°, is 555 feet high.

7. Twelfth night is the cyclimation of the Feart of the Epiphany, on January 6, twelve days after Christmas. The Epiphany common morates the coming of the Magi to Jesus at The thehem, or, is others mention the appearance of the star to the Magi cymholizing the manifestation of Christ to the Gentlies.

s. The strake of a ship is the continuous line of planking or plates from stem

line of paramone to the rest to stern

9 The most terrine volcanic eruption of modern towns though not the most destructive of barman life, was that of Krakaton, a new mixin on a small lafand in the Strait of Sanda between the and Sunnetra. The necesspanying charges. It was fellowed by extraor-dimity afficients in the moment, Assista-over great portions of the good and attributed to the presents of the vol-canic dust. The secution occurred on August 26, 1882.

discourse, the greatest Spanish pointer, the distribution of the control of the c

SHORT CUTS

HURRY UP

The situation brightens as Furbush

Tip to Vareites: Still there's Moore to follow. Sometimes an ax does the job and some

times insect powder. What will Italy do with D'Annung when it gets him at last?

When it comes to fighting the devil with fire, the Mayor is somewhat adept.

The P. R. R. appears to have the Pullman scalpers where the hair is short. Senator Harding is to ride a goat. 10d it belong to another prominent Ohio editor?

Every city department is, in a manner speaking, a department of transit nowa-Uncle Joe Cannon still has a few shots in his locker; and he never uses smokeless

powder.

The suspicion persists that Germany using communism as camouflage while its army operates.

When every road in the country is built to carry trucks, trade distribution will be considerably simplified. Fate is apparently yet undecided

whether to make an epic or a limping lim-erick out of D'Annunzio. Mr. Cunningham isn't the only gentle man who has lost a pot because he believed his opponent was bluffing.

The tennis match was postponed pre-uably because the Davis cup deserves something better than rain water.

Didn't the Fiume poet some time ago declare that he would die rather than sur-render? Well, it seems to be his move. With the price of chicken feed lower

than it has been for some time, just why are eggs being sold for a dollar a dozen?

There is possibility that the chief cabinet maker has finished his job while his unofficial assistants are still hammering at the doors.

A Chicago librarian says that most girls are lowbrows. He is a brave man, but foolhardy. If common sense can't induce the nations of the world to reduce their arms ments, hard necessity will eventually turn

"Penrose Against Treasury Raids."-Headline. It being understood, however, that this has no reference to Philadelphia's city treasury.

A Wisconsin brewery has asked permission to make beer for medicinal purposes. We may yet hear of the prescription that made Milwaukee famous. Every man who pays a thousand dollars

for a plate of beef stew, a cup of cocoa and a piece of bread at Hoover's dinner on New Year's Day will know that he is getting a bargain. Word comes from New York that a police dog at Elmhurst, L. I., has grown too fat for usefulness and that its morale has gone. Can't New York draw a moral from

The time has come, says Dr. Dealey, of Brown University, when every nation must undertake to care for its own population; a view that will receive the hearty indorsement

A Boston paint firm has lost its license for the sale of denatured alcohol because it sold large quantities of the stuff to lumber-jacks who drank it. Are we to suppose that work in the woods makes a man proof against wood alcohol?

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette and other ndvocates of peace at any price who indose the views of General Bliss on disarmament should not forget that the general has never advecated anything so one sided as lack of preparedness in the face of a militar. mennes. It is a general agreement between the nations of the world that he is seeking.

As Lloyd George says, war between ringiand and America is anthinkable; but time may not tell all the story of England's willingness to take second place in favor of the United States. It may be wise apsoon be obsolete and that all navies way are the fleets to be darket fleets in the air