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Philadelphia, Friday, January 14, 1921

OVERLAPPING ELECTION LAWS

A^T A conference called yesterday by Chair-man Burch, of the Council's finance committee, to consider the much-criticized political assessment system, the interesting suggestion was made that the assessors should sit in the division polling places on registration days.

The execution of this proposal might prove instructive. An elector could then be duly enrolled by the assessor and at the next moment could turn to another official to be registered. In the course of such proceedings it might conceivably occur to somebody that duplication in formalities was being carried to the point of absurdity.

Revolutionary as the idea may seem. would it not be possible for a single official to perform the whole job, and would not the registrar suffice for the work? The truth is that the assessment system is a survival of the days before the personal registration law was passed and has become in a large degree an irritating superfluity.

When the Legislature sees fit to revise the election laws some way should certainly be found to eliminate the overlapping of processes which will be strikingly emphasized if registration and assessment take place at the same place on the same day.

COMPLAINTS IN ORDER

THE average individual is as quick to grumble ineffectively as he is slow to follow abuse with direct and specific criticism. Director Caven welcomes the latter. Indeed, he carnestly solicits it as an aid to tidying up the city. The Department of Public Works has asked each citizen to constitute himself a municipal inspector and to report at once to the City Hall any dereliction of duty by street cleaners or by ash or garbage collectors.

This policy of encouraging individual reaponsibility is excellent. The obligation to keep the city clean first of all falls upon the city or the delegated contractors, but property owners and tenants can if they will render the task both easier and simpler.

A town whose inhabitants are enterprising enough to register explicit complaints when things go wrong is not likely to suffer for long terms from the affliction of unkempt

ERRATIC ILLUMINATION

SOME sections of the city intermittent electric lighting has almost come to be accepted philosophically. The gloom is lightened, at least to a certain extent, by sparsely scattered gas lamps. In Fairmount Park the situation is really serious, and the it is questionable whether its full acidity is appreciated in Russia. The sufferer from a "nervous breakdown" has in store for him, it would seem, the realization of what he actually receives through the trade. Americans who have heard of fabulous concessions before this and are rather well educated in the ironical Mulberry Sellers

philosophy are prone to think that the Rus-sian invalid will grow worse before he becomes better.

A DOLLAR EARNED NOT SO GOOD AS A DOLLAR INVESTED

If the Managers of the Proposed Fair Remember This the City Will Profit Permanently by the

Money Raised

TT SEEMS to be admitted that there is to be a celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. No committees have yet been appointed and no one is commissioned to speak with authority regarding plans, but discussion of the project is going on not only in this city but throughout the state as though the matter were settled.

Of course Philadelphia must take the initiative, but with such unanimity of sentiment as has manifested itself here there is every reason for believing that the project will be indorsed heartily outside of the city and state as soon as the support of the other states and of the nation is asked.

Thought just now is turning toward an international fair, not so large as that which was held here to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Declaration, but large enough to be representative of the arts and industries of the world; and beautiful enough to attract visitors from all parts of the country. Unless something better is suggested the fair plan will probably be adopted.

Architects and engineers have already begun to draw plans for such a fair. One set of plans by Paul P. Cret. of the University of Pennsylvania, was exhibited to the members of the Fairmount Park Art Asso ciation yesterday afternoon and explained by Andrew Wright Crawford, secretary of the Art Jury. Whether one indorses the plans of Professor Cret in detail or not, the general purpose of his suggestions is commendable. He has sought to arrange an exhibition ground which shall trespass as little as possible on improved property and on the recreation area of the city and which shall also include within its bounds a part of the city in which it is admitted there is need for permanent beautification. If his plans or any plans similar to his should

finally be adopted much of the work done would be permanent. Those who studied the reproduction of his plans in this newspaper yesterday afternoon will recall that he proposes to utilize the Parkway from Logan Square to the entrance of Fairmount Park as the site for the main exhibition buildings. The Parkway itself would remain unspoiled, but the land on each side would be used for the temporary exhibition buildings, with the Art Museum crowning the hill at the head of the Parkway at the end of the vista that would start from the main entrance at Logan Square. There would be a court of honor in the plaza in front of the museum, connected by a temporary bridge with the west bank of the Schuylkill. Professor Cret would cover the railroad tracks along the cast bank of the river as far as Arch street and erect on this roof a series of amusement buildings. The river would be bridged again at Arch street by a structure containing a building which would hide the railroad bridges to the south, and on the west bank he would clear away the stock yards and the abattoirs and build temporary exhibition buildings, with grass plots and flower beds between them and the river as far north as the Spring Garden street bridge. The space from Spring Garden street to the Girard avenue bridge would be devoted to state and national buildings facing the river.

The plan would recover for beauty both banks of the Schuylkill as far south as Arch street. It would utilize the river itself as part of the decorative features of hibition grounds, and at the same time utilize the new Art Museum as the crowning and dominating feature of the whole architectural plan.

of evolution would soon give a new aspect to social and industrial problems, and now a gain of 5.6 per cent in the 1920 figures reveals the novel fact that the majority of inhabitants of the United States abide in towns or cities. The percentage of town dwellers-persons

living in communities of more than 2500 inhabitants-is 51.4. Interpretations of the figures will vary according to the tastes and special interests of the analysts. There is a prevalent impression that the

herding of population in towns is socially and economically unhealthful. Alarmists can show that the decline of the Roman empire proceeded simultaneously with the drifting of the people into the large towns and the consequent abandonment of farms.

The attempted analogy, however, will hardly square with the facts. The United States is still one of the foremost of agricultural nations despite the fact that more than 54,000,000 of its inhabitants are rated as urban. Furthermore, exceptional and transient conditions, chiefly war products, are in part responsible for the change.

It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania scores heavily in both the urban and rural spheres. Its town population-5,607. \$15-is the second largest of any state in the Union, while its total of country dwellers-8,112,202-is surpassed only by Texas.

The commonwealth may take a justifiable pride in a rare combination of industrial and agricultural growth.

RED AND WHITE

SINCE Philadelphia first began to drift away from the red brick and white maraway from the red brick and white marble and exquisite fanlights of the Colonial period of building, innumerable sins-you might almost say innumerable crimes of violence-against the rules of good taste and utility have been committed by all classes of architects. It is only in these later days that we have begun to realize what we lost with the passing of the perfectly proportioned little house with its spacious interior, its unfailing dignity and its doorways as beautfully designed as a fine medallion. It was abandoned and almost forgotten in the rising passion for tin mansards, iron cupolas, flimsy bay windows and the dark granite and brownstone that became almost universal in and after the sixtles, when the first of the millionaires succumbed to delusions of grandeur and began to seek the plaudits of the universe of men.

Nothing that builders have evolved in a full century equaled the simple perfection of the houses of red brick and white marble that fascinated Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. So the associations that have found a congenial abiding place in Camac street will really make of it the biggest little street in the world if they can manage so to transform it as to provide for all who pass that way an authentic reflection of the earlier architec; ture of Philadelphia.

It is true that Camac street was not within the area which first saw Colonial houses in their complete perfection. But a small street that would be in a sense a museum and a continuing attestation of the value of an art almost lost would be worth much in any city, and it could be as well source of constant inspiration to builders and every one who hopes ever to build or own a house.

Oddly enough, the mood that inspires the Camac street clubs is being felt in other parts of the country. It is reflected in a general revival of interest in old communities and old buildings. In New York there has been for almost a year a movement of the ultra-rich away from the brownstone canyon of Fifth avenue toward obscure and almost forgotten sections of the city where fine examples of earlier American dwellings are still to be found. For generations these buildings were given over to mean uses They were tenements or places of business Their steps were worn by the feet of crowding allens who found in them a first habitation in the new world. But the fine workmanship that went into them made them proof against time and the unthinking crowds and their dignity and dim beauty survived under the dust.

Yet New York never was so rich in such Louses as Philadelphia. The general regions

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

International Jokes That Die for Lack of Attention-Indian Boy Gives Discouraging Illustration of the Result of Environment

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THE amusing and abused editorials apro-

THE amusing and abused editorials apro-pos Punch's very British wit directed toward if not against the U. S. A. will doubtless never reach that complacent joker's ear. After all, there is a kind of strength in invincible indifference. I remember years ago there was some sort of belated celebration of the hundredth an-niversary of the Yorktown surrender. Gen-eral Hancock was then in command of the United States army, and in the military pageant that was held on the battlefield—or surrender field, rather—he and his staff re-enacted the part of Washington and the American officers. One of the sons of a staff officer, who had a school holiday for the great occasion, was

a school holiday for the great occasion, was a great little pal of the general's and was honored after the formalities of the review were over by being allowed to walk over the field with him. He gave the general's hand a little tug and remarked with ponderous seriousness :

Gee, general, I bet the British feel bad

"They don't know they were beaten, my boy!" the general said with a hearty laugh.

boy !" the general said with a hearty laugh. GENERAL HANCOCK certainly did not hok like the Father of Our Country, but he had all of his presence and a very fine dignity. I remember hearing southerners, especially Louisiana people, say that when he followed Butler in New Orleans in the reconstruction period the relief of having an officer who was a great gentleman as well as a soldier was a matter for congratulation, even in those embittered days. After New Orleans he was in command of what was then known as the Department of Missouri and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. All that part of the world was still an Indian country in the sixties. The Indian reserva-tion near Forts Harker, Dodge, etc., were therefore under Hancock's supervision. In the summer there were Indian powwows and military courts to settle disputes and claims and inspections, and in winter the staff settled down at Fort Leavenworth. The seneral's personal aide and serverary was a brother-in-law of Governor Curtin, of this state. Captain William Potter Wilson. In heard him tell years afterward of a curious Indian experience that had come his way from his semiadoption of a little Indian boy.

THE boy was the sole survivor of an In-L dian massacre that had wiped out all the family of a chief called Black Kettle except family of a chief called Black Kettle except this child. In the confusion after the fight the child had been stolen and the tribes about Fort Dodge threatened to rise in revolt if he was not found and returned. The gov-ernment, after considerable trouble, discov-ered him in a traveling circus, and he was sent to General Hancock to be duly delivered to the tribe that claimed him as chief to the tribe that claimed him as chief.

to the tribe that claimed him as chief. It was winter time when he reached Lea-venworth and his people were not due at their hunting grounds before spring. At the request of General Hancock Captain Wilson therefore took charge of him. The boy named himself Wilson Grabam.

after the two staff officers he liked best. He never seemed like a child. He was as dig-nified and reserved as his father the chief might have been, and his manner toward the noncommissioned officers and the soldiers was haughty in the extreme. Everything he saw his friends the staff officers do he copied. though with an indifferent air that forbade a smile. He was a martinet with the order-lies about his clothes and shoes, and as for his pleasures—! If his friends rode, he rode. If the two officers dined out, Wilson Graham preferred to dine out.

But back of all the amenities, which he mastered without a word said on either side, he was Indian through and through.

MRS. HANCOCK was giving a dinner one night and at the last minute a guest failed. She sent word over to the aide-de-camp to bring Wilson Graham, which he did. General Hancock was the most gracious and genial of hosts and there was a good deal of champagne. The captain saw the boy re-garding their host with steady, observant eyes, and he did not wonder the child was impressed, for the general was magnificent looking, and never so wonderfully so as at his own table. But presently the boy leaned over to him and signed that he wished to speak privately to him. The captain bent his head and Wilson Graham whispered : "The Big Man will be getting drunk soon General Hancock was the most gracious and

"The Big Man will be getting drunk soo



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. ISABEL W. KENNEDY On Teaching the Blind to Read

THE advantage of having the "blind teach

clares they have found that in teaching the blind the various systems, such as Braille and Moon, it is a distinct advantage to have the teacher herself blind, both from the re-sults obtained and because such teachers are almost invariably faithful to the last degree. "The society," says Mrs. Kennedy, "is the sole representative in America of the National Institute for the Blind in England, with which is affiliated St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind, headed by Sir Arthur Pear-son. It is now entering on its fortieth year, having been founded by Dr. William Moon. For sixteen years it had its headquarters at the Bible House, led by the late John Rhonds. In 1898 it was reorganized by Robert Moon, son of the founder. Like Regular Alphabet

school, but confine ourselves to adults, who very often find in reading the one great solace to their lives. Incidentally, we often have occasion to provide cards, checker-boards and other games made specially for the use of the blind, and which serve to make their lives easier. "I find the work among the blind to be

the most wonderful that could be imagined, because of the remarkable sincerity and deep spiritual and moral qualities always dis played by those lacking their sight. It is a work which no one could help desiring to give their whole lives to, since they can feel that their efforts are helping in a truly great

Fighting the Shortage

Old street cars and abandoned stages have

MY SON A MAN

And are annazed because they do not know

them, But find their son a stranger-or a foe

The boy in him will always for the sake

Of motherhood revere me; but to make The man in him acknowledge me and give

Me glimpses of the way he means to live

why-his dreams, his hopes, ambition

How can I make him know me not a mother

Not smother him with what he does not heed;

en, equals, we may strive to understand

-Mary Carolyn Davies, in Hearst's,

Life's puzzles, not a part, but hand in hand.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

America. 4. Who first propounded the doctrine of freedom of the sens?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

England was a republic during the con-

England and Rome. Its professed object was to unite their respective govern-ments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real one was to perpetuate existing dynasties by the joint opposition to all attempts at change. The league came to an end after the French revolution of 1830. Sith is the middle name of Gilbert K.

Chesterton. 4 James Watt perfected the steam engine

the Royal Society. Mount Mitchell, in the Black mountains,

North Carolina, is the highest eleva-tion in the United States cast of the Mississippi river. Its summit is 6710 feet above sea level.

from 1649 to 1660.

freedom of the sens? In what century did Nell Gwynn live? What is meant by the fauna of a region? Name three plays of Henrik Ibsen.

Can order his life well apart from me.

Alone, but comrade, friend, like any other? I must win the friendship of this man anew

My son, an equal of the men I know

Miami reports may convince Mr. Hall that he has been misinformed. Berlin will doubtless do its best to ex-tract comfort from the fall of the Leygues

SHORT CUTS

Add everyday heroes-Patrolman Mel-arragin, who saved five children from death

cabinet.

by fire.

In the Lithuanian game with war at the stakes Zellgowsky appears to be the limit.

As a news feature the naval balloonists "flight."

Austrians will probably welcome the thing to eff

Gilbert K. Chesterton is the latest ar-rival to rap prohibition. G. K. C. at the bat, as it were.

Mr. Hinton must now realize that, if he had made a meal of his pal, Mr. Farrell would not have agreed with him. Manufacturers will see in the "Norfelk idea" indorsement of the older idea that a man may do what he likes with his own.

In the matter of the celebration a American independence, Father Penn will soon proceed to show the world how to make dreams come true. been known long in America among shacks for humble dwellers and shelters for sum-mer transients. Paris now contemplates in

From the New York World.

say.

them

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nonwealth

holy th

THE advantage of having the "blind teach the blind," in respect to the great field of reading is emphasized by Mrs. Isabel W. Kennedy, secretary of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulat-ing Library for the Blind. Mrs. Kennedy in telling of the work of the society in bringing worth-while litera-ture, both modern and classics, within the reach of the thousands of blind people, de-clares they have found that in teaching the blind the various systems, such as Braille

Like Regular Alphabet

abled to go around in automobiles donated and operated by friends of the society. "During December Mrs. L. Webster Fox, of the society, in an entertainment given in the Academy foyer raised \$1100, which went toward raising the salaries of the guides. We do not attempt much work among chil-dren unless they are too sickly to go to

disfavor with which the Park Commission has viewed the case would appear warranted. The pleasure grounds of many important

cities, especially in Europe, are closed at sunset. Philadelphians are inclined to regard the regulation as inconvenient and antiquated. It is absolutely necessary, however, that the lighting service should be dependable.

The prompt dispatch of renair men is not enough. The Park, if it is to be open at night, should be equipped with the most modern and reliable system of lighting obtainable.

LAW OR LAWLESSNESS?

GOVERNOR MILLER, of New York, in his message to the Legislature clearly saw and fearlessly defined the mounting danger that attends general and uninterrupted violation of the prohibition laws.

The time has passed when the rights and wrongs, the justice or unwisdom of the Volstead act had a central bearing on the question of enforcement. What is at stake nov the dignity of the government itself and the dignity of the laws which sustain it.

It is the "scandalous contempt for law not the spectacle of men furtively selling and buying whisky, that offends Governor Miller, just as it must offend and disturb every one else who has a rational conception of the needs of the times. If one law can be flouted openly or made ridiculous, it is natural to assume that respect for other laws will soot be impaired. Only by systematic enforcement can any law be properly tested. And as Mr. Miller observes, modification, if modinertion is needed, may come afterward

AUSTRIA AT SEA

FUTURE historians will look backward at Austria and admit that in the year 1921 new thing actually appeared under the sun. For Austria's present condition is without a parallel in history. The government, complaining that it could not function or main tain order under the economic and political restrictions imposed by the Allies, quit, walked out and invited the compuerors in to attempt the task which it could not perform. The country is now without president.

king or councilors. It is a derelict among the nations of the earth. The only approach to a rational social order visible at the moment in Austria is being maintained by Mr. Hoover's relief organization.

In some quarters the abdication of the Austrian Government is regarded as a move intended further to confuse the allied coun Those who are able to view the gencils. eral European problem impartially are disposed to believe that the Austrian officials held out as long as they could.

LENINE AND "NERVES"

UP TO the present the physical endurance f Nikolai Lenine has won grudging admiration from his foes and the hearties tributes from his friends. With iron selfdetermination he has withstood both praise and blame.

But the latest advices from Russia vir Berlin contain a novelty. The Bolshevist chieftain, it appears, is vulnerable to critieism, for he is reported as prostrated over the aspersions cast upon him by the extreme Communist party in reference to the Vanderlip concessions.

Lenine is accused of "selling out the cause.". The charge is bitter enough, but

The chief merit of the plan, as we have already suggested, lies in its arrangement for making permanent improvements along with the arrangements for housing exhibits which must of necessity be temporary. This is in line with the best thought on exhibition planning. Paris adopted a similar plan for its fair in 1900. The exhibition grounds were along the banks of the Seine. The work of beautifying the banks of the river undertaken to add to the attractiveness of the grounds was so planned as to be enduring. When the temporary structures

were removed the city discovered the great value of the improvements made, and it profited ever since by the foresight of the men who did the planning.

San Francisco had an improved water front left after the buildings of its fair were torn down.

St. Louis inherited some permanent struc ures from its Trans-Mississippi fair. Buffalo's park system is larger and bette

secause of the wise expenditure of money in arranging for its Pan-American fair. But about all that Philadelphia has left o show for the money spent in the preparing for the fair in 1876 is the museum in the Park. To offset the value of that building it had to spend tens of thousands of dollars in restoring the part of the Park occupied by the temporary structures.

Whatever is done it will take tens of millions of dollars to pay for it. Part of this must come from a congressional appropriation, part from a state appropriation, part from a city appropriation and probably the remainder from the subscriptions of public spirited citizens. It will be the part of isdom to conserve as much of this as possible and to make the expenditure of it carry forward some of the public improvements the need of which has long been admitted.

The opportunity offered by the Schuylkill which divides the city into two parts, has never been utilized. If we can start the work of improving its banks to add to the attractiveness of the exhibition grounds the time may come when it will be to Philadel phin what the Seine is to Paris and the Thames is to London and the Charles in last becoming to Boston. It is a stream of great beauty as it winds its way through the Park. The attraction of the Park can be carried into the heart of the city by building boulevards along the banks of the stream and covering the railroads that run along its banks. When this is done we shall have an asset of beauty unsurpassed in any other city.

The celebration committee which the Mayor is soon to appoint will doubtless give serious consideration to the wisdom of incesting as much as possible of the exhibition funds in works of a permanent character.

TOWN-DWELLING NATION

THE founders of the republic an urban United States was unimaginable; not ndeed, until comparatively recent times have the forces of change at work in an empire whose early growth was primarily de pendent on its vast agricultural resources been realized. It was evident, however, from the census of 1910 that the steady drive

of Franklin and Washington Squares still can show unspoiled examples of old dwellings, built in the days when the minuet was the dance of fashion, and keeping to this day something of the atmosphere of gentle and gracious times. In other quarters of what might be called old Philadelphia there are streets of old red brick and fanlights that have changed but little in a hundred years. But the dwellers in them have changed Only here and there you will find a family sticking to an old homestead of small-paned windows and brass and iron stoop rails in the midst of poor and foreign-born multitudes who have taken over for themselves what once were the proudest regions of the

city. When life became hurried, when popula tion began to increase, builders and carpenters became their own architects. Great old houses were torn down in all the larger streets to make way for shapeless masses of brownstone and iron crected by a generation of architects now vanished, who appear to have had no notion of the integrity and lasting beauty and practical value of good Some regions of lower Delaware design. and the communities lying along the New England const between Cape Cod and Boston are famed for the beauty of their old build-Yet it was in this city that the best ings. work of the early builders and designers was done.

Philadelphia can never again be the Red City that Dr. Mitchell loved. But a revival of appreciation for Colonial standards of design and workmanship such as may be hurried by the enterprise of the Camac street clubs would certainly have a good and lasting effect. Many modern builders put a great deal of excellent material to uses altogether base. The builders who made Philadelphia what it used to be showed by their work that the littlest house can be charming and wholly dignified. They created dwellings so beautiful inside and out that those who lived in them could not but find in their habitual environment an influence which made in evitably for good manners and grace of mind. Colonial architecture, as we know it, provides one of the best demonstrations of the value of restraint and simplicity in artistic expression. It still can teach many ambitious architects a lesson of which they are badly in need.

FOOL LAWS AND LAWMAKERS

WILEN Calvin Coolidge told the Massa-chusetts Legislature that its duty was chusetts Legislature that its duty was not to make laws but to discover them he haid down a rule which legislative bodies too often ignore. If the men who frame the economic and financial statutes would deote themselves assiduously to discovering the laws of finance and economics before they tried to formulate them the statutes yould work much more satisfactorily.

The emergency tariff bill now before the Senute is the result of an attempt to make a law instead of an attempt to discover those permanent principles of international trade which govern the exchange of products. The bill if enacted will do no good. It is a waste of time for Congress to consider it. The humorist of the Washington Star has as firm a grasp of first principles as Goyernor Coolidge displayed, for he has a neighbor remark to Sir Isaac Newton, "I understand you have discovered the law of gravi-"Yes," Sir Isaac replied, "and a fation."

good job I consider it. There's one law that

army of deputies to enforce it.

won't require a big appropriation and an

and will fight. Take care !' NOT long afterward, when the Big Man

N was holding a powwow with the Apaches and the boy was a spectator of the very grand ceremonial and pomp on both sides, the officers in full dress and the army at dress parade, the captain felt a slim hand creep into his and he looked down to see his charge contemplating the Apache braves with narrowed eves.

"Tell the general now he's got them to kill them!" was his sole remark. He was very cold toward the wife of one of the officers, whom he denounced as

"Why do you think she does it. Wilson Graham?" General Hancock asked him. "Must have a little Injun blood," the boy grunted.

WHEN summer came word was sent from Fort Dodge that the tribe was due at a certain date and that Wilson Graham must be on the spot to be handed over to them. His officer friends were very unhappy about parting with him and they saw to it that all his little belongings were in A No. 1 condi-tion—his riding things, his ties, all his clothes. They rode over to Fort Dodge with him, and as his people were not yet arclothes. They role over to Fort Dodge with him, and as his people were not yet ar-rived they left him with an officer's wife. The boy clung to them until the last mo-ment, shaking with sobs, but he never said a word, which made it almost more heart-rending to the two friends who role away. The officer's wife was very good to him, and in the brief time remaining to her tried to teach him what she regarded as the essen-tials of religion. He took the doctrine of tails of religion. He took the doctrine of heaven and hell, sin and punishment very simply, and on attending the burial of an officer who had lived badly and died in-gloriously, he electrified the "mourners" by

giornously, he electrined the informers by saying gravely as the coffin was lowered: "He's gone to hell!" His tribe came a day or two later and took him off. The next year when they came back to the fort he was with them, as naked as the day he was born and as sullen and as dirty as the oldest among his braves. So much for environment!

A Timely Problem

om tha Ohio State Journal.

It is always a problem with us on casions like this whether it does not do less real harm to give all the lame ducks jobs with good salaries attached than to force them to resume the practice of law.

Road

Of the tireless weaving years, at their task

Far, so far, seems the sky, in its awful

Gently they move, and pass, exquisite, pas-sionless. So still fares the road, beneath the sky's

"The Moon type of embossing literature for the blind, which can hardly be ex-plained without examples, differs, generally speaking, from the Braille type of fetters in that it closer resembles the regular alphabet. For this reason it is preferable for adult who have lost their sight late in life and who do not like to learn something so en-tirely foreign and strange as presented by the Braille figures, which, however, can well be truthed to shides.

the Branch inguites, which, however, can well be taught to children. "For example, the A of the Moon type is nothing but the regular A with the cross line removed. The O, C, V, L, I and Z are identical with the regular alphabet, and other letters bear a close resemblance to the letters of the alphabet. The Braille system is one of a number of dots bearing little no relationship to letters, and therefore harder for the adult to learn.

"It is an unfortunate thing there are s of alphabets for the blind cluding such types as the American Braille, line letter, European Braille, New York point and revised Braille. The blind often complain at having to learn so many types if they desire to have access to all the litera-ture that has been published for them. How fine it would be, then, if there were only one great universal type that all blind people knew, and which would open up for them every piece of literature published for those others sight them ut sight. "The character of the books which are

Patiently tactful, wait, as mothers do, contained in our library, and we obtain them from publishers of all the different types, is Not burden him with my anxiety, My worry for him ; but have faith that he varied. Fiction predominates, but we have in circulation a great many books on travel, biography, the war, poetry and drama. Recent titles which we ordered from the Moon Company in England include Lamb's 'Takes from Shakespeare,' the 'Cardinal's Snuffbox' and new volumes from the works of Bret Harte. Frank Stockton, Kip-ling, Stevenson, Dickens and Mark Twain.

Many Volumes Needed

"When one realizes that an ordinary length novel printed in Moon necessitates from two to four volumes it is easy to see how many volumes we must have. In fact, in 1919, included in our two libraries, one in What Presidents of the United States served in the Revolutionary War?
 What was the first state to ratify the woman suffrage amendment?
 Name two inland countries of South Philadelphia and one in Pittsburgh, we had 32,435 books, and in 1920, although the figures have not been announced yet, we had more than 33,000. In Philadelphia the books are kept in the Free Library and in Pittsburgh they are connected with the Car negie Library.

8. What is a fugieman?
9. Should the "h" in herb be pronounced or be silent?
10. What kind of an animal is a koodoo? we circulate among the blind of the is interesting to note that, despite what has been said on the subject, books dealing with state if blind people, even those in a very sympa thetic vein, such as "The Lady of the Light the blind themselves, who do not seem to like or to be inspired but rather to be discouraged by reading or hearing about those for-tunate blind people who are able to do all sorts of miraculous things which they, prob-

ably, can never do. "This, then, is the character of our li-brary; and then there is the great field of teaching the blind of Pennsylvania so they can enjoy this large stock of books which we are able to put at their disposal. We we are able to put at their disposal. We have teachers in every county of the state, who are paid by us, but who in turn give lessons without charge to the blind. We ob-tain lists of the blind in the first place from the census list, although as yet we have re-ceived no data from the last census, and then through our teachers, who hear of new blind people as they give lessons to their regular number. pupile.

"One of our greatest difficulties is the providing of guides for these teachers, who must viding of guides for these teachers, who must go around through the country and into the cities in all sorts of poor and dangerous dis-tricts, among all sorts of people. Unfortutricts, among all sorts of people. Unfortu-nutely, we cannot always be sure if our teachers can get a guide in a particular place at a particular time. I should like to see the day when our teachers would be en-

its attack on the housing problem version into two-room homes of each of the fifty compartments of the giant Ferris wheel of World's Fair fame. If New York had only a Ferris wheel like that!

No surprise will be felt in this country over the assertion that labor disturbances in England have been instigated by Russian Reds. It is an old story on this side of the Atlantic.

The list given out by Mr. Harding's tailor of clothes ordered by the President elect seems to indicate that the editor of HAS grown into my world; he is a man. the Marion Star has received a raise salary.

The women with whom I talk and laugh and plan. No great amount of surprise is being manifested over the country at the allega-tion of Charles S. Whitman that the fur-riers' strike in New York was marked by a How shall I make him now my friend? They These other mothers, that their sons outgrow skin game.

Skepticism exists as to the truth of the report that Lenine is seriously ill. A weary world prefers to adopt the aucient motto. "Them as don't expec' ain't a-gwint to be disappointed."

Interest in dermatology has increase wonderfully in Chleago since prohibition a forcement officers have discovered the beauty doctors have been prescribing nos paint for patrons.

When one remembers how hard it we for an admiral of the United States may be have his little wards admitted into the country, one finds it hard to realize the our immigration laws are admittedly lay.

One trouble with Secretary Daniels navy plans is that they don't go far enough If we have to go in for competitive arms ment, airplanes and submarine forces, the natural complement nowadays of any nave will have to grow with it.

"Why this mite?" asked Represent tive Gallivan when the House voted \$7,100 000 for the enforcement of prohibition. A he favors an appropriation of \$100,000,000 the presumption is that he considers the opposition a piece of cheese.

Temperance C. Cooper and Bryan S Hornberger were married recently at Sar bury, Pa. Looking into the future, w have a vivid mental picture of little Gray Juice Cooper Hornberger, the boy orated

Austria having gone into bankrupids the Allies will probably appoint a receive to look after the interests of her credited and may eventually put her on her feet again But there will continue to be hard time But there will continue to be ahead for the stockholders.

Among the important pieces of evident that Russia is not Bolshevist at bottom in from 1649 to 1660. ne Holy Alliance was a league formed by the sovereigns of Prussia. Austria and Russia after the fall of Napoleon, signed at Paris on September 26, 1815, and afterward joined by all other European sovereigns, save those of England and Rome. Its professed object was to unite their resently sover is being starved into submission by is Bolsheviki is the fact that every raids who goes there and mixes with the "pri-letariat" comes back cured of his admiratis for the Reds.

The commissioner of health of Oswir N. Y., is under indictment, with a pole captain and two patrolmen, charged with having stolen two barrels of whisky from garage. He may plead that he acted in a cordance with the eternal fitness of thing whisky being a poor substitute for gasolise gurage.

The Berlin Government has forbidde the use of the monocle by officials of if ground that it is an affectation and a m minder of monarchical days. Is this a conminder of monarchical days. Is this act of a glass too much or one of gloomy pe-litical prophets seeing through a far darkly? Or is it a kindly fear that a me-taking one glass may be tempted to the another and make a spectacle of himse It is noteworthy that the Gorman acc papers that earry the news add the co-ment, "Now the republic is saved." Do this mean that Germany is developing this mean that Germany is developing sense of humor?

At the End of the Old Brown

DUSKY brown in the shade, golden brown D in the sun. The old road, turn by turn, cleaves through the fir wood's gloom, Making a path for our feet, carpeted thick from the loom

that is never done; Clearing a path for our sight to the blue of the fathomless sky And the gracious friendliness of white clouds floating by.

loveliness; But the clouds go loitering low, as if they

would fain look down, Through the rift in the fir wood's roof, on the old road's sun flecked brown;

 James watt perfected the latent shalls about 1765.
 Alabama means "Here We Rest."
 Paterson, N. J., is called the Lyons of America on account of its allk manu-America on account of its silk manu-factures. 7. Joseph W. Alexander, of Missouri, is secretary of conimerce. 8. Benfamin Disraeli (Lord Benconsfield) wrote the novel "Vivian Grey." 9. The initials F. R. S. stand for Fellow of the Royal Society **Teachers Need Guides**