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Philadelphia, Saturday, January 15, 1921

#### HONOR: AN ASSET

ABANDONMENT in colleges of the A "honor system," which seems to be threatened in one of the departments of the University of Pennsylvania, would be most regrettable. The system is one which, governing the processes of examinations and promotions in routine studies, makes directly for a sort of training and discipline that cannot be taught in any other way. By making a student responsible to his own nscience rather than to the faculty it bught to be a certain aid to self-respect and plean thinking.

In any large group of undergraduates there always will be a few ready to crib, cady to take advantage of the confidence ed in them and ready to violate a code. But the experience of most teachers sustains the belief in the honor of majorities, on which the "honor system" is founded. The method represents an advance in college

#### PROFITEERS IN POLITICS

PRETTY clear explanation of the fun-A PRETTY clear expanation of damental causes of political inefficiency in this and other cities is suggested by the general lack of interest in current gossip relative to a new alignment of the interests that have been fighting to control the affairs of Philadelphia. Tell the people of combines that control coul or ico or milk and you will cause excitement. Tell them of combines organized furtively to exploit a whole city and spend its money and you will get little attention. It seems now that Mr. Vare is content to be one of "a council d leaders" and that "other leaders" are ying to arrange a compromise with Mr.

Leaders of what? A public long trained neet significant question. If people in the United States are fitted for self-government the sort of "leader" you hear so much about is merely a person who seizes hower to which he has no right. These men will tell you that leaders are necessary-to get out the vote, to tell people how to vote, to hold the parties together, to do the thinking for the crowd which refuses to think for itself. And yet there are innumerable people who can calmly accept and applaud this theory and not be moved to laughter when they remember that it was Americans who first talked of making the world safe for democracy.

#### WORDS OF LIGHT

IN in Congress points of view in the Senare or endeavoring to find a logical justification for quoer and unexpected things done in Washington or in the Legislatures of the various states. Amer icans who want to do the best that is possiselves wondering what is the matter wit many able politicians in office. The mind of many of these men are a puzzle. They seem, in a word, to be implie to catch u with the present or to understand and and pathize with any forces representative of seem to want to do right,
One very shrewd critic of the American

political method thought some years ago that he had solved the riddle. He felt that he had discovered the source of the inhaltitions so often apparent in Washington and class where.

"American politicians of the ar-colorbe said, "are often terribly niffleted by a habit of mind that comes from lessing that long at bad statues of dead state-men

## BEGINNING OF THE END

THE friends of the Forday emergency I tariff bill were defended in the Senate figuree committee vest-volty when that committee voted 10 to I to open the ball to amendments.

who think that the bill is feed in and should be defeated. They have been planning to load it down with amendments which would provoke such produced debate that there would be no four to bring it to a valo. Indeed, one states the announced his listention of offering an amendment the more reading of which we did - youry all the time that could be given to the men-are between

now and March 4.
With the decision of the finance commit tee favorable to them, the senators with amendments are like trade and a simple in the duties on many controllers modity. Some of the unerdments are likely to be accepted by the committee. Others will be offered on the flaor of the Sameta after The modified bill is reported, if it ever gets

out of the committee room

It does not mutter how the hill is held up so long as it is not passed for whatever changes are made in the tariff laws smould be made after careful inquiry and with a and regard to the relation between the trans of the United States and the trade of the

nations which owe it vast succession

# FRETTING UNDER THE BURDEN HEAVY taxes are irritating the British to about the same extent as they are annoying the Americans. John Jucob Astor. a supporter of the government, was de-

feated for Parliament in the by-election in the Dover division of Kent this week by more than 3000 vot s. The government candidate received a majority of more than tions in the general election in 1918.

Mr. Astor was appared by the Thursa. Poulson, who ran on a platform demanding drastic economy. The voters seemed to I with him. They are feeling the same way in Hereford, where in a by-election the majority for the government candidate was 5000 less than in 1918. So widespread is the dissatisfaction with the failure of the government to retrench that it is said there is not a single Conservative cutting southern

on March 4 does something radical to reduce government expenses the chances are that the Republican majority will disappear at the election next year as the Conservative majority in Parliament is likely to disappear when the government appeals to the people. If a proper sense of duty does not impel the congressmen to vote for economy, the instinct for political self-preservation ought to be potent enough to lead them to cut all unnecessary appropriations.

#### HAS THE NATION FORGOTTEN ITS TRUE SOURCE OF WEALTH?

The New Preponderance of Town-Dwelling Peoples Suggests That the Fundamentals of Real Progress Are Misconstrued

I NOT considered too deeply, the race of the cities is exhibitanting. When census times come around the average individual's distante for statistics is abated. If he is a town-dweller glee inflates him at the disclosure that his urban community has surpassed its neighboring rival. The reverse order covers him with chagrin, succeeded by fervent hopes for a better showing in the

Detroit and Cleveland, for example, waxed as emotional as schoolgirls over the latest population survey. There is something ingratiating, inspiriting in their zest for town growth. Kipling sensed it many years ago in "The Naulahka," and underneath the sheen of satire could be perceived sympathy, even admiration.

The census however, is oblivious to the claims of sentiment. Poets may sing of the country, novelists the town, or vice versa, The decennial analysis of population deals only with dispussionate reatlsm.

Furthermore, figures which may evoke a thrill in Los Angeles, Rochester or San Antonio, while flattering enough to local pride, may tell the converse of a cheerful tale if considered in relation to grand totals of population classes.

American cities have grown predigiously within the past decade. Superficially the fact denotes progress. But the newest census does not stop with this fair picture.

It appears from the official statistics at hand that for the first time in its history more of the inhabitants of the United States can be classified as urban than as rural. Of the entire population, 51.4 per cent are town folk, which means that they abide in built-up communities of more than 2500 citizens. The majority of the states of the Union show a marked falling off in the number of farms. The people are unquesionably quitting the land.

The situation, if not yet critical, is assuredly ominous. It exhibits a tendency which, unless checked, may become calami-The crust of civilization, though it may glitter, is in reality exceedingly fragile. The war proved that. And the prime eco-nomic lesson, old and inextinguishably true, is that the menace of underpreduction of necessities threatens the very structure of society. The security and case of metropolitan life veneers this truth,

The eraving for luxuries is insidious not only because of the injury to moral standards, but also for the disastrons confusion of terms which result. The definition of resities has undergone an enormous change within the last ten or twenty years in the United States. While it is unfair to brand an appetite for comforts and esthetic delights as vicious, and while much rot has been written and spoken concerning the wickedness of cities and the feverish frivolity of their inhabitants, it is a rule of life that the most gorgeous externals must crumble if neglect of fundamentals is carried to ex-

An acute modern philosopher has said. We attain ne power over nature till we learn natural laws, and our lordship depends on the advoltness with which we learn and conform." Conformity is not displayed by the new grievously developed practice of farm desertion.

In all but three states the proportion of urban population is larger than in 1910. NTOW and then, in listening to the debates | Farm life is indisputably grueling. It is

is even healthy. As compared to metropolitan areas, the rogal district is backward in sanitation and hygionic facilities. Creature comforts are notoriously lacking. Labor is arduous. The hours are long. The pay is menger. The equipment necessary for modern maintenance farm or plantation land is expensive. Towered cities please us then and the leasy There are jobs and good wages in town and opportunities to gravity the utmost variety of desires, good or evil active and aspiring life. And yet they | The wonder that we have become a matrepolitan pation is small. The cities are invigorating and their naive competitions are

But the diagnosis of a discuss is not processarily remedial. Not all citizens of the Roman empire were blind to the degenerative processes at work in the second and third centuries A. D., when the cities wer strong, brilliant, huge and their life at-tractively compelling. Many of the keenest minds of that age were aware that the most profound misconception of the meaning of wealth was suppling the vitals of the realm.

Money, an artificial medium of exchange was the goal. It was obtainable in the ities, and there humanity abused as lordship over nature. The day of reclosing was postponed, as it will be here, if the metrapolitan urge does not exceed its pre-ent pince. but a shocking debit account was predes-

devised will disintegrate if contempt for the and, the only authentic scource of wealth, weekle. As the Italian harvests shrank such year the cost of the actual needs of life sourced. The burbarians have been accused f humbling Rome. But to a certain extent the empire committed suicide when it neg-lected its fields, rejected the simple and stepad claims of nature and in spreted riches in terms of coinage and me etricions

Taxation mounted as the ourchasing power of money declined. The basic laws of cennomics will permit of no jugglery.

There is today no more momentous do me-rie problem before the American people than that which concerns city herding at the of nerve of fertile soil have made the nation great. Our industrial and financial might is control in those assets. Food is the fundamental fuel never to be supplanted. No

ersu(z" will suffice. The situation cannot be benefited by plarmists. The United States is still the greatest agricultural nation. Its like is preparted in history. But it is assuredly inauthent apon the best constructive forces in a land to devise means of counteracting minons indices of a wrong headed concepon of progress. Help, not blame, is what - American farm population needs.

The Department of Agriculture has done meli and its expects are continually at worl upon relief programs, and especially induceaents to crop cultivation. Institutions devoted to agricultural education have accomplished a great deal, with our own State 'ollege in line for deserved honors.

Pechaps, after all, the inventors will contribute the most. Already mechanical aids to farming, notably of late the tractors, have wrought something like a revolution in methods of labor. Indeed, while

rease in the percentage of farm population. We have not yet fallen short in general crop production, which means, of course, that arable areas do not need to be worked by the same proportionate numbers of persons as two or three decades ago.

This is the brighter side of an extremely complex case. But no amount of rearrange-ment can efface the disturbing conclusions to be drawn from the census records. Abnormal conditions, a product of the war, passion for exaggerated comforts and alluring luxuries, the spirit of somewhat giddy times and, above all, the genuine burdens of rural life as it now exists, have driven

the people toward city dwelling. so-called guests of honor. Not dismay, but sober realization of the Men famous in literature, politics, art and education will sit down beside young reporters of the present years. case and energetic resolve to ameliorate it is a matter of high national obligation.

#### THESE CHANGING TIMES

ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE in Washington, in the days when Mr. Volstend was seen occasionally but never seard in the House, there was a dim and odorous emporium in which the cocktail was supposed to have achieved a perfection almost celestial. The cognoscenti were moved to take off their hats at the mere mention of this temple. Politicians new from the sage country fled to it after their first devout glance at the Great Dome and their first word with their paternal senator. And it is interesting to remember, in considering Mr. Harding's resolve to have a simple inaugura-tion, that the crowds which used to jam the avenue once every four years looked to the capital's most famous bar with awed interest almost as great as that which they felt at a first view of the Washington Monument

That is the sort of crowds they were Their moods were invariably festal. They went to inaugurations for a good time, to cut loose, to revel in the sense of freedom hat some men experience only when they are far from home. It is true, of course, that some people went only to view the great ceremonial on the east portice of the Capitol and to have some part in a demonstration which, as they saw it, radiated solemn significance. But they were a minority. They were lost and invisible in the jam. The city was owned by the big men from the little towns, the adventurers and the joy-hunters, and it ran wild on inauguration days with ward heelers who felt dimly that their presence there somehow helped to establish them as men of importance in their party.

From the four quarters of the country the dare-devil spenders arrived in astonishing clothes. They paid twenty, thirty or fifty dollars a day for a room with a bath and then stayed up all night to wander cide-eyed in the streets or in the corridors of the Willard, where they were lost in an tmosphere of smoke and diamonds and dazed the glory of the clothes worn by laughing tidles from the embassies. If they belonged to the marching clubs-as most of them did they walked wearily down the avenue or he great day looking bitterly lonesome until one neighbor or townsman from afar hailed them hysterically from the midst of the sidewalk crush.

These lesser personages who jammed the hotels and the sidewalks were the ones who did most to give inauguration day crowds a They wanted to cut up and they cut up. Weren't they in the shadow of the altars of freedom? They were accustomed to carry to Washington a great deal of the materials necessary to a first-class jamboree -applejack from Jersey, corn "likker" from south of the Mason and Dixon line, bland out dangerous distillations from the middle country, high wines from California. And after the parade ended it was always opparent that they had drunk all that they rought with them-and more. And to the eyes of foreigners in Washington all this was America.

It is our habit to laugh happily at the sights and sounds that attend a coronation procession in England, when the Briton ensages in a period of restrained worship of himself and his traditions. The rickety coach with its plush and gold and the outriders and the pages and hemplds and scepter bearers and assistant scepter bearers and challengers and the overwhelming the middle ages seem queer enough in the England of today. The reverent crowds on the sidewalks seem even harder to understand. But what have the British thought of the Vare and McNichol clans in their spats and high hats marching for all the world like battaliens of happy undertakers. and what have they thought of the infemou political machines of Ohio and New York in holiday clothes helping to escort a President of the United States to his high office? There were dignified governors in the inaugural processions. The soldiers and the sailors-trim always and good-lookinghelped matters greatly. But in any final analysis the parade could appear only as a pageant of all that is most lamentable in American politics.

The need for a change was clearly anparent on the day before Mr. Wilson's first inaugural. The crowd already was in Washington and it had been tuning up. The ugly temper that normally characterized it was demonstrated in an amazing fashion when the suffrage organizations paraded from the Peace Monument to the treasury. The Washington police asked the women's orcanizations to postpone their demonstration The crowds, they said, had been drinking oo much and were in an ugly mood. But he procession-a very beautiful one that dittered with symbolism and gorgeous cos ames- was started. It did not go far before the hooting mob broke the police lines and filled the street. The climax came when a man tried to pull one of the women riders rom her horse. He was lashed neross the are with a riding crop. The police were werehelmed and the procession was held up for more than an hour anal general disrder till a troop of cavalry, rushed from Fort Myer, arrived and cleared the streets. Mr. Harding's determination to have a new sort of innuguration day was not due to a whim. By removing the more specmentar features that brought an undisciolined mob to Washington he has moved definitely toward a reform that should have been attempted years ago,

### BRAZIL AS A MARKET

ONLY those who follow the reports of the progress of South America are name that the countries there are developing with the rapidity which has characterized the

According to the con-us of Brazil, recently completed, that republic has a population of 30,500,000, or about the population of the United States in 1860. The area of the two countries is about the same. In 1900 the population was 17,000,000, or about the population of the United States in 1840. In the last twenty years the Brazilian popdation has incorred at the same rate that he pepulation of this country increased in the twenty years from 1840 to 1860,

Rio de Jun-io-, the capital, has a popula tion of 1 200 tout and is one of the most beautiful civies in the world, and it is grow ing along with the growth of the rest of the

their surplus in South America they will have to begin developing the market before the producers of other nations have permanently turned the channels of trade in their direction. When we realize that it is a market which is constantly expanding we the sensel reasons for becoming motive

### PHILADELPHIA PRESS DINNER

Men Famous in Literature, Politics, Art and Education Will Talk of the Days When They Worked Together on the Old Newspaper

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

DINNER unique in the history of A American journalism will be given at the Adelphia Hotel this evening.

It is not a testimonial dinner. There will be no outside guests nor will there be any

Editors of international fame, publishers whose names are familiar in the far places of the world will speak of times that were be-fore some of the younger ones at the board

were born.

The occasion will be a reunion dinner of members of the Philadelphia Press staff covering a space of sixty years before the paper was absorbed by the PUBLIC LEDGER

FROM the time the Press was founded sixty-five years ago until it was purchased by Cyrus H. K. Curtis and consolidated with the Public Lenger no one newspaper in the United States, possibly, gave to the world such a distinguished and successful number of men in the varied walks successful number of men in the varied walks of life.

Such of those who survive and can arrange their engagements will be seated at the banquet board tonight. They will come from the four points of the compass.

The necrology of the Press has been es-pecially notable.

John W. Forney, noted essayist and gifted man of letters, and Charles Emory Smith, cabinet officer and diplomat, stand conspicuously in the foreground. Then there are Mosses P. Haudy, Andubon Davis, Andrew Watrons, Richard Harding Davis, Lewis N. Megargee, the Howland brothers, Ed and Harry; Colonel Frank Burr and Catheart Taylor.

Taylor.

A score of others might be mentioned.
Of the living many will be present. Governor W. C. Sproul. once Chester correspondent of the Press, and his private secretary, Harry McDevitt, who was one of the star reporters: Watter C. Hamm, for years consul at Hull, England, now retired, will be unable to be on hand.
Colonel Henry Watterson for years was southern correspondent of the Press. Clark Howell, editor and publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, and William Ball, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, and other notables. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher of the Ledgers, and William L. McLean, of the Bulletin; Bradford Merrill, New York executive manager of the Hearst publications, and Dr. Talcott Williams, head of the Pulitzer School of Journalism.

Every newspaper in Philadelphia has Every newspaper in Philadelphia has somewhere upon its staff men who were once among the elect of the Press.

Four Philadelphia newspapers are under the editorial direction of former Press men, viz: John J. Spurgeon, Public Ledger, John P. Dwyer, the Record: David E. Smiley, of the Evening Public Ledger, and Charles E. Shull, of the Bulletin.

From the art department there have gone forth famous illustrators and reinters. E. from the art department there have gone forth famous illustrators and painters: F. R. Gruger, H. O. Glacken and John Sloan, George Luks and McCarter, of the Academy of the Fine Arts,

OF NOVELISTS and dramatists there OF NOVELISTS and dramatists there were Robert Neilson Stephens, noted even before Richard Harding Davis, and Nathan Haskell Dole. In later years far mous ones include Ralph D. Paine, Reginald Wright Kauffman and George Morgan, the latter noted as a biographer as well as novelist. Harvey M. Watts and Tom Daly are

elist. Harvey M. Watts and Tom Daly are among the ranks of poets.

Political life is represented by David J. Smyth, city solicitor: Morris L. Cooke, George F. Sproule, director of docks and ferries: George G. Pierie, commissioner of registration; W. W. Long, assemblyman; while the bench presents Judge C. B. Mc-Michael: state departments, Charles R. Dorworth, chairman of the Water Supply Commission, and Colonel James H. Lambert, former insurance commissioner. former insurance commissioner

THE long roster includes also Henry L New York Mail and Express: Milton V. Snyder, former editor of the European Paris Herald: Hamilton Peltz, foreign and war correspondent, and Alden March, the last correspondent, and Alden March, the last editor of the Press. Prof. John Dennis Ma-honey, Samuel C. Wells, Yarnall Abbott and Gilbert H. Shearer, the musical critic. Then there are Karl Bloomingdale, presi-dent of the Poor Richard Club; Ed A.

Muschamp, syndicate manager, and H. T. Craven, author, traveler and editorial writer; Warwick J. Price, lecturer and writer: Warwick J. Price. lecturer and writer: W. R. D. Hall, advertising special-ist, and Robert B. McWade, famous old city editor, and E. J. Gibson, noted Washington

Among the New York delegation will be Oswald Garrison Villard, editor and publisher of the Nation; Charles M. Lincoln, editor of the New York Herald; Benjamin Thomas Orr, Walter Y. Whiteraft and J. J. F. Glazer, the

O'Neill.

Dean Hoffman, editor of the Harrisburg
Patriot, with A. Boyd Hamilton, dean of
resident legislative correspondents there;
Harry S. Furness, former auditor of the
Press; James A. Catopbell, Warren Cawley,
for years editor of the Press Forum; William T. Ellis, traveler and writer; Ben Gor don, noted city editor: Edward Gudehus and Eddie Hunter and Randolph Marshall, of

the Public Ledger.

James O. G. Duffy, dramatic critic, and James O. G. Pulty, dramatic critic, and Samuel L. Laciar, musical critic and editorial writer: R. W. Pierce, photographer, and Theodore Pohlig, advertising expert. Other widely known former members of the staff include Roy Williams and Hugh Doyle. artists and illustrators; Adalberto Capora and Karl de Schweinitz. David Fish was for twenty years foreman of il twenty years foreman of the composing room.

Sam R. Kirkpatrick, broker; Henry C.
Wiltbank, of New York, and Joseph M.

Mackrell, imperial potentate of the Shriners
of Pittsburgh, will also be present.

Alvin J. Meyers will come from Passaic,
N. J., though Erastus Brainard of Scottle

Alvin J. Meyers will come from Passanc, N. J., though Erastus Brainard, of Scattle, will be represented by his letter. James Gibbons Huncher, dam of New York dra-Gibbons Huneker, dam of New York dramatic and musical crities, author and bon
vivant; L. B. Eyster, Joseph L. Copeland
and A. N. Cummines, calitor of the Wilmington News and famous old football
player, with Abe Einstein, of the theatrical
world; William A. Gordon, James Wharton,
Ed Giles, Samuel H. Warnock, noted reporters and desk men, and W. C. Russel,
editorial writer now with the Record.
Braner Kauffman, of Brooklyn, and P. J.
McGahan, correspondents and editorial writeers, and Kent Packard and W. Hancock
Payne, of the younger generation in Press
nistory, will be there.

TN ALL nearly '90 names of former membusiness office and art department were ge-cured by the committee in charge of the re-

Distance will bur some from being present. Of the writing staff, George G. Pierie is the oldest survivor. He was a reporter under John W. Forney three years prior to the

Civil War.
Tom Richter was the last city editor and Richard G. Bennish, now of the Inquirer, was the last managing editor of the Press before it went out of existence. Messrs, Beamish, Craven, Laciar, Mus-champ and Packard are in charge of a num-her of hovel features representing the Press office of twenty-five years ago, to be

### Other Essentials

From the Richmones Times-Dispatch A Washington dispatch announces that if planned to have lifty more congressmen. While this commendable move is on for ecessary things, here are a few other essen-

Five legs for a dog. Three hip pockets in trousers.
A single coin worth \$1.13.0017 for shop.

pers.
Unleaded for submarine divers. ten tells for goats.



"GOOD-BY!"

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### EPHRAIM LEDERER On Income Tax Law

EPHRAIM LEDERER, collector of inter-nal revenue for this district, believes that the present Congress will lessen the tax on excess profits. In discussing the origin and administration of the income-tax law Mr. Lederer insists that it is eminently fair despite attravage sieves to the contrary hold

Mr. Lederer insists that it is eminently fair despite strenuous views to the contrary held by persons in many walks of life.

"Were it not for the income-tax law our country could not have weathered the war." says Mr. Lederer. "The revenue obtained is immense and official figures show that no less than \$3,956,936,600 was collected throughout the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929. For my district, which countries. Philadelphia and twenty-two comprises Philadelphia and twenty-two adjacent counties in the state, almost \$180, 000,000 was realized.

"While the figures are so stupendous, the cost of collecting this nature of tax is virtually nil. Think of it, for every \$100 we collected it cost the government only fourteen cents. In 1913, however, when we started to collect the tax from incomes, the cost

was \$1.20 to collect a like amount.
"The original law gave a married man living with his wife an exemption of \$4000 Above that sum he was required to pay to the government a tax of 1 per cent. Now. lowever, the exemption is lessened to \$2000 for a married man and one-half that sum for a single man. The income of women, married or otherwise, is not exempt, and they, too, are required to make a return. May Cut Out Exemption

"I expect that this exemption will in time e done away with, and all those who argue that the income tax is now class taxation will have their arguments cast to the wall. 'The total number of taxpayers in district in 1913 was only 26,000. Today this is only one-sixth of those who are liable to the tax. Two-thirds of this number are corporations, with the remaining one-third

The average person does not try to evade

The Dream-Town Show

And we will sail there if the winds are fair

Tis the loveliest place in the whole wide

Or anyway, so it seems.

And the folks there play at the end of each

And the very first thing we know. We are there at the port and ready for sport

Where the dream folks give their show. And what do you think they did last night

When I crossed their harbor bars? They hoisted a plank on a great cloud bank

And they sat on the moon and swung their

And I wish you were ready to go. For the dream folks there on this curious isle

There are no encores, and they close their

The seven o'clock bells chime. I know by the chast that we ought to start

The anchor is drawn, we are off and gone To the wonderful Dream-town Show,

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Good House

A Ship of Rumor

Laid up for her final rest at Poet Studies, in the Falkland Isles, the old Great Britain,

seventy-seven years of age, and the first big serew steamer to go into deep waters, had

to submit to a short detention on account

of bad weather in the year that saw the

opening of the Crimean war. (Returning to Liverpool early in 1854, the Great Britain

was taken for an advance guard of a Rus

sian invasion, and for an hour or two caused

a greater sensation locally than the famous

She was at that time, according to paper, the factor bip in the world.

ssian troop trains early in the great war, e was at that time, according to a local

fair is the trip down Slumber Sea.

feet
Like pendulums to and fro;
Down Slumber Sea is the sail for me,

Begin their performance at eight.

The sun is sinking behind the hills,

we would be there in time.

doors.

On every one who is late.

Set sail and away we go:

From the London Chronicle.

THERE is an island in Slumber Sea

Just after the set of the sun.

In a curious show called Dreams.

And teetered among the stars.

We sail right into the evening skies.

world.

# and assess the differences. "If we were to take every case of a mis take in tax to the courts the courts would have nothing to do but settle income-tax cases. For this reason the commissioner has

ernment. We have an expert corps of men

whose duty it is to ascertain the truth of the facts set forth in the returns, and where mistakes are unearthed we call the people in

the right to impose the penalties, and he has many ways to see that the penalties are met when due.

"All returns which are \$5000 or under are investigated by this office direct, and all above this amount go direct to the authorities in Washington for the audit, checking up and revision of their accounts. Where, however, fraud is evident upon the face of

the returns, criminal prosecutions are insti-gated, and in the district courts here we have gained many victories which make the defendants liable to a heavy fine and may be a term in prison.
"Our investigators do much to increase the revenue, for they are ever checking up on the returns of employes of big plants. The true information is supplied us by the employers themselves on forms provided by us for the purpose, and where we find that

mistakes have been made without ut an intent to defraud we permit the employes to pay to the government the entire sum of their liability and let their cases rest. Only 1801 Delinquents Here

"There were only 1801 delinquents in this district for the half year ended New Year's Eve. Many of these have by now straightened out their accounts. This number is small considering the number of persons in this district who are required to make their

When this branch was started there were ninety-five men and three women employed. Now there are 202 men and fifty-five women. The female employe increase has been great and in time their number will overlap those of the men now employed in this department.

"Get your income tax in early this year' ought to be the slogan of the taxpayers, and in doing this the state. in doing this they will greatly facilitate matthe tax and we find that a great majority of the persons endeavor to be fair with the govters, and they need not be concerned over

# What Do You Know?

### QUIZ

Who were the White House brides? 2. What was the real name of Lawrence Barrett, the noted American actor?

Barrett, the noted American actor?

Where is the Irrawaddy river?

What is meant by the empyrean?

Who was the author of the poem beginning Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note?

Who were the mother and father of Queen Elizabeth?

Who was bonato Bramante?

Who was bonato Bramante?

Who was ponato Bramante?

Who was ponato Bramante?

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## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Washington, Monroe and Jackson were
the American Presidents who fought
in the Revolutionary War.
2. The first states to ratify the woman suffrage ameralment were Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, which approved
to on the same day—June 10, 1919

brated composer, at the time of death?

consin and Michigan, which approved it on the same day—June 10, 1919.

3. Two inland countries of South America are Bolivia and Paragumy

4. Grotius, the Futch statesman (1583-1645), first propounded the doctrine of the freedom of the sens, In his "Mare Clausum" he declared that the air, running water, the sea, are common to all.

to all. Il Gwyn, actress and favorite Charles II of England, lived in

Charles II of England, lived in the seventeenth century.

6. The fauna of a region is its animal life considered as a whole.

7. Three plays by Henrik Ibsen are "A Poll's House," Hedda Gabler" and "The Master Builder."

8. A fugleman was originally a soldier placed before the regiment, etc. while drilling to show the motions and time, in the metrophorical sense the word has come to mean a spokesman of a movement, policy or system of ideas.

9. The "h" in herb, according to the best

ment, solicy or system of ideas.

5 The "h" in herb, according to the best usage, should be silent.

10 A kooloo is a large white-striped spiral-harned South African antelope.

#### A New Industry rome the New York Herald

The American "heiress to a \$25,000,000 estate" who testified in her suit for divorce that she paid \$100,000 to buy off twenty two women who claimed prior engagements to marry the titled foreigner she finally married, suggests a new international industry which, purseed with energy, should favorably affect

#### SHORT CUTS

It must be admitted that Mary Garden has a charming press agent.

Part of the Red Terrorist plan appears to be to keep the police guessing.

There is a hint of prohibition days in Shakespeare's "I have thee on the hip."

Rockaway is willing to forget that the navy adventurers lost not only their balloon but their tempers.

The clerk of the weather has been giving Philadelphia illustration of what it means to "mush on." One man who is convinced that the Harding administration will be a failure is

Washington hotel keeper.

same right.

By the time the P. R. T. gets on its feet it may be the public will begin to worry about that seven-cent fare. One trouble with economic readjustment

is that every fellow is a little afraid that the other fellow is getting the best of it. And always let it be remembered that a stiff sentence for a bandit is only effica-cious after the bandit has been caught.

There are those who are so anxious that Germany shall recover economically that they lose sight of France's prior claim to the

Of course it is understood that here and there scattered among the best minds which unfold themselves in Marion there are a few that simply think themselves so. Iceland has appealed to Norway for a

supply of ice to keep the herring crop from spoiling. We are now awaiting a hurry call from Lackawanna for anthracite The fact that cider when left alone be comes hard illustrates one of the difficultie-facing the prohibition enforcement officers.

Nature has no respect for the law Retailers who can't sell, manufacture: whose plants are closed and workers unem-ployed may look back and wish somebody

would resume that "orgy of spending."

Any politician will tell you that not the least of the sins of the present administra-tion is its insistence that a city employe must do a fair day's work for a fair day'

Mary Garden has been elected general director of the Chicago Grand Opera Asso-ciation. There is one singer on her staff who will give her no trouble—unless she gets sore at herself. Walking clubs have been organized in

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to fight increased street-car fare. Offhand we should say that shoe dealers ought to back a movement of that kind. Emma Goldman is quoted as saying that she would rather be in jail in the States than free in Soviet Russia.

possible that somebody has been putting Emma to work? One of the members of the Cornell wrestling team has a wooden leg, and mem-bers of other college teams have been so no-tified—presumably so that they may at once

realize the uselessness of pulling it. The threat of New York actors to strike again draws attention to the fact that in no other case can the public at large be a more discriminating and disinterested arbitrator If the public goes to the shows the strikers lose; if the public stays away the managers

Washington has a shoe-shining parlor presided over by a militant suffragette who does her polishing with a discarded silk stocking. She says a silk-stocking polish is the finest in the world. What she problems

ably has in mind are its advertising qualitie

Mr. Marinuzzi, in declining to continue longer as director of the Chicago Opera Co., said the jealousies and rivalries of singers robbed him of his peace of mind and therefore, he would resume his baton. The trouble is, probably, that he never re-linquished it. He used a baton where he He used a baton where he should have used a big stick.

New Jersey is planning an improved highway between the prospective Hudson river tunnel and the proposed Delaware river bridge. And we herewith cease to sub-scribe to the doctrine designating the probable use of good intentions as paving maerial. They are a necessary ingredient to decinis concrete.