# Evening Public Ledger

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Philadelphia, Saturday, February 12, 1921

#### CASH SPECIFICATIONS ONLY

Nº ONE can call the county commissioners visionary. Their perceptions are intensely practical. What they behold is a wad of money, the compact sum of \$1,000.-000 and the prospect of its being placed unreservedly in their hands. Beyond that point imagination refuses to body forth the forms of things unknown.

Commissioner Holmes is apparently incapable of defining in detail the Palace of Justice plans. Commissioner Kucazel's igmorance is equally abysmal. There may be alterations and additions, a single Municipal Court structure, a group of buildings. There is in hand a drawing of bazy origin. The spenders are disinclined to regard it too euriously.

What does anything matter so long as the million-dollar appropriation goes through and the architect is guaranteed his \$150,000 commission on what is vaguely foreshadowed as a \$3,000,000 job?

What are even marble halls and chryselephantine colonnades so long as the cashbox is stuffed and there is no regulative power save that of the collectors over the disposition of the funds?

If anything could add to the preposterousness of the Municipal Court monstrosity it is the license which the aspirants for trusteeship hope to obtain.

The effrontery of the gang that cries moneys and nothing else has seldom been surpassed even in Philadelphia. Scandalous as was the story of the City Hall, the public was at least favored with some information upon the size, design and general scope of the structure.

Up to the present all that the promoters of the wasteful, bloated Municipal Court program have revealed is the itch for mil-lions. The sale available specifications are expressed in the dollar-mark.

### CAN THEY 'JOB' THE PRIMARIES?

INDEPENDENT citizens are beginning to understand the reason for the being of the Job Combine. At first the Combine appeared to be solely interested in getting jobs. That is why the people were quick to classify the new organization and record it in local political history as the Job Combine. Now it develops that the winning of jobs was only preliminary to the larger plans of the lead ore. They want to "job" the voters and

"gag" the primaries. All the gossip that is being let lasse conconsidered for one of the places on the ticket, to be nominat his fall, is purposely spread about. The dea is to accustom the people to the kind of date that the Combine leaders hope to jam through the primaries. They realize that it will need all the reiterative advertising it CBIL 201. The Job Combine does not export its canlidates to win on their merits. They count on the overwhelming power of organization. They have combined Penrose men, Vare men and others who are almost indescribable-the satellites of the purveyors of vice-with the iden of standing like a rock against public sentiment. But if the lenders have sufficient political sugnelty left to urge them to put their cars-to the ground, they cannot fall to hear the insistent rumble of the coming storm.

pro-civilization. Americans have no desire to see the former empire absolved from its guilt nor to begrudge Britain. France and the rest compensation for unparalleled outrages committed by a conscienceless foe

When the Germans wake up to this fact they will cease to talk nonsense about sympathetic American arbitration. Moreover, uch German claims as may be submitted in London will stand a much better chance of recognition if they are made sincerely and without reference to a complete misconception of American sentiment.

#### DEMIGODS WERE ONCE MEN OF COMMON CLAY

#### We Ought to Keep This In Mind When We Try to Understand Why

Lincoln Is Great

TT USED to take two or three hundred or a thousand years for the world to make saints or demigods out of its heroes. The stories of the great achievements or the acts of sacrifice traveled slowly in the days when were no printing presses and no telegraph lines and no railroads or automobiles or steamships or airplanes. And by the time he saintly or heroic myth was established it was impossible to correct the exaggeration and discover just what sort of a man the subject of the myth was.

Herenles lived once, but it is doubtful whether he was the invincible giant of the gend. There was an original for King Arthur, but he was no more like the man of the Arthurian legends than the actress of today is like the wonderful creature her press agent deplets. Man is in the babit of giving to his heroes

the attributes that he admires and would like to possess. In the leisurely centuries of the past, when a year was no fuller of activities than a week is today, myth building was a slow process. The hero was hand carved, each wrinkle and fold of his countenance was the laborious work of decades and the figure was not completed for centuries.

In these days of steam and electricity we o these things differently. Lincoln has been dead only about fifty-six years and he already almost a demigod. Sculptors by e score have carved his statue, and their figures represent their conception of what hey like to think he was much more frequently than they show the man as he really walked about the roads of Illinois or trod wearily through the streets of Washington.

There are old men alive today who saw him in their youth, and few of the statues are convincing to them.

The idealized Lincolns in bronze and narble may be regarded as the apology of the present generation to the great man for e misjudgment of his contemporaries.

The so-called realistic Lincolns offend us now because they differ radically from the deal of the man which has taken shape in the common consciousness.

If this man's career is to mean anything practical to the present and coming generaions it is important that we should remember that he was a very human and fallible sort of a being, with all the weaknesses and temptations of our common human nature. Then when we study what he did and how he did it the humblest of us may hope to be able to follow, even though remotely, the example which he set.

If we made myths after the ancient pattern we should call Lincoln a sort of earth-god, for his strength was due to his determination always to keep his feet on the ground. He kept close to the facts of everyday life and devoted himself to a study of things as they are. The story is familiar of how he surprised a delegation of New Englanders who had called on him to demand that he act in accord with their conception of what the facts were, a conception not instified by exact knowledge in his posses-

"If you should call a cow's tail a leg. how many legs would the cow have?" the patient man asked his visitors. "Five !" they exclaimed with unanimity.

Lincoln smilled sadly as he remarked: "Gentlemen, it does not make a tall a leg

#### bed at night without dreading the morning, and which would permit young men to think that they had seen the last of the horrors

of a hell on earth for their lifetime. A concentration of the efforts of all of them establish an approximation of justice would simplify their problem as it simplified the problem of Lincoln. But national greed and personal hunger for power and place are complicating their task.

There is just as much need for Lincoln's kind of thinking in the United States as there is on the other side of the Atlantic. We have an industrial problem here which esembles the political problem which confronted Lincoln. The slavery issue had raised the question of the perpetuity of the Union, and Lincoln declared on many occasions that the Union could not survive half free and half slave. He set out to save the Union, and slavery disappeared as an incident in the accomplishment of that great

We are face to face today with the queson whether the industrial affairs of the Union are to be controlled by labor or by apital. The lines are being drawn more tightly than in a generation. What we need is a man who will clarify the issue as Lincoln clarified the issue of his day. The question of vital moment is not whether labor or capital shall be in the saddle, but whether the rights of every man, ch and poor, shall be protected against the enace of privilege. The equality of all efore the law used to be admitted. But we ave laws now which make special exempions in favor of special groups of the population. What is a crime for a member of one group is a blessed privilege for a member another group. And the tin-horn politicians are encouraging the favored groups to insist on the continuance of their privi-

The struggle for the democratization of industry is on, just as a century or two ago the war was waging for the democratization government. What we need is a clear understanding of what democracy in industry means and a determination to secure its establishment at all hazards.

#### GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE

ENCOURAGING reports come from Har-risburg to the effect that the members the State Legislature are in a mood to arry out the wishes of Governor Sproal and ubmit to the people the question of holding constitutional convention. The administration bill, which, if enacted,

would provide the machinery for the conven-tion, has been introduced and is now in the hands of a Senate committee. This should be reported back to the floor of the Senate with a favorable recommendation and started on its way to final passage.

For a time the prospects for passage of bill seemed to be dimmed by reason of Senator Penrose's declaration that this was not the time to rewrite the constitution. Subsequent events indicate that the senator's views are not to be taken as meaning that he cared to stand in the way of putting up to the people the simple question of holding not holding a convention. There will be plenty of opportunity for Senator Penrose and those whose minds go along with his to express their views in the event that the people authorize the convention. Senator Penrose showed no disinclination

to "submit" himself to the people when the dederal constitution was amended so as to provide for the direct election of United States senators. In fact, when others distinguished in the roster of the Old Guard ran away from the test of the primaries. Senator Penrose stood virtually alone of his

order in facing the people. If the senator had no fear about intrusting his personality to the primaries then he can have no fear about intrusting his views on the constitution to the electorate of the commonwealth. Passage of the bill now hefore the Legislature merely gives the people a change to say, "We do or do not want the constitution revised." Senator Penrose agrees with other political leaders, we have no doubt, that the "people have some

If the convention he authorized, then ere will be a full and free opportunity for the delegates to debate the various issues and decide just how far they should go in the matter. And further, the results of the conwould then have to meet the at coval of the voters Only a hold and irresponsible political order would try to throw the bill for the conditutional convention on to a legislative dietrack: The convention would consist of 125 delegates. Two would be elected by the voters each of the fifty state senatorial districts al twenty-five would be appointed at large the Unvernor. It is to be hoped that those octed by the voters in the districts. assure up to the high standard set by the en and women who sat on the commission the revision of the constitution-the body high nated the way for a substantial repstitug of the fundamental law

## THE STATE'S MISTAKE It Should Have Purchased the Penny-

packer Collection, but It Did Not. As to Motion-Picture Censorship-Mr. Tripler's Retirement

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN UBREY PENNYPACKER says that A while the executors of the estate of his father, the late Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, have disposed of the great bulk of the Governor's fine collection of Pennsyl-vaniana and relics of the early Pennsylvania

Dutch settlers, there still remains a con siderable amount undisposed of. This will not be sold. It consists exclusively of family heir looms, documents and furniture that have come down from the early Pennypackers, the Governor's ancestors,

The state of Pennsylvania made one of its characteristic and penuriou." mistakes when it failed to secure the Peunypacker collec-tion at private sale before it was put under the hammer.

State Librarian Thomas Lynch Montgomery, with several public-spirited citizens of Harrisburg who appreciated the value of the offering, held au option on it for the state until it became apparent that nothing would be done.

It was fortunate for the Pennypacker heirs that the state did not make the purchase, for when the hundreds of books, curios and autographs were sold they brought a higher price than that at which they were offered to the commonwealth.

THE Pennypacker mansion at Schwenks-L ville will ultimately share the fate, I presume, of the Governor's library and It is one of the important historical land-

It is one of the important historical land-marks of eastern Pennsylvania. It was Washington's headquarters, while all around it are the hills upon which the Continental army camped after the retreat from Germantown.

Several years ago the Citizens' Associa-tion of the Perkiomen Valley had a bill introduced in the Legislature for the purchase of the Pennypacker mansion and thirty acres

of ground surrounding it. The bill was defeated because of a fac-tional fight in the House. It was during the debate that a member from Philadelphia succeringly alluded to the

Pennypucker collection, the finest of its kind in the country, as "A collection of junk." The remark was the measure of the inellectuality of the man who made it.

HENRY STARR RICHARDSON, in the course of a talk on motion pictures, recently disclosed the fact that the State Board of Motion Picture Censors does not pass upon every film that is exhibited in the

This may appear as a startling statement view of the battle that has raged around the heads of the board for months past. It is, however, not a new disclosure.

It is, however, not a new discussion. Nor is it as startling as it might appear from the casual utterance of Mr. Richard-

Any thinking person who will step for a moment and consider the matter will readily understand that it would be impossible for any single board of censors to view and pass upon every film that is exhibited in the state

Separate and apart from the theatres and established motion-picture houses, there are thousands of films that really require little

r no official inspection or approval. They are exhibited in churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A. auditoriums and comunity houses. They embrace travel, educational, scien-

titic and religious subjects.

UNDER the state law, however, they must blave the approval of the state board. Such as these are first viewed by in-spectors engaged by the board. The average run of films intended even or the regular trade, and put out by the

great pleture corporations, are also viewed first by these inspectors.

Wherever there is the slightest doubt as o the character of the films, or any scene incident in it, it is turned over to the tate board for final inspection. Under this system it will be seen that

ere are really two inspections of films he re they reach the production stage in this

state. It is now a matter of public notoriety that the films to which the very worthy gentle-men who constitute a self-appointed board of censors have recently objected were passed





# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

a friend ;

secrets of his success.

#### SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR., On the Message of Lincoln

THIREE phases in the character of the I Great Emancipator whose birthday we are celebrating today come across the years to us as an inspiration for every man, in the opinion of Samuel Scoville, Jr., lawyer and author of a volume on Lincoln written for

the Trench Library during the war. These three characteristics which, accord-ing to Mr. Scoville, determine the greatness of every man, are courage, unselfishness and humility, all of which Lingoln had to a maximum degree. In his life and in his snyings and writings all three characteristics are exemplified again and again, as is dis-closed by the researches of Mr. Scoville. "One hundred and twelve years ago today.

SHORT CUTS

I dreamt that I dwelt in marble dialls." sang Judge Brown. But he may yet wake up.

Al Jennings says the modern bandit is no gentleman. We heartily indorse the opinion; but why the adjective?

abolition and supporting slavery. Lincoln was urged not to hurt himself by voling against a measure which was certain to pass. vo'ing He and one other man voted against it, and " The probability that we may fail in a worthy cause is not a sufficient justification

for refusing to support it." Indging by the hysteria for which it appears to be responsible, we arrive at the conclusion that jazz is a kind of musical "In Congress he voted against the iniqui-tous Mexican War, although his stand cost him a re-election. He wrote to his law partner: jingoism.

"Would you have voted what you felt and knew to be a lie? I know you would not. Would you have gone out of the House --skulked the vote? I expect not." the mayor has decided. A case of putting jazz in the curfew with a toddle home as a "He was as humble as he was brave, grand finale.

When Stanton called him a baboon Lin-coln said: 'That is no msuit. That is a watter of opinion.' Then he added after a Mr. Harding owes it to the country to pause. 'The thing that concerns at the carliest possible moment. Their waithat I find that Stanton is usually right." over the cabinet grew nerve-racking "When McClellan was general Lincoln vent in person to his house, although he was That senators should invoke the aid of President of the United States, and said to the spirit of Overholt to defeat Andrew W Mellon lays them open to the charge of secking an "under holt." " 'I will stand outside and hold McClel-

place.

starve" campaign.

same thing.

appreciated.

the subject.

New York is still telling the world that the Brindell bull has a ring in its nose.

Chester dances niust conclude at 1 a.m.

We'd hate to have the matter mentioned to Aunt Columbia, but Uncle Sam is spend-ing an awful lot of money on booze these days.

#### AN INJUNCTION ADDICT

HAVING crimpled the apportunity of the shipping board to dispuse of its fleet under far more advantageous conditions than a those new prevailing, William R. Heard new brandishes his favorite weapon; intusction,

When densagegy is set the mininger any little thing like parage visinition is considered however, was won before the negotiations mminterial

SIN THRE DESCRIPTION OF

#### MORE GERMAN DELUSION

The invitation to terminal treated the impending reparations conference in London plain resonanted the association that counter proposals to the added terms would be made. Nor need surprise be fell over efforts of the Berlin geogrammit to provide the the form geogrammit to maneuter for the best bargain possible. This is the way of all nations in defent. According to the Deutsche Zeitung, Ger-

many does her own ability to pay at \$36.\* 000,000,000, and whally discountenances the proposed 12 per sens tax on key expects. The sum total of the definite presents demanded by the A line definite physicals 452, -manded by the A line is interaction 852, -000,000,000, where is about the indemnite figure reached to the American been ex-perts at Paris. The index's function pro-vision, however, formal are part of the American tours

Enquestionably of a threath protocol of driving a welge between our the , a basis which, by this way, not used with the rational in the war, will be adopted in the doponation. fray. There is still a recent which tony of population in Gertan. A state of a construction of the recent treats is not indicated by the born before the recent to a rest indicate of nuclear scription. eation that the United States has either for-gotten or repetits the reason for sample she took up mine in 1947.
Nothing could be trather from the treath, Count you Hernstorff the other day warned.

bis countrymen not to expect neisely favors, from the Harding administration. The former ambassador seems to have learned something after all. The hopes of Angel an addition interfor-

ence in the indemnities case have ended from the conservative Die Post the warning to Germany not to repeat the mistakes of 1918. Itealistic reasoning of this sort will be helpful

to Berlin. American's vice the state of state the state demnities from set to the Athes new not in least productions of these office and t

his great man devote tently and unselfishig to preserving the when its disruption was attempted. In all the years of the war he kept that pur pose consistently before him. He used every eaus at his command to accomplish it. When it was necessary to win the support of lukewarm politicians by the use of patmage he did not besitute to appoint their friends to office. When men as enger as he to preserve the Uulon poured personal abuse

m has he continued to work with them, beause he knew that they were seeking the some ends as he. He had no pride of opinion about his methods, but he was adamant when it came to insistence on the things to be

The shifty politicians here and abroad who re paying tribute to his memory on this anniversary of his birth have it not in them a plan the high-minded course which he ald out for himself in 1864 when the Union armies had been suffering defeat after defear. It is known now that in that trying ummer he called General McClellan to Washington and offered to retire from the presidential race and call upon bis friendthe court is petitioned to restrain Secre-tary Houston from making further forms to foreign governments. Previous credit agree-ments net vit ethersted are also demonsed. Office was the last thing he want to office. with McClelian were ended and Lincoln they immaterial: Acquired by written is instructed in the instrument in the factor was still function finite is diagonals. When Mg, Hearst is the old is diagonals distribution of the Hearst is the old is diagonal distribution. became confident that the nation was still

### Turopet mult Antipient are suffering matic anise the politicizes of the Paris Pea-Conference which in the met loose with the people, as they did not write to how the dd on office. In Josth France and Kires Britain they had the covers that Gorman was to be compelled to pay the easts of the war and that the kniver was to be brough to trial before an international tributal col-ministed for his affenses. They fol the fires of late and stirred up the demand for

retribution for their own selfish advantage. And how they are struggling with th problem of reparations and attempting to adjust the amount which Germany can bay n - on a way that they can still say to the that they have compelled the proved notion to bear the sindle cost of the one. They cannot the 5 because is is in-

P<sup>(n)</sup> I provide. There is not recovery enough 1 for a Greenbury to meet too 1.<sup>11</sup> for (1) much we. But they colligion second on the local ing lava from a live tol in - that had one a continent, parted the nexts game of pole this for their persetua advantage. And a imge of another eruption

Every soldly in the armovs with to homomory a man and a brothers. The could not reach of them going into builty without around or the slaughter, for he could post are to fam-will the grief in the homes of the shin. But in puliticians in Europe are using as if the armies were completed of mitodiffens, food for cannon instead of the stars and t brothers of their friends:

If these men had the factorest 2 monthing of Lincoln's insight into the realities-that is, if their feet were on the genation earth-where the humble and the lowly dwell, that whith they deeped from after the sub-transformer and pline or all the second second

#### PROPORTIONAL IMMIGRATION

A FTER floundering over the immigration 1 problem for a number of years, Congress as gives evidence of considering it force. illy and with a view to the best develop-ant of the nation. Selective immigration the vital idea behind the measure which as just been favorably reported by the Sen ter mittittt fteret.

The hill proposes to lessen, not to half bruptly, the lattow from abroad. The basi the immigration figures for the last twent The number of aliens to be ministral restricted annually to a small per duge of those of a given foreign origin a sattled on our shores within the inst

The plan, if adopted, would decidedly dithe course of the immigration tide. Rearrivals, certainly for the last ten yearsuccessful mainly of untives of ensurem "hl and southern Europe. The tarthers between 1900 and 1910 one very " Intger than it has intely heen

The prepentage system would hewlighly the present radial ratios in flevor of avina desirability as itomerants i The prospect for better elutenship atornal is encouraging. While it is unlikely that the present sec-

-n will see an immigration bill passed, an cellent start on a new construction proand seems to have been made.

### SPRING CAMPAIGN PERILS

DEPORTS from Reval, Esthonia, indicat the development of precisely one in sit-ice, as was foreshalowed by President in his most recent note concerning --la Many countries on the frontiers of Societ realm-Finland, Estimated, Latvia, Lumia and Poland are said to be disd by new concentrations of Red trapps, it's major powers of Lirops abstain interference and the fringe of amoror new nations refrains from aggression, is harden of iniquity for fonenting new are will root directly upon the Balsheylsts all they hauseh spring encouring. Now particularly the time for Europe to heep land in order that the decapitation of the Tals does not mean that the border comtries can afford to modify their vigilance, duringers is a vast difference between watchfurness and the type of belighteney which point of attack. handy plays into the hands of a regime greatly for excusion

being in harmony with the ensemble. Stage Manager Good stays that alongly has inten-Stuge Her anothe man is such but of

the old board, of which Mr. Ellis Oberoltzer was a member, and not by the presnt board. It is a curious sidelight in the campaign

against the present board that the gentle-men interested have failed to consider Mr. Oberholtzer's position in the matter. It daces him in a rather embarrassing posi-

tion. It unquestionably, however, has had a wholesome effect in directing attention to befects in a number of films that have found their way into the theatres of the state.

HENRY E. TRIPLER, assistant real estate agent of the castern region of Pennsylvania Railroad, has been retired an active service under the pension regu-

He has been connected with railroads for

arty-eight years. His career has been an unusual one be-ause of the varied character of his ex-Tience. He rose from rodman to division engineer.

engineer in charge of construction and thence to assistant real estate agent of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania Rail-

He was one of the best-known officials round the general offices in this city, where he had been located for a period of almost

thirty years. Mr. Tripler was pensioned on age, having reached seventy years last December. Although he had been connected with the Lehigh Valley and the Reading and Pottsville, his term of active service with the Pennsylvania Railroad was thirty-five

Were it not for the compaisory rule of the there is not or the analysis of the of the pension regulations, which tendire the re-tirement of all officers and complexes at the age of seventy years. Mr. Tripler would still be at his desk and in charge of his office force in this city.

John H. Hartman, of Bordentown, N. J., retired at the same time as Mr. Tripler with a record of fifty-two years and ten months ith the company. Railroading with the Pennsylvania must

certainly tend to longevity.

WATCH your gasoline tunk.

W This is good advice under any cir-cumstance. It is particularly pertinent in this period of bandity and auto hold-ups. A few evenings ago an entire neighbor-nood in West Philadelphia was aroused to a high pitch of excitement because a enciese. Negro chauffeur had neglected this preenu-

It was between 14 and 12 o'clock when a succession of what unpeared to be revolver shots startled the entire community in the vicinity of Forty first street and Woodland

They began some distance down the avenue and advanced mi die towned Forty-first

First came two or three shors, then a pause and an answer og voller. It ended in a perfect fusiliade.

in a perfect fusilitate. Windows flew up, and hulf-clad forms hung out in the chilly relat air as visions of a holdup or an attack of policemen on fleeing handlis rose before affrighted eyes. A harry call was sent to the Thirty-second street police station. Little knots of people came streaming toward the familed point of attack.

point of attack. A motor patrol wayso with half a dozen copy dashed up. Nobedy, however, could give much information. Then a bunt began It is detuitedy announced that Miss News Profits is to be fired from the same in harmony with Baller as not laugh as they returned to the waiting motor, "Just a dara fool chanfeur with a litney the friedlined to grianing comment magent all at the patrol wagon and distribution

in a log cubin with one room, one window and one door, a boy was born who became the greatest man of our nation," says Mr. Scoville. "Being dead he yet speaketh. Across the years comes the message of his words and his deads. He had the three words and his decus. He had the three things without which no man can be great-courage, unselfshness, humility. He dared always to do the thing that he thought was right. He never let self-interest influence him. Lastly, he never let any thought of his own importance hold him back from the

right action. "When Lincoln was first elected to the Legislature of Illinois a bill was introduced to move the capital to Springfield, Lincoln's home town. Another measure of which he did not approve was folged to that. If Lin-each wait back to big home town after young coln went back to his home town after voting against naking it the capital of the state his political career would presumably be ended. The Legislature sat all night. The voting was close and tremendous pressure from all over the state was brought to bear upon the twenty-five-year-old young legislator. He listened to all their sophistries and persua-Finally toward midnight he got up

and said: "You will never get me to support a measure which I believe to be wrong, al-though by so doing I may necomplish that which I believe to be right." "He voted against it and the capital bill

was lost.

"Another time when a popular resolution was offered in the Illinois Legislature against

#### What Do You Know?

#### QUIZ

1. Where was Abraham Litcoln born? 2. What De pularization?

3. What was the worst defeat in the open field ever sustained by Prussta? What is non-original moniting of the word chancellor?

 What American revolute's have a coast on the Pacific arrays?
What event is Findish history is de-scribed as the "diorious Revolution"? 7. Why is a turkey so called?

8. What are lichens?

9. How should the word be monounced? 10. What city is called the Monumental City?

#### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- A lumar cycle is one of nineteen years used in finding the date of Easter. 2. An eland is a South African antelope of heavy build.
- ie port side of a ship, the left-hand dde as one faces the low, was for-merly called the horboard.
- Darwin prepounded his theory of "The Origin of Species by Means of Nat-ural Selection" in his book bearing that talle, published in England in 1875.
- The word consummate, used as an ad-frative, meaning confider, porfect, should be presented with the accent on the second syllable.
- The effect engracteristics of a manographic are that if is a separate treather on a single subject or closs of subjects.
- single subject or class of subjects. Mathaw has of constant was that population tended to outrun its ments of subsistence, since the former, ac-cording to his theory, hereases hy goo-metrical progression and the latter by mithmetical ratio. To geometrical progression a basic tumber is used as a multiplier, as in the series 1, 3, 9, 21, 81. In arithmetical progression the basic number is used to an addition series, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Thomas Robert Matume was an Ebgiesh political economist. His dutes are 1766-1821
- economist. His dates are 1766-18-1 he Entente Cordiale was formed by France and Great Britain in 1505.
- A gaffer to an elderly rustic, an old fel-low, a foremula of a gang. This word is a corruption of godfather or grand-fighter

The out-sequence has been tilled in y with a straight of the straight of Tenre ar and non-thath filled in Utal. The bloc have that bave goar up in smoth,

The lack of interest shown in the formal declaration of the election of Harding and Coolidge was an uncenscious vote of coaf dence in the soundness of our institutions.

Secretary Baker has removed the name

land; thus insuring that he will be remem-

bered as secretary of war in at least one

ing full time to feed the rat population of the United States, says the Biological Sur-vey. If ratskin coats ever become a fad it would appreciably help the "slay and

It takes the labor of 200 000 men work

Before we attach undue significance to

the fact that the Japanese House of Repre-

sentatives has rejected a proposition to re-

duce naval armaments, we pause to couside

the fact that we have done precisely the

Congressman Kahn says that Major Hunt was warned three times that Bergdol was a dangerous man. There is evidence

truth of the information has at last been

Perhaps the reason Mr. Borah has found

We do not profess to understand Prof.

Einstein's theory of relativity, but after reading Prof. Poor's criticism we ventury the oppoint that the discordance of the

planets is at least no greater than the dis-cordance of scientific minds wrestling with

The fact that twenty new cases " typhus fever arrived in New York on Thurs

When all the bombing airplaues are

bination museums and restaurants at shor resorts; when all the big guns have been

turned into tractors; when, in fact, all the

scrappers have been scrapped-then, of then, the chronic kicker will arise to chan

the glory of the good old days when meet were red-blooded and quick to resent leaved

to the close proximity of the steil

infection and contagion.

or loiner.

that, though the warning was in vain,

" The better part of one's life consists of our friendships,' he once wrote. "To a young man about to start in busiplate from his chair in the cabinet room and ness he wrote will place it on a chair in his office in Cleve

" 'Quarrel not at all. No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention. Yield larger things to which you can show no more than equal right. Yield lesser things although clearly your own. Better give your path to a dog than be bitten by him in contesting your right to go by it. Even killing the dog would not cure the bite.'

lan's herse for him if he will only bring us success.'

"Lincoln's own words give us some of the

#### Advice on the Bible

out the Bible he wrote : " Take all of this book upon reason that ou can and the balance on faith, and you will live and die a happler man."

"About prayer he wrote: " I have been driven many times to my knees because I had nowhere else to go. " 2 desire to so conduct the affairs of this administration that if at the very end, when I come to lay down the reins o power. I have lost every friend on earth, shall have at least one friend left-my con

"This was his philosophy of life, and he never flinched or faitered from it until that fatal morning when he went, not without abundant entrance, into the presence of his load. Lord.

It hard to get Uncle Sam to leave a job half done is because Uncle Sam's motto is, "Don't start anything you can't finish." Which, incidentally, is not an argument against dis-The latest decision of the Municipal Court is that though the city has absorbed the county it has not yet digested it. armament by agreement.

#### Both sides having voiced gratification at the decision, we may also take it for granted that the disputants share pleasure in the fact that the United States Railroad Labor As Joyce Kilmer Might Have Sald The Chicago Tribuce owns forests of pulp wood. -- Full-page advt. Board did not answer Mr. Atterbury's de mand for more haste with less speed.

I think that I shall never see Aught lovely as a pulpwood tree

A tree that grows through sunny noons To furnish sporting page cartoons,

A tree whose fiber and whose pith Will soon be Gumps by Sydney Smith.

And make to smile and eke ha ha! go The genial people of Chicago.

Germany, after all, is going to send delegates to the reparation council in Lou-don March 1. This naturally leads us to the reflection (which has in it a tinge of noish choly) that much of the fronting of the month is which also holders is meriding dif-A tree whose grace, toward heaven rising, Men nueerate for advertising mouth in which she indulges is perhaps did

A tree that lifts her arms and langles. To be made into paragraphs,

How enviable is that free That's growing pulp for B. L. T. ; -Christopher Morley, in the New York

Evening Post.

day on an Italian steamship gives strong compassis to the plea of New York's health commissioner that the President resort is the use of the law of 1893, which empower-him to always the strong strength. in to place an embargo on passenger traffbetween the United States and any foreign port likely through its travelers to spread

# Missourl Sympathy

Sometimes we feel sorry for New York on account of the great number of re-formers who go to that city every year to save it from perdition, but not sorry enough being used to carry null; when all the war-ships, newly painted, are being used as conto offer to take any of them off the big town's hands,

Gone Up in Smoke