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Philadelphia, Monday, February 14, 1921

THE TEXTILE DEADLOCK

TN OUR news columns today appears the I first of a series of three articles on the textile situation in this city, specially prepared for this newspaper after careful in vestigation by Sherman Rogers, of the staff of the Outlook and an authority on labor conditions in this country,

Realizing the importance of the deadlock now atrophying the leading industry of Philadelphia, we believed that an impartial inquiry and presentation of the facts to the public to be wholly in order. When one stops to consider that a population much larger than that of hundreds of cities in this country is directly and adversely affected by this shut-down, due to differences between the mill owners and operators and the workers, there can be no other conclusion than that the situation must not be allowed to continue a moment longer than necessary.

What we have sought to do has been undertaken in the most liberal spirit. The desire is to be helpful and not in any sense to widen the rift. But both sides should be brought face to face with the facts, unblinded by prejudice and unswayed by rancor. That is what Mr. Rogers has been eager to accomplish, and we believe that those who read his three articles-today, tomorrow and Wednesday, when he will present his conclusions and point the way out-will agree with us that he has done a big thing for the people of Kensington's mill district regardless of whether they are the employers or the employed.

THE GREATEST GOOD PRINCIPLE

COTT IS almost impossible to draft a statute that will not in some manner or degree interfere with, curtail or possibly abrogate privileges, benefits and conveniences enjoyed by a portion of the population."

The idea embodied in the above form by the supporters of the present daylight-saving law in New York is a commonplace. People do not argue over such a truism. That may be one of the reasons why its significance is so often forgotten and why the kickers flourish.

A summer clock law, as every other mundane statute ever framed, is certain to react inconveniently on somebody. The most that can be hoped for is a working majority of benefits. This could unquestionably be realized in this state by the passage of a daylight-saving measure.

The great urban population, one of the largest of any commonwealth in the United States, would be gainers. It is not possible for some agricultural workers to adjust their duties to a change of hours. Actual oppression by the summer time schedule ould fall on a comparatively small number of Pennsylvanians. If their protesting voices are loud the tone of the chorus is thin.

The legislators in Harrisburg are placed there to listen to strident minorities. There is a genuine need and desire for a daylight-saving law in this state. The case ought not to be misinterpreted because of the cries of dissentients.

That the grievances of minorities are often valid is true, but it should not be held to invalidate the healthy principle of the great est good of the greatest number.

A PHILADELPHIA CARDINAL

TN ADDITION to the fitness of the eccle A siastical honor that is to be paid Arch-bishop Dougherty by his elevation to the cardinalate is the distinction for the first time accorded this city. A Philadelphia cardinal is a noveity, but

one that is well warranted and has for some time been expected.

Archbishop Dougherty's advancement will restore to the United States its quota of representation in the college of cardinals for there has been a vacancy since the death of Cardinal Farley. The status of the Penn sylvanian will be equal to that of the wen-erable Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and of Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston.

The eminence of the position is all the more striking when it is recalled that Dennis J. Dougherty, originally of Girardville, was a breaker boy in the coal regions, and that his virile character and capacity for scholarship and administration consistently governed his brilliant career toward elevation to one of the most exulted positions in the

Piritadelphians, who have been quick to appreciate the virtues of this able prolate during his comparatively few years here aarchbishop, cannot fail to be pleased over the recognition that wilk be given within a few weeks in Rone.

ONE WAR LEADER WHO WINS

THE ability of Africa to evolve novelties A was recognized by the Romans. The ancient tradition is still valid. In the union of the alleged Dark Continent the now conventional repudiation of the war leaders is

General Jan Samts, South Africa's leading delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, has been overwhelmingly elected to the House of Assembly, and the dominance of his party in the self-governing colonies is emphatically asserted.

BARRIERS AGAINST TYPHUS

TN SAFEGUARDING the American public against an invasion of typhus fever the federal health authorities are wise in stress ing the necessity of protective measures a the source.

It goes without saying that the inspection in our ports of passengers arrived from infected countries should be strict, but immi gration is proceeding on so vant a senie that the best of quarantine facilities are likely to be overwhelmed. This is especially the case in New York harbor. Ellis island is overcrowded. The accommodations of caltery and disinfecting stations have lately

Europe is the place to establish the drastic rion sanitaire. Most of the European contries have offered no objection to the

plan of the Public Health Service, in accordance with which vessels failing to com-ply with the quarantine regulations of this government will be denied clean bills of

powering the American authorities to op-

erate in the ports of embarkation be nego-

as a tragic by-product of war.

TURNING THE SPOTLIGHT

Worthy Attempt of the Chamber of

Commerce to Help the Situation by Examining the Facts

THE experiment which the industrial re-

L lations committee of the Chamber of Commerce is to make this week may or may not succeed. But it is worth making.

Conditions in the construction industry

are unsatisfactory. No work which could be postponed has been done for three or four

years. The cost has been so high as to make

t necessary to refrain from everything pos-

As a result, there is an estimated na-tional shortage of 1,200,000 buildings for

housing the people, the railroads are using

old rolling stock run on rails that are fast

wearing out and the producers of rails and

rolling stock and the manufacturers of all

kinds of building material are running on

as the cost of labor is so high that investors are unwilling to lend money for new work,

for they fear that when normal conditions

return there will be such a slump in values

relations committee of the chamber thinks

that the peak of high prices has been passed

and that there has been such a decline that

if the conditions were fully understood the work of construction in all its branches

The circular of invitation to its confer-

"conditions must be made economically

We do not suppose that the committee

hinks that anything it can do will have any

The most that it can do is to exhibit the

conditions. It can discover whether there

s evidence of approaching stability. If it

does not know the laws which regulate sta-

bility it can seek to learn what they are.

But it must be admitted that those laws

operate with little regard to conferences and

The exhibition of conditions is to begin

on Tuesday morning with a consideration of the responsibility of public officials with re-

gard to industrial activity. This will be

public works. By engaging in such enter-

prises the city and the state can relieve

unemployment and create, a demand for raw

There has always been a feeling that the

government should do what it can to relieve

ions find it impossible to do anything. The

fact that the cost of public works may be

high does not prevent men from urging that

Of the two evils, it is regarded as better that a public building or a highway should

be built and paid for out of the tax levy

than that money should be appropriated di-

rectly out of the treasury for the relief of

the idle. Public works can start the wheels

moving and the money paid for them will

go into the channels of trade, creating a demand for the product of a score of different

The city or the state can get all the money

t needs if it will pay the price. It is not

empelled to consider whether the price is

high or low, because it does not have to be assured of an income from its investment,

The private employer may be able to get

money at a price, but he cannot afford to

horrow unless he can see how to pay it back

The conference will consider the relation

of the money market to unemployment, The

situation will be discussed by builders and

architects, bankers and representatives of

building, and lean associations. Costs of

transportation, fuel and building materials

will be examined and compared with the

rest of food and clothing and with the rates of wages and the hours of work. And charts

will be exhibited showing the price condi-

tions that existed before the war, the peak

on Friday resolutions will be adopted em-

committees will be appointed to carry them

It will be noted by the discriminating that wages are to be considered along with the

prices of commodities used in construction

Those who have no confidence in the dis-

interestedness of the Chamber of Commerce

may be disposed to say that the whole un-dertaking is for the purpose of hantmering

down wages of men engaged in the building

trades in order that builders may find i

possible and profitable to begin active opera-

follow the discussions with great care, con-

tident that that purpose, if it exists, will

trude itself before the conference adjourns

way of a resumption of building operations

on a large scale. And wages are high be-cause everything else is high. If it can be

demonstrated, not on charts prepared by

statisticians, but by the prices one has to

pay in the shops, that the cost of living has

fallen materially, then a reduction in wages

will come about automatically. Working people discovered during the war, if they did

deliar depends on its purchasing power.

know it before, that the value of a

When they were paid in dollars with a

purchasing power of only forty cents ac

peding to the 1913 standard, they naturally

demanded that they get more dollars. And

they are naturally reluctant to have the

number of dollars in their pay envelope

reduced. But the wage question is likely

to adjust itself as the cost of food come

down. An exhibit more graphic than any

statistician's chart has lately been on view

basket of groceries the contents of which

cost \$3.05 a year ago, but which can be bought this spring for \$2.05. The price will have to fall still lower before it reaches the

With all due respect to the Chander of Commerce conferees, it must be said that the

declining cost of food is likely to have a

greater influence in bringing about a build

ng revival than all their talk this week

We call the dollar a measure of value, but

more negarate measure is a bushel of wheat. When a man's wages, measured in

dollars, will buy bread enough for his family

with something left over for meat and pota-

toes and a little jam on the side, he is rea-

sonably content. Three-dollar wheat mean

more dollars for a day's work for every one. Dollar wheat will be in fewer dollars for a

in some of the provision steres. It is

Yet wages are one of the obstacles in the

Those who suspect such a purpose will

tions in the spring.

s announced that at the final session

of war prices and the present levels.

under penalty of bankruptcy.

out of its earnings.

industrial depression when private corpora-

materials used in construction.

such works be undertaken.

considered particularly in connection with

material affect on economic conditions.

ence beginning tomorrow in the Mayor's reception room in the City Hall announces

Now, as we understand it the industrial

that they cannot get their money back.

ould be resumed in the near future.

sound and stable."

Further, the cost of all materials as well

short time.

health by the consular agents.

Italy, now in control of Trieste, whence was adjusted to it. The conference deserves the attention of the vessels bringing the thirty-five typhus the public because it is an attempt to do something, even though slight, to bring relief to those who have had to suffer from the cases to this country have sailed, has, how-ever, been insisting that examination by her own medical inspectors was sufficient. The profiteering laudlords for the last three facts disprove this. It is imperative that some agreement em-

tiated as speedily as possible. Unless this DEFORE Senator Harding announces the is done it would seem advisable to act upon the suggestion of Dr. Copeland, the New York health commissioner, and for a time exclude altogether the immigration tide from

D list of his cabinet appointments he ought to insist that each member publicly repu-diate and refute all imputations made against him and his availability, whether those countries where typhus has appeared these be inspired by purely partisan motives or the utmost sincerity.

Specifically, there comes to mind the charge of the New York World in the case of Andrew Mellon, the Pittsburgh financier, to the effect that he is heavily interested ON INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS personally in the Overholt Distilling Company, which is said to have \$12,000,000 worth of whisky still in its bonded ware-

day's work. Dollar wheat is not yet in sight, but dollar-and-a-half wheat would set the wheels of industry in motion, as soon

as the scale of prices for other commodities

LIQUOR AND THE TREASURYSHIP

Under no circumstances should any man directly connected or pecuniarily interested in the whisky business be made secretary of the treasury, the post assigned by the correspondents to Mr. Mellon. The reason is patent. The enforcement and adminis-tration of the Volstend prohibition act comes under the jurisdiction of the treasury, and at this stage of the country's affairs it would be folly to leave even the slightest colorable grounds for charging that the secretary might be swayed from his duty by selfish concerns.

Thus far Mr. Mellon has not answered the charge of the World. Perhaps this is because he does not wish to embarrass Mr. Harding by seeming to anticipate his choice in any confirmative way. Yet it does seem as if too much nicety or etiquette ought not to stand in the road of reassuring public

Mr. Mellon's most influential backers have een Senators Penrose and Knox. Not so long ago the senior senator was quoted as saying that his principal concern over the cabinet was to hope that "the right kind of man be selected for the treasuryship." Evidently he puts Mr. Mellon in that category. It is well to bear this in mind. The screetary will have enormous power both administratively and in the form of patronage, and if Mr. Mellon were chosen it is not hard to see how much of a figure the hand of Mr. Penrose would cut in placing "the right kind of men" in the prohibition enforcement offices. The senior senator has never been exactly regarded as an enthusiastic opponent of the liquor interests.

Many years ago, when President Grant wished to appoint A. T. Stewart, one of the ablest merchants this country ever produced. to the treasury office, the statute disquali fying any one engaged in the importing business for this post was invoked against him. That law was adopted because Congress, reflecting public opinion, wished to remove any possibility of taint from the collection of customs, also a principal function of the treasury. While there is now no similar law preventing any one financially interested in the liquor business from holding the post, the lack of it is more due to the newness of prohibition than to the absence of a need for it. The public is certain to feel just as strongly on this point as in the matter of the customs.

It would be a disaster for President Harding and the Republican party to begin the new administration, from which the American people expect so much, with a taint, whether real or only imagined, on the treasury. That is an office which must always be above suspicion.

MR. GOMPERS' DISCERNMENT

SAMUEL GOMPERS' opinion, emphatically expressed at the fover forum the other night, that the people of the United States would have overwhelmingly indorsed the peace trenty had a clean-cut opportunity of considering the case on its merits been provided, is undoubtedly reflective of a strong current of public sentiment

It is generally admitted by partisans and conpartisons alike that a solemn referendum on the Versnilles pact was impossible to secure in a presidential election. There are no subjects so difficult to mix as international policy and party politics.

Above all, it is dangerous to attempt to fuse them by pressure according to Mr. Wilson's formula. But the fact that no actual decision on a momentous theme was made cheering, even though the road to clear thinking has been blocked at many turns. Mr. Gompers is merely one of many adocates of the league and the treaty whose hopes have not been dashed by a disastrous attempt to change the character, wholeso out unyielding, of American elections.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

WOULD you like to view a simple demon-stration of the conflicting motives that sway governments and leave them open to much angry and violent questioning nowabodying the findings of the conference, and

Congress, against the protest of the army boards, has been cutting down appropriations suggested for the land branch of the military organization. It has, in the words of the leaders, "cut to the bone." When he committees are finished with their work only about \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 will be given to the army. Even Congress disposed to consider these sums niggardly. The navy fares better. Some of the vessels

now building will cost \$30,000,000 each. The Sheppard-Towner maternity bill was atroduced in the House to extend federal neouragement and aid to states that are villing to devote a little effort to saving the lives of women and children. It was inspired by a humane concern for young nothers who have to toil for a living, often o the grave detriment of their children. It may be news to America that almost every other civilized country has gone further than the United States in efforts to save life as the Sheppard-Towner bill would save it. With the "baby bill" and the military appropriations bills moving side by side in ongress, the country has been enabled to ee how much earnest and scientific thought given to means for the destruction of life and how little attention is paid to plaus for

The bill for military preparedness will amount to billions. It is possible that the 'baby bill' will go through with an appro-

oriation of \$1,400,000. t'ongress has to prepare for national de-But what invisible devil in men and covernments makes necessary such dreary outrasts as are here suggested?

"SHARP IS THE WIND"

SHARP is the wind today—
Now, in the middle morning,
Ins gusty occues hav
Like bounds that join the borning Of bugles at a chase-

Yet, mixed with these shrill cails, Listen! at each returning A finer measure falls. Across this time of yearning For summer's rose-shod pace

Within my soul a low refrain Dwells evermore in blither vein On purple banks of violet. Whose charm of fairy fragrance nets The greenwood pathways with its grace And woos a song from smallt space! -William Struthers in the Roston Tran-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Pigs Is Pigs and Hogs Is Hogs, but Read This and You Will Think Better of the Family

By SARAH D, LOWRIE

MY FIRST demand as a child on visiting the country was to be taken to visit the pigpen. Or, as I was wont to put it in plain English:

"Come on, let's tickle the pigs!"

This was generally accomplished in my

"Come on, let's tickle the pigs!"

This was generally accomplished in my young days by lying flat on the sloping root of the pen and leaning over and with a willow branch flicking the sow recumbent in the yard beneath. The roof was generally slippery from moss and there was a slight danger that you might slide off it into the pig yard, in which case you were told you might be eaten by the sow before you could wade out of the muck and climb the fence to escape.

I supposed after I had sown up that I

ie fence to escape.
I supposed after I had grown up that I I supposed after I had grown up that I should never again enjoy pigs, except so to speak in the retrospect after they became pork and were set before me to cat, when lo and behold! one day during the war all the old glamour attached to my childish memory of them came back with a rush when I once more hung over their pens, only this time I did not tickle them; they tickled me! That is they roused me to a pitch of interest and enthusiasm that made the day I visited them a red letter one. the day I visited them a red letter one.

THE reason for my visit to the pigs was THE reason for my visit to the plgs was
this: I was chairman of the farm
unit committee of the Pennsylvania
Woman's Land Army, and as such I had
to pass upon the suitability of the farms
that wished farm units—groups of farm
girls—to live and to work on them.
An application came from the Sycamore
Farm, at Douglasville, Pa., for a unit of
eight girls, and Mrs. John Fritsche, of
Merion, the owner of the farm, motored me
out one spring day to inspect the quarters

Merion, the owner of the farm, motored me out one spring day to inspect the quarters for the girls and to get a general idea of the work they would be required to do.

I found that the great industry of the farm was the breeding of Berkshire pigs, and in the course of my tour of inspection I was introduced to some 200 of them, generally by name.

I never saw such pigs! They were red I never saw such pigs! They were red, they were clean, they were huge, they had rosettes for snouts in the center of their faces. When they were introduced by name they rose and grunted approbation of themselves and of me. They lived in houses without smells and disported in fields without muck; they are huge sacks of breakfast foods prepared with fond care by lavish attendants. Their litters were worth bags of gold at birth and more and more as time gold at birth and more and more as time

There was a champion that lay recumbent from too much flesh that had taken almost every prize she could take for points of breeding. Nothing that she bore was vulgarized into sausage or scrapple. All her offspring went to breeding others like unto her. She looked at me with her little cute, clever eyes and reminded me of an old Irish nurse I once loved and who spoiled me on the quiet.

THERE were other things to look at on the farm: a dairy, a berry garden and a vegetable garden and pastures and crops, besides the quarters for the farm unit of the land army girls; but I only cared for the pigs, though I knew the rest were all they ought to be and that the land army would enjoy themselves and work rofitably. Coming back to town with Mrs. Fritsche.

I discovered, incidentally, that her husband was one of the firm of the automat restaurants, and was himself the inventor of the American automat, and that her turning farmer and pig breeder had been a sort of harking back on her part to country things and country ways from an inherited in-stinct handed down from her forebears, who had been for generations farmers of Chester valley. That is, she did it for recreation, as another weman with country in stincts would garden or hunt or raise set-ters. Only in her case she made the farm

CINCE that experience I have followed hard in the wake of the hog, especially the Berkshire pig. and I have discovered other pig farms even nearer home: the Per-cival Roberts, the De Witt Cuylers, the Ashtons, besides those down near Wilmington belonging to the du Ponts, notably the one of Pierre du Pont.

And now to reward this enthusiasm there is to be a very notable Berkshire pig congress on the 16th, 17th and 18th of this month in the First Regiment Armory, Broad and Callowhill streets, at which sixty-four exhibitors will place before the public's delighted gaze some of their finest animals. No one is allowed to evhibit more than two animals each, and so the class is a very high one. I looked down the list of the wonders upon which we may feast our eyes and such names as Royal Bell (37) and Ladygoods (3d) met my eyes, which two, I think, are Mrs. Fritsche's.

SHE told me not long ago a funny and sort of nice story of a prize sow she sent down to an exhibit in South America. The sow had the artistic sense to litter on her way down; five of her litter were horn north of the equator and five south. long after the event a storm swept over the deck and dislodged her pen and swept some of the exhibits overboard. Indeed, the man in charge of her feared that she was lost, when lo and behold! as the water receded she was found wedged tightly against the rail with her back to waves and protecting and, indeed, suckling her litter, of which by some feat of agility she had managed to save all but two.

I was told that this sow and the whole North American exhibit were photographed in the movies down in South America, and their dignified perambulations are to be thrown on the screen as part of the program of the meeting of the congress. I looked over the rest of the program and I see that Dean C. F. Curtiss, who is the head of a great agricultural college in Iowa called Ames College, is to make a speech, as is also another Iowan, Senator Kenyon, We know very little about Iowa or its college know very little about lowa or its college or its senator in this quiet town, but that is not saying they are not well known in the world of farmers. So is Rommell, of the husbandry department of Washington well known. He will speak on the science of breeding. P. D. Elliott, of Piping Brook Farms, is incidentally a great linen importer, but he will speak of what he most enjoys—pigs. His subject sounds sociological. "Loyalty to the Herd."

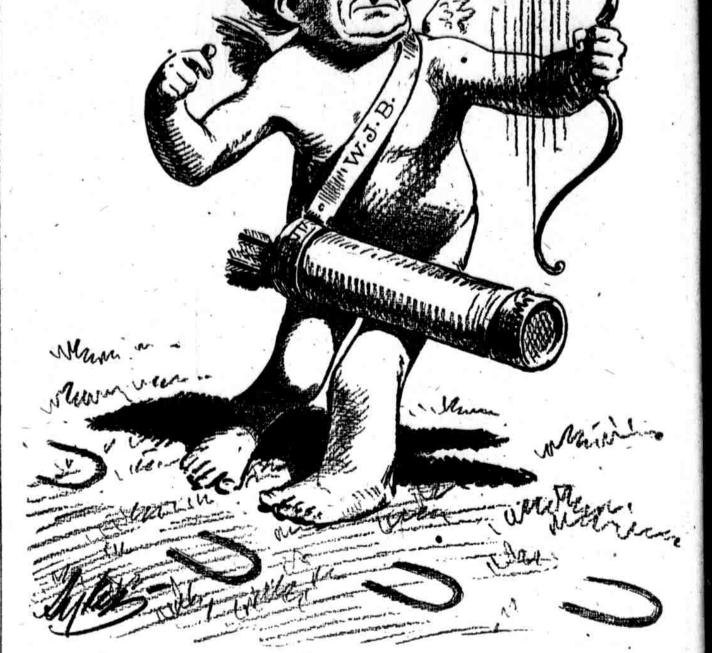
From our own agricultural college at State College, Prof. Tomhave is to come down and do his great scientific stant of

down and do his great scientific stunt of cutting up a hog. He cuts one half one way and the other half another and explains the rational of each cut and the eco-nomics involved. On the evening of the 17th the Governor will be present, and there is supposed to be some surprise on hand, some sort of a guessing contest and an amusing movie called "Selling Hogs." The real auction of the hogs is on the last afternoon, at 1 o'clock on the 18th. I was told that one of the greatest authorities in the world on hogs is to be there—E. Z. Russell, chief of the U. S. A. Swine De-

SOME ONE asked me the other day:
or mixed breeds just as good sausage?"
Well, all I know about it is the Berkshire is a kind hog and a healthy hog and a good breeder and not so heavy a feeder as some of the other breeds. You can really be friends with a Berkshire, and yet in the end he gives you more sausages for your money. But I will know even more about him next week.

English as She Is Taught

The cost of living has gone up in India. too. An Indian teacher put in for a raise in salary in a letter couched in the following terms: 'Is it possible that I may have an increased compendium, and I find it difficult to alide my days peacefully on the hereby



NIL DESPERANDUM

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ERNEST T. TRIGG On Setting Construction Industry Under

Way THE industrial relations committee of the ▲ Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is to

set in motion tomorrow a plan which will be followed throughout the country and prove one of the most beactical things that city, state and nation ever have attempted, ac-cording to Ernest T. Trigg, chairman of the Mr. Trigg referred to the big public conference of all factors in the construction industry, which in four days will endeavor to get at the basic reason for the present stagnation of the industry, lay bare the present tendency in costs and determine the basis tendency in costs and determine the basis are close students of the situation that of the permits issued during the last period pos-

upon which the industry can and will resibly not over 50 per cent find expression as yet in a completed structure. On this as-sumption, therefore, the annual shortage for nume, and try to have the program that calls for the fulfilling of the millions of dollars' the four years, 1917 to 1920, inclusive, would amount to about 300,000 dwellings, or worth of construction work now needed here started at once. "Leading officials of the city and state. experts of the government, representatives of all branches of labor involved in construcof all branches of moore, architects, builders and makers of construction materials have accepted invitations to participate in the conference," said Mr. Trigg. "The snid Mr.

meetings are to be open, and the public will be fully informed on the proceedings. "It is, indeed, an epochal event, its successful outcome will depend, in a measure, the stimulation into activity of all of the other industries that are feeling a period of stagnation.

Data on Housing Not Complete

"A diligent search, nation-wide, has failed to give us any exact information as to the extent of the housing shortage. But we have rather accurate figures on some localities and rather accurate agures on some localities and means of gauging the situation throughout the country. We must depend, though, to a great extent upon the permits issued for building as a basis for our figures, but this is not entirely dependable because there is much building uncompleted for which permits have been issued. "Taking this record of permits issued.

however, as a basis for computation, we find that in eighteen cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 or over and not including the city of New York, the permits for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, covering one and two family dwellings. eovering one and two family dwellings. averaged 24,000 annually. These cities had

WHAT WILSON HAS STOOD FOR

S. Martin in Harper's Magazine Mr. Wilson has really stood for religion expressed in politics, but people who do not know religion when they see it are not aware of that. Immense fault has been found with bim because he was not more accommodating, because he could not substitute the opinions of advisers for those that he got out of his own inside. The fault found has not been own inside. The fault tound has not been altogether unreasonable, but it was all futile. Mr. Wilson has had to follow the laws of his being. To blame him for not doing differently is, in effect, to blame him for not being some one else, but at least he has taken the advice of Polonius, "To thine own self be true." No one has accused him of not being true to Wilson, and that, though its sounds almost humorous, is significant and it sounds almost humorous, is significant and mportant; for the man who is true to himself must be true, it would seem, even to his own imperfections. He cannot separate the tares from the wheat. He has to the we to both. What is "tares" and what is "wheat" in Mr. Wilson is a matter of analysis that will have to be left in great measure to future examiners; but meanwhile, though to future examiners; but meanwalle, though he is in a sense a tragic figure, he is in no sense an object of pity. He has been physically broken, but mentally and spiritually, so far as any one can tell, he remains entire and leadership is still in him—the leadership that belongs to a man who holds to the that he has had to choose, and does not let expediency divert him to another.

The Floating Cherry

From the New York Heraid,

A national legislator recently said in a speech: "There was a time when the cherry was a necessity. Floating over the top of an old-fashioned cocktail, it was both soothing and inviting." Powerful liquor! In these parts the cherry, we are informed in these parts the cherry, we are informed, in-variably sank to the bottom of the glass.

> Advice Before you love. Learn to run through snow Lonving no footprint. Turkish Proverb.

1. How old is Thomas A. Edison?
2. What is the correct pronunciation of the word premier?
3. Who is the new Italian ambassador to the United States?
4. What is a cadenza?
5. What is the sublime porte?
6. For what was Vasco da Gama famed?
7. How high is Niagara Kalls?
8. What is porphyry? a population of approximately 6,000,000 people in 1920, or in round figures 16 per cent of our total. On this basis, and calculating the conditions in these eighteen cities as reflecting the average throughout the country, the permits is and in these after a street of the country.

annually for the years stated. "For the four years from 1917 to 1920

inclusive, the average annual permits issued

for the same type of dwellings in these same cities was 14,000, indicating by the same

sort of arithmetic an annual average of ap-proximately 230,000 for the country, a de-

a total of 1,200,000 for four years.

Need of Conference Is Vital

"So it is evident that with many other

ypes of construction work needed, such as

factories, hotels, apartment houses, streets,

roads and bridges, also virtually as far be-hind in their schedule, the need for such a

part of the public and on the part of the

financial interests, which ordinarily 'are looked to to furnish funds for building opera-

tions, in the stability of values. There is

no clearly fixed idea as to the relation of the

cost of a given structure today as compared

pared to pre-war costs. The public is ap-parently not fully informed as to the effect the very radically increased cost of trans-

portation and fuel has had on the cost of

building materials as compared to pre-war

afford to all of those interested in construc

tion work an opportunity to explain those and such other things as are important to the situation, in the belief that a frank, honest

discussion in a public way will result in a proper level of costs which will clear the

atmosphere and crystallize the situation so that a return of confidence may be warranted

and building activity begin with the open-

Purely Typographical

Blank is a man who double leads his own personality and locks upon others' as less

Many persons who think they are their

own bosses are merely minious of public

A newspaper is hydra-headed. Every

Jones always has a five-point look, but

. . .

The trouble with life is that the makeup

Kit Morley's Prophecy

The waitresses at some of the Childs restaurants are wearing lavender uniforms, we learn. We claim to have been the first to prophesy this. Two years ago we wrote you can look it up in the files of the

Philadelphia EVENING LEDGER if you doubt

and enameled restaurants, where they lose much lightness by having everything too white. If (for instance) the wait-resses would only wear searlet or black

dresses how much more brilliant the scene would be or pale lilac and

Perfect Self-Control

It is said that Senator Full, of New

Mexico, will be put in the cabinet in order to please the South. Still, we don't believe

that the South will go into hysterics of joy

From the Charleston News and Courter.

* * * The blenk moonshine of tiled

-E. C. R. in the Sun Dial.

time you "kill" one head another grows in

. . .

ing of spring.'

opinion.

personality and than nonparell.

his type is really bourgeois.

man is always pl-ing the type.

From the New York Evening Post.

been writ in agate.

"It is the intention of this conference to

to the peak prices of a year ago and as com-

conference as we are having here is vital.

"The reason for the standstill in this in-

dustry is mainly lack of confidence

What is porphyry? What is the literal meaning of the word country, the permits issued in those cities would indicate a total of one and two family dwellings throughout the country of 400,000

0. Of what state is Boise City the capital! Answers to Saturday's Quiz

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin county, Ky., in 1869.

2. Polarization is the modification of light, radiant heat, etc., so that the ray exhibits different properties on different sides. In figurative language polarization means the giving of a special meaning or unity of direction to an idea or word.

3. Jenn, in 1806, was the worst defeat ever sustained in the open field by Prussia.

4. The word chancellor is derived from the Latin cancellarius, an usher or official

The word chancellor is derived from the Latin cancellarius, an usher or official stationed behind a lattice, har or chancel of Roman law courts. "Cancellar in Latin was a lattice har. The United States, Mexico, Guatemia, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Elica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peri and Chile are the American republic with Teatific occars courts."

with Pacific ocean coasts.

The Glorious Revolution" in England resulted in the overthrow of James II and the ascension to the throne of William III, of the house of Orange, in 1889. The turkey is so called because it was erroneously believed to come from Turkey. Its original habitat is America. Lichens are a very large group of plants mostly northern and arctic in their dis-

mostly northern and arete in tribution, growing on and coloring rocks, tree trunks, etc. They are usually of a green, gray or yellow tint.

The word should be pronounced "lyekens." 10. Baltimore is called the Monumental City.

Punishing tilers from the New York Herald.

Newport News has ordered all idlers within its corporate limits to go to work or get out of town. One of the town's idealists scotned a job at \$6 n day and sent his wife Under the new rule h to the poorhouse. Under the new rule he will labor to support her or else deprive himself of the pleasures of his present habita-tion. It was in Virginia that John Smith warned those who would not work that they should not eat, and official Virginia has not

From the New York Herald.

It is better to have the police asked if they are not overzealous in protecting us from assassing than it is to hold investigations to find out why they did not capture bomb throwers.

Where the Automobiles Go From Collier's.

Two-thirds of all the cars sold in 1020 when to users in agricultural districts. More than half of all the cars went to towns of less than 5000 people. The greatest recent increase in registration has been in the South

A Poor Recommendation From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

One thing that worries us about this ides There lies one whose name should have of revising and amending the peace treaty is the hearty approval it is receiving from Count Bernstorff. Many a man who puts on a bold face is

Consolation for California From the Baltimore Sun. Japan doesn't raise hob because Canada

has no welcome for her subjects. California may interpret the fact as a compliment to her climate. From the Chicago Daily News.

The Chief Difficulty

Doubtless all the world would be willing to let Russia work out its own economic and political salvation if Russia evinced the Wehtest disposition to work at anything. A Sad Change From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

If Peter the Great and Frederick the Great could see Russia and Prussia now how they would swear!

Publicity Note From the Ohio State Journal. Perhaps as good an illustration as any of the difficulty of remaining in the public eye after once getting there is Ole Hansen.

A Word for Mellon

There is this to be said of Mellons, If there is a deficit of a billion or two in the Treasury Department be can pay it single.