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Philadelphia, Friday, February 18, 1921

THE BANKRUPT BOARD

ERELY the most elemental understand-M ing of finance is required to realize the impending bankruptcy of the Board of Education. Mr. Shallcross has explained that the borrowing capacity of this body \$4,000,000, that half that amount has already been used to pay the teachers' sala-ries, according to the new schedule, and that the remainder will be borrowed for the same purpose for February, March and

There will be no funds for further wages of the school tenchers of Philadelphia after May 1 unless assistance from the Legislature is forthcoming. The situation is as simple as it is serious. It can be remedled at Harrisburg by an increase of the board's borrowing capacity and the adoption of a

generous new educational program.

There are times when Legislatures need crisis to stir them. If the Pennsylvania Assembly is looking for shocks to justify action, it may seek no further than the almost empty cash drawer of the board in charge of education in the state's metropolis.

MISSIONARIES OF PEACE

THERE is working out in Philadelphia a plan for better international relations which in some respects is superior to that which Cecil Rhodes endowed in Oxford Uni-

The Rhodes scholars are in a way hired to go to Oxford. Their expenses are paid out of a fund. Few of the students who enjoy the scholarships would go to Oxford if it were not for this fund.

But there is a large body of foreign stu-dents in the University of Pennsylvania and in the other institutions in this vicinity who have come here for an education attracted by the advantages offered. Little effort, however, has been made outside of the University to let these students know that the country is at all interested in them.

An excellent beginning was made this week when the Chamber of Commerce gave a dinmer to 350 of them. representing fifty-seven different countries, and brought them in contact with representative business men of the community. It was pointed out to them that they are ambassadors of a better understanding among nations if they choose to assume that office. They can carry back to their homes the spirit which they imbibe ere, and we, if we are alive to our opportunities, can by coming in closer contact with them get a better understanding of the point of view and processes of thought of the men of other nations. The men of their own generation in the University who rub up against them in the classrooms are unconsciously absorbing something of value to them. The Chamber of Commerce dinner ought to impress on the minds of both the native and foreign students the fact that their elders are awaking to the opportunity at hand to make every foreign student the missionary of a better international underetanding in the world.

OLD TARIFFS OUT OF DATE

THE imperative need for revenue is behind L the plan of some of the congressmen to enact a skeleton tariff law without debate as soon as possible after the new Congress meets and then to correct it at leisure.

Representative Fordney is attempting to secure the indersement of Mr. Harding for this program. The arguments in support of it are simple. Whenever it is known that the rates are to be rulsed importers rush goods into the country at the old rates. It is estimated that the proposed skeleton bill would save nearly \$100,000,000 in revenue. Its passage would meet the immediate emergency and allow time for correcting the internal revenue laws while the committees were perfecting the tariff law.

No serious objection to this pinn could be raised if we are to draft a tariff law of the kind that used to commend itself to Congress. ditions the like of which it never met before We are selling abroad a much greater amount collect pay for what we sell in the present state of world affairs unless we permit foradapted to the situation must be framed with almost as much regard for the foreign But Congress does not seem to be aware of this. Its leaders are talking of putting up the tariff hars without much regard for the effect of what they do on the ability of our foreign debtors to pay what they owe.

ONE EUROPEAN EXIT CLOSED

THE prompt co-operation of the Italian Government with the efforts of United States health authorities to check the spread of typhus fever by immigrants is disclosed in an order taking immediate effect in Trieste.

This former Austrian port is an outlet for the most impoverished, disease-ridden populations of Europe. The new regulations not only suspend immigration to the United States from central Europe for a month, but establish a sanitary barrier on the eastern Italian frontiers, thus checking the fastrising tide of Poles. Czecho Slovaks, Jugo-Slave and Balkan peoples who have of late been embarking at the Adriatic seaport. The American public health officials Trieste have been zealous, but the magnitude of the examination and furnigation duties has rendered a complete performance of their task almost impossible.

Meanwhile, the immigration and quarantine authorities at home have evolved twelve-day quarantine for vessels unprovided with clean bills of health from certain infected ports and for ships on which the disease has broken out en route.

Typhus is a disease of squalor and dirt American habits of cleanliness, unsurpassed shroughout the globe, constitute powerful ermor against the plague. Careful official Inspection at entry ports is the other most effective means of combating epidemic daners. The diversion this week of a Scandi-

delphia accentuates the responsibilities of this city, and it is reassuring to note that Dr. Furbush is conferring with Health Commissioner Copeland, of New York, on the

whole subject. Within a few weeks the effect of the suspension order in Trieste will be felt on this side of the ocean. The interval while possible infected immigrants are still at sea, heading this way, is the time for enforcing the strictest regulations.

MR. BRYAN TUNES HIS PIPES TO REHYPNOTIZE HIS PARTY

Old Measures Are Sung Again In the Pronouncement Just Issued for Democratic Guidance

"NEITHER," observes Mr. Bryan, speaking, of course, of the future of the Democratic party, "can it again be made a tail to anybody's candidacy."

Such is life. It is only after you are dead or submerged in wee and assorted tribulations that people say and do things which, in earlier days. might have made existence bright and triimphant. Pleasant as are these latest words from Nebraska, they still have an ominous indertone. They reveal the old interest, the old resolution of a mind accustomed to dom-

It is clear that the Democratic partythe same Democratic party that always has hurried away to another place whenever Mr. Bryan appeared on the skyline-must rise in its sackcloth and wearily fice once more. For it is being chased again by the gentleman who first showed the world how to hitch t to a name, how to whip it over rough roads like a captive at a chariot's wheel.

The twenty-two suggestions for the party eorganization, handed down like sacred tabets from the mountain in Nebraska, will have no other meaning for sophisticated and observant minds. They are worth reading. They are radiant with significance. In them you may read all that is wrong with American politics.

Illumined within by a childlike faith in the security of all things, with eyes lifted high above the moiling world and all its harsh and conflicting realities, Mr. Bryan is again enchanted by the sound of fine words. As blithe, as assured, as distant from real life, as oblivious to cold fact is he as Pan piping on a windy and sunlit hill. He would, for example, "restore the rule of the people."

Well, who rules now? Who elected Harding?

Whose will, whose work, whose faults and rirtues are reflected every day in Congress and in the Legislatures of the states? Votes are votes. They make our government what it is.

Still, as he complains about that same government, Mr. Bryan's faith in the people is unshaken. They would never elect him to the presidency. So his faith may be in a way justified. But it is about time that the people of the United States got out of the habit of blaming their leaders for all their own mistakes.

The people speak in Congress. They speak wherever laws are made. It would be far fairer if the Congressional Record were to say that "the people today introduced a bill intended to keep up the cost of their food and their coal," or "the constituency of South Philadelphia today presented a resolution in the House to provide a billion dollars out of the treasury to pension superannuated ward bosses."

All the squalor of the present legislative session at Harrisburg, as well as all the fine and humane things that are done occasionally in the name of the state or the nation, shows the people at the business of

Elected representatives are merely incidental to the process.

Does the master of the old-fashioned Democracy know all this? We believe that he does. But he is not the man to tell to talk to them like a John the Baptist. He probably has no desire to do anything so inconventional. For he has in him a great faith. He has in a truly magnificent form the will to believe.

That is better than being hard boiled, any way. We have always liked—we always shall like—the sweet middlewesterness of Mr. Bryan. He clings to his illusions through thick and thin. The trouble with him is that he insists on believing that all peoples everywhere are as simple-hearted and as trustworthy as the folk of the corn belt, and upon that assumption his exfremely dangerous theories of national and international politics are based.

To such a man facts and the evidence of progressive events can mean little. What will the world be like after four years? What will it be like in a year from now? What will life and the problems of govern ment be like?

The sage, sitting down to write his epistle to the Democracy, seems never to have put these questions to himself. To hear Mr. Bryan talk you would suppose that we were still living in 1910-that, in other words, the motive power of civilization was still being smoothly applied that people everywhere were at peace and working happily. that standards and codes of human conduct were fixed and accepted, that nations were prosperous, busy and able and willing to pay their debts, that all governments were

None of these things is true. Statesmen are now working twenty-four hours a day to regain control and direction of wild forces that they deliberately let loose. They may succeed and they may fail. Lloyd George and M. Briand, like the Russians and the Germans, are for all the world like lon tamers who have let the beasts out of

Suppose the Hons get into the grandstand or decide to take a turn among the spectaors? What then?

The Democratic party, if it is guided from Nebraska, will plously refuse even to think of a possibility so terrible, so repellent to gentle minds. It is advised again by Mr. Bryan to work tirelessly in order that there can be no declaration of war by Congress until after the matter has been decided by national referendum.

It is hard to believe that men so recklessly trustful as to make that proposal in a time like this still dwell upon the earth. An enemy might seize Cuba. An enemy might snatch every important naval base in the Pacific and bring heavy guns actually to hear on coast cities while we were voting to determine a course of action under the plan outfined by Mr. Bryan. The man who still hopes, apparently, to regain control of one of the two great parties suggests further "s plan of international arbitration" for most issues under which any nation could withdraw whenever it felt so moved or refuse altogether to accept the ruling of the world

Here Mr. Bryan tulks, oddly enough, like the former German kaiser. World courts without power, arbitration systems that cannot arbitrate are precisely the sort of sedatives that militarists have always sought to quiet public opinion and conceal their own devilment.

Referendum before war would be a most excellent thing if it were to be held simultaneously by all the peoples and all the nations concerned. To one nation standing alone it might mean disaster utter and complete. The Peace Conference sought to establish a system that would make a sort of universal referendum necessary before

war. And there is nothing on record to show that Mr. Bryan did much to encourage that plan or to help the men who burnt themselves out in the effort to make it a

reality. Where Mr. Bryan puts his faith is easy to see. He reasons in fine abstractions. He believes in what the Chautauquas know as Broad Morality. Almost everybody is broadly moral. The job of the present is to get average men and average governments to translate consistently in practice the good impulses that are never absent from themen when the powers of darkness rule their minds. It is a big job. Mr. Bryan doesn't show how it can be done. Reading him, you have an appalled sense of a man who actually is unaware of other nations and peoples close at hand and far away filled with good and evil and by no means so trustworthy as the folk of the corn country.

The Great Commoner is altogether 100 good-hearted to be safe in the present state of a fallen world. As a private citizen he is likable enough. He is a lover of mankindwith a few drastic reservations applicable within the Republican party. As a prophet and leader in politics he might actually be dangerous to the peace and safety of the country. Cox and Tammany are far less subtly dangerous than he.

Words bewitch Mr. Bryan if they have tender cadence or even the shadow of a noble meaning. He is, for example, in favor "federal action to restore Liberty Bonds to par." Who isn't? What man in any party would not do anything possible to restore Liberty Bonds to par and feel that he had done a great thing? But with the master mind at Lincoln, Neb., the expression of a wish appears to suffice. A method is not discussed. Perhaps it is not even thought of. Profiteers, questions of utilities and national finance are similarly disposed of in the twenty-two points. In ringing words Mr. Bryan suggests courses of action that men less expert in party control strive in silence to follow

The Democratic party was badly wrecked It has been through a year of weariness and disaster. If, beginning life all over again it can start with a fresh outlook and be free from the hypnotic force exercised over it by the gentle-minded visionary from Nebraska. all its seeming hard luck may be good luck in the end. Its hope cannot trust longer in Mr. Bryan. It needs younger minds.

THE FIGHT MUST BE KEPT UP THE Job Combine is still working, for it

A succeeded in mustering the necessary thirteen votes to override the Mayor's veto of the \$1,000,000 appropriation for the Municipal Court dream palace. It is determined to get the money re-

gardless of everything but its own hunger. The thirteen councilmen who voted to reject the veto ignored the cogent reasons given by the Mayor for his opposition. They had decided to stand together in support of the spendthrift ordinance regardless of what might be said against it.

But the Mayor did his duty in vetoing the item. He has placed himself straight on the record. And he has put the Council on record as ignoring not only the objections of the Mayor but as disregarding the advice of the chief law officer of the city. The city solicitor, as the Mayor informed

the Council, has advised him that the law creating the Municipal Court does not emower the county commissioners to build any building. It merely empowers them to provide accommodations for the court. evident intent of the law is that rooms in buildings already in existence should be fitted up. But under this limited authority the county commissioners are planning to erect a costly palace. Not only is the power of the commission

ers to erect a building for the court in doubt. but even assuming that the law when passed gave them that power, the charter, passed six years later, clearly provides that the plans for all public buildings erected in the city and paid for by a city appropriation must be drawn by the city architect and that the Department of Public Works shall have the supervision of the erection of all public buildings and all structures of whatever kind or public use.

The city architect has not drawn any plans or a municipal courthouse and it is proposed by the Council that the county commissioners and not the Department of Public Works shall have charge of the erection of the courthouse, in arrogant disregard of the harter provisions.

While the Mayor has done well in vetoins he spendthrift item, he should not stop It is his business to see that public money is spent according to law. If the ententions of the city solicitor are here is no more justification for the Council n appropriating \$1,000,000 to the county commissioners for the courthouse than there could be in appropriating it to a South Philadelphia chowder club.

The validity of the appropriation must b fought in the courts until it is established that the city which raises and appropriates the money has control over the details of its use. The Mayor cannot let the matter drop now without neglecting his obvious duty.

CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES THERE is a great difference between cen

L ters of population and the center of the opulation of the United States. Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chi-

cago are population centers, because there are hundreds of thousands of men and women ongregated in those small areas Whether the center of the population of

the United States is in a hog lor or a cornfield in Indiana has not yet been determined. Engineers from the University of Indiana are just now engaged in locating the spot which the census experts say is 5.3 miles southeast of Spencer. "Uncle Jimmie" Herrin has a forty-gere

farm at that distance and in that direction from Spencer. Somewhere within his neres is a spot on which, if a pivot were erected the population west of it would halance the population east of it, and the population to the north would exactly balance the population to the south.

We do not suppose that "Uncle Jimmie" would object to the erection of a post on that spot by any one interested enough to pay for it. If it served no other useful purpose it would provide the hogs a place on which to scratch their flanks.

JITNEYS: NEW STYLE

LMOST since the days when the first A automobile ran analded, street car comanies in all parts of the United States have had to face the question of competition by tneys. That question has foomed larger with each

succeeding year. In New Jersey it has been viewed as an overshadowing metace by an anxious public service corporation. Every one wondered-and still wonders, for that matter-why, since motorcurs were so useful as public conveyances and such valuable auxiliaries to trolley lines, the street-car ompanies didn't buy some of them and put he jitney business on a firm footing. Instead of doing this simple and obvious thing. the stree'-car corporations have been spending fortunes in the courts to suppress a valuable public utility.

A bill presented in Harrisburg this week y Representative Craig broadly interpreted would give the I'. R. T. a right to operate motorbusses on the Loosevelt boulevard and other trackless streets. So, if the passage of the bill would be accepted by the P. R. T. as a charter for operating comfortable motor vehicles as feeders for its main lines and as onveyances on streets where trolleys cannot be operated, it ought to be passed with loud

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Physical Indications Are Not Always Conclusive as to Mental and Moral Qualifications, as Many Illustrations Prove

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THE principal of one of the big public schools in town was relating an experi-A schools in town was relating an experience with an expert who had been allowed
to experiment on some of the primary children not long since along the lines of physical analysis. The expert was permitted to
look over some hundred or so children and
from the lot pick out the ones that he
thought showed facial or bodily signs of
being mentally subnormal.

He reached his conclusions partly by
measurement partly by classification of

measurement, partly by classification of features, shapes of head, size of hands, manner of walking and tests as to reaction of muscles, etc. He had it all in a book and illustrated with outline drawings, marked

A. B. C.

He picked out as stupid some very stupid children and some very bright ones and some neither bright nor stupid and placed them— to the teachers' vast but secret amazement—in a class apart for further testing on yet another day.

The other children immediately caught on and dubbed them "the dummies," greatly to the indignation of the smart ones among them, and greatly to the wrath of their parents when they arrived home to tell their tale. On reaching his desk the next day the principal was met by a score or more of ex-cited mothers demanding that their offspring be released from the ignominy of the "dum" class instanter. They produced marks and testimonials from admiring teachers to prove their case that their children were in most instances ahead, not behind in their grades. and in spite of the expert's testimony as to craniums and set of eyes or tilt of nose or flap of cars, the principal felt the mothers had a good case and forthwith purged the class of some of its most perfect specimens of physical subnormality, return-ing them to shine as heads of their classes in their various rooms. The theoretical ex-

BUT "things are not always what they D seem," even to the more experi-enced eye of an old practitioner. I once saw doctor hurriedly jotting down notes or what I supposed was the sermon in church. I asked him about it later, for I had not thought the sermon worth listening to, much less jotting down. He said he had been picking out the persons all about him who were physically degenerate or had all the face marks of a psychosis of some kind or other or had marked criminal characteristics in the shape of their heads or the relation of their features. He remarked that they were not degenerate mentally—probably, or criminals or insane. But if he had been treating patients in an insane asylum or in a psycopathic ward or in the police courts he would scarcely have found a more complete outward witness of their inward plight than the perfectly sane persons showed here and there in that congregation in church.
All of which went to prove, he concluded,
that persons who had marks of degeneracy
were not of necessity degenerate, or persons who showed signs of a psychosis were not therefore psychopathic. But it did look, he thought, as though we were all built in pat-terns, so that if a man with criminal skull or hand or face characteristics went insane would be along the line of his pattern.

IT IS all very relieving to those of us who have eyes set close together that we need not be liars any more than those who have little mouths need to be stingy, especially if we are taken young enough and our action
—so to speak—is reversed.

I was very much interested, as were some

twelve or so other women, at Mrs. Arthur Sewall's the other morning listening to the report of the clinic for backward and sub-normal children that the Farmington Clinic, under Dr. Seymour de Witt Luddum and his

staff, have been conducting.

Their theory that subnormal signs are due in many cases to a physical cause, which in yery young children can be rectified, at least partially, by physical remedies, has been taken immensely to heart by many teachers in the public schools, who have got the parents of their backward or wayward children to take them to the clinic for diagnosis and for treatment.

THE cases reported on the other morning to the women interested in supporting the clinic came under five distinct heads, al. though to the ordinary observer the back-wardness of the children did not materially differ in any one of the five classes.

That is, the child that was being poisoned

by an intestinal stoppage and the child that was not secreting the proper alkalis or acids or the child whose glands were not functioning or were functioning too rapidly. lld with too large a heart for his body or with too small a heart, and the child with poor chest development and poor breathing capacity might all be backward children and if not rescued from their physical handicaps might, in time, be hopelessly retarded mentally; but to the tests of the laboratory and the fluoroscope and to the practiced eyes of the clinic doctors, the signs of the plight of each little body might be as different as the olor of their eyes and the shape of their

THERE should be such a clinic in every school, or rather there should be a thorough physical examination of every child showing signs of mental arrest with a view to discovering if all the air the body needs was acrating the blood and expanding the ungs, if the heart was up to its job and the atestines and digestive juices were up to theirs, if the glands were functioning nor-mally and the bones were getting the right reportion of lime.

Retween the poor children born without

sufficient brains and the children whose brains are not sufficiently nourished there is all the difference that there is between t plant that is dead and a plant that needs water or light or air or soil.

The child who has been born with a diseased or deficient brain is hopeless, but the others are not. Many of them have very good brains waiting nourishment that must be forthcoming before it is too late

Even normal children in the years of their growing up have times of apparent arrested development, of intense restless vacuity, of aimless fits and starts at work or play. The great complaint of mothers and teachers is that they do not concentrate, that they sleep and rawn over their lessons and only wake o play. The effort of growing up must be errific, and yet into that period the teacher piles all the intensive study that is to last for a life time, or tries to.

think very few teachers really succeed in furnishing the house of the mind with any but a few bare necessities, such as the three R's; the rest gets piled into a sort of attic stored with all sorts of things that the owner means some day to use and puts there—and forgets.

The Chamber of Commerce committee declaration that workmen of the building trades must submit to a 24 per cent wage reduction before renewed construction is possible would perhaps have more weight if the chamber was not so fearly in a the chamber was not so frankly in favor of the open shop and the Woodward bill Though it be the strongest kind of commo Woodward bill sense and though it should prove that the figures are as accurate as may be, it may prove that because of suspected bias union labor may look upon the proposition with some measure of suspicion.

The British India office has issued a communique setting forth that Russian Bolshevist troops have begun an armed invasion of the Pamir region of Central Asia, on the thresholds of India and China, and are carrying on propaganda to influence the of India to revolt against the Potential which may not be propaganda. of India to revolt against the British. All of which may not be wholly unconnected with that portion of the king's speech to Parliament favoring the opening of trade with the Soviet Government. The Delaware Senate has unanimously

adopted the nineteenth amendment. The Blue Hen may now cackle while the fem

BROWN-VARE-CUNNINGHAM MACHINE

EXCEEDING THE LIMIT

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

put the stranger at his case, whether to the manner born or merely a plain man accus-tomed to plain ways, and four or five years

Satire in Miss Thayer's Book "Miss Molly Thayer recently wrote

ebutantes, many of whom, with brothers at

after the armistice they at last were given

their long-delayed chance, in a somewhat erratic, devil-may-care style of conduct

their elders, although it was the tesult

"We are bound to suffer from a conven-

ional decay and 'manners' like every other

feature of our social life have suffered. Man-ners, like everything else, are in a revolu-

tionary transitional stage from which prob

who need their wages. His bill may be an utter stranger to employers of labor, but it is unfortunate that it should be necessary to

issue an explanation and a disclaimer. But the law as it stands marks an upward trend

in civic, social and industrial betterment. Any bill with a tendency to check that up-ward trend should be viewed with suspicion

and examined with the utmost care. The bill may be all right; but it is up to Repre-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What capitule of allied nations were cap-

5. When was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first published?

6. Where did the phrase "Vanity Fair" originate?

7. What American President once served as governor of the Philippine Islands?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The Atlantic is the second largest of the

mountain in Cobb county, Georgia twenty-five miles northwest of Atlant;

The college of cardinals elects the popo.

Two boy kings of England were Edward V, who was murdered at the age of thirteen in 1483, and Edward VI, who died at the age of sixteen in 1553.

The foreign relations committee is made up of United States senators and the foreign affairs committee of represen-tatives.

9. Saturday is named after the Roman god

10. An anagram is a transposition of letters of a word or phrase to form a new word or phrase, as on fip, from point,

10. What is meant by a fiscal year?

for President in 1856.

Copenhagen in 1844.

3. Why is the Amazon river so called?

tured by the Germans in the course of the world war?

sentative Davis to prove it.

2. What is an acrostic?

What is a gittern?

What is a falcade?

world's oceans.

4. How high is Mont Blanc?

ably in time will emerge a new code

which called down upon them the

of national conditions.

MRS. SARA YORKE STEVENSON On Changes in Manners and Customs

MANNERS and customs of many years and are not likely to be restored, according to the viewpoint of Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson, writer, publicist and member of the editorial staff of the Public Lepten. Mrs. Stevenson believes that we are going through a revolutionary transitional stage from which in time will probably emerge a new code of manners adapted to the new of this free-and-easy intercourse broke down in many cases all the training of years. little book of satire which she entitled 'The Intellectuals.' In it she has a chapter on the intellectual debutantes and flippantly shows how those should-have-been war new code of manners adapted to the new the front, deprived of their rights to a social season by the war, took it out, when

"I am asked to compare 'manners' of the present day with those of sixty years ago,"
says Mrs. Stevenson, "but how can one do
that when today we have no standard of
comperison? In the good old times of Adam
and Eve in society part of a gentleman's education was to read Eord Chesterfield's letters
to his say. Here, at least was something to his son. Here, at least, was something definite—a code of 'noblesse oblige,' which, though perhaps fairly elastic, gave the young gentleman a very definite notion of the extreme limit which he could not pass and re-

tain the name. "Social intercourse was regulated to some "Social intercourse was regulated to some extent by rules which every one recognized and obeyed. If you were asked to dinner-dinners were functions in those days—you were expected to answer, if possible, within twenty-four hours; to omit or postpone this formality was accounted bad form—and there is no doubt about it, it was. After all a code of manners and usages springs there is no doubt about it. it was. After all, a code of manners and usages springs up among certain peoples from the necessity for gentlemen and ladies to show consid-eration for others. This thought also led to the obligation on the part of the guest to pay a party call within the week of the entertainment. Of course, society at that time was small and select. Entertainments were relative, and these rules, which then were strictly observed if one would not be ostracized, were not then irksome laws, impossible of observance, as they would be "In our time, with the jump taken

"In our time, with the jump taken by society from 400 to 40,000, a young man could not possibly attend to business and keep up with such social obligations; and we'll-bred young men now endeavor to discharge these by showing some courtesy to their business of the week or the month their hostesses of the week or the month when he meets them out. If he does this systematically in these rushed days of ours he is doing well. Influence of Telephone

"It stands to reason that the great sei-

entific and industrial changes of the last hundred years have quite revolutionized per-sonal intercourse, and even the elegancies sonal intercourse, and even the elegancies of personal greeting and address. The telephone has probably done more to des'roy the refinements of personal approach than any other cause. The almost impersonal 'Hello!' one hears over the wire has been adopted by the young as the common sa'uadopted by the young as the common salutation of one friend to another when meeting on the street. An old young friend of mine was telling me only the other day that it was about all she could do to avoid using this sort of undi nified, hoylsh, hall-fellowwell-met sort of greeting when suddenly meeting her contemporaries on the street. meeting her contemporaries on the street. "The calling-up of women, young and

old, over the telephone also breaks down barriers of decorum that belong to the days gone by, when men cultivated exquisite deference in approaching women of all ages as well as their elders. A young man will some all up an older woman from his office. now call up an older woman from his office through his clerk or office boy and keen her awaiting his own pleasure while he is being called to the phone. I know one old lady, at least, who as soon as she has sized up the situation hangs up; and the young the situation hangs up; and the young business man in turn has to ring her up ngein and await her coming. ingly says that he should be taught man-ners, and she is the best one to help him in that respect. Manrers were already gradually be-

ginning to give way to free-and-easy cus-toms of personal and social intercourse when this century was ushered in. When the war broke out all barriers of conventiona'ity went down with a crash; an im-mense wave of good-feeling swept over th country—an enormous amount of kindly acts and compassionate deeds. But girls who get into the habit of picking up atrange who get into the hant of picking up a range men on the street or on the high road are not especially punctilious about annear-ances. Kindness stepped into the place of conventional refinement. The thing was to

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS Did you ever knew a summer quite so free from mosquitoes?

The motto of the combine is, "What's a city charter among friends?"

SHORT CUTS

Typhus fever is bringing home to us the fact that the cootie is only a joke at long range. It has become a habit with Henry. Even outside of business hours he makes

It must be admitted that Congress is on the hog; meaning the one at the First Regi-ment Armory.

were to be a flowing bowl fg! of P. might have invited Mr. Vo

stead to act as referee. The present demand for a constitutional convention seems to emphasize the uselessness of a recent makeshift.

"S'udents at Banquet Represent Fifty-seven Nations" reads a headline. And not one of the fifty-seven pickled.

Hoover is too busy raising money for starving children to be worrying over his chances for a cabinet position. manners adapted to a new society. Just now every one seems to be a law unto him-No matter how you view it, only an unlucky thirteen could pass the Municipal

self-and parents do not seem to care Court grab over the Mayor's veto. There would have been cryptical sig-nificance in Mr. Bryan's planks if he added Representative Davis, who has introduced a bill that will remove certain edu-cational restrictions that prevent children

one more: Twenty-three, skiddoo. from taking employment, may be actuated by the purest motives. His sole care may be the children themselves and their parents Much as everybody would like to forget all about Bergdoll, he should not be forgetten until the law has been thoroughly vindicated.

People have become so spoiled by the wenther that they refuse to worry over what March may do to them, meteorologically speaking.

The only good thing about the passage of the emergency tariff measure is that it clears the way for the work on appropriation bills.

Efforts are being made to equip the jitney emergency tariff with a self-starter, but that doesn't mean that the darned thing will get anywhere.

Snowstorms reported in Minnesota and Winnipeg. Strange as it may seem, there are oldtimers who remember having seen snow in Philadelphia.

Lobbying in Harrisburg seems to demea-strate that pretty nearly everybody is in-terested in what the legislators may doexcept the people at large.

In the matter of the committee of ea-gineers desired by Public Service Commis-sioner Benn, City Council has proved that it is somewhat of a skip-stop artist itself.

Senator Moses says of the Forder emergency tariff bill that it is lopsided, blind, deaf and has the rickets. Well, that may all be, but its sense of touch is undiminished.

world's oceans.

The American, or Know-Nothing, party, which advocated the control of the government by native citizens, was a secret fraternity prominent in American politics about the middle of the nineteenth century, Miliard Fillmore was nominated by the Know-Nothings for President in 1856. The fact that Senator France, of Marr-land, has blocked a vote on it would natu-rally lead one to suppose that there must be some mighty good points about that immi-Albert Thorwaldsen was a noted Scandinavian sculptor. One of the most famous works designed by him is the colossal "Lion of Lucerne." He died in The first baby born in a certain Pitts-

burgh apartment house will bring its parents a month's rent free. There is here evident appreciation of the fact that the stork de-serves a bonus for building a nest in the Smoky City. The battle of Kenesaw Mountain was an engagement fought between the Union troops under Sherman and the Con-Smoky City. federate troops under Johnston in the Civil War in June, 1864. Kenesaw is Freak economic and industrial condi-An oratorio is a semidramatic musical composition on a sacred theme, per-formed by soloists, chorus and orches-tra without scenery, action or costume.

tions—high prices, house shortage, strikes; freak diseases—sleeping, talking, hicuping; freak feminine frills—dim'nishing skirts and registed force freak esiminality skirts and painted faces; freak criminality profiteering and plain banditry; blame ea all, including the freak weather, on the war.

It would be in'eresting to know just all that is implied by the decrease of population in Petrograd and Moscow. The desh rate has increased, the birth rate has decreased, and many able-bodied men have been drafted for the Red armies; but it is been drafted for the Red armies; but it is possible that this doesn't tell all the story is there likelihood that part of the population has drifted back to the land and julie the peasantry natoriously deaf to the prostings of bolshevism?