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Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 22, 1921.

THE BELLS OF WINTER

STRANGE and sometimes dramatically significant are the reversals of everyday mstance. In the open country here abouts people who looked out from farmbouse windows weren't disturbed by the firs big snowfall of the season. Their traffic wasn't delayed. Thousands of them opened the barn, got our the old "cutter" and the winter harness with the bells on it and backed lively horses between dusty shafts and then had to themselves many of the highways over which the limousines dart at all other seasons of the year.

Until the motorear grows runners it will always be under something of a disadvantage in heavy snow. And until it can wear bells without seeming fanny it will be a less thrilling means of travel over white country-

The first heavy showful came when a great many people had about decided that the family sleigh was among the old-fashioned things that had grown atterly useless. But you never can tell when an old-fashioned thing may be badly needed. It may be a 'emiter" of the sort that once was a sign of affinence or it may be a principle of conduct when you need it badly and are glad that you kept it in a safe place about the house

TIME FOR A PENN PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY DAY at Penusylvania gains U a special significance this year as an event devetailing with an expected decision on the policy of one of the leading institutions of higher columntion in America. The loyalty and enthusiasm of the alumni, who coming together today from many parts of the country, will be invaluable aid infurthering a definite program.

Although graduates and faculty have been reported as differing widely on the subject of the University's future status, there can be of purpose will begot harmony. Neither the suggested plan of state aid on a new and large scale nor that involving the raising of a huge endowment fund has the defects of no plan whatever

Proofumation of a sterry defined objective at the alumni danger tonight would lift the importance and meaning of that we asion beyoud any of its recent prederessors

A PRACTICAL PRISON REFORM

THE improvements and extensions to the House of Correction cone in progress. under authority of the 1910 lean, lend pentical personence of a new humanitarian measure introduced onto the Legislature by

The pending balt increases the thingers of the tight of remnifting first offenders to a reformatory instead of a county july. The factors of secolog at reform in this program.

wided for prisoners not stigmatized as chronic criminals. The man sener entangenta, but same and construction and to no volume.

serving of helpful monoderation of Harrist burgs. It will not only obcupte to powent the degeneral to the traces let oil offer the degeneral to the test of a sufficient to a class of offenders proved by extenden-

LET US HAVE PEACE Willy I the state with a 100 men and 100 men

For the star

form with a stronger trace, a minute manife and a country of quantities which the established broaden to Toute Stiftes and sense of Broaden and in any he are which are the claims of the first of the control of

the community of the

MINDS FOR SALE

plays to live for a maile in statics far less strange and evening than many that come

As carefully as they guarded the secrets of the Helgoland fortifications, the Germano | party which had been discredited by its of the old regime guarded the secrets of dye. making. Politicians, bankers, statesmen and even the kniser himself felt impelled to keep from the outside world knowledge which the

the possibilities of coal tar and its by-prod-The result was a German mor almost invaluable formulas and the ability of aboratories in Hamburg and elsewhere to make some dyes more perfect than they were made anywhere else in the world. Standard indigo, if we remember aright, was one of the everal colors which manufacturers here and n England strove for without great success. he dye could be made but it was not lasting.

News now current shows that American namufacturers, unwilling to lose time in long rears of experimentation, took a short cut ent to tiermany, bought out a number of professors and got them to the United States with their secret knowledge of dye-making, If these Germans now in Wilmington have good memory-trunks full of their documents and formulas were stopped at the German borders-an industry once monopolized by Germany will now be controlled from the 'nited States.

A storm of objection is rising meanwhile n Germany. There are shouts of a new sort of treason. That was to be expected. Other nations seldom try to monopolize the benefits of scientific research.

NO KINGS OR EMPERORS EQUAL THE PRESIDENTS

The American Democracy by Popular Election Has Chosen Greater Men Than Birth Has Given to Other Nations

ON THE eye of the induction into office of the twenty-ninth President and on the anniversary of the birth of the first President it may be fitting to consider the kind of men chosen by the people to preside over their government, and to draw such conlusions as the facts seem to justify.

Washington, as every school child knows. was the unanimous choice in the beginning. He had conducted the Revolutionary War to successful end, and retired to private life n 1781. And he planned to remain in re-But he was elected as a delegate to the national convention which framed the constitution and was made its presiding officer. He was admittedly the first citizen of the nation. Not only were his military achievements distinguished and his statesmanship demonstrated by his conduct in the convention, but he was the richest man in the ountry. Men of all shades of belief united in agreeing that the man who had done so to establish the new government should e the first to administer it

After the lapse of more than a century and quarter it is still admitted that a better hoice could not have been made. When one considers how Presidents are nominated nowadays one must respect the unselfish catriotism of the men who agreed on Wash

Washington did not wish the office. He id not seek it. He preferred to live in quiet on his estates on the Potomac. He doubted his firmes for it as he had no experience in civil administration. But when his countrymen summoned him he responded. And he guided the nation through its first eight years of constitutional life with the same wisdom that he displayed in the command of its armies. He was criticized and abused, it is true, but when he retired it was with the respect and admiration of all parties.

It is without disrespect to his successors that it may be said that none of them has ever enjoyed the great esteem which accompanied him into office and none has more orccessfully administered its powers. have had one other President whose fame is also as wide as the world, but not even Lincoin shouldered so heavy a burden as rested on the back of Washington. And Lincoln entered office with the distrust of his alsociates instead of with the confidence of the whole nation. It was not until he was dead that his greatness suddenly dawned on those

Lincoln could not have been elected to the presidency in 1789. He was poor. He had not distinguished himself in public office. His family did not belong to the landed aristocracy, as did the families of Washing-Jefferson and Madison and Monroe Whether a man of Washington's anteces lents could have been elected in 1860 is an open question. Only once since the early into of the republic has such a man been hosen. Theodore Roosevelt is the only

President who belonged to what is known as he less to the elected in nearly a pute of his social handicap. It was only in the beginning of his career that he was called sik-stocking politician. And this was in dat when workingmen did not wear sill sekings and when the silk shirt had not invented, and about when "Sockless " Lie boast that there was nothing between no so or of his feet and the soles of his

The first fear Presidents belonged to a sort July Adams. Washington's Vice President, a critical to the presidency and Tubunes Jeffersen. Vice President with Adams, was promoted to the higher office costinguished himself in framing the consti-sition and he speceded Jofferson And Mantes and John Quiney Adams inherited the group of thing men, a group smaller at more dominating than has extend at an

of sex period in the history of the country. s new spirit whilered " to the management of

out question of nell component not made by Tash - I disease, Pierce and Buchanan dis-foreign stationed metals has a secretar pulse one of a composition of the component in no comp

reasoning

Charactering

Chara cert us the formion for making him Presiattempt a compact of A = un spin -n enl! Grant's honests and integrits are unques-merely senses the extre Williams are thought but even us ardent admisers will not of game of politics and anormalous man asset but for taker perposes, and their design to have four again was back of the Movement to

The successof the minimum stration of three-MATERIAL for light and heavy househors time it has almost lost the money reaching time in the new seasons on his title, but at a new admitted that he record that all the money reaching title lost a new admitted that he record that all the money for a compares favorably with that of any of

> Cleveland, promoted to the presidence trom a governorship, as Haves had been is lifted the confidence of the country, and his fame is secure because he proved that the interests of the whole nation as it had been in the day before the Great Misanderstand-

careers before they were promoted to the Executive Mansion. Grant was an excep-tion. And Woodrow Wilson was another Mr. Wilson, it is true, served part of a term as governor of New Jersey, but his career was that of a teacher of history and politics culminating in his selection as a university president. He is the only President whose life prior to entering office was devoted to a study of the theory of politics. The other Presidents have been practical experts and

their theories were formed while in office. Mr. Harding is no exception to the rule. He is a politician first and a theorist afterward. But a careful reading of his published statements justifies the conclusion that he has arrived at certain well-defined views about the fundamental principles of the American system and that he is determined to uphold all his constitutional prerogatives.

There has been a disposition in certain quarters to belittle the American Presidents. but no impartial man can survey the history of the world for the last 125 years without being forced to the conclusion that the men comoted to the first office in the United States by the free choice of the people are on the whole superior to the men who have presided over the other nations of the world. whether they were elected or whether they inherited their position. We have had no President so weak and incompetent as the ast Nicholas of Russia and no ruler any where else in the period in question has been the equal of either Washington or Lincoln in those qualities which in the united opinion of mankind are considered great.

Therefore, when we celebrate the an niversary of the birth of the first President we are in a very real sense celebrating the vindication of the democratic principle in government.

DAUGHERTY AND FLETCHER

MR. HARDING'S selection of Harry M. Daugherty as attorney general is clearly a personal appointment and an acknowledgment of political obligations. Criticisms of this choice will hark back to similar methods by other Presidents. There has never been a cabinet in which some political debts were

The procedure, if not the best that could be devised, is certainly conventional. It is worth remembering, moreover, that cabinet officers are not directly responsible to Congress but to the chief executive alone.

In a sense, it is sometimes overlooked that they are his private secretaries and in namng them any President is fully justified in ecognizing the element of personal free will It will, of course, occur to many persons

both Republicans and Democrats, that the Daugherty appointment is not ideal. But the test of the future attorney general's fit ness cannot accurately be determined in advance. Mr. Daugherty is now known chiefly as a politician, although his skill as a lawyer has been by no means negligible. To him should at least be accorded the right of disappointing his detractors and to the public the right of reserving judgment. Henry P. Fletcher, named as undersecre-

presidential appointing power. His authoritative qualifications for the part are unquestioned. He has had practical diplomatic experience in a wide variety of posts, in which most reassuring attributes of vigor and capability have been displayed. Headed by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fletcher the Department of State begins a new order with assets of genuine strength. Possibly the

tary of state, presents another aspect of the

only persons in the country who were worried over such leadership are certain congressmen and senators with dictatorial ambitions, which is precisely one of the convincing reasons for public satisfaction. International policy furnishes the most

formidable problem before the Harding ad-ministration. The two men before whom this major task will be set are obviously fit for the work. No greater praise need be sought.

JITNEYS ON TRIAL

THE first question that will confront the I new state utility commission of three members which Governor Edwards, of New just granted by the Legislature, relates to the growing competition of jitneys with the trolley lines of the state and the degree to which such competition may be permitted.

For some reason or other the jitney has prospered and multiplied in Jersey. The public authorities have been disposed to view with favor. Now in some communitiesotably in Atlantic City and in Patersonmotor renders privately owned or operated by well-organized companies have become important factors in the general business of street transit. The Public Service Corporalan which owns or controls all street car ines in the state, insists that it cannot longer cannot even hope to survive for long if some sort of avatematic restriction is not put upon nick, flexible and relatively inexpensive

If the service corporation were in better standing with the people of the state its complaint against juneys, which is just and ogical in many ways, would receive a hearng more sympathetic than that which is likely to be accorded it now. For jitney none cannot meet the transit requirements any well-populated or busy community or constant and dependable transit service of a vort that cannot be impeded by storms or the more or less profitless long-distance ban communities depend, and for standards of service fair to everybody and essentia are, and will continue to be, necessary

How far can the cities and communities i out Jessey permit the motor vehicles to an lines. The juney provides quick, comfortable and convenient service for the short rider, and it is to the short rider that the costly to the trolley lines, are made com-

if jitney competition is primitted to rapple or destroy the street our corporations the public itself will be the greatest sufferer in the end

It is argued now that the street our lines in Paterson are in danger of being starved to death, and representatives of the operatng company have threatened to close their over houses and stop all street ears and or business unless litners are eliminated in and forced to adopt schedules as liberal those under which trolleys must run.
At the outset of its career the new utilitie

oned in Jersey will need a good deal of cornige and wisdom. It's first tolt will be a ifficilit one. Jitneys are nopular and the Public Service Corporation is not. Yet most the contentions advanced in this instance e the trolley companies are just. Unless remories they have an unfair advantage wer their competitors and one that in the ad must prove destructive to the efficiency f the trolleys. Yet, whatever decision

unde by the utilities heard will be greated by a storm of objection either from the people or the investors whose money is tied up in sails rail lines. Because the Public Service Corporation has in the past invited the disike and suspicion of many communities in New Jersey it will be hard for a utilities

It will be no great benefit to the popul have to know just why there was not enough hose to fight the fire at Second and Luzerne streets on Sunday, but, just to keep the record straight, we might as well have the tierman se entists had turned up after years | ing.

Le research under government subsidies, into | Most of c Presidents had long political explanation.

Some Odd and Interesting Facts About Washington-His Personal Appearance, Habits and Home Life-Random Notes

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN He is the greatest figure in American his

200 pounds.

in contrast to the rest of his body, which was massive and bony.

His feet and hands were unusually large

His hands were equally big in propor-tion, and it is said that he could not buy a glove to fit him, but had to have his gloves made to order.

In point of dress and had his clothes made in the fashlon of his day. He was a hearty eater and was particu-larly fond of a plain meal of bread and

It was his custom to take a drink of rum whisky on awakening in the morning.
At dinner he usually disposed of a bottle of Madeira wine. He was a great lover of fine horses, and

ome charger. He presented a superb picture in full uniform on horseback, though he was a rather shambling walker and slow upon his feet.

In later life he wore a set of false teeth, which fitted badly and caused his lower lip slightly to protrude.

IS religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a faithful and devout attendant. The question has been repeatedly raised to whether he was a communicant or

For the first three Sundays that he spent Philadelphia as President he went three times to Episcopal churches, and once each to the Presbyterian, Quaker and Roman Catholic churches. It is said that his remark concerning

It is said that his remark converting these three latter visits was that "It was the first time he had the opportunity of observing some of these modes of worship." The story of the cherry tree and his hatchet is apocryphal. The author of it was a clergyman, the Rev. M. L. Weems, a rambling writer and

WASHINGTON was one of the largest and wealthiest land owners of his day. His wife was the widow of Daniel Parke

She was married at seventeen and was a widow with two children at twenty-four, when she became Mrs. Washington.

She brought the general a dower of 15,000 acres of land, 300 slaves and \$30,000 in

years of age when he was married, but he and had one romance in his life previous He fell in love with a beautiful girl about

Her identity was never satisfac-She is believed to have been a Miss Betty

of surmise Washington was a Mason and a past master of the Alexandria, Va., Masonic

A of the first President are the following:
When a young man he made a trip to
the island of Barbados, where he caught smallpox. His face showed the marks of the disease to his death.

He sat for more portraits of himself than any other American of his time. He was a most industrious correspondmemoranda of everything of moment in the

when Washington determined to resign his position as commander-in-chief. It was during the winter at Valley Forge. Discontent with Congress' treatment of

of encouraging news that money for the army was forthcoming. Martha Washington was with her hus-

Washington was very particular both as o his own clothes and those of his wife.
White satin and black velvet were his avorite materials for his coats.

His box was usually filled with friends o whom he sent tickets for the perform-

Official dinners when he was President. and while living in Philadelphia, were very

dined out nearly every night

WASHINGTON was very quick at repartee when occasion demanded.

and then Cornwallis proposed a toast "to the king. Washington quickly said

Cornwallis never forgot that courtesy in Washington and conducted a correspond-ence with him to the time of his death.

of Wushington.

Mount Vernon was named in honor of Admiral Vernon, of the British navy, under whom Laurence Washington, founder of the estate, served.

stead of picked.

Do you suppose the present cold snap going to hart the dandelion crop?

PATER PATRIAE

CEORGE WASHINGTON, surveyor, In dian fighter, planter, commander-in-chief, first President, doctor of laws, states-man, was born 189 years ago today.

and has been called the greatest figure of all times. From descriptions of his personal ap-pearance by his contemporaries he was six feet two inches in height and weighed about

There was no surplus flesh upon his frame. He was tremendously muscled and was noted for his great strength.

His hair was a chestnut brown, his cheeks were prominent and his head was not large

and his ordinary walking shoes were num-

TN HIS personal habits he was fastidious

when riding was always mounted on a hand-

merely an attendant and contributor of that Some years ago Dr. Philip Slaughter announced that General Washington was a vestryman of the old Pohic Church, in Fairfax county, Va., as ancient records of the church proved.

eripatetic book peddler. The story is ignored by the leading biographers, such as Sparks, Marshall, Washington Irving, Lossing and others.

Washington was about twenty-seven

ten years earlier. She rejected him and he took the matter very much to heart. He referred to her as his "lowland

Fauntieroy, though this is largely a matter

ourse of his life.
A crisis in the American Revolution came

his ragged and starving army was the cause. He reconsidered it, however, on the receipt

band at Valley Forge part of the winter. She brought with her provisions for his pri-

To a large extent he saved his wife the rouble of ordering her own gowns, many f which came from London.

His wedding ring was purchased in Phil-

DOTH the General and Mrs. Washington B were fond of the play and went to the theatre quite often.

formal affairs.

There was very little conversation, his guests seeming to be awed by the majestic presence and great dignity of the host. When in Philadelphia and New York the President and his wife complained that the ocial attentions were so urgent that they

He gave a dinner to Lord Cornwallis and his staff after the surrender at Yorktown. The French officers in his army were dis-posed to "rub it in on the English. A toast was proposed to the king of France

"General, add 'to the king of Great Britand then we will join with all our

WASHINGTON'S home was at Mount Vernon, an estate on the right bank of the Potomac river seconteen miles south

The house or mansion was built in 1743.

It is two stories high and contains six rooms of molerate size on the ground floor.

General Washington died at Mount Vernon on the 14th of December, 1799.

His tomb is a few hundred yards from the house near a small wooded ravine. It is a plain structure indeed to be the tomb

"LET GEORGE DO IT!"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

DR. JAMES H. PENNIMAN On Washington's Life in Philadelphia TO THIS city falls the honor of possessing I more buildings than any other that are

Witte 12

A more buildings than any other that are hallowed by association with the first President of the United States.

Independence Hall. Carpenters' Hall. Christ Church and St. Peter's are but a few of the many places here where Washington found occupation, recreation or shelter, according to Dr. James Hosmer Penter, according to Mr. James Hosmer Penter and Mr. James Pent niman, who has made an exhaustive study of the subject and is now compiling a book on the life of this illustrious American.
"Except Mount Vernon, no place is so identified with George Washington as Philadelphia," said Dr. Penniman.

his time. He frequently came to the city on matters of public importance, his visits varying in length from a few days to many

1781, he did not visit Mount Vernon at all, but during that period/ spent a great deal of time in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

From May 4, 1775, to September 9,

Lived Here as President When he was President Washington lived for a year in New York, and the rest of his two terms in Philadelphia, so that the greater part of his last years was spent in the Quaker City.

the Qunker City.
"Much of Washington's military experience was obtained in the state of Pennsylvania, and most of his battles were fought for the possession of Philadelphia. The list includes Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown His visits, however, were not always in connection with military life, and

Congress and threshed out until the mem-hers know whether to pass it or to kill it. Then they'll do it. That matter being finally disposed of for the term, Congress Father of His Country was entertained here socially on many occasions. "One in particular, I mention, as it shows Washington to be a sportsman and at the same time describes the site where City Hall now stands in a way that few persons know. In 1773 a half-mile race course orcupled that bit of ground, and many horses as fine in their day as our Man O' War of today were entered.

Was Follower of the Races

"In May of 1773 Washington stopped off "In May of 1773 Washington stopped of in Philadelphia for a visit of a few days. He was accompanied by his stepson and they were en route to King's College, now Columbia University, where the boy, Jack Custis, was to be enrolled.

"They arrived on May 16 and were the guests of Governor Penn for several days. Besides attending the horse races for the first three days of their visit, Washington was present at a large ball on the 22d.

was present at a large ball on the 22d.
"The races were the Jockey Club purse of 100 pounds, the Whim Plate and the City purse. Washington was very fond of a race or a bunt, and was the possessor of

some good horses.

"The national career of Washington began on August 5, 1774, when the state began on August 5, 1774, when the state of Virginia appointed him as one of her seven delegates to the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia on September 5, "He set out from Mount Vernon soon after sunrise on August 31, accompanied by two other delegates, Colonel Edmund Pendleton, an elderly man, and Patrick Henry, who was four years younger than

Washington.
They reached here on September 4 and supped at the New Tavern and lodged at Dr. Shippen's. One of "Ablest Body of Men"

"On the following morning the delegates assembled at the Merchants' Coffee House, second street above Wainut, and walked in a body to Carpenters' Hall. "The fifty-five men who attended that congress have been very properly called the

'ablest body of men' who up to that time had met in America.

'Among them were the two Adamses, Roger Sherman, John Jay, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Patrick Henry. "Paul Revere came twice to the Congress as an express rider with messages from Massachusetts.

"It is not known that Washington made any speech during this session, but Patrick Henry said of him at the time: 'For solid nformation and sound judgment Colone Washington was the greatest man in the Congress.

"The life of Washington is a spiendid example, and for one who is interested suf-

ficiently to get a good foundation be cannot do better than read the histories of Washington's life by two able writers, namely, W. C. Ford and Jaced Sparks. They are the basis of a very good idea of the man.

*It might be well in closing to quote Curiously enough everybody seems satisfied with the weather so far.

Brooklyn was in ageny at the loss of his men. At twenty-two Washington wrote 'my inclinations are strongly bent to arms.'

said 'my first wish is to see it banished from off the earth.' Yet it was always his opinion that 'to be prepared for war is the most effective means to promote peace.'

His last letter, written two days before his

death, was to Alexander Hamilton, on the establishment of a military academy, which

he described as an object of primary in portance to this country.

"It is the people with one idea that get there," remarked Professor Fixemquick. "It was the one-idea people who put pro-hibition across, freed the slaves and brought about woman suffrage. I have therefore

drafted a law which will make it a mis-demeanor to do more than one thing at a time, and I am going to have it presented at the next session of Congress. This is the

way it will work: Every member will con-centrate on the measure he thinks of most importance to the country. Every idea will

be briefly noted on a sheet of paper and the

whole dumped into a wheel. The measure drawn from the wheel will be discussed by

will then proceed to draw another piece of paper from the wheel. Great scheme! One

Sunday would have been an excellent

day to test the theories of the New York engineer who declares that an ordinary street-cleaning force with an ordinary sup-

ply of fire hose part to work immediately the snow begins to fail and kept at work

every hour it continues to fall can keep the streets free of snow by flushing them.

The Argentine request that the League of Nations Council admit all nations gives a fair opening for the discussion of Ger-

man concentration of war materials in neu-

What Do You Know?

Why are chow dogs so called? In whose administration was Elihu Ruot Secretary of state? Who wrote "Snowhound":

What was the middle name of General Grant?
Who founded the Society of Friends?
What authority existed for addressing the first President of the United States as Dr. Washington?
What was the first political office held by charge Washington?
What ruler of France was known as the Sun King?

What kind of a musical instrument is the

What is the meaning and application of the Latin phrase O tempora; O mores

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The middle name of Charles E. Hughes is Evans.

Alexander Hamilton was born in the Island of Nevis, in the West Indies The Galaxy is another name for the Milky Way.

The rurne is sometimes applied to the

lute, unqualified, means entire, abso-

was the middle same of General

tral countries.

After the Revolution, at fifty-three called war 'this plague to mankind,'

doesn't always pay to take chances. Washington's views on preparedness, as that subject has been before us for some time now as a vital issue. Governor Edwards appears to have the Edge on commission appointments. "General Washington's military talents

"Hughes to the line."

SHORT CUTS

The forward robin now knows that it

were the development of unusual natural qualities trained by a long series of divine-ly guided experiences. The stripling who professed himself charmed by the whistling As a tightrope walker Blondin was a piker compared to Lloyd George. The Delaware bridge and the sesquiof bullets in the process of time grew into the stern yet tender-hearted warrior who at entennial are approaching arm in arm.

> The coal man is beginning to sit up and take notice. The plumber is due for resuscitation later.

have graduated into a man without a

Ignatius Tribich Lincoln appears to

We may now all join in wishing each other many happy returns of George Wash-The weatherman made an address if

Germantown last night. Say what you will that man has nerve. "France Demands Payment in Full -Headline. And we wish she may get !!

And that goes both ways.

lots of sand.

Today the arrival of an electrically propelled ship at Port Said from New York is a novelty. Tomorrow it will be a com-It is fortunate for the trolley company

that the conductor who dropped \$200 in the eard box when bandits held him up had

The Young Lady Next Door But On thinks it is easier for a woman to walk the straight and narrow path when she has sensible shoes. Ain't nature the contrary thing? Jus-

when Mexico shows signs of being angel-cally quiet Popocatepetl begins to smoke and threatens to crunt. If the people do not effectively fight the propaganda in this country directed against the Allies it will not be because its dangers

have not been sufficiently stressed. While truth crushed to earth will ris again, it hasn't the recuperative qualities of a lie; else the truth-teaching myth of

"It is almost as hard." remarked the Earnest Student, "to keep tabs on the various Balkan alignments as it is to grasp the nature of the national aspirations of the Revision of the treaty of Sevres, it !

said, will give Turkey additional territors in Thrace, now occupied by the Greeks. What has become of all the talk about Because of objections raised fell dances, part of the physical recreation sys-tem of the public schools in Wilmington Del., have been prohibited. The ancies

view that anything that is enjoyable must

be harmful dies hard.

Didn't somebody some time somewhere something about this being a mild winter? Well, our opinion is that some body was right. The blizzard of Sunday and the cold snap of yesterday were neer fig. ments of the imagination. They never happened.

Answers to Vesterday's Quiz

Tiling is a large city in Transcances, a extreme southeastern Russia. It has a population of about 150,000.

Synecdoche is a figure of greech in which the hart is used for the whole as "fifty sail" for "fifty ships."

Lucrexia Borgia, sister of Cesare Borgia. Duchess of Ferrara, lived in the latter part of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries. She was born in 1480 and died in 1519. A woman of great beauty and ability, a journous of learning and the arts, she was long accussed of the grossest rimes, but recent writers have cleared brought against her.

Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson truson," wrote the story "Moll Flanders."

James K. Polk was President during the Mexican War.

The middle name of Charles E. Hughes is Evans.

Alexander Hamilton was born in the "Just a few quirks and a hairpin," said Mrs. Calvin Coolidge when asked how she would wear her hair on inauguration day. "Which, when you come to think of it, said Demosthenes McGinnis, "is a pretty fair description of the average woman. Isn't he the mean brute?

Bultimore is planning to install a radio telephone service so that descriptions of bandits using an automobile may be flashed simultaneously to all points where attempts to escape may be made. Which points to to escape may be made. Which points to the gladsome thought that sooner or later everywhere the bandit will "get his." Tokitoshi Taketomi, former minister

of finance of Japan, accuses the government of thinking only of the ministerial party and never of the people. There is a quality in this results are the people. in this parliamentary attack that touches us deeply; it is so like what we have hear at home on many occasions; a quality of tear-compelling eloquence that served to make it sloshy, make it homy, Tokitesia.