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Philadelphia, Wednesday, February, 23, 1921

P. R. T. EARNINGS

T 18 cheerful, in some ways at least, to know that the P R. T. hasn't suffered a financial setback turning its experiment with higher fares. But a substantial in crease of net profits cannot be accepted as anal proof of the success of the transit company's newer policy

off the nature and character of the service redered, rather than an increased income for stockholders, is to be accorpted as the final test of the value of a public utility. then higher fares and greater profits leave the P. R. T. For in the three months in mediately following the increase the company lost the patronnge of more than 8.000,000 riders

That means, of course that under the new rule some millions of people found that they could no longer benefit by a sort of public service that ought to be kept within the reach of everybody it the good of the com-munity is to be the first consideration in matters of street car facilities. It is necesmory to assume that idle mills and the end of work at Hog island had something to do with the decrease of trolley traffic. But the fact remains that there are many people who do not feel that they am afford to ride on the etreet cars as often as they used to. That puts another aspect on the P. R. T 's rather glad approvement of its "steedssful" ex-

SANE COMPROMISE AT PENN

THE University's committee on policy has 1 ingeniously evolved a comprehensive plan which ought to thrive on the hearty cooperation of alumni, faculty and trustees, The proposed conference with the Governor and state educational officials should pave the way for a reasonable, carefully thought-out scheme of state control over the professional schools which are particularly in need of better equipment and increased resources in money and personnel.

On the other hand, the program provides for the retention of independence by the College and the Wharton School, and thus answers the objections of critics who questioned the effect of the authority of the commonwealth exercised over the purely schoastic provinces of the institution. For these departments the alumni is asked to provide a ten-million dollar endowment fund

The loyalty and enthusiasm of the gradnates and friends of the Pennsylvania college may be expected to be equal to this practical of the most important institution of higher learning in this state have successfully ganized and carried to fruition private subscription drives

The opportunity for all well-wisners of community and throughout the country, to combine on a vigorous rehabilitation program is at hand.

THEY MADE THE SNOW FLY:

FOR a while it looked as tooigh an exthe city's grasp of snow-removal problems merely speculative Watte quoth Senator Vare in his most sepulchral mood Cuntil the first snow storm gets them. The public did, indeed, wast through De-

cember. January and most of February, but not in vain. When it came the test was impressive, and quite as much socalso has been The swift and effective clearing of the

streets in central Philadelphia vesterday and Menday was something new in administrarive capacit). A formidable task was expertly performed. Not in a number of years. has a heavy specufull hampered traffic so comparativety little as this first convincing won ther

In a near Series Assert Tes spectacle of us, otherwise in magnatus to the world - largest - year clausing continuous was weeth matting to

BABEL

DR PAUL SHORE) I are furrences I diversity that the see in the Academy of Music artacled a seed problem with corrage and thereights - also be recommed the gradual administration of the Yaraign language resented the foreign strange highly in the

interference where the country for a core important to the live two interference back to be for these with the live two largests to be for the country of the live two largests to be for the country of the live two largests to be for the country of the live two largests to be for the country of the live two largests to be for the country of the live two largests to be for the live lish and who were the contract that they could read have be a long or of torics with the sould alse though Hill it is heres. sary to admin that a that of locus same news, papers are the infilts of a desing stagnant communities of a sound model, people who continue to be have themer see from the in figures of the notice American life

an Europe the Commediant agost, appreinto the influence of brguege or common thought and action and the neconumon tengue to governmental strength and unity of national factors. Lines drawn by anguage between surrous groups and setions in Lurouse are as oven as the secdifficult to obligate as them at religious

Dr. Shorey suggested a reason of action but is likely to be much governily supported to this county before long. He siggests policy that might do great good and instice if it were applied gradually and 50 lowed with tolorance and caution

KEATS' CENTENARY

T 18 with peculiar fitness that the name of John Kears should be celebrated on the centenary of his death. The fume of the ene English poet who has been promoted ne modern criticism to a peace beside Shakes paire" is pathetically ver gloriously post

"I think." said the author of the "Ode Jan Greeinn Cen. I shall be numbered

among the English poets after my death." Time has justified this forecast and found within it not egolsm, but clairvoyance and

unaffected conviction. Sentimentality has also played its part in furthering the tradition that Keats, neither spiritually nor physically, was able to survive the slashing attacks of British reviewers on the early manifestations of his genius. But the fact that it was after these adverse judgments that the youthful poet's wings bravely soured to their loftiest flights exposes the fallacy of this misdirected sym-

The tragedy of the life of John Keats, which ended in Rome 100 years ago today, lies in the simple and solemn fact of its brevity. Schubert, dead at thirty, and Keats at twenty-six, exemplify alike the mysteries of fate and of beauty. It is as poignant as it is enthralling to realize that death gave to both these transcendent artists an elernal

SECRETARY COLBY PUTS THE LEAGUE TO THE TEST

If It Ignores His Protest on the Mesopotamian Mandate Its Loyalty to the Principles of Equity Will Be in Doubt

WOULD be a mistake for any one to assume that the United States has forfeited its right to protest against any action of the Council of the League of Nations by its failure to enter that league.

There are certain principles for which the United States has contended which this nation cannot consent shall be invalidated by the concerted action of any group of other

It is to defend those principles that Sec retary t'olby has sent a note to the league council now in session in Paris. The note is described as virtually identical with the note which he sent to Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, last November, asking that a copy of the Mesopotamian mandate be submitted to the United States. The British Government did not answer that note, but suggested that the proper procedure was for this government to deal directly with the league.

It will be recalled that the November note projected against the currently reported intention to limit the rights of outside naions in Mesopotamin.

Whether the United States be a member of the league or not, that protest is justified. It is in accordance with the historic policy of the United States to insist on the open door in all undeveloped and semicivilized countries. John Hay fought for it in China and secured its acceptance, and thereby postponed if he did not prevent altogether threatened dismemberment of that em-

It was because of its belief in the open door that the United States, through its representatives, fought for it in the Peace Mr. Colby in his note calls attention to this when he says. 'I need hardly refer again to the fact that the gov-ernment of the United States has consistently urged that it is of the utmost importance to the future neare of the world that alien territory transferred as a result of the war with the central powers should be held and administered in such a way as to assure equal treatment to the commerce and to the itizens of all pations."

He refuses here to admit that the man-date section of the league covenant exludes any nation from equal rights in the territory under mandate, even though that section says that such territory should be administered so as to "secure equal opportunities for trade and commerce of other members of the lengue."

To admit that a group of nations can nonopolize for their own benefit certain tervitory which dare not belong to them to the exclusion of all other nations would be to prepare the way for two or there powerful nations to make a combination to manopolize the undereland resources of the world

So Secretary Colby, in protesting against the rumored plan to monopolize the resources of Mesopotamia, is speaking for all the little netions as well as asserting a fundamental of international relations which must be respected if the very purpose of the League of Nations to discourage war is not

After laying down the general principle the University, and they abound in this Mr. Colby insisted that the United Statehas specific rights in the premises. The allied and associated nations have no rights over the territory to be subjected to mandate save as they grew out of the war. Consequently the United States as a participant n that conflict and as a contributor to its successful issue. "cannot," says Mr. Colby, consider any of the associated powers, the smallest not less than itself, debarred from the discussion of any of its consequences or from participation in the rights and privileges secured under the mandates provided for in the treaty of peace."

Mr Colby's argument in brief is that the nights of the United States and of every other nation must be respected under the general principle of the open sloor, which it was understood was to be guaranteed by the nations taking over territory under mandate and that the United States and every other nation which participated in securing the victory over the central powers have a special right to be heard when the manner of government of the mandated territory ; to be fixed. These latter rights grow out of the participation of the nations in the war and are not dependent on any agreement into which a part of the nations may have en-tered. In short, the failure of the United States to enter the League of Nations does not mean that it has forfeited any of its - girts to be consulted. Those rights grave in part out of its participation in the war and are not dependent on any fronty agree

There exists a pre-serve the quantitative of serve league as at his most hern testra up to this time. The purpose of the league, as laid down in the evenant is to promote international peace and society by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war. by the prescription of open, just and honorable regrions between nations, by the firm estab-ishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduamong governments, and by the minimumor of matter and seruptions respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of or

ganized peoples with one another If the council now in session in Paris igmores the express wish of the United States to be consulted in framing the Mesopotamian mandate it will abandon the high purposes

Is well be easy to lifture that has origin | IPHE conviction of Schnek in Unioden ves would not have arisen if the Sonate had ratined the peace treaty, but that does not new starily follow If the mandate is framed such a way as to give smelal provileges to the British in the mandatory territory; the protest would have had to be made even if the United States and been a member of the league. Indeed, the protect is based on determination that the principles of equity on which the league covenant is based shall not be forgotten in a scrainble for special privileges by one or two of the log nations. And it is based, too, on an appreciation of the fact that the representatives of the United States participated in bringing about recognition of those principles by tions which won the victory over the central

We have not forfered our gals in any northern. The stell before the way rul they have he is instited on frequently in . That who slowly bent him to doubt for

Democratic secretaries of state. If the league council ignores them, those who have been criticizing it as a group of representatives of self-seeking powers will find justification for their hostility. Indeed, Mr. Colby's note puts the council to a test which it will fail to pass unless it is sincerely de-voted to the establishment of justice.

STYLES IN AMBASSADORS

WHAT is an American ambassador for W To shine at garden parties and drink ten with grace and to be absent minded in the presence of all realities? Should be be an ambassador of trade or a person qualified to impress the dukes and to cultivate their special friendship and one who can look a king coldly in the eye without trembling? should be be, on the other hand, a man with a shirt-sleeve manner, a patronizing air and a habit of waving his country's flag in the face of all other peoples, a dealer in nice platitudes, a good talker without the uncomfortable habit of consistent thought? The answer to all this is, of course.

simple. An ambassador should be none of these things exclusively, though by force of necessity he has at various times to borrow er assume some of the superficial characteristics of the various suggested types. The good ambassador-and he is an infrequent phenomenon-is a sensitive, wise and sympathetic interpreter between nation and

Whenever a new President elect is preparing to go into office the country begins to think again of ways in which the diplomatic service can be improved. It resolves to do There is an urge in the public ufind that might be described in the brisk lan-guage of business as a Better Ambassadors Movement. Editors and public men of all sorts encourage it and talk deeply of its general importance. Mr. Harding desires greatly to obtain for his country better representation in foreign lands. All Presidents begin with that hope. Their desires are usily understood.

Diplomatists graduated from the Euroheatt schools of empire and intrigue have too often been little better than spies at the cats of neighboring governments. When they have not been getting their own governments into trouble or out of it they have ocen apologists for grievous errors done by foolish people higher up, allayers of sus-picion, smoothers down of touchy or offended neighbors,

The United States, because of its comparative freedom from international political omplexities such as trouble Europe, has been able to experiment with a more wholesome method of diplomacy. It has tried

The shirt sleeve statesman was never the success that he was cracked up to be. Pro-ple had a habit of staring at him. He auldn't be emphatic with any success be ause emphasis was supposed to be his every-

Styles in diplomacy will change inevitably with the times. There were periods when world politics was mixed freely with tea and ices at exclusive salons in the Old World. It has passed, perhaps forever, and governments seeking adequately to represent themselves in other nations will have to have men in their service who can know the masses as well as the few who move in the circles of the anointed.
Old rules of the diplomatic game have

eased to run. Much has been written, for example, in praise of the English habit of raining men upward aimost from the cradle for the foreign missions of the empire. A arrey of recent history suggests, however, that the Britisher abroad - that is, the Britisher trained and groomed through long years for the diplomatic service—may yet prove to belong in the list of failures.

Lord Bryce was the most conspicuous representative of another and far different of British ambassador. He was unchooled in the conventional rules of his office. He shared none of the traditions of the official "ruling class". He was, instead, scholar, a sensitive man and a great humanitarium. He did more to make England understood to contemporary America and more to make America understood in England than all the British ambassadors who preceded him in Washington. Bryce, learned. kindly, honorable and telerant of infinite broadth, was the ideal ambassa-But Bryces are rare. There are too. few of them in England. America and eise-

Gerard, Brand Whithork and Roland S. Morris have had successes in foreign tosts. Myron T. Herrick was a success at Paris, and it is good to hear that he may go back. But in later years we have had no one of the gimensions which Hay. Bayard and Choate achieved in London, The great ambassador of the type of Hay or Bryce is as hard to find as a really great President. And even when is found he is often unable to enter the service of the country. Congress doesn't like spend money on the diplomatic service It has always preferred ambassador, who will spend their own. An ambassador without money to spend and a fine house to live a would be a curiosity and a rather unhappy spectacle at a capital in Europe. So, finally, he work of improving the diplomatic service. must begin with a more liberal attitude in Until Congress lossens up, so to smale, Mr. Harding, like all the Presidents. who have preceded him, will have only mated shows when he goes seeking men for

THE ALIEN BILL COMPROMISE

THE agreement of the Senate and House conferees on the limited immigration bill perhaps, partly due to the typhus sears, hich has exposed the physical impossibility of maintaining a proper survey of the tide of newcomers at the nation's scaport gateways. The quarantine and public health officials. New York particularly, have been swamped with the flood. Some reasonable to an immigration is undoubtedly called for by the ordinary principles of health To-

In a fashion more than incidental certai European countries will, moreover, profit by the enactment of a proportional immigration aw in the United States. The plan to limit minigration of allens during the next fifteen months to 3 per cent of the numbers of each race in the country at the time of the 1910 census would effectively reduce the dangernow occasioned to hygienically up to date ands like France and England by troops of adventuring pilgrims from eastern and south ern Europe en route for America

The new bill would insure on a large the localization of infectious diseases. This meat meeting.

You can demand us post an executive is merely one of several valid arguments on behalf of the measure, which now seems to stand an excellent chance of eventual pas-

GAY LIFE: AN ENDING

terday ended one of the uglast chronicles | of crime over presented in an American The man for whose murder Somes and

his companion were tried was a victim of ernelly more cobily deliberate than anything socially met with in metodrama or the lit erature of horror. The crime done in this instance appears to have been a natural and inevitable consequence of the adventures of two young men of limited moral caliber intowhat is ordinarily called the gay life. The end of their fling was anything but gas No one who beening familiar with the up palling story of the murder in a carinined motorear at the Carolen ferry can feel that

the numishment in prospect is likely to be too severs. The criminal law at its barshess is many the a more more full than the un-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

How Good Executives Are Stultifled by Stamp-Licking Details and the Remedies That Suggest Themselves

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

ASKED a strapping young curate the other day if they kept him as busy in the

parish as they had one of his predecessors whom I had known.
"Busy, yes," he said, dubious over my grin, "I'm busy, of course, but how do you "Well," said I, "I mean busy licking

He gave a great laugh and then looked rueful. "I spend half my time doing what a stenographer would do far better, and as a consequence I never eatch up with the parish visiting, never read and seldom go anywhere outside—consequently I have lost touch with things."

ouch with things."

You must be a queer preacher." I said.

'I'm a rotten one!" said he.

I do not believe he is, but it isn't his recor's fault or the vestry's fault if he is a good one. To use a man that has specialized for eight years on being a scholar and a power among men as though he were half his time a director of envelopes and card cataloguer and a distributor of parish leaflets is not good economics. It is like wasting the time of nurses who are in training at a hospital in scrubbing the wards and cleaning out the pails and buckets or and cleaning out the pails and buckets or setting an expert accountant at filling the inkstands and replacing the blotters.

DECAUSE a man or a woman volunteers B to give his or her life to serve humanity as a religious worker it does not follow that they should lie down and make door mats of themselves with "salve" for all who use

Yet I netually heard a good woman, the sait of the carth, protest today because she was asked to subscribe money toward the salary of a stenographic secretary who would do the clerical work involved by the guts and the business meetings of the board members of 210 parishes who meet monthly in five large assemblies to hear reports and send money and gifts. These reports are from hundreds of mission stations in this country and in foreign countries, and the gifts—generally bestoyed in small sums. amounting to thousands—have to be nowledged, banked, rechecked, reported and entered on anywhere from two to four books for future reference. Every one of the hundreds of women attending these monthly meetings has to be notified of the date and has to have her absence or presence noted and filed. Every sudden call for an extra service or need or special conference has to be typed, mimeographed, directed, stamped and mailed. The stationery, blanks, printing, bookkeeping and petty cash accounts have to be kept daily up-to-date. The minutes of the meetings and the committee reports have to be typed and kept ready for instant reference. In order that there shall be team play among the varying boards, some central office with a phone is necessary. There must be some one qualified to answer that phone. A volunteer secretary or treasurer who knows only the affairs of one division cannot answer the prestions regarding another division. Volinteers, however disinterested, cannot be counted upon to spend every day of every week at any office, however central. Many volunteers have to have one person who is responsible for their keeping to schedule time. If that person is a volunteer like themselves she is like themselves subject to other engagements.

WHEN you are dealing with other persons needs of money you have undertaken a business that admits of no neglect. A clerk whose financial books were not kept up-todate or a clerk who failed to answer the day's order mail on schedule time would de-serve dismissal. Because a volunteer Christian has engaged on doing business for the church he is not exempt from daily exactness as to accounts and as to business letters on missionary affairs. He must de one of two things; see that the clerical de-tails of that church business are attended to by a competent clerk or he must do the clerical work himself with the exactness of a competent clerk.

TOW as a matter of fact very few volum Neers are as competent as a trainer secretarial stenographer and accountant secretarial stenographer and accountant along the line of clerical business, so they take much longer to accomplish the work at greater personal strain and with a poorer Very few volunteers can give as such time as is needed to accomplish what has to be done, so they must either supple-ment by calling in other volunteers or scamp

The calling in of other volunteers takes time and persuasion and teaching. In the end the notices all get sent out, but four women have done clumsily what one woman would have done quickly and as part of the day's work. On the other hand, the four women, who

did the work at some inconvenience and under difficulty, were probably capable of some real service for which life had fitted there and foots which they had to be moned to perform a clumsy task. It is bad economies to take the time of women fitted administer affairs in executing affairs. It is bad policy to insist on the chairman or the secretary of a big board of womer devitalizing herself by elected work which any high school girl can do for her and thus making herself a poor leader of a great cause from sheer dissipation of her nower to con centrate on the real issues of her position.

ONE naturally wants for the head of one s O organization a good speaker, a wise resider and a swift user of an opportunity. The better administrator she is the more ork her office will entail

She must find columners to be her sub-chairmen, new members to mun the subcommittees, new plans of work to meet the need. There must be a continuous linison between the executives of the board and th members or the whole thing will diversi into a plan on paper. The relief of being able to turn to a force that is not volunteer, that close not have to be urged and inspired to ick stamps but lieks then us a matter of takes a notice down in shorthand and then answers the phone and then looks up another number and then stamps the inhecks ready for a signature all without my "uplift" propagands or personsion to come tomorrow — is become computation. nnv

A ND really, it is one tong to ask a great tender of one's charell or society to lead one's organization into big plans of useful-ness and quite another thing to ask her to direct all the postals to in members for the

woman because you have not the ability to be executive, but every one can lick stamps Why should she lick yours?

the earth woman who solveted to stenographers used by missionary bounds, but I'd be glad to argue it out with any philanthropic or civic organization members who gradge stamplickers to their executives.

Licorice Root Imports Fall Off

Ir a estimated that before the world was the consumption of licerice in the United States exceeded ton,000,000 pounds anaually. Practically 56 per cent of the amount consumed a utilized in the tolarco industry, the temminder being used in the manufacture of confectioners and drugs Practically the entire sopply is imported into this country from Europe and Asia. In 1918, according to a bulletin issued by the National Bank of Commerce, imports of licerice root fell to 26,983,000 pounds. imports although the reduced imports were appraised at \$1,854,000 which is \$135,000 higher than the pre-war average. During the year ended June 30, 1920, Using sent to this country 6.376,006 pounds of the total imports, Turker, It -- is and southern Europe

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

PROF. CHARLES H. LA WALL

On Pharmacy as a Legitimate Science DHARMACY as a legitimate and very important science should assume its rightful place in public esteem, according to Prof. Charles H. La Wall, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which is today celebrating its 160th anniversary. The pharmacist must be educated in the basic sciences of botany, chemistry, pharmacognosy, physics and bacteriology, and this pharmaceutical education, began in America 100 years ago, has, in the opinion

of Prof. La Wall, resulted in the formation of a class of men who deserve the respect and appreciation of the general public.

The material changes which have taken in our surroundings since the founding of the Philadelphia College of Apoth eraries in 1821. says Prof. La Wall, "have been astounding. Epoch-making discoveries in medicine and chemistr: have followed me another in rapid succession. sciences, such as that of bacteriology, have arisen, and new remedial agencies, such as

the serums and vaccines, have appeared, requiring highly specialized knowledge on the of the dispenser as well as of the physician. "I think it will be admitted without ques tion that it is just as important to know how to fill a prescription correctly as to know how to write it correctly. Few but trained pharmacist or a physician know how frequently the dispenser has the f life and death in his hands or how much care and skill are required in order to and dispense medicines which shall efficacions and safe.

Some of Pharmacists' Requirements "It is necessary for the pharmacist to

the simplest preparation demands an arr

and a technique acquired only by study and

know the Latin name, the English name and

the synonym or popular name of several thousand drugs, chemicals and medicines offand and also to know where to immediately turn for information which it would be folly o try to remember concerning these things. "He must know the physical properties such as appearance and solubilities, of hom dreds of chemical salts and to be able to apply distinguishing and identifying tests to substances concerning which there is doubt of their identity. He must know the doses of scores of drugs and medicines of high degree of potency and how to combine sub-stances which are difficult of preparation 1 presentable and palatable form. He must know when comparatively harmless sub-stances react to produce new products of nisleading popular synonyms and use sal ful and adroit methods in ascertaining from a purchaser just what is wanted when as prescription or written order is presented for drugs having widely dissimilar propertie often have the same name among persons of little education "In order to perform all these dates

properly the pharmacist must be educated in the basic sciences of botany, pharmacognos), chemistry, physics and bacteriology—phar nacy being a commingling of all these in a virtually applied form. That he may conscientiously fulfill these responsibilities and equirements he must, if he values his proessional welfare and progress, become a member of the professional associations representative of his calling and how his centitie knowledge alive by constant read

Few Recreant to Trust "The pharmacist is the responsible an

thority under the narcotic and revenue las factive under the narrotte and revenue laws for the proper handling and dispensing of habit-forming drugs and alcoholic liquors. The proportion of pharmacists who are recreated to this trust is small, indeed, compared to the great number who uphold the lators, but nothing is said about the great army of those who are law abiding. While obsernacist seems to be fair game for the pharmacket seems to be fair game for would-be humorists in regard to the liquor question, jokes pictoring him as a done peddler or liquor dealer are as far fetched and in as bad taste as the houry jokes about

the mother-m-law or sleepy Philadelphia.

His is the privilege to deal in substances of interest, rarity and value, both intrinsic and potential. His wares are brought to and potential. He wares are brought to him through the traffic lanes which cover the seven seas. From spice-index himses of triental isles; from the base of snow-capped, unjestic mountains of great conrinents: from ice bound parts of the point clime: from troub jungles: from the land midnight son; from the shadow the Pyramids themselves come remedies

The pessimist is looking forward to the inevitable slush. It is an Angora goat that is mussing up fascinating and romantic chapters of scien-

compounds date from the beginning of the

The pharmacist is entitled to the respec-

education and that they should be encouraged and noted in their hudable ambition to

raise the educational standards and main-

tain this important calling at a point where

it merits the dignity of a profession, the profession without whose intelligent service

the practice of medicine would be hampered

H. C. L. Hits Even Sea Gulls

The aimost total disappearance from local

rivers of the sea galls, which a few months ago in countless numbers circled around the

ships and ferryboats, brings to light a new angle of the high cost of living in Man-

On high notherity comes the word that the

H C. L. has driven them away. New York-ers are so economical at present that the

sea gulls cannot find enough to live on here-

waste in every way the sea gulis found their food supply extraited to the vanishing point.

They accordingly went where they could get

the constaire steamships or further out at

sen in the lanes of the Atlantic liners, where

there is not so much economy in the ship's

If hat Do You Know?

QUIZ

Of what country - Maurice Macter-

What is the reason of the word home:

In what ments and thorse Washing-ton ricks his first said of office as

Who said 'God grant, theree only to those who lave it and are always ready to grant and defend it.

s. How many planets are there in the solar

Who were communicates institut of the Prench arms during the world was:

White whole "The shot" of an African

Chow is the Chinese would for food thou does were shoulded under the common but follacious impression that they were enten by the Chinese.

Elina Root was serrotary of State in the calmet of President Roosevely

John i Whither whole the poon

The middle mane of General Grant was

though how eld 1-1631) was the founder of the Society of Brands.

for first isolators office "of he though Washington was that of the linear of the Virginia House of Burgeston

Laure NIV of transceroes brown as the

release is a technical him assessment runnist re-embling a serial blacks to abstrail adjustings it upon a sliver while their ill was invested b

to tradect to the state that it makes of the part

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Who was Live

o What he a crasps

What are their turnes.

You will find them today in the track

'Where have they gone's replied an or-

Pharmacy is an art and a science, can never be less; it should be more.

and its development retarded.

hattan

WAITING FOR A GOOD LOOK AT IT

he Sevres china shop. tific study, for he it known that romance and science are often inextricably inter-woven. Some of the preparations which he command. It isn't oil that can calm the troubled waters of the Mexican situation.

SHORT CUTS

The cherry tree myth has gone back to its moth bulls.

Favored nations clauses are designed of it the open door with hell's hinges. Christian era; others had their origin in some fortuitons discovery of a new forgotten and misled searcher for the philosopher's stone. Your druggist is more than a merchant is a slogan frequently seen newadays. Concessions demanded by the P. R. T. continue to provide the Frankford L with

an aspirate. Greece would have a stronger hand in Thrace negotiations if Budenny hadn't esp tured Tiffis.

of the community when he serves it faith-fully, as is usually the case, and it is time that the same public-spirited support of the city, state and nation is accorded to the in-stitutions throughout the land in which pharmacists are trained as is given to medical Mrs. Arabella Mixing declares that some of the tentative cabinet selections she saw the papers were not more than ninetative.

They're throwing horseshoes down Petersburg, Fla. When they start St. Petersburg, Fla. When they start on bricks they'll change its name to Petra grad.

There may be those who declare that Daugherty is not "such a much." We take comfort in the fact that he is not such a Mitch.

There are so many excellent reason why the Edmonds reformatory bill should be passed that the Legislature may choose to

In dealing with Mexico the Hardiss administration will probably make it under stood that a firm hand does not necessarily mean a closed fist. A world poultry conference is to be held

at The Hague in September. The caulle of other conferences held there will now give way to the real thing. nithologist to an inquiry. There is no mystery about it. They have gone where they find it claster to live. Those beautiful Representative Welty in his attack of Judge Landis appears to be giving an illustration of how facts may be weakened by being diluted with words. birds which we used to see on the Hudson and around the buy are now doubtless living

and around the buy are now nonniess nying at considerable distance out at sea.

He explained that the sea gulf lives principally on foodstuff retrieved from the water.

When New Yorkers were forced to guard the nurries bashet so rigorously and eliminate muste in every way the sea gulfs found their From Milford. Del., comes the story of an oyster man fonging a stone to which clunt fifty-seven oysters. Very evidently a pressugent yarn for a pickle factory.

Good old Mr. Common People is begin ning to awake to the fact that he is vitally interested in all disputes between Capital and Labor and that he is entitled to a voice

in the settlement. An Atlanta, Ga., judge has ruled that since liquor has no legal status a man can not be arrested for stealing it. But thick-who wish to take advantage of this ruling

had better first go to Atlanta. Our guess is that when Dr. Einstein at rives in this country all the trained seals the Amalgamated Association of Managing Edi tors have in stock will be turned loose to

interview him on relativity. Suggestions of possible diplomatic and consular appointment for political reasons only are indications of the human habit to over things that ain't a-goin'

"I sympathize with Prof. Shorey's desire to bar alien tongues." remarked Demosthenes McGinnis, "but reserve the right while the Pearl of the Antilles tempts the

thirsty, to tongue alien bars.'

Conneilman Limeburner called Edito Wray a rat, and Wray now says he will post \$100 for a fight with "that shrime Limeburner." If the fight comes off it will presumably be given under the auspices of the Natural History Society.

The fact that the P. R. T. carried fewer passengers and made more money during January than in previous months may be eminently satisfactory to the P. R. T. and the shoemakers and repairers, but leaves an element of doubt as to the state of mind of cloude Washington was given the de-gree of divide of laws by flatsure, University to 1776 the presumably increased number of pedes

THE PEAR TREE

IN THIS squalid, dirty deoryard, Where the chickens scratch and rus. White, incredible, the pear tree Stunds apart and takes the sun

vain of its new holiness. So the waste-man's little daughter in her first communion dress. Edns St. Vincent Millsy in The Chapbook, London.