EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1921

Evening Bublic Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PROSIDENT Ins H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Trassurer: Charles A. Tyler, Secretary B. Collins, John H. Williams, John J. George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smitey.

JOHN C. MARTIN General Business Mansaer

Fublished daily at Ponto Leona B Independence Square, Thiladelphi	and the second second
ATLANTIC CITT	Bullding
NEW YORK	NOR ATE
DWraoir	Bullding
ar. Louis	Building
CHICAGO	Building
NEWS BUDEAUS.	10101000000
WARNINGTON BURRAU.	
N, E Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and	1411. 61

LONDON BUREAU

London Burnau.....London Times SUBSCRIPTION TERMS The EVENING PUBLIC LEMMER is served to sub-ecribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns the tais of tweive (12) cents per week, psyable to the carrier. By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States pos-essions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. is (10) dollars per year, psyable in advance. To all foreign countries one (31) dollar a month. Notrice Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000

Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-lied to the use for republication of all neuro ispatches credited to if or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local neuro published

All rights of republication of special dispatches berein are also reserved.

Philadelphis, Thursday, March 3, 1921

HOW WILL THE FUTURE VIEW MR. WILSON'S PHILOSOPHY?

Earnest but Audacious Handling of Tremendous Forces Characterized the Dying Administration

THE criers-out for peace, the haters of unreason and injustice, the great visionaries who are always ready to destroy much for the sake of a better future, the lonesome men who yearn to be the deliverers of humanity from its inherited pain and its endless confusions move in a procession through all history. They always have been. They always will be. When one of them appears he has to speak or perish.

Such as these sat at the gates of ancient cities and bitterly condemned the existing powers. They have shouted dark prophecies at passing kings. A few have led armies and others have done great services for modern peoples and modern governments. Most of them have been solitary antagonists of destiny who were derided by the mighty people who, in the course of time, did "sit upon the ground and mourn.'

That one of them should have been at the very top of the world, in a position of unexampled power and unchallenged authority at a time when humanity was enduring its greatest agony, will be a matter of wonder to future historians. That he should have failed and fallen in his turn probably will be a matter of amazement.

For Mr. Wilson unquestionably belongs in the company of orderly minded revolution. aries and venturers who, no matter what you may feel about them and the logic of their actions, feel and speak for masses who are themselves inarticulate.

The President who is about to leave his office is not essentially a politician. He respects nothing because of the mere fact of its existence and its general acceptance. His first theories of American politics expressed in his earliest essays and books reveal a The fate of his scheme and, for all any one desire to revolutionize the traditional functions and relationships of the executive, the cabinet and Congress.

son was a revolutionary at I'rine

country like this. He appeared always to feel that there was instinctive wisdom, passing the wisdom of any one man, in common judgments and something suggestive of eternal rightness and truth in common feeling. When he warred with Big Jim Nugent and Big Jim Smith he was often in corners. Then plan meant he would go out and, in his own phrase, "tell the people about it." When he went to Washington he followed the same rule. And in the course of time, when he found himself confronted with kaisers and chancellors, prime ministers and generalissimos, he tried the experiment that almost gave him

a fixed place among the immortals. He began to tell the people of the whole world. He did it with fortitude and courage, and he put truth in terms so simple and noble that it could be understood in any language.

Whatever one may think about Mr. Wilson's policies, no one can doubt the com plete sincerity of his heart. Yet he is going out of office in a storm of unfriendly criticism. Debs snarls insults from his jail. The people who like to be known as intellectual radicals are searching their souls for sounds in which to express their distrust and their dislike and their disillusionments. The average conservative is convinced that the President has been at heart a Bolshevist. The Bolshevists and their more temperate friends have already written Mr. Wilson down as the mightiest and most cold-blooded tool of reactionary interest that ever appeared in the world.

Recause prices went up and because they went down ; because we didn't get into the war earlier and because we got into it after a while; because the German indemnities were large and because they were not larger; because Ireland is not free and the Irish people are passionately at war with things they hate; because we do not intervene as well as because we tried to intervene by a slow and indirect method : because we didn't let Germany win and because we let her win for years; because the mind that dominated the country for a time was radical and because it was conservative, Mr. Wilson, approaching the end of his term, suffered the deepest humiliation that the voters could visit on him in the days of his weariness

and his infinite pain. All this merely goes to show that it takes all sorts of people to make a world and that any one who attempts to do the world a service or to think and feel for it does so at his peril. That is the meaning that most historians are likely to read into the record of the present Democratic administration.

How wise was the President in the days of his greatest power? Who knows now? It is argued by a good many extremely wise men who have gained knowledge out of the fires of hard experience that a traditional course is often the wise one. Mr. Wilson accepted no rule because it was traditional. He has had a manner of resenting tradition. And he has suffered by it.

Perhaps, after all, it was Wilson the revolutionary philosopher and not Wilson the leader of the Democratic party who suddenly appealed for a unanimous Democratic vote in the congressional elections of 1918. It was and is hard for a great many people to believe that the President was actually disinterested on that occasion. But in the light of after events it may appear that he had a purpose not wholly related to the fortunes of his party. He was deadlocked then with what some one has called "the dark powers of the world" in Paris. may know, the fate of the civilized world, was in the balance.

Mr. Wilson was playing against enormous Europe was filled then, now, with powerful groups who do not want a League of Nations, or even the prospect of a settled peace or the abandonment of military imperialism. These people feared America. And, what is more, they feared their own people for the first time in their lives. Mr. Wilson had established communication with these various peoples and it. was the desire of his opponents to see his prestige shaken. He had been saying all along that he spoke for the American people. fle approached a national election with the knowledge that in every parliamentary system famillar to Europe a defeat for the party means the repudiation of its leader. So he fell into an error that astounded the country, enraged all Republicans and affronted large groups of his friends and supporters. His appeal was a departure from the rules of tradition and the rules of taste and the rules of fair play. It was not answered. He should have known that it would defeat its own purpose. That is what it did. And at that instant the power and influence of the American group at Versailles began to decline.

as the result not only of one nation's aggression, but of the constant jostling and crowding and fist-shaking that has been general in most parts of the world for a genera tion. His hope was to get at the root of the matter. That is what his League-of-Nations

First in New Jersey, again at Washington and finally at Paris he fought the rules of silence and secrecy in public affairs. He trusted first in the plain people of America and finally in the plain people of the world. And at the last they turaed against him. The lebit of opposing the President was common to no particular class. The reform of the banking system was fought sincerely mough by all sorts of people. The bankers cheved that the banks were being given over to the politicians. Partial to labor Wilson was. And labor voted against him and the things he believes in.

It is and will be a matter of pride with this newspaper that we tried to understand his motives and not to minimize the President's efforts for a permanent peace. He seemed to us, in the war years of his term, to have been an American rather than a Democrat, an American with a great heart and a greater mind. He was courageous and venturesome enough to go almost singlehanded into a conflict with all the brute powers that curse civilization by their stupidity and blindness. He almost won. He may yet win, in some far day, long after every one now alive is dead. For the hopes which have been like dim lights in every human heart are braver and clearer now because a man appeared to define them explicitly and talk of them in unforgetable words

Such words will return. Some of the promises implied in the early outlines of the Paris plan will be like a cry upon future winds to rouse men to resolution and action. The great hopes of the early days of the Peace Conference at Paris cannot be wiped out. People will continue to wonder why they were not realized. Tides of opinion and feeling have been reversed. But are not the tides forever changing? Hone has been deferred again. But hope is eternal.

So we are not ready to list Mr. Wilson as a complete failure. He worked till be fell for what he deemed just and right. You cannot do that and be called merely a failure. With him when he leaves the White House tomorrow go all our good wishes for happiness and long life and the health that he sacrificed for a world of people too bewildered by passion and prejudice to understand an epic that was performed under their very eyes.

CHAMP CLARK

THE passing of Champ Clark will leave a considerable void in Congress and a pang somewhere within every one who likes and believes in the old-fashioned Americans. It will leave more than that. It will leave a gap in the skyline of contemporary American affairs as conspicuous as that which would be apparent with the sudden death of William J. Bryan or Henry Ford or Uncle Joe Cannon or any of the other men who have vivid personalities tinged throughout with the peculiar and unmistakable spirit of the native soil.

Mr. Clark was of and for the old school of polities. He had charm and integrity of character. But he had the continuing habits of mind of days that loved sound and appearances more earnestly than the achievaments of devoted reasoning. For that reason he was not quite a great man according to the standards of later and more exacting

The Gentleman from Missouri was-the gentleman from Missouri. The phrase described him accurately. He had a most useful career in Washington. And he survived a test which few men endure without being spoiled. He just missed the presi-And afterward he never revealed a dency. of disappointment or bitterness. sign After serving thirteen consecutive terms in Congress Mr. Clark was recently defeated. He was involved as an incident in the general Democratic disaster of November. And there is moving significance in the fact that his life ended with a career that was in every way honorable and useful.

AS TO CONTESTS

Congressman Farr's Case Recalls An other Famous One-The Osbourn-Devlin Most Noted in the State.

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN ONGRESSMAN JOHN R. FARR, of U Lackawanna, who has just won his seat in the present Congress over his Demo-cratic opponent, falls heir to political treas-ure trove worth something more than \$21,000.

Mr. Farr has had an unusual exper-

It is just thirty years ago that he ap-peared in Harrisburg as one of the repre-sentatives from Lackawanna county. He werved continuously till 1900. In 1880 he was elected speaker of the House.

It was a very turbulent session, but Farr handled it with a grip of steel. The same good luck accompanied him when he entered Congress in 1911. He

served four terms without a break. His contest has landed him for a fifth term, although he has the unique distinction of serving only a few days of actual time, though he draws the salary and expenses for the entire term.

"ONGRESSMAN FARR'S case directs attention to the fact that contests in the House and Senate at Harrisburg are going

out of fashion. It has been a long time since the Senate particularly has had the even tenor of its way disturbed by any such rude and un-

They are things to be avoided wherever possible. They inevitably result in opening the doors of partisan closets and the drag-ging forth of grinning skeletons of political chicanery that are best hidden from public

gaze. Contestant for and defender of the title usually crawl out from under the debris equally besmirched and battered.

TAMES FRANKLIN, of the Twenty-first West Philadelphia district, called my attention yesterday to an almost forgotten senatorial contest that was the most famous in the history of the State Senate in the last half century, if not in its entire history. It was the celebrated Philadelphia case of Osbourn vs. Devlin in the session of

Osbourn was a red-headed, combative, one-armed survivor of the Civil War who had completed one term and was opposed for re-election by Charles Devlin. Senator Osbourn has been dead twelve or fifteen years or so. Mr. Devlin, I understand, is now a resident of Delaware county. Devlin, who was very popular, defeated Osbourn by something like sixty votes, but Osbourn by something like sixty votes, but in the contest Osbourn won the seat, not only because it was shown that he was really elected by the narrowest of narrow margins, but also because it was a case of grave political expediency. J. Donald Cameron was coming up for re-election a second time the following year, and Republican votes in House and Senate were needed.

The dramatic interest in the contest, however, centers around Mr. Franklin.

AT THE opening of the session of the general assembly of 1889 the position of sergeant-at-arms of the Senate was offered to Anthony J. Bannon from McKean county. He subsequently became a member

of the Senate. The job was not to his liking, and he decided to take the place of journal clerk. James Franklin, of Philadelphia, was chosen in his stead.

Mr. Franklin had not appeared in Harrisburg to be sworn in before Senator Osbourn filed notice of contest. A committee of the Senate was appointed and John C. Grady, then retiring president pro tem of the Senate, administered the oath of office to Franklin in the old Girard House, at

That was the beginning of the most pros-perous year that "Jimmie" Franklin ever

knew in politics. He is willing to testify to the fact for reasons that will appear.

S SERGEANT AT ARMS of the Senate AS SERGEANT AT ARMS of the Senate it was the duty of Mr. Franklin to take charge of the contest, so far as pro-viding a place of meeting, with accommoda-tions of every kind, handling of expenses, witnes fees for attendance. The greatest number of witnesses ever subpoenaed in any Pennsylvania contest were called in this one. The total number was For summoning these witnesses the ser-

YES, THE IMPORTANT PART OF TODAY IS TOMORROW



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ing.

HENRY PENN BURKE

On Dredging the Schuylkill River PHILADELPHIA'S supremacy at rowing, virtually the only form of athlation at P virtually the only form of athletics at which in recent years she has been able to produce world's champions, is being men-aced, in the opinion of Henry Penn Burke. a prominent amateur oarsman and a member of the American Olympic Commission, by the failure of its citizens to fully appreciate the value of the Schuylkill river rowing course in the development of its sculling athletes.

For more than five years, Mr. Burke de

and one of which every Philadelphian must feel proud, particularly when he recalls how the Philadelphia carsmen led those from all parts of the world. It was due first to the fine type of Philadelphia young manhood which constituted the crews; it was due partly to the splendid organization of the Schurthill Name which is the data back is Schuylkill Navy, which is the oldest body in continuous active existence controlling any branch of sport in America today, and in very large measure it was due to our un surpassed rowing course on the Schuylkill river, which is admitted by rowing experts to be second to none in the world.

"We have every confidence that

ontinue to maintain its supremacy in row

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

How many cardinals make up the Sacred College?

What is the form of address to a car dinal?

In what American city does the motion picture industry conter?

Who is the president of the council of the League of Nations?

What is the national anthem of Eng-land?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Who is Dr. Wellington Koo?

What is a littoral?

"We are now facing the coming rowing season with an assurance we have not felt says something. several years. Each year we have s In your search for something soft, queried Mrs. Arabella Mixing, did you the river rapidly filling with mud and seri ously interfering with rowing. Last year ever consider kittens? it was a most serious handleap to local isiting college and club crews alike, Whether Sowers' legislative seed falls on stony ground or legislative cider, Sower valuable rowing equipment was broken by reason of the mud, and this year, unless something is done, we shall have to call off our regattas, as it would be impossible for is all a matter of pronunciation.

SHORT CUTS Tomorrow Mr. Witson will March forth.

On the dead, we are becoming some art center

The Blumberg bill seems to indicate that crooks prefer a cash business.

Pessimists are still looking forward to ceing the March lion gobble the lamb

"Blue Laws to Be Aired."-Headline. Probably because they have grown musty. With an imposing and graceful gesture the Marion front porch has retired from the

Those who think the Mayor talks too

much will at least have to admit that he

He was a revolutionary in Jersey ton. politics. He virtually revolutionized the banking system during his term in Washington and he was working determinedly when the war broke out to revolutionize international trade by making a Democratic low tariff a harsh reality. What he would have been in two terms of untroubled peace it is not easy to imagine.

It is the Wilson of the war period who will be known, studied and speculated upon. The Wilson of the first administration is already forgotten. And in view of what has been happening it is possible to feel that Blg Jim Nugent and Big Jim Smith and Colonel George Harvey and the ultra-conservative board of directors at Princeton University functioned for years, without knowing it. as forces of a higher destiny. Fighting Mr. Wilson, they aided him enormously, And what other man in America could have been so brilliant and so audacious as the President has been, so careless of personal consequences in crisis after crisis, so steadily assured of the rightness of his purposes as to overawe for a time even the most arrogant leaders of European war-unking eliques? It is doubtful whether any other American of the moment could have so nobly expressed the silent hopes and wishes of multitudes everywhere as Mr. Wilson expressed them. in his messages of the war period or led the mind of the world to a place where, for a little while, it seemed ready to follow anywhere.

If President Wilson failed it probably was because of an essential difference between Wilson the man and Wilson the revolutionary philosopher. Everybody says he has failed. That is, everybody but one

It is said in Washington that the President does not believe that he has failedthat he is leaving the White House in analmost jubilant spirit. That may be, But he missed the accomplishment of things upon which he had set his whole heart, and he missed it because of an ingrowing, changeless and incurable dislike of every man who makes a living by politics and the exploitation of political parties. That trait was responsible for some of his achievements. Similarly, it has been the cause of loss and defeat and humiliation in more than one crucial instance of the last five years.

He was not even fair to the politicians. He humored Bryan and used that old leader for his purposes. Then he treated Bryan badly. He dismissed Secretary of War Garrison for offering advice that seems now to have been sound. Secretary Lansing was of great use to him at Paris, but he virtually ordered Lansing out of the Sinte Department. The President's detestation of Senator Lodge and men of Senator Lodge's sort of mind is inexpressible. It is a passion that Mr. Wilson has never been able to conceal and it certainly has had a tremendous effect | pean statesmen were willing to perceive only on the political life of the country, because Lodge and his kind make no secret of their furious hatred of Mr. Wilson. There are men in the Senate who could not agree with the President about the time of day.

The great victue of the President was his

Mr. Wilson was advertised to the peoples of Europe as a man who had been repudiated by his own people.

The fashionable thing to say now is that "Wilson is a tragic figure." It may yet appear that the people who insistently misunderstood him are far more tragic than he. It is said that he was leading the nation into a blind road, into a trap from which it could emerge only as the ally of forces that | breed war and that are seemingly ready to begin new wars. That is not a fair statement, since no one can know what the behavior of Europeans would have been had the American delegation achieved the ends they sought at Versailles.

When the allied governments began to see little hope of security through accepted world understandings, they turned about to seek safety and protection and advantage by the old-fashioned methods, the only methods then at their disposal.

The Senate group, which sincerely feels that it has saved the country, has not yet wholly justified itself. We shall have to know where that group is disposed to lead us before it is possible to say that the Senate was wiser or more far-sighted or more patriotic than the President. And neither victory nor defeat can change the logic of the general principles voiced from the White House. Their logio was apparent even to the Germans. Ludendorff has admitted that Mr. Wilson's notes were as destructive to the morale of his people and his army as artillery in the rear.

Mr. Wilson was and is a pacifist. But he a pacifist for philosophical rather than for merely sentimental reasons. If to have thown at the beginning what many Euroafter their countries had been bled almost to death, that war is futile, without any justification and without any recognizable end beneficial to civilization, then Mr. Wilson may be condemned for many of the things which he said and did before we entered the faith in the wisdom of mass judgment in a European conflict. He saw the catastrophe | herself.

NICHOLAS THE LAST?

THERE is something pathetic in the death in exile of King Nicholas of Montenegro. He was the patriarchal ruler of a little kingdom, 100 miles long and eighty miles wide, in the mountains on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. He sat under a tree near his 'palace" in Cettinje and administered jusice to his people. The palace was a more modest dwelling than that occupied by many a Philadelphian in the suburbs of this city, and these same Philadelphians live more luxuriously than he did.

Yet two of his daughters married Russian grand dukes and one married the king of Italy. In order to raise him to the rank which he ought to have to associate with his relatives by marriage he took the title of king in 1910. He had been a simple prince before that and his predecessors had cen prince-bishops, combining the secular and religious headships of their people in their own person. He came of a sturdy race, for since the first of his line assumed power a 1806 there had been only four successors before the title descended to him in 1860. The war drove him out of his kingdom It is reported that an offer of an annuity of \$500,000 was made to him if he would abdi-But the sturdy old man refused to cate. up his rights to the throne of his fathers. Whether his son will succeed him is yet undecided, for the fate of the country till hangs in the balance. But so far as ie could see when he died he was the last f a line of patriarchal rulers of the country of the Black Mountain.

NO TIME FOR SENTIMENTALITY CERMAN propaganda in behalf of re-I laration of the allied demands for reparation will avail nothing if the allied na ions keep in mind what Germany did to France after the war of 1870 and what she ad announced she would do to the allied notions if she won in this war.

The allied seizure of the German customs houses, now proposed, would be justified in the event of the German refusal to make adequate payment. The sum which she must hand over is to be fixed by the nations she despoiled and not by the Berlin financiers. cannot equal the full measure of her debt ecause she wreaked destruction upon France and Belgium most ruthlessly. These counno matter how much she pays, will still suffer greater loss than she.

A little hard thinking will prevent senti mentalism from confusing the issues. The Supreme Council, now in session in London to consider the German compromise offer, is evidently doing this kind of thinking.

France may benefit from German sin-y. If Simons had made an offer of nidiry. reparations large enough to strike anybody as being fairly reasonable and reasonably fair Germany might have won some sympa-thy. But the offer made is so absurdly low, viewed in the light of damage wrought and estimates of present German resources, as to lead one to the belief that Germany is blind to the crimes she has committed and is cheerfully bent on dickering for terms as advan-tageon as possible. Once again she has beer , yery smart that she has overrached

geant-at-arms received \$1.50 each. In addition he received mileage, his own sniary, all necessary expenses and acted not only as the legal but fiscal officer of the

committee. All the fees, incidentals, mileage and other expenses legally accruing to Mr. Franklin in his official capacity petted a sum total exceeding \$13,000.

Throughout the entire course of the contest he was compelled to arrest but one witness for failing to respond to the command of the committee.

THE committee on contest consisted of Senators J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, chairman, and O. C. Allen, of Warren, sec-retary; Senators John Upperman, Alle-gheny; A. F. Thompson, Dauphin, and Luther R. Keffer, Schuylkill, Republicans, and George Ross, of Bucks, and Henry D. Green, Berks, Democrats. Senators Green and Thompson, now both ratived from active life, are the sole Sur-

retired from active life, are the sole survivors.

committee sat in the Girard House and there are, no doubt, scores of Phila-delphians today in the north and north-western parts of the city who recall how the witnesses stood in line in the tesselatedmarble corridors awaiting their turn to be heard.

They were called up, recorded, sworn, tabulated and dismissed in one, two, three order as fast as the clerks and officials could handle them. Sergeant-at-arms Franklin utilized the

services of five process servers for weeks in summoning witnesses. Each process server at the beginning of

the day was provided with a subpoena con-taining twenty names. Each witness received his notification officially with a postcard notice to appear on a certain day.

THE peculiar feature of Franklin's connection with the contest was that, while was still in progress and he was acting as sergeant-at-arms of the Senate-the con-

test continued for months-he was elected by his constituency a member of the House. He thus served as a dual officeholder. Immediately following his first session as a member of the House he was elected ser-geant-at-arms of Select Council.

"To the day of his death Anthony J. "Tony") Bannon bewalled the fate that led im to accept a clerkship in the Senate instend of the position of sergeant-at-arms. Franklin took the rejected position and eaped a small fortune from the emoluments of the office

Tony Bannon was a fine. upstanding. McKean county Irishman who had but two things in his later life to command his interest: regret over the sergeant-at-arms incident and his desire to give his sons an academic education.

He Needed No Interpreter

he Wall Street Journal A banker who had visited China several A banker who had visited China several times on important financial missions thinks the "heathen Chinee" is not only intelligent, but that he has a delicate sense of humor as well. He tells this one on himself: "I called on an important Chinese official as well.

for a conference, and supposing he knew no more of English than I did of Chinese, I took an interpreter. When we arrived at for took an interpreter. When we arrived the office of the official I told my business the interpreter, expecting him to translate my statement to the Chinaman and then to repeat the reply to me in English. However, I had hardly finished speaking to the interpreter when the Chinaman, with a humorous twinkle in his eyes, leaned over and said to me in perfect English, 'Mr. Jones, please tell yes is pitching for Pittsburgh this 1822

sufficient money to keep the course in and as a result the famous stretch of water fronting "Boathouse Row" in Fairmount fronting "Boathouse Row" in Fairmount Park is rapidly becoming unfit for use. In commenting upon Mayor Moore's re-cent appeal to Council for an appropriation of \$50 000 to the sector of the sector of the sector.

of \$50,000 to be used in dredging the river at that point, Mr. Burke points out that the greatest damage is being done by the ac-cumulation of silt in the bend of the river just above the dam at Spring Garden street. iouses. This, he declares, has been permitted to pile up to such an extent that the bed of the Mayor, realizing the seriousness of the con dition and taking a personal interest in the matter, will see that the work of dredging i river is only a few inches below the surface, making, almost impossible the launching of impossible the launching of rowing craft into deep water.

Dredging Request Gratifying

"It is very gratifying to all oarsmen rnd those interested in seeing Philadelphia main-tain the position of pre-eminence." says Mr. Burke, "to learn that the Mayor has asked for an appropriation to dredge the Schuylkill river in front of the boathouses immediately above Fairmount dam

"The Mayor is fully aware of the serious-ness of the condition, that as a result of little or no dredging for four or five years the entire basin of the Schuylkill river above the dam is filled with silt to such an extent that last year it was a very serious handlcap to the local and visiting club and college rews, and it is most timely that the Mayor s taking a personal interest in the matter.

is taking a personal interest in the matter. "It will require an early start in order to get the river in good shape for the early re-gattas, particularly the American regatta on May 28, in which eight-oared shell crews from practically all of the universities in the East and from Apnapolis will compete. 'it will be necessary for America in gen eral and Philadelphia in particular to kee on its toes to maintain the world's su-premacy in rowing which was won in the recent Olympic games.

'World's champions cannot be developed in one or two years. As Annapolis is now making a special effort in developing 'plebe' or freshman crews, with a view to producing another world-beating varsity for the next Olympic games four years hence, so should the college and club oarsmen of this city look forward and begin now to develop crews and scullers which will just about reach the peak of perfection by the next Olympiad

Distinction at Olympic Contests

"The fact that all of America's repr sentatives in rowing in the recent Olympiad were from Philadelphia, with the exception of the eight-oared shell crew from Annapolis, is a great distinction and honor to our city,

SPRING

A^S I went out when day was young I caught the green leaves dancing: His jeweled notes the gray thrush strung Lipon a subtent's glancing. A little subtile breeze of morn Ran hither, thither, whispering. The buds were on the ti-tree thorn. And so I laughed: "Is this the spring?"

As I turned home at even fall My true love came to meet me And he that loves me over all Forgot the way to greet me He kissed me not, nor touched my hands But looked beyond me hungering. And sighed and spoke of other lands And then I knew it was the Spring

-Nina Murdoch, in the Sydney Bulletin

What is an Open Shop?

From the Topeka State Journal "I run an open shop. I make employes sign a contract not to join a union," said an Indianapolis manufacturer at the national conference of State Manufacturer, tional conference of State Manufacturers' Associations at Chicago recently. It might, be interesting to know what this man would regard as a "closed" shop. It is such as he in the ranks of both employers and ems who are keeping the fires of industrial strife burning.

The trials and tribulations of Judg Landis make a story full of thrilling and rews to get in and out of most of the boat oyous interest for Standard Oil officials.

The man who succeeds Will Hays a chairman of the Republican national committee is going to have his work cut out started at an early date, so that Philadel-phia's splendid rowing course is restored to for him. its former condition and that our city may

"Be not weary of ill-doing" is perhaps the motto of the local legislator whose heart bleeds for the petty violator of the law is his home district.

Even if the Federated American Essi-neering Societies do not get all they ask for, they will be pretty well represented in the Harding administration.

Resolved. That in the death of Kins Nicholas, late of Montenegro, the world has lost a picturesque old sport, but will doubtless be able to worry along.

What is the immediate order of succes-sion to the presidency of the United States in case of death, disability, etc., of the incumbent? It has been my experience, said Demot-thenes McGinnis, with some notable excep-tions, that the slogan of the average poli-tician is "Loyalty for revenue only."

Why all this concern for violators of the law? Are they of more concern than the great mass of the common people our legislators are supposed to represent?

What are two meanings of the abbrevia-tion "A. B." ? One of the first effects of the jitney emergency tariff bill, if it becomes operative is indicated by the declaration of Argentin In case the British reigning family's first child is a daughter, what is her title? that it will force her to buy her goods claewhere

The order of schooling of officials in the cabinet of the President of the United States by statute follows the chronol-ogy of establishment of the porfolios, secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy secretary of the secretary

A speaker at the convention of the Na-tional Educational Association in Atlantic City says the United States is lip-lazy; but the Congressional Record refutes the alle-nation gation.

general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce, secretary of labor. The first cabinet included only the first four officient Once upon a time legislative bills were carefully examined to see if perchance one of them contained a snake. Nowadays one of them contained a snake. Nowadays on has to skin the snake to find the semblance Louisa May Alcott wrote the "Little Women" stories, which include "Little Women," "Little Men" and "Jo's of a bill.

The scientific basis and technique child training being taught local parents by the Pennsylvania School for Social Service includes instruction in the right doubtless way to handle a hairbrush.

That the Berlin Zeitung am Mittaf should declare that the attitude of the Allies is to be found in the Gospel of St. Matthew. fifth chapter and twenty-sixth verse, is per-haps designed to show that the devil can oc casionally quote scripture to some purpose.

Secretary Alexander urges all go Americans to eat at least one meal of fish next Wednesday, National Fish Day, We trust our legislators everywhere will heel the admonition. Fish, they say, makes brain. Let them eat a lot of fish

Senator Leslie, of Pittsburgh, has spor When this has have another established in Washington Duplication of energies is a great manufac turer of jobs. When the average rogue has his mug not only in the collections of ever-great city in the country, but also in ever-state capital as well as the national capital he will be in no greater danger of capture than he is today. If the state must manu-facture jobs for the deserving politicians, why not allow the appointees to mug for fuger-print the more or less wire legists who fall for everything presented to them W

wily leaders?

Boys.
President-sleet Harding's full name is Warren Gamallel Harding.
Taking a list of the Presidents of the United States it is noticeable in look-ing at their given names that they were preponderatingly "one name" men, very few having "middle" names. The sixth President. John Quincy Adams, was the first to show a middle name. Some of the single-name Presi-dents originally had additional given names which they dropped in their carly career, notably (Stepheni Grover Uleveland and C'homas) Woodrow Wilson. Wilson.
 5. The Sacred College is a name applied to the cardinals collectively, of the Catholle Church. Its principal func-tion is to elect a new sovereign pontiff, on the death of the reigning pope.

e great educational institution founded by Henjamin Franklin is the Univer-sity of Pennsylvania.

The Christians were persecuted under Tiberlus, Nero and Diocletian in a particularly organized and horrifying manner.

nogrom is the term applied to the slaughter of Jews in Russia and neighboring countries.

Tinker." The state on the Pacific coast which has as its capital and its metropolis cities erimonda ing the names of well-known ethes of states on the Athentic citized is foregoe. The equal is Salem and the metropolis is Pertland, haved for Salem Mass and Contand Ma

Salim, Moss., and Portland, Me.

) John Bunyan was called "the Hedford

brain. Let them cat a lot of fish.

red a bill providing for the establishme of a state rogues' gallery. When been accomplished steps should be