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Philadelphia, Friday, March 4, 1921

A NEW ADMINISTRATION FACES A NEW WORLD

It Will Fail Unless It Recognizes That Changed Conditions Demand a Readjustment of National Policies

AT NOON today the control of the government at Washington passes into the hands of the Republican party. Mr. Wilson moves from the White House into his new residence in another part of the city, after being in charge of the executive departments for eight years. Congress, which has been Republican by a small and ineffective majority in the Senate for two years, becomes overwhelmingly Republican. It has 300 members of the House and fifty-nine members of the Senate, while the Democratic opposition has only forty-seven in the Senate and 132 members of the House. Mr. Harding takes the oath of office backed by the biggest popular majority in the history of the country.

The temptation to regard the result of the election last November as a vote of confidence in the Republican party is strong. But no observer with vision and a historical perspective can regard it wholly as such, because it was two-thirds a rebuke to the Democratic party and only one third, if that much, of an expression of confidence in the Republicans. The nation was dissatisfied with what the Democrats had done and used the Republican party as a club with which to punish them. And much of the dissatisfaction originated in the emotional reaction which followed the war. The rest was due to the discontent of the people with the inability of the administration to finish what it had begun.

The party coming into power today is on trial. If it does not prove itself equal to the tasks which confront it, if it plays party politics and neglects more attention to narrow partisanship than to a consideration of the pressing problems on their numerous merits, it is likely to discover in the congressional election next year that the voters who turned the Democrats out are just as expert in turning out the Republicans.

The country is hoping, because for its own good rather than for the benefit of any party, that the Republicans will grasp their opportunities and bring to the minds of mankind demonstrations of what it means to be a people of readjustment to new conditions. If the leaders and creators of opinion bring forth words and measures for war no longer, all will be miserable. The world in which we are living is a different place from the world of 1912. It is different from the world before the disastrous war. [illegible] and hopeless [illegible] a debtor to the rest of the world, for not the other nations only, but even the United States owes billions of dollars. Trade [illegible] and the value of money [illegible] today.

If we are to do our thinking adequate to the situation we must face the facts as they exist. [illegible] to deal [illegible] any other [illegible]

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The new [illegible] self confident [illegible] of securing the right [illegible] salted in the settlement of [illegible] peace, a right [illegible] cause of [illegible] more broad [illegible] serving the open door in the undeveloped places of the world. The bringing [illegible] of state [illegible] position in these matters. He has insisted that we must be consulted in fixing the terms of the mandates and that we have rights in the Pacific which cannot be ignored by a close corporation of other nations. These are to preserve our self respect, this policy must be continued.

But there are broader questions which must be considered. The failure to agreement upon permanent plans for avoiding future wars by providing machinery for settling international disputes does not, this is to be done is not apparent. We have foolishly bungled the business of the League of Nations with its court of international justice. But there is not an American whose opinion is worth considering that does not believe in some international association organized for the very purposes for which the league was planned. If Mr. Hughes and his associates have enough constructive genius and diplomatic tact to get the nation out of its present unfortunate muddle in this matter, all believers in our Christian civilization will feel like rising up and calling them blessed. They can do it if they will turn their backs on past quarrels and face the future.

The Department of State will also have to occupy itself with the consideration of the proper time for the resumption of trade with Russia and with Germany. For this is a diplomatic as much as an economic question. It will also have to give some thought to the effect on international relations of the debts which England and France and Italy owe to us and to the relation of the tariffs to existing treaties. The old economic relations of the world have been upset by the war. Every nation engaged in it finds itself compelled to readjust its tariff laws to the new conditions. The struggle for foreign trade with some of them will become a struggle for national solvency. We cannot shut our eyes to it if we would protect our own citizens in their rights to enter the markets of the world.

There is involved in the adjustment of our taxes to the needs of the government something broader than the mere revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws. The United States and the other nations engaged in the war are laboring under a heavy debt, the interest on which must be met. It will take $1,250,000,000 a year to carry our war debt. And in addition the Treasury Department estimates that on the present scale of expenditure it will take $4,553,000,000 to pay the annual bills of the war and navy departments. The military budget of the other nations reaches similar unprecedented sums.

How the money is to be raised to pay these bills nobody knows. They cannot be met without burdensome taxation which will handicap business of all kinds, even if the money needed can be raised at all.

The intelligent course to pursue under the circumstances is to take the lead in urging the nations to agree to a military and naval holiday, during which the war budgets shall be cut in two. Unless something like this is done France and England and Italy will soon be on the verge of national bankruptcy.

Thus our general taxation problem is wrapped up in the peace of the world. It cannot be considered as something that affects us alone. Our specific tariff problem cannot safely be considered on the old lines because conditions are radically different from those which prevailed when the Dingley law was passed or when the Payne-Aldrich law went into effect.

In 1914 we owed the people of other nations $3,000,000,000, the interest on which we paid with our exports when we did not pay it with gold. Since 1914 we have paid that debt and the people and the nations to which we owed it have become indebted to us in the sum of at least $12,000,000,000 and possibly $15,000,000,000. They have no gold with which to pay the interest, to say nothing of the principal. They cannot pay in any business we permit them to pay, in goods. We may pass a tariff so high as to keep their goods out of the country. But such a law would raise no revenue and it would make it impossible for the American creditors to collect from their debtors abroad.

When Mr. Kinley in his Buffalo speech [illegible] said that we could not [illegible] come to will abroad if we did not live abroad he was considering merely the policy to be followed of a market we to be found for [illegible] Americans somewhere else had accumulated his industries to such an extent that we had a surplus as well. Mr. Kinley looked [illegible] agreements to dump the American surplus.

This was good Republican policy and [illegible] good Republicanism. It [illegible] and [illegible] good today.

But [illegible] Mr. McKinley [illegible] United States was a creditor nation. He believed [illegible] a creditor [illegible] nation. The war [illegible] accomplished [illegible] he sought to do in [illegible] Europe has made the problem of life [illegible] that it cannot be set in [illegible] fast to the old forms [illegible] shipping [illegible] tariff law we shall bring about economic disaster.

[illegible] a position of the [illegible] generally [illegible] cannot be exercised with [illegible] strengthening business enterprises. The [illegible] taxes cannot be continued [illegible] from the channels of exchange [illegible] Republican model to pass [illegible] But the need for an [illegible] of the tariff in the light [illegible] conditions of the present [illegible] and the [illegible] to deal [illegible] any other [illegible]

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It may be assumed that the members of the cabinet will be present at the conference and that they will give the President and the congressmen the benefit of their advice. There will be time between today and the time when a special session of Congress is to be summoned early in April for the members of the cabinet to familiarize themselves in a general way with the situation in Washington and for ample discussion of policies. Then when Congress meets the constructive work may begin.

The new administration comes into power with the good wishes of the whole nation. Every one appreciates the gravity of the situation. The responsibilities which the President and his cabinet are assuming are so great as to bring out the best that is in every man of them, and that best is pretty good. Every one of them has risen to some degree of prominence because of his abilities, and some of them have been distinguished. They all enter office with a conscientious purpose to serve their country. Judgment, even of their political opponents, should be suspended until they give grounds for criticism, for both Democrats and Republicans alike are hoping, now that the executive and legislative branches of the government are in harmony, rapid progress may be made toward the settlement of the grave questions growing out of the war.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LYNCHING

TWO men, convicted of a savage and abominably cruel attempt at the sort of outrage that is punished with lynching in many parts of the country, began to serve sentences of thirty-six and forty-six years each in less than an hour after their conviction yesterday in the court where Judge Monaghan is presiding.

The judge who pronounced the sentences is to be congratulated. The rod has been spared in the courts. And it is increasingly apparent that there are some classes of habitual criminals who do not understand leniency or profit in the least by it.

THE TARIFF VETO

LET nobody hereafter say that Woodrow Wilson never did anything to help the Republican party.

The outgoing President's veto of the emergency tariff bill was a kindness to the party and the incoming administration.

That bill, if it had become a law, would have plagued Mr. Harding almost before he got used to finding his way around the White House.

Conceived purely as a sop to the "farmer vote," it was half baked and badly constructed. There is little doubt that had the presidential veto not been a certainty many members of both houses who voted for it would have at least helped to delay its passage until Mr. Harding and his advisers could be heard in consult on its provisions.

In other words, it was largely a bluff to please the agricultural lobby and to credit to the Republican party.

The job of revising the tariff is one for the new Congress to approach, not in haste or for purely partisan reasons, but in a thoroughgoing and scientific manner after proper study of the complex business problems involved.

JUDGE BROWN SPEAKS

NO ONE ever denied the need for courts specially organized to expedite the hearing of small cases, to meet the needs of children and to deal in a humane way with the abnormal and unfortunate people who are themselves the greatest sufferers from the crimes and violations that send them into the hands of the police. The theory upon which the Municipal Court and its various divisions are founded is universally accepted. It has always had able champions. But Judge Brown, talking to the Rotary Club, might have made many people believe that the fight against its plans for a palace on the Parkway represents antagonism to the whole system of the court in which he presides.

What is objected to, and what Judge Brown did not mention, is the deliberate violation of the city charter by politicians who need the money of the Municipal Court to divert a million dollars out of the city's pocket and into the hands of officials who can use it to win the floodgates of the Treasury if they are so minded. The judge himself is an active and energetic aid to the politicians who are trying to put the unpleasant job through.

It is the financial and political side of the question and not any discussion to hinder the progressive and humane development of a large court system that has made right-thinking people fairly resentful. And if Judge Brown believes that soft or maudlin sentiment can quiet the rising storm he is grossly mistaken.

PAINLESS EDUCATION

THE system of public education in the United States is a valuable and costly thing. Why exception should be made to look in all sorts of expensive that education is a sort of disagreeable medicine offered with hesitation and apologies it is good to say. For many years there was a tendency to shorten school terms and to introduce all sorts of pleasant diversions designed to flatter and pamper youthful vanity. Society became afraid it left obliged to compel its young people to work and for actual hardships faced our children of school age.

Because of all this the suggestions for longer school terms addressed to the National Education Association in Atlantic City have a wholesome sound. If part of the week in every classroom was devoted to giving children a right understanding of the use of education, and if pupils, especially those in the upper grades, were made to realize that they enjoy valuable privileges still unknown to children in the past, we should have less tomfoolery and less wasted time in public schools.

Most of the people who ever accomplished anything worth while worked hard to learn what they knew. They didn't grumble and shirk from books and they didn't have to be coaxed to study. They asked for knowledge and they were the better for it. Before the time and cost and cost of great school systems can be fully justified by results the mind of the land will have to learn similarly to appreciate education for its own sake.

The suggestion for a full year term represents an extreme viewpoint. But it is indicative of a trend in the right direction. Too much goes on in the public schools nowadays to prove the truth of the ancient adage, which says that things obtained with little effort are seldom appreciated fully by the recipients.

A Chicago society woman tired of school life accompanied for five or six years of business or college study, she has prepared little, if any, for the fifty years, more or less, of home making which is to follow, declares an expert addressing the convention of the National Education Association at Atlantic City. At once a truth and a fallacy. Both the years of schooling and the years of business or college have their value in the years of home making later. That so many girls after married life unprepared for home making is less an indictment of our school system than of modern mothers.

What with worry and sickness, The Dollar Princess has become the Dolor Princess.

Doubtless the dope peddlers would like to drug Judge Monaghan.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

That All the World Is a Stage Has Its Compensations as Well as Its Drawbacks—Too Much Flummery in Funerals

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I LISTENED to very grave instructions given to a lot of women the other day about how they were to behave when they invaded the halls of legislature and justice and education as observers.

Their attention was drawn to the fact that any motion of overinterest or of mirthful attention in the wrong place might undo the good they were storing up—that is, being on their good behavior they were warned not to be anything but serious.

The trouble is, men in the mass given over to talking or oratory are just as funny to the onlooker as women in the mass given over to talking or oratory; indeed, humans in the mass eating or dancing or just sitting and listening are more often mirth-inspiring than awe-inspiring.

Yet it is plain to be seen that if one treated the City Council or Judge Brown's Municipal Court as though each were as comic as they sometimes are, and appreciated them by laughter as one would a comedy, it would not do at all. It was Lewis Carroll, the author of "Through a Looking Glass," who suggested taking all of life as very well-played drama, from the farces in railway stations to the Jack Spratt scenes between one's own revered parents.

YOU can turn any common carrier—a trolley car, a ferryboat, a sleeping car—or any public resort such as a park walk, the office of a theatre, the steps of a church, the corner of a street, the aisle of a shop, into your stage at a second's notice and watch for the entrances of dramatis personae that Shakespeare himself could not outrival.

If you have the dramatic sense born in you or etched into you by life, theatres and their shows and novels and their plots will seem tame in comparison with every-day human encounters. I came across a little glimpse of a State Legislature far from here in a letter today.

* * * "Speaking before the Legislature is a most interesting study in psychology. There was one man who was ready to contest everything, a born fighter but not unintelligent; another who kept making the most foolish remarks with the greatest self-satisfaction and adding many times, 'Of course, I'm not any lawyer, but it looks to me like, etc.,' and add something which you couldn't possibly see how it could look like. Then there was another who slept through the entire hearing, but his wife was there, so perhaps she will report it to him. Some of the gentlemen sat with their feet on the desks in front of them, one in a rocking chair with his feet cloth of them under him, some chewed and spat and the rest dry smoked—apparently smoking in the legislative halls is the only thing that is taboo. Owen Lovejoy said at the Social Workers' Conference on Sunday that we have a better class of men in the Legislatures than we deserve for the little interest we take in their selection."

I OFTEN wonder and try to remember back about the hidden laughter of children—hidden from grown-ups that is.

Once crossing Rittenhouse Square I was arrested by the world of mischievous fun pent up in the faces of a minute boy and girl who were gazing after the receding figures of two adults that had been stooping somewhat to conquer them by heavy adult witticisms. It was the mite of a girl child who voiced her own and the other infant's reactions.

"Silly people!" she said, crunching her little body into a spasm of glee. The male baby laughed fatly and understandingly and then turned back to his vehicle, drawn by a string.

I REMEMBER the first time I heard a lady sing roulades and trills I nearly expired from pent-up laughter, and we youngsters had to retire to our nursery and close the door in order to give way to our mirthful feelings at seeing our grown-up relatives wearing properly lugubrious faces at the funeral of an aged relative.

In fact, funerals have even yet an almost laughter-provoking atmosphere for me, due to that first impression. I was confiding that to a man, who has the misfortune to laugh in impossible places, not long ago, and he told me of a funeral he had had abruptly to leave, because in the semidarkness of the densely crowded drawing room he had drawn from beneath a table what he had taken for a chair of ordinary worth, only to have it turn out a musical stool which, as he innocently sat upon it, forthwith began to troll out the "Beautiful Blue Danube." Once started nothing could stop it, and he fled with its roulades tinkle in his ears through a French window conveniently ajar out onto the lawn.

It is always the incongruous that is the undoing of perfunctory mourners. A woman I know never got herself well in hand throughout an entire service in a house of mourning because as she entered the choir was singing "Crossing the Bar," the deceased having died of overstimulation. The most stiffedly conventional person I know was rendered hysterical by seeing—as her eyes grew gradually accustomed to the dusk of a funeral parlor—a near-sighted lady sweep up to a marble table and gaze down upon its white and hopeless surface for a long commiserating moment and then retire decorously to a remote camp-stool. The hysterical onlooker did not dare look the lady's way to see when or how she realized her mistake.

THE truth of the matter is that our funerals are rather unnatural affairs at best. Even the scripture that is read at them is not all of the most helpful character, and some of the customs which the professional funeral managers take for granted, such as placing the coffin in the remotest room from that in which the family sits and putting the officiating clergyman on the stairs where no one can really hear what he says, the sort of absolute cruel symbolism of the "ashes-to-ashes" gesture at the interment, the staggering strain involved in a modern coffin, the huge and heavy and yet perishable wreaths and tokens of fading flowers, the huge and hideous conglomeration of the crowded cemeteries bristling with emblems of dead religions—for the obelisks are symbols that belong to rather a strange Egyptian cult for Christians to emulate, surely—all these add to the dumb grief of funerals for those who grieve and to the oppressive incongruity for those who go out of respect to the great fact of death.

For death is a great fact and should be expressed greatly. And the expression should not be left to undertakers and stonecutters and dressmakers, or the persons who are too dulled by grief to think.

I HAVE always wondered why landscape gardeners did not design graveyards like gardens; each lot could be a part of the great garden, sheltered, yet part of a whole. And the symbols of death or of life placed in that great garden could be not meaningless duplications when taken as a whole, but great reiterations of one vast theme leading to a divine climax.

Great music has been composed for funerals; great scripture has been written concerning death and life and Christendom has exalted prayers. Yet our funerals, though often lavish and generally terribly expensive, are almost never beautiful. The Church has a unique chance for making a great religious impression and generally leaves it to the undertaker to make only a gloomy one. We are so apt to take it for granted that the man whose business it is to do things knows better than we do how they should be done.

It is like allowing the man from the jewelers' shop to arrange the wedding gifts instead of doing it oneself. It is all the difference between a display and an arrangement, between things you are meant to buy and things you mean to keep.

The Italians knew better; they employed artists, where we employ artisans. Their weddings and their funerals and their festivals were great pageants; ours are hurried duplications of a worn-out theme.

BEGINNING A NEW CHAPTER

TAFT'S APPRAISAL OF WILSON

Former President Blames Retiring President for Wrecking League of Nations by Refusal to Accept Republican Reservations

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

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TODAY Mr. Wilson's administration of the government ends and Mr. Harding's begins. Estimates of Mr. Wilson's administration now are too near to be just. Some general remarks, however, may be ventured as to the contrast between what has been and what is to be.

Mr. Wilson in his "New Freedom" expressed confidence that he understood social conditions needing reform, knew how to remedy them, and that his predecessors did not. His administration is remarkable for his felicitous addresses in pointing out evils and in stating his ideals for removing them. These gave him popular strength until the later years of his second term. During the war his and, simple, trenchant and compelling statement of our cause stirred and satisfied the deep patriotism of our people. Yet at other times sudden thought of an epigrammatic phrase would lure him into infelicity.

A conspicuous feature of Mr. Wilson's administration has been its partisanship, even under the heavy stress of war. He strong an adherent of his own views has he been that when required by law to appoint an impartial or bipartisan board he found it difficult to give the side opposing his view fair representation.

Mr. Wilson has occupied the whole of the stage in his administration. With exceptions, his cabinet selections have not obstructed the public view of him by their personality, activity and ability. He has been singularly reclose from contact with those sharing responsibility of government with him.

The course of Mr. Wilson's course of action has been in announcement of purposes and not in their effective fulfillment. Even the legislation which he projected often contained more recitals of high purpose than practical provisions for carrying it out. Before he became President the "Seven Sisters" which he put into the New Jersey law were hailed by him as a solution of the trust question. Yet after their enactment they lay dormant for years, with not as model as a single prosecution brought under them, and now they have been quietly amended out of life without a single mourner. The trade commission act and similar legislation which was to free all interstate business from chicane and conspiracy has achieved something perhaps, but there is doubt whether its meddling has not done more harm than good. The Clayton act, with its recitals, was hailed as taking unions out of the jurisdiction of the courts in the prosecution of what they deem their rights, but which are often wrongs against others. The Supreme Court holds otherwise, and labor unions are left subject to remedial process as other voluntary organizations, as indeed they should be.

The great constructive measure which Mr. Wilson, with Mr. Bryan's aid, put through was the federal banking reserve act. He did not originate it. Mr. Aldrich did that. But Mr. Wilson did put it through, and without him it would not have become law. The benefit derived from it cannot be overstated, and he is entitled to the credit for it.

Between the tariff legislation enacted promptly after Mr. Wilson came in and the beginning of the European war trade languished and hard times confronted us. The European war, however, beginning in 1914, destroyed all possibility of foreign competition in our markets and created a demand for the products of this country the benefits from which no tariff policy could minimize. Mr. Wilson's failure to make earlier preparation for war, hesitations and the delay over the Lusitania, the unsatisfactory result of our Mexican intervention, the failure to practice economy or to adopt a budget or to become interested in it, the inefficiency of the Postoffice Department and, indeed, in other departments, due to a lack of interest in the quiet details of government as compared with political publicity, will all figure in the estimate of future critics.

Under Mr. Wilson's government the United States performed a huge task. Within eighteen months it raised, equipped, trained and sent overseas an army of two millions of men and had in readiness on this side two millions more. It put a million men in the trenches, and by the mettle of their fighting and the potential force of the men behind them it added the weight to the Allies' blows which was needed to end the war. The United States further not only financed its own preparation and campaign, but it raised and loaned to its allies ten billions of dollars.

Was this due to the inspiration and executive force of Mr. Wilson, or was he carried along into the great consummation by the genius, aggressive energy and demand of the American people? Did he lead, as some national executives did, or did he hesitate and delay in his actions and decisions so that the glorious result was achieved without credit to his leadership? In the last two elections the American people seem to have decided this issue adversely to him; but it remains for the consideration and calmer conclusion of history.

Mr. Wilson has manifested at times socialistic tendencies. He has refused at times to hear at all the representatives of capital, while Mr. Gompers and his friends have always had access to him. His forcing through the Adamson law is a humiliating page in the history of congressional legislation, when a comparatively small body of men performing a function indispensable to the life of the country "held Congress up," rejected arbitration and demanded and received its own price. This was pure socialism.

Mr. Wilson in his book, "Congressional Government," warned all against the foolish policy of haste in turning over the government of the Philippines to the natives and insisted that self-government could only be learned by them after long years of useful and beneficent government under the guidance of the United States. On his accession to power he at once departed from this policy and favored independence in the near future. He abruptly removed a most able and experienced governor general and put in a Tammany politician, who with his sanction proceeded to drive back to America the American heads of a most excellent colonial service. He turned the government completely over to Filipino politicians, and the inefficiency and danger to the Philippine public attending this change will probably make action by the new administration immediately necessary.

Mr. Wilson's policy as to the League of Nations is the most striking chapter in his career. Those who sympathized deeply with him and commended his going abroad, his strenuous effort to bring about a League of Nations and his high conception of our duty as a member of the family of nations are likely strongly to condemn his wrecking of the league by his unreasonable refusal to accept the Republican reservations and to enter the league with them. His action in this made the difference between success and failure for him and, what is more important, it delayed for years the world's recovery from the war.

Mr. Wilson's presidency is remarkable for the absolute rule that he has expressed over the government and his party in Congress. He has shown great ability in maintaining it. Few men have had as strong a personality, as stern a purpose to control and as great success in that regard. This in itself will distinguish his administration. Whether his exercise of such power has been beneficial to the country or not will continue to form the subject of discussion.

A little thing like the absence of an inaugural parade cannot stop the energies of the Blakely D. McCaughn Marching Club while Senator Penrose has any say-so in the matter of the Philadelphia postmastership. It must be remembered also that the 200 members have some pride in their sartorial embellishments. They are wearing gray overcoats that take the graveyard out of gray days, and tightly rolled umbrellas that speak of pocketbooks that have been given the opposite treatment; but what does the veracious chronicler mean by saying that they will wear "heart gray hats with spats"? Are we to understand that the gentlemen are going to walk on their hands and wear their hats on their heels? Or is it merely a cryptic intimation that it is immediately under the hats that "spats" are originated? as when, for instance, postmaster jobs fall to materialize? Pardon! We see now that it reads "with spats, gloves and ties to match," which is more conventional if not quite so interesting. The boys are bound to make a hit in Washington. They will give President Harding a hint of what he has to expect. And it may even be that they will win a grin of appreciation from their patron at the Wardman Park Inn. And what can a man desire more?

The only comforting platitude the optimist can summon out of the European situation is, "Dark's the hour before the dawn."

Simons is determined to justify Foch.

SHORT CUTS

Good luck to you, President Harding!

Graft charges have made it weird and eerie Erie.

The country feels that it will be safe with Harding, Hughes and Hoover.

"March, March, all in good order," applies only to the calendar in Washington today.

Not even the short-winded professional joke writer expects to get by with asthmatic wheezes.

German propagandists have all unwittingly opened a wellspring of American patriotism.

If Mr. Harding inherited nothing but the White House wine cellar his state might be considered blessed.

Prohibition enforcement, remarked Demosthenes McGinnis, appears to be a campaign against setting-up exercises.

Sooner or later the Allies will have to say to the Germans on the one hand and the Turks on the other, "We are not arguing with you; we're telling you."

The average Englishman will have no difficulty in decapitating the principals in the new administration in Washington—and, at that, he will mean no disrespect to Harding, Hughes and Hoover.

A House resolution approved by President Wilson authorizes the purchase of California vineyards for the government. Evidently the intention that Uncle Sam shall not lack grapejuice.

The fact that Miss Limerick, visiting and consulting housekeeper, is to conduct a series of home making courses under the auspices of the local Y. W. C. A. suggests the hope that all her lines be cast in pleasant places.

Dr. Jay F. Schamberg, Dr. John A. Kolmer and Prof. George M. Raiziss are living evidences that money is not the great aim in life. They have turned over to the Dermatological Research Laboratories $300,000 they made in profits during the war from the sale of the drug arsphenamine, an improvement they made on the German made specific known as salvarsan. Greater than the gift itself is the object lesson it gives the world. The work a man loves assuredly is like virtue, its own reward.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is "Tax Payer?"
2. What does the abbreviation "S. P. Q. R." stand for and what is its translation?
3. In what state is the center of population of the United States as disclosed in the 1920 census?
4. Which of Thackeray's fictions is "A Novel Without a Hero?"
5. Which two members of the Harding cabinet have specialized training and experience for their posts?
6. In what city did William Penn call to the New World?
7. Who wrote "Pilgrim's Progress?"
8. Name the capital of Missouri?
9. What is a quid?
10. For whom is the Mausoleum type of architecture called?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A colonial seat in a museum? Bric-a-brac.
2. There are seventy cardinals in the Sacred College at the full complement. In practice, however, there are usually several vacancies.
3. The form of address of a cardinal is "His Eminence."
4. By act of law the succession to the presidency in case of the death, disability or resignation of the elected chief magistrate is: Vice President, secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney general and so on down the list of cabinet officers in the order of the establishment of their portfolios. In the history of the country, however, no one who has never gone beyond the Vice Presidency.
5. The American motion picture industry is in Los Angeles.
6. Sao Paulo is Dunlop, Brazilian ambassador to France, is the president of the council of the League of Nations.
7. Wellington was the distinguished British diplomatist and statesman. He was formerly the minister of China to the United States, and is now Chinese representative to the League of Nations.
8. "God save the King" is the national anthem of England.
9. The literal meaning of the abbreviation "A. B." are "Bachelor of Arts" and "AB." Able Bodied Seaman."
10. If the most child of the British royal family is a girl her title is "The Princess Royal." Queen Victoria's eldest child, who married the father of the former kaiser, had the title of the princess royal until her marriage.