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Philadelphia, Friday, March 11, 1921

WHAT SHALL THE SENTENCE BE? THE question to be considered at the hear-Ling on the Sterling school bill in the City Hall this afternoon is whether the present Board of Public Education should e continued.

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The Sterling bill abolishes the present board and provides for a new board to take its place. The new board is to centain seven members, who are to serve six years They are to be elected at large on a nonpartisan ticket at the regular municipal election. An arrangement is made by which vember of this year, if the bill becomes a law, will serve six years, two for four years and two for two years. The successe the short-term members will be elected for the full term of six years. Continuity of policy is thus assured, yet it will be possible to change the complexion of the board at two elections occurring two years apart.

If the present board were functioning to the satisfaction of the city the bill would receive little attention. The fact that the general opinion of experts favors a small board would not be enough to induce the people to demar i'm reduction of the size of the board from lifteen to seven if the lifteen men were managing the schools as they should be managed. Some of the severest critics of the board are within that body. They have been saying that in the choice of a superintendent of schools more thought was given to how the influence and prestige of a group of men could be maintained than to the selection of the best possible superintendent. When men on the inside make such remarks about the methods of the board

Therefore, while it is theoretically much better to have a loard of seven than a loard of fifteen, the reduction in the number of members is not the paimary purpose of the bill. Its purpose is really to wipe the slate clean and to make a new start. There is no use in blinking this fact. The members of the board recognize it. They will make no official appearance at the heaving today, for they realize that their purposes might be misconstrued. They will not appear as prisoners at the bar to defend themselves, nor will they give their views on the best way to cure the coils of which the public has been complaining. If any member does make tive of his colleagues. Indeed, it may be said that the attitude of the board is that of a defendant in court against whom a verdict has been found and who is waiting patiently for the sentence.

There is no certainty, however, that the bew plan will give us a better heard than the old one. It will be a different heard. That is all that is assured. If the people are as honest creative effort in a good many parts indifferent as when they nominated and elected the present City Conneil we may be longing in a year or two for the things which have been rejected. The consider of the get the kind of a school board which they wish under the Steeling plan. If they do not take the trouble to nominate the right ests and these more wall be elected by de-fault. In other words, the Legislature canthe work is to be detroved must do it ourse

A STOP-GAP TARIFF

SENATOR PLACES STREET INTEREST the first two works of the extra session of tongress indicates that the party lenders recently as yell as the protection of indus-tries demands a temperary act to dispute

it will been put the interpreted from reshing into the sensit, or a simulation of goods inder the too the first law. resuming Hters with a common of the secon residue that derivered form was present.

derwood for this procedure for congress to consider at the bound of the congress to consider at the bound of the congress to involved to be produced to be procedured. Such at revision conducts to be procedured to be conducted to be procedured to be conducted to be condu better known in at the of the officers of the same waiting to be done?

The decision is one a step can tariff has formed to the possible of the control of t pet with wismen is not immure a Continua-lenders where more contents and the rasic

THE SEAMEN OF THE DELAWARE CAPTAIN SMITH or the Bearin Brook. Units the late of a P and of salineh who brave the terrors of a P and of effect He seems to think the period to perform the bust of the country of the country but to his

some dranden satisfication were trying to kill, the deep securior. He departs his algeral three shorts a mar there may trouble the are of the figurerheads and tuge which these labels is he stellmed up the river says the first and e error bin and the

When the least reasonal its part the captain fadigments who a "I not there were one in plarge, and it is still growing. The many

tress similated in The motorbal and get busy Prople who don't want to be fair enghout captuities reported the titrions cantional code. They do not mistake a ship with its all-trees significance fixing for a Enpowering up a self to Beaute Brook, and in Cent.

on. Their cheers were given with an in-telligent appreciation of the event.

If the captain will make careful inquiry along the waterfront he will discover the truth and will never again make slighting remarks about the amount of nautical lore in the pilot houses of the Delaware river

WILL HOOVER MAKE WORK STYLISH IN WASHINGTON?

His Example of Hustle Might in Turn Revive a Taste for Honest Toll in This Lazy World

I.I. the prophets of evil who used to say A that Mr. Hoover would be a cause of turbulence and trouble in Washington ought to be summoned to the front and applauded. They deserve a toot or two of the trumpets for their astonishing perspicacity. The party sages who to the very last warned the Re publican leaders to have nothing to do with Hoover may now fill the air with the clank of triumphant laughter. For Hoover is more than a spirit of unrest in Washington. He is an amazement—an inexplicable force for change and the reversal of sacred tradition.

He works. He works steadily and with a queer sort of enthusiasm in a place where, if half we read is true, everybody else is forever resting. Politicians rest in Washington after the strife and strains of the campaign. Government employes, worn out, as they always are, in hating or defending various administrations, relax as a matter of daily habit The Senate dozes between battles. The House toils-vocally-for an hour or two

Almost every great conference called in Washington for the discussion of labor or international communications or international relations takes on, sooner or later, the appearance of a long siesta. Against a general background of ineffable peace and almost effortless contentment the new scere tary of commerce appears as a profoundly disquicting figure. Up town and down he goes at full speed. He flashes into his office. early in the morning and he flashes out of

Anybody who has looked twice at the cur rent photographs of the new cabinet must have observed that the Hoover of the pictures invariably wears a pestered look. appears like a man who has just glanced impatiently at his watch. Others beam or fall into attitudes of easy repose. But it is clear that his occasional unwilling ventures into the spotlight are to Hoover only hated interruptions of the grind in which he finds a sort of cestasy.

Well, well! Hoover has done some wonderful things and, for all you know, he yet may achieve another miracle. He may end by making the thing called work fashionable in Washington. After that anything might appen. The country and the world at large might in turn be reconciled again to honest

"He has reorganized me!" meaned the orkeeper at the Department of Commerce, who is in a mood to believe the rumor that his new boss gets up in the middle of the night. "He works!" There was a note of pain in that ery and

note of astonishment. Yet work-which might be defined as a wholesome expenditure of mental or muscular effort for a rational end—was once actually fashionable in the United States. That was a long time ago. More recently the practice has become de-tested. It is out of style. Everybody seems to hate and avoid it.

A good many people, fearing death from inanition, slyly and furtively work at golf or tennis and take infinite pains to make their toil seem like something else. Hatred of work, a wild belief that the world could get on without it, caused the Soviet revolutions in Russia. Wherever there is complete or partial economic paralysis you will find vast numbers of people, in all the high and low departments of industry, with a new antipathy to work. Not long ago there was a good deal of talk about a six-hour day. Hoover works eighteen and he appears like a man in pretty

Gun-toting is the present substitute for of the United States. The mood of inertia charged so frequently, and with some justice. against labor is not absent from a pretty

large class of business men. that contracts and orders came knocking on their doors. But times have changed, and there are men in business who are not yet willing to get up and hustle, just as there are labor men who believe that war wages can be continued without the attendant horfor and waste of war. So a rather large part of the population is resting about a Washington rests, and occasionally it tries to excuse itself by breaking into print with long and inbored expressions of self-pity or high intentions or frustrated effort.

But speeches and controversies and survers and claims and counter-claims will get nobody anywhere so long as work continues to be for all sorts of people the most un fashionable thing in the world. While almost all of Europe is still tramping around with gans and rattling sabers Italy is get ting down to work, and current reports indicare that Italy will be the first allied nation to get fully on its feet and achieve normal conditions of life. Europe is filled with men who got into official military uniforms and hate to get out of them, because that would mean the necessity of a return to work

Hower in Washington is, therefore, an extraordinarily interesting and diverting pages. He doesn't work sixteen and eighteen nours a day because he has to. He likes it. What will his example mean to senators who have to rest for a week after a, speech and to members of the House who often are thousands of miles away when important

one is thrilled at the possibilities suggested by this thought. And what will be the effect of Horver's example on the pay chology of the country? Will it again be respectable to work hard at wholesome Books are written about the tech place of golf and great tennis players write their own autobiographies and draw large resulties in return. But did you ever read anothing written to celebrate the man who harvested the largest wheat crop or read anything informing relative to the technique applied in getting the most potatoes out of

The difference between labor and what is known as sporting exercise is the difference between necessary toil and toil brightly veneered to satisfy the tastes of an age which too many people are ashamed to be found working hard to do useful things, And the number of people who would rath talk than labor, who believe that words written or spoken can somehow be made to serve instead of rational effort, is appullingly people who never did any work in their lives are, as some one said not long ago, telling Every fermionic tills, here what a new trice people who never did anything else to are publicly indicting others for unfairness All this is largely because a great many people in all walks of life and all pecitions in industry larve been smitten by a habit of idleness, and when you are idle your The same aware of what was mind takes queer turns and straight thinking

gotten modes and restoring them to favor. Any one who could make work fashionable in Washington, in America at large and finally in Europe would do a great deal more for humanity than was accomplished recently by Congress, by the Conference of London or by the advance into Germany. The absence of energy and the resolution to produce and create is almost as marked among many people in authority as it is among the fol-lowers of the more radical labor leaders.

The productive energies of Britain and France and Belgium and Italy and Ger-many and Russia were diverted to the purposes of war and destruction. Until they are diverted back again to the purposes of peace no settlements, no agreements, no inlemnities can give the old world the new start it needs. And thus far no one seems to know how the great change is to be accomplished. But it is cheering to find conspicuously placed in Washington one man who isn't afraid of toil, who loves it for ts own sake and thrives by it.

Mr. Hoover is secretary of commerce. His example ought to be good for the interests with which he deals as well as for organized labor and all the rest of the people in a country that has been willing to drift for year rather than take the trouble to get its blood in lively circulation by some concerted and systematic work at the oars.

"PRESSURE" FOR THE LEAGUE? THE Paris dispatch announcing that the I French foreign office was negotiating with the American State Department through Ambassador Jusserand "in an effort to induce President Harding to favor acceptance of a modified League of Nations" is unfortunately worded.

What is probably happening is not an effort to induce the President to favor accepting a modified league, but an effort to discover from the President and his secretary of state what modifications in the league covenant they think should be made before they will recommend its ratification to the Senate.

There is a vital difference between the two things. It is not likely that either France or Great Britain will urge the United States to enter the league. Their statesmen know too much about American sensitiveness to foreign pressure to make such a mistake-a mistake which would be likely to defeat the ends they seek. They desire us to enter the league just as many American statesmen think we should enter it, not only for our own good but for the good of the world, But they know that there is a right and a wrong way to approach the matter.

France and Great Britain are interested in an agreement among the nations to dis-courage war and to bring about the settleof disputes in an international court. The United States is interested in the same things. There is room, then, for discussion among them of the best way to bring about the ends which they all desire. There ought to be such a discussion, entered into with open minds and with a determination to face the accomplished facts. When the matter has been thoroughly considered then this government will decide upon its own policy not through pressure from abroad, but through the exercise of its own enlightened judgment.

To what conclusion that judgment should lead it this newspaper has indicated many The logic of the situation points to a ratification of the lengue covenant with such modifications as seem necessary to prevent the entanglement of the United States in matters with which it cannot possibly have the remotest concern.

SHORT CUTS

The Colombia pact seems packed with

We sincerely hope that old Doe Sawyer con't be overworked.

It is time the local drug ring had the w as its keeper—and jailer. Meanwhile, the man who pays the freight is keeping a hopeful eye on the rail-

The battle on the Bonnie Brook sug-gests that its name, perhaps, should have been Donnybrook.

Mel Trotter is severe on those too much; those, as it were, who too much; those, as it were, who let their tongues run Pell-Mel.

Camdenites whose tax rate has gone up may console themselves with the thought that

gasoline has gone down.

Some estimable citizens are allowing admiration for the late Theodore Roosevelt to blind them to present patriotic duty.

"The whole of Russia," says a dispatch from London, "is in a ferment," Revolu-tionary hops preparatory to a bitter bier. What has become of the guy who one upon a time took a wicked delight in watch-ing women cross the street in rainy weather?

There is absolutely no truth in the re-port that Hiram Johnson will retire from the Senate to accept the ambassadorship to

Laddle Boy's consin pining in the lopound knows that every dog has his day— and that some of them are red letter and some of them decidedly blue.

Delight over the reopening of the Chesi

make and Delaware canal last evening is empered by the fact that ever so many of us didn't know it had been closed Here and there are to be found evinces that President Harding can put his

foot down hard enough when occasion arises as witness the Colombian treaty The declaration of Dr. Louis Nusbaum that our public schools are safer than the homes from which the children come. - an

accusation rather than a vindication, A ship has left New York for Italy with a cargo of spagnetti, but our ambition s as yet unfulfilled. Just wait until we are ble to ship her a cargo of Old Masters.

From what we gather, Commissi Sadler is unable to answer so simple a conundrum as "What is the difference between a highway contractor and a highway robber?"

Dr. Broome spent yesterday viewing the machinery of the public schools; but he'll have to attend a few meetings of the Board of Education to really see the wheels go round.

Jamaica's legislative council has pas a measure providing an appropriation of \$350,000 annually for farty years for the purpose of helping in the liquidation of the mother country's debt. Even thus Jamaica puts ginger into patriotism.

Says the New Jersey state secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance; "There is room for only one Sabloth in this state, and that is the Christian Sabbath." Oh, well, if he wants to be distributed about it—but we trust there will be no restriction on the number of If the Board of Education wants to

make itself solid with the schoolboys it will insist on a strict interpretation of the law forbidding baseball in school playgrounds—and decide that a game played with a soft ball is "something else again" and therefore The Rev. Isaac W. Bagley, of Camden.

eriticizing fellow ministers who object to Sunday concerts, points out that many of them give concerts on Sunday and exhibit them give concerts on Sunday and exhibit Sam may have to pay Colombia, I may get mother pictures to attract people to the a doctor's prescription for the particular character was going forcer weeking back to ancient and for

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

DAVED DE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

The Gentle Art of Treating a Small Legacy So That It Will Grow Big Enough to Be Useful

By SARAH D. LOWRIE I OBSERVED the very care-free, prosper-ous appearance of a young married woman the other day, who had last year looked a bit down and out, having come to the end of her trousseau and also, appar-ently, to the end of whatever allowance her youtful husband nominally, at least, doled out to her.

out to her. She explained her regained affluence by saying that an aunt had left them \$5000. and as the interest on that amounted to so little they were easing up for a year or two by dipping into the capital to sort of straighten themselves out. "If we invested it carefully it would mean only \$300 a year, and if we speculated with it it would be gone in no time with nothing to show for it, so we are just letting ourselves feel easy when Jack's salary cannot quite buy little luxuries that we have both got on without, of course, since we married; but it's mighty nice having them again"-was her casual way of ex-

plaining it. Now a certain banker that I know lately

Now a certain banker that I know lately amused himself during a forced rest in bed by calculating what could be done with the sum of \$1000 invested at 6 per cent for twelve years and six months.

He held that a 6 per cent bond of \$1000, with the interest payable semiannually January 1 and July 1, could be made to double itself in twelve and a half years by the simple groups of placing ach year, the interest ple process of placing each year the interest accraing in twelve months in the savings bank at 3 per cent until \$50 accumulated, when these amounts would be invested in some conservative security yielding 5 per

He made a table of the accumulations at compound interest covering the entire period, of which I set down the data for the first three years, say from January 1, 1921, to January 1, 1924;

Invested capital at 6 per cent. July 1, 1921, coupon	\$100
Interest 1's per cent	\$60.45
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	\$10.45
July 1, 1022, coupon	11.
	\$31.41
January 1, 1023, coupon \$30,00 Interest	\$41.86
Little coupon 1.25	\$31,88
Ruy bond	\$73.74 50.00
July 1, 1923, coupon \$30,00 Interest	\$23.74
Little coupon	\$32.95
Ruy bond	\$50,69 50,00
January 1, 1924, coupon \$30,00 Interest	\$6.69
3.10	\$34.00
	\$40.69
and the second s	

THE above calculation, continuing by this process, gathers momentum in the way f compound interest until the little coupon interest creeps up to nearly the amount half yearly as the coupon, so that a \$50 bond can be purchased twice a year instead of once a year. Eventually at the end of twelve years the \$1000 bond has doubled itself with, at the most, one hour's work on the part of the investor a year.

A 8 MY friend the banker pointed out, if instead of \$1000 one was able to invest and the time period for doubling would be appreciably limited. In the course of, say, twenty years, one could accumulate nearly \$25,000, which would mean that an income of \$1500 a year could be carned by \$5000 thus invested for twenty years.

A young married couple starting out with a little legacy or a big wedding gift could in this way, before they were forty-five prothis way, before they were forty-five pro-vide an emergency, income without any en-eronchment on their yearly income. Or in ten years' time the couple that had been left the unexpected \$5000 could have let it double itself and had a sum worth \$600 a year to them, and the wife would have been secure of her little allowance, at least.

THERE is one other way they might have I invested it which has its right and practical side, such as no easygoing spending by driblets as though it were income can ing by drinlets as though it were income can compete with. I mean investing it in travel or a library or a collection. Something that puts one in the possession of lasting memo-ries or great enthusiasms or growing powers of appreciation. The temporary economy in the spending of capital is really the most makeshift pretense at same living, and only excusable because of ill health or old age or atter independence from family ties, for in the end one has nothing to show for the diminished capital but the fact that one the diminished capital but the fact that one has lived; nothing to remember but meals and a few clothes, and nothing to count the loss as gain for. Whereas, the gain of travel is tremendous, the company of books is a bulwark against loneliness, the possession of some carefully accumulated collection is an accord investment in knowledge which has a actual investment in knowledge which has a dozen permanent possibilities. One can un derstand an investment in health, in a post graduate course, in a scientific investigation capital providing the means. I can easily understand spending part of an unexpected windfall, if I had been in the place of that coung couple, in long-desired, intrinsically worth-while gifts to each other, but I hark back to the pity of it that they felt it was so small that it was only worth paying their monthly bills with it until it had all slipped away and they once more came down to the necessities of their housekeeping backed by the monthly salary.

DURING the war a great many careful D souls had recourse to capital as income for the brief time of readjustment, but for most persons the adjustment was made heroically and adhered to. In some families a wide and habitual hospitality was the first to go; in others the last. In one case I knew most of the luxuries were retained and some of the necessities were dropped out, with eventual dire results. We all know very wish men and women who give away what they should pay their debts with. The most generous man I ever knew always looker fter the orphans and widows of his friends but he died so in debt from long-neglected bills and loans that his children and wife were left worse than penniless.

WF. ALL rather envy the men of affairs down on the street who know when to hay and when to sell, and for a trip to Florida or to Europe or for a new house can go to the stock exchange and in a day or two make a turnover that will hore than cover the extra extra extra expanse. some extra extravagance, but we know mighty well that those of as who do not live or at least spend our business hours. There, where merchants most do congre-

gate. are not enough "in the knew" to tanke buy-ing one day and selling the next a lucrative way to pass the time.

T HEARD of the father of a woman I know who amused himself long ago in buying stock on the prevenent for a few cents. He is very rich today, but I know plenty of fathers who hought bench orchards in Dela-vare and orange groves in Florida and shore lots under the sea in New Jersey for a few pennies without ever getting so much as a show where the good pennies went.

I think, for the majority of us, the letting money carn money by semiyearly investing the interest and compound interest in small bonds is a mighty pleasant way of getting ready for old age. But, of course, you have got to be some one's niece or nephew or child or grandchild to get the original \$5000.

Life has its compensations, says Demos-thenes McGinnis. After I have worried my-self sick over the amount of money Uncle Sam may have to pay Colombia, I may get

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

"HERE GOES!"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

our bidding.

forms are here ready to spring into being at

by sage and scientist through countless ages, and will be sought continually until these great mysteries are solved. All this is at the

service of the horticulturist who is willing to dip into these hidden treasures, and she

will find in them a never-ending source of pleasure and enjoyment.

"The importance of gardening from the

practical side can scarcely be overestimated, for upon this branch of the art the support and sustenance of the whole world hangs.

To live one must eat, and it is only through

the tilling and working of the ground with interest and intelligence that we are able to produce the food with which life is main-

will afford any amount of pleasure, study and work in the raising of food crops or developing of the flowering borders. The

alike give an endless opportunity for the in-telligent study of their individual require-

"This knowledge will mean an ever-in-

creasing interest in all that is going on around one, and a thorough appreciation of

the work of others, as well as an awakening of one's self to the beauty of the world. 'The fragrant blossoms to please the sense

"Horticulture has its artistic as well as

is practical side, and gardening as the ecorative art deals with the proper handling and use of nature's materials to produce fine

flects. This is manifested in landscape ardening and design, which today plays so apportant a part in the laying out and de-

This work successfully carried on in-

colves not only an appreciation of the ar-

knowledge of the factors which make the picture live."

JUST SPARROWS

ments and demands.

sight and smell."

elopment of places.

Their hidden secrets have been sought

MISS EMILY EXLEY On Horticulture as a Profession

"If you have loved a garden,
My garden blooms for you;
For you the honeysuckle's succet
And the tall larkspur blue." DUT that is not all there is to gardening. Baccording to Miss Emily Exley, a gradu-ate of the School of Horticulture at Ambler,

who has made horticulture her profession.

Gardening has its artistic, its scientific and its purely practical sides. Miss Exley points out.

"To those who have never thought of it."
she said. "the study of horticulture may seem very trivial—the soil has neither the glory of the celestial nor the glamour of the unfamiliar, and its association with such un-intellectual and mundane concerns as food and flower production has had in the past no place in the ordinary conception of a refined

and liberal education. and liberal education.
"In the early mythology of Greece mother earth held a very dignified position—she was the goddess Gaea, the mother of mankind and the bounteous provider of food.

"Early in the fifteenth century in England some very fanciful ideas were advanced upon the subject of arboriculture and grafting— where a limb was severed from a tree, a bandage of clay was applied to exclude the

air and to prevent hemorrhage.

The taste prevailed also for noveltie and hybrids-how to grow cherries stones, peaches with kernels like nuts and to make peach trees bear pomegranates. Similar experiments were carried on in the flower gardens for color, size and shape in curieties.

ew varieties.
"Horticultural science lends us into many for instance, the study an interesting byway; for instance, the study of the soil, which is filled with living organof the soil, which is to fight their battles of isms ready waiting to fight their battles of converting the chemical elements necessary for plant life into the available form for "Think of the soil as the great factory of the world, where the little bacteria are work

the world, where the intro world, where the ing busily, turning the ammonia that is in the soil into nitrates, the available form for plant food to be taken by the plant into its point food to be taken by the paint into its roots through the minute root hairs, just behind each little root tip.

"It is in this science that we may learn how properly to handle and work the soil

so that we may give these willing little workers the best environment. Further, it includes the garden, 'that portion of the earth's crust humanized. 'In the broadest interpretation the word

garden means all that lies within our boun-dary lines. It is a great school in which the deepest mysteries of the universe may be studied—the mysteries of creation and the wonderful manifestations of life in its many

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who is the lord lieutenant of Ireland? 1. Who is the lord licutenant of Ireland?
2. Where is Luzon?
3. Who is the patron saint of England?
4. Name the author of "Rip Van Winkie."
5. Who is the president of Germany?
7. Name the capital of Maine
8. What states formerly had two capitals?
9. What states formerly had two capitals?
9. What is the title of the American chief executive in the Philippines?
10. What is meant by the abbreviation "G A. R."?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

President Perras is the chief magistrate of the republic of Punama. "Tama Jim" was the nickname applied to James Wilson, who was secretary of agriculture in the administrations of Presidents McKinley, Rooseveit and

Tatt.
Historical is the capital of Fishand.
Ratum is an important fortified port on
the Black rea. It is a center of the ollchipping industry of the Cancasus region. Henry Cantwell Wallace of Iowa, is the

b Henry Cantwell Wallace of lowa, is the
new secretary of nariculture.
6 Among the fittes of the several chief
imperial representatives in British possessions and dominions are: Lord licuteiaent, for fredand; the roy, for India,
and governor general, for Canada.
7 Topeda is the critical of Kanasa.
8 Urlah Heen alpears in Dickens' Taylol
Copierfield. He has become recognized as typical of cringing servility
and hyporrisy.
9 Robert Louis Stevenson wrote "Treasure
Island."

out interest, and has never lost a cent.

Senator Capper's scheme.

Kansas for the purchase and development of pure-bred flocks. So, wherever in Kansos this thin, child-

less little man goes, he is met by throngs of children who glorify him and call him

There are some things that are too exasperating for even the most mild-mannered men to bear, and although Jno. Garland Pollard, of the Federal Trade Commission, may haggle through the years with the attorneys of the beef trust, he will not stand for it if you write his name down "John instead of "Jno."

Mr. Pollard is a southern gentleman of the old school, hailing from Richmond, and admits that he is "kissing kin" to every body in Virginia.

The Federal Trade Commission occupies

on the co-operative plan. Mr. Polla usually takes his sandwich and glass which follows.

a rare eye in the selection of dancing part ners and that those whom he chooses are invariably possessed of the grace of beauty.

Sense of Discretion

FIVE little brown sparrows—
City sparrows, aggressive and arrogant—
Arguing noisily and profamely
On the lowest branch of a stanted sapling That grew unbappily out of the payement

An earnest, hard-working fellow With serious business on his mind And no time to spare for argument Probably with a home to furnish And a family to provide for)— Spied, in the wind-swept gatter. A bit of bright, soft plumage From a woman's hat, t was just the right size and shape For beautifying a new nest, And it bad an opulent look That was bound to appeal To a spacrow of cultivated faste So be seized it joyfully in his bill And was about to fly off with it

But presently another sparroy

The argumentative sparrows Happened to glance that way. And for once in perfect accord Pounced upon the unlucky capitalist And tore his treasure from him He made a valiant defense, But it was one against five And futile from the beginning : And so, his little breast heaving. And his feathers ruffled and ragged He watched the maranders destroy The pretty thing he loved.

For they fought one another for it As viciously as they had fought him: And between them the bit of gay plumage Was torn to infinitesimal shreds That the wind carried away. But they kept right on fighting-These Bulsheviki

Stella Grenfell Florence, in the New York

As They Made 'Em Back in the '60s From the Odeser, Mr., Democrat

Those who can result the day's immediately ollowing the Civil War were reminded of old times when they saw a had at the C, and A, station the other day wearing an overcoat of the old-time blue with the regulation army brass buttons. It was made from an over-cont worn by the boy's uncle during the war, Island."
Walter Simons is the German minmer for foreign affairs. He lately
acted as chairman of the German delegation to the reparations conference in

"The stand of the box's ancle during the war,
and notwithstanding the fifty odd years since
It was issued the circle was in 1 call condition
and seems to be ready for a decade of hard

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY CENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER has lonned

HUMANISMS

O out \$200,000, mostly to people he has never seen, none of them competent to make a binding contract, without security, with-

Every dollar was loaned to boys and every dollar for the purchase of pure-blood pigs. There is a Capper Pig Club in every county in Kansus, and lucky is the youngster who gets in. They are financed and shown how to raise fine stock. They are shown how to make money in the process. They are led to an enthusiasm over the more intelligent phases of farming. They are kept on the farm, and this latter is the object back of

Now the senator is applying the same iden to chicken clubs with girls as members. He has loaned \$50,000 to the girls of

one of those big temporary buildings put up during the war. In it is a cafeteria, run Mr. Pollard milk here with the clerks and sometimes participates in the fifteen minutes of dancing It has been commented upon that he has

From the New York Evening Post, Can it really be that investigations and inquiries (probes, if the copy reader must) are no longer interested in altitude? So it seems, for nowadays one hears little but how deeply this is to be examined, how far this is to be pursued, how that is to be

searched to the very bottom. This marks a change in style from days not so far distant. Then, too, there were investigations, perhaps as many thrilling ones as today, as many boring and perhaps even a few that were more scandalous. But then there was always that groping for something just a bit ethereal, that earnest that mysterious being "the man higher up Whither has he flown?

Where Dickens Got His Names

I'rom the Chicago Journal. It seems surprising that the names of Dickens' characters, odd though they were, should be found in real life, for it was from life that many of them were taken. Some, as is known, were copied from the names on signs over business places, but that was not the novelist's only source of selection. John Forster, his blographer, found among his papers a carefully drawn list of names, with the sources from which he obtained them. Some of the names are too extravagant for anything but reality: Jolly Stick, Bill Marigold, George Muzzle, William Why, Robert Gospel, Robbin Scrubban, Sarah Goldsacks, Catherine Two, Sophia Doomsday, Rosetts Dust and Sally Cimblett.

"A Morass of Difficulties" From the Springfield Republican.

A morass of difficulties lies ahead if the new administration seeks to cut loose from the contacts into which our participation in the European struggle carried us. Our "in-herited policy of noninvolvement in Old World affairs," whose wisdom President Harding now extols, was swept away when the United States intervened in the Old We cannot escape the conse-World war. We can quences of that act.

Daring Characters From the Kamson City Star.

It is said that a large percentage of the applicants for jobs under the Harding adainistration want to be prohibition enforce in the line of duty, for it is well known that sampling bootleg liquor is classed among the dangerous occupations: