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Philadelphia, Monday, March 21, 1921

WORK AHEAD IN HARRISBURG

Some crowded hours of glorious or in-glorious life are in store for the Pennsylvania Legislature. Adjournment is planned for the end of April and April 7 has been fixed as the last day for submitting bills

Thus devised, the rester presages the usual rush period, for so far only eighteen measures have become laws by the approval of the Governor, and few of these are of major importance. The school appropriation measures are unpassed. The Sterling bill, changing the method of choosing the Board of Education of Philadelphia, now apparently stands but a slim chance of passage. The reapportionment bills, so productive of political heartburnings, have not yet been preented.

There are before the Senate 1082 measures and the House has 550 in hand. More than half the time allotted to the session has slipped by. Euergy and the ability and willingness to distinguish vital from foelish and extravagant programs are obviously needed to render the coming six weeks creditable period in Harrisburg. Up to date the Legislature's actual performance has been uninspiringly negative.

DEBS: BOAT-ROCKER

DEBS, prophet-in-chief of undiluted so cialism in the United States, rocked the boat with energy, enthusiasm and fanatie zeal at a time when no landing was in sight when on every side people, governments, the institutions of civilization and even the lights by which ages have steered were being engulfed in troubled waters.

Once it was supposed that Debs. despite all his ways of thinking, was humane and of generous disposition. During his term in jail he has done his utmost to banish that mpression. He has been a noisy prisoner. He made his cell a sort of pulpit from which to preach to his claus. And what he has tried to teach them is that boats should be rocked in storms. He was supposed to e in some ways wise. But he is still unto understand that the President of th United States and those associated with him do not make the storms or create the tumult of heavy waters and that their sole duty to themselves and to humanity was to keep their vessel affeat and bring it safe to a harbor. Because they did that Debs antag-

for apparent inequalities of proposed new ange schedules and current living costs. But it is hard to put the blame on any one group and unfair to suggest that any one is wholly, innocent. It is true that wages are dropping faster than living costs in many instances, and that the cuts suggested by the railway companies are greater than any thus far made in the prices of the essentials of life. The country is feeling its way as

best it can through the fogs and confusion created by war. It would be fairer, perhaps, if such wage

readjustments as are really necessary could be made slowly and gradually. That does not seem to be possible. It is likely that the present downward drift of prices will continue. Wage schedules now being promul gated will remain stationary. What is required is patience; but _it is necessary to admit that wage carners, whose carnings cannot be stretched even to meet declining osts of the necessities of life need, and often exhibit, most of it.

Average wage reductions announced since last autumn represent approximately 22 per cent in most industries. The cost of living, food, shelter, coal and wearing apparel. edicines, carfare and the like has fallen, on he whole, not more than 15 per cent

A TAX THAT EVERY ONE WOULD HAVE TO PAY

The Proposed Levy on Sales, Either Retail or Wholesale, Would Distribute

the Burden on All Consumers N SPITE of the difficulties in the way of its application, sentiment among lead-

ers in Congress is turning toward the im nosition of some kind of a sales tax.

They have become convinced that the excess-profits tax and some of the higher surtaxes on incomes are so burdensome and destructive that revenue must be raised in different way.

The extremely high taxes on large profits and big incomes were levied on the theory that the rich could be made to pay. But these taxes have brought hardship to the very groups of society which they were in-tended to protect. They have diverted from the expansion of business into the public treasury large sums which ordinarily would have been used to supply new capital for industry. And in many instances the money has come, not from the men who pay it in the first place, but from the ultimate consumers. These taxes have been responsible in a large measure for the prevailing high prices of recent years. Other causes have affected prices, it is true, but the money taken by the government in an unwise and unscientific plan of taxation has been strangling business and destroying the very from which future taxes can be collected.

Two kinds of a sales tax are proposed. One is known as a turnover tax; that is, n tax on the gross sale of every business in the country, wholesale or retail. It is estimated that such a tax would yield \$5,000, 000,000 a year if it were levied at the rate f 1 per cent.

Those who object to the turnover tax say. and with some degree of truth, that as it would be cumulative, being added to the price of an article every time it changed hands between the time it left the manufac-turer till it reached the ultimate consumer. t would become burdensome. For example it is said that a turnover tax of 1 per cent on a pair of shoes selling for \$5 would add fifteen cents to the cost of the shoes, as a tax would be paid first by the manufacturer, second by the jobber and third by the final purchaser. But this leaves out of account the business custom of adding a ertain per cent for profit to every item that enters into the cost of a commodity. The manufacturer who had to pay five cents tax on a pair of shoes would probably add seven cents to the price, the jobber would make that seven cents still more, say ten cents at a minimum, and the retailer would add twenty or twenty-five cents to his price The government would get its fifteen cents, ultimate const would have t

find some way to do it which is free from the objections, that lie against the hastily devised war taxes.

As the members of Congress approach the task before them they are coming to agree with Mr. Kahn, not because he has set forth his views, but because when confronted by the facts they are forced to come to the same conclusions which this distinguished New York banker has reached.

It may be too much to hope that Congress sill approach the whole question in a judicial temper. The members are politicians. They hold office because they have been able o convince their constituents that they are 'friends of the peepul.'' Their determination to make the rich pay the cost of the war through the surfaxes on incomes and through the excess-profits tax was dema-gogic. They will find it difficult to refrain gogic. from the same kind of demagogy in framing new tax laws. But they ought to exercise all their self-control and face the situation in the temper of men who wish to solve the problem rather than in that of men who are merely seeking to pander to the prejudices of the uninformed in the hope of winning votes.

OUR GREAT BEER MYSTERY

THE tone as well as the text of Attorney General Daugherty's final comment on the now famous beer ruling of Mr. Palmer was such as to make the country pause and The dry forces were rallied not only in Washington but throughout the country to force a revision of the decision inder which a doctor may prescribe a keg of beer for a patient or even a vanload of ale. It was freely prophesied that Mr. ale. Daugherty would make wreckage of the ruling issued by his Democratic predecessor.

He has done no such thing. "A case of this kind." said the attorney general. "will not be reviewed at the request of any organization like the Anti-Saloon League." Self-determination for Saloon League." Self-determination for the representatives of government seems to be pretty firmly established for the time at least in Washington.

The breweries, according to all reports. are firing up in an atmosphere of jubilation. It was Mr. Palmer himself who suggested that before long beer might be bought at soda fountains. A country trying to adjust itself decently to a law which nobody seems able to understand or clearly define is drifting further into bewilderment. And it is altogether probable that a poll

of the population would show nine out of ten persons to be pretty thoroughly disgusted with the work of the extremists on both sides of the prohibition question, who are responsible for the present disgraceful confusion and the debasement of a federal law.

A NEW STATE FANTASY

DISSATISFACTION with state frontiers s a spirit which has, fortunately, been but little manifested in the tide of American federal history. The fostering of such a sentiment would naturally lead to almost interminable complications, and it is hence unlikely that the singular movement originating in northern Idaho will pass beyond the stage of harmless discussion.

The scheme, for which a propaganda fund in the modern style is sought, involves the formation of the new state of Lincoln out of the Idaho panhandle and adjoining parts of Montana and Washington. The acquisiion from the latter state would include the important city of Spokane, already picked the propagandists as the capital. The pinions of Washington and Montana folk on this project have not yet come East, but is not extravagant to forecast an unfavorable verdict. There is, indeed, but a single instance-

that of West Virginia in an exceptional erisis-of radical alteration in interstate boundaries after admission of any commonwealth to the American federation. In Texas, it is true, changes are still within the realm of possibility, since the act ad-mitting that state to the Union in 1845 imposed the condition that at any future date the largest of our sovereign commonwealths be carved into four quarters privimight.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT The Meek Who Inherit the Earth Are

Probably Gardeners-There is Rest for the Weary in the Handling of a Hoe .

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

By SARAH D, LOWRIE NOT long ago a woman was explaining to me the work of an organization in which she was deeply interested. As she talked her face grew pale and drawn and little blotches of red came out on her arms and wrists and on her neck, while the pupils of her eyes contracted to mere pin points. Her voice, which had been ordinarily mellow to start with got tense with the rest of her, so that her tones were shrill and overempha-sized. It was very difficult to listen to her story of the wrongs she was attempting to combat without becoming infected oneself combat without becoming infected oneself by her nervousness, only with me it took the form of pin pricks all over me, and I had to exercise positive self-control to sit quiet and allow her to complete her report. The minute she departed and I could turn to some one else all restiveness left me and a mill-pond could not have been calmer.

pond could not have been calmer. Two nights later her name came up in the course of conversation at dinner and some one present casually put her down as a subject for psychopathic treatment, while another person opined that she was just a crank. I doubt if she is either to any dan-gerous degree, but I think she is a very tired and not a very happy woman who has let hereef loose on the mublic with a Cause. let herself loose on the public, with a Cause. She hurts her cause by her unhappiness helps it, because the impression that she strives to give is blurred by the impression of herself. and by her fatigue and by her letting herseif I suppose she thinks of herself as willing

to be persecuted or even to die in barness for her cause; but the truth of the matter is she would get it over far better if she could get herself thoroughly liked and ad-mired for it—if she did not appear to be dving from strain under it instead of living with great and encouraged hope for it.

TNTENSE souls can always get a hearing. I STEASE souls can always get a hearing. but generally it is little more than a hearing of wonder and curiosity, with a kind of aftermath of pessimism. It is the buoyant, screne souls that get a following. A man said to me of a certain enthusiast in this town: "Why, gracious, it is not that she tries to hustle you and me! She would hustle the Creator if she could!" I do not know any better cure for that

I do not know any better cure for that particular form of irreverence than garden-ing. And as these spring anys make us town folk a little languid about our board meetings and a little wistful for certain countrysides whose contours are as familiar countrysides whose contours are as familiar and as dear as the faces of our friends, per-haps it would be as well to take the bint some day soon and go off and find our level among the things of nature that by long habit have acquired the great virtue of never arriving too soon nor yet too late, but al-ways just on time.

Nature is a great mistress. You cannot loceive her by cunning or capture her by the blowing of trumpets; you cannot cajole her by promises or frighten her by violence. You cannot dictate to her a new law or worry her cannot dictate to her a new law or worry her into abrogating an old one. Hurrying her will not force her secret; bullying her will not wrest from her a single clue. No flat-tery will make a flower grow. You may be elever at a bargain, but you cannot bargain with nature. She fixes the price and the time and the process. Nor does she ever wholly part with her possessions. She has a long memory for places, Time is her con-federate and lets her back into her old prem-ises, over a ruined wall, through a broken ises, over a ruined wall, through a broken hedge, to work her will; the beasts and the winds and the birds are her allies, her children.

THERE is a dictum in the Beatitudes that used to nuzzle me 'Blessed are the meek : for they shall in-

ierit the earth. herit the earth." It is the last thing that one would think they would get—"the earth." I went to the dictionary, thinking that the vision which "meek" evoked must be a caricature. But no: the meek are even more so than I dreamed: To be meek is to be 'gentle,' submissive, yielding, mild of temper, un-assuming, patient! All these packed to-gether make a man fit to inherit—the earth. He does not have to push and strive after it;



be subordinated or discharged. In the social world the joys of human comradeship were for hearing persons and no longer for the hard-of-hearing ones. Miss Cora Elsie Kinzic, in her own per-sonal life as well as in the lives of hundreds

as normal men and women. Some firms and large employers know this and are placing deaf persons in their plants as much as possible. But the majority of industrial leaders have not as yet accepted this fact. prosperous.

many other lines they can work equally we

It will be following precedent if Lenine and Trotzky grow conservative as they grow

Nowadays when people discuss illumi-

From the U. G. I. hearing we gather

The P. R. T. of the first part appears

onized sulted and misrepresented with all the power of his lungs.

Debs may be said to have done more than any other man now alive to discourage those who sincerely believe in political liberalism and its accepted prophets and to give impetus to the wave of reactionary opinion that threatened to sweep the country after the war ended. Whither he is kept in jail or liberated does not greatly matter. Even as a voice Debs has ceased to be of any importance to his friends or his opponents He didn't know truth in a crisis. And when it was presented to him he turned his back upon it.

SWORD-RATTLING AGAIN

YSTERIOUSLY, suddenly and without M warning or any visible incentive, talk intervention in Mexico has been renewed in Washington. Newspapers known to be "close to" the people who always have ached to see Mexico disciplined by an American army are finding great fault with Pres ident Obregon and his methods. They find that he has not carried out his promises. that he has not set up an ideal governmen or brought about an era of sweetness and light, though he has bad almost six months which to make his country over pacify it, reorganize it and give it a new point of

To Obregon and his colleagues this sudden elaster in the United States will sound as strange and as mystifying as the astonish ing uproor which turned the general atten-tion of the United States on Panama and Costa Rica. The Mexican president will do what the average American dol He will merely pause and wonder. He will be curl ous to know who is turning the court

Obregon is merely trying, against rather heavy odds, to bring something like order out of the tangle in which Mexican affairs were left by a long line of victors or mpotent predecessors. Fist-shaking and swordratiling on the border cortainly will not belie And the people who like to sneer at Mexican officials are in this instance any tining but consistent. They are issuing warnings to the new president of Mexico because he has not finished in a few months a job that no living man could hope fully to accomplish within a generation.

PRICES VS. WAGES

TOOD prices in this country dropped ap proximately 21 per cent since January The statistics upon which this estimate rests were gathered and reported by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics:

The cost of essential food still shows a downward trend. In February there was a 9 per cent decline from the average levels. of January. Shows and coothing have been returning even more swiftly than food to what the country regards as normal proces-Rents remain high as high, in must me stances as they were when the cost of living reached the topmost neak in the spring of 1920. War prices continue in the real markets, and passenger and freight rates on the railways are higher than they were in the years of the way. So are troller fares, which must be listed among essential items in a family budget.

There has been a marged decline on the cost of building materials, but brick, lustber, millwork, cement, such, stone, sand and the like are still held at eates far in excess of those of pre-war years.

It is estimated that a drop of 70 per cent all along the line would be necessary to bring the living costs of an average family down to the levels established generally the United States before the outbreak of the war.

Laber blames the employing organizations and the employing organizations blame labor

pay twenty or twenty-five cents.

The advocates of the second kind of a sales tax insist that it would be free from these objections. They would have the tax levied only on the final sale. Thus, the 1 per cent tax on a pair of shoes worth \$5 would be only five cents and only ten cents on a \$10 pair of shors. They argue that it ould be levied and collected just as easily as the tax on medicines and certain toile articles is now levied and collected by the drug stores. The merchant buys a supply of revenue stamps and attaches them to the article when sold and collects the money from the purchaser. It has been estimated that such a tax would produce an annual revenue of \$2,000,000,000, or about one half the amount needed by the government

A moment's consideration will show to iny one familiar with business methods that there would be many difficulties in the way of working out an equitable application of uch a tax. Whether they are regarded as insurmountable will depend in large measure on whether the person raising the objections wishes to find a way out or is unalterably opposed to any kind of a sales tax.

What, for example should be the tax of a package of biscuits now selling in the grocery stores for eight cents? How is the sale of newspapers and magazines to be taxed? Is it expedient to exempt from th ing the sale of all articles the retail price of which is less than \$1 or is the tax to be evied on the total amount of the pur-mases made at one time regardless of the price of each article? Are total sales of less than \$1 to be exempted? And if so, what is to be ione to prevent the thrifty from going into a store and buying ninety-live cents worth of goods, paying for them, and going out is the door and coming right block again and buying ninety-five cents worth more, and repeating the operation as long as lo pleases? This way of heating the low was resorted to by men who wanted to get two quarts of herr in a saloon when the saloon beeper was allowed to sell only one quato it a paramer. Two men would go m a procher and each would buy a quart the same man would go in and buy a quar-Then he would go outside of the deser an-come right back again and buy his second quart, and repeat the process till be got all

wanted But no one thinks that a sales my law one to framed which cannot be evaded in some way. Ways have been found to evade the income-tax law and the law taxing excess profits. But considerable revenue has been raised by these taxes.

The sales that is admittedly experimental in the United States. Because of this Orto H. Kuhn, one of the soundest connomthinkers in the country, has suggested the it he tested before being adopted as one of the primary sources of revenue. His propo-sition is that a gross sales of furniver tax confined to commodities - exempting the products of the farms -be leved at the rate of one-third of 1 per cent, The La thinks, is so small that it would not be burdensome on and one, we he estimate that it would raise at least \$550,000,000 year, or about the amount produced by the present excess-profits tax. If it were found a work satisfactorily, then the rate could

he mereased; and if it did not work mut ell the experiment could be continued in a alfferent was until a plan was found that would both produce revenue and encourage

Mr. Kahn is not dogmatic about it the admits that he has some doubts, but when the nation is confronted with the necessity of raising permanent revenues of vaster amount than ever before, it is necessary to

leged to solicit congressional approval

The time is perhaps coming when a state approximately as large as continental France vill be divided. There would be nothing fantastic in such a process. But the Idaho idea appears distinctly impractical and is interesting chiefly for its rather naive oddity.

RUSSO-POLISH PEACE

LARMISTS who prophesied a reopening A of Russo-Polish strife with the advent of spring will experience some difficulty in reconciling this forecast with the news that a definite peace has been signed at Minsk. Thirty days are given for ratification by the Warsaw and Moscow governments. Poland is to receive an indemnity of 30,000,000 gold rubles. The frontiers are the main those agreed upon between the former belligerents in the preliminary peace drafts outlined some months ago. Dunski, the chief Polish representative, in reviewing the events leading to the consum mation of the part, particularly emphasized the good feeling in which the negotiations were carried out.

The fact is that both Soviet Russia and Poland embarked upon perilous and costly military adventures last summer. The penalty for Pollsh aggression was a severe scare which reacted throughout all western Eu-Soviet Russia also presumably as quired a sense of realities when the difficulties and burdens of world-conquest ambitions. were demonstrated by the Polish counternttueles.

All in all, it was a miserable business in which neither side was guiltless. The prospect that a repetition of it is exceedingly small is one of the most cheering pieces of information that has come out of a warweary continent for some time

HEX

 $C^{\rm TRRENT}$ revelations of the extent to which hocus-pocus, vecdooism, her does toring and the arts of witchcraft thrive and prosper in Berks and adjoining counties have astonished newspaper readers. The day was supposed to have passed when in this part of the world any one would seek to find relief from suffering or confusion by charms. and incritations. And yet one might stop to determine how

much of modern politics is made up excluively of incantation and chant. The query will rise naturally in a curious mind when it is observed that the usual conction has followed in Harrisburg upon disclosures of rampant voodooism in many of the agricul-tural counties. There are to be "righter inws" and statutes directed against witch doction

Everybody ought to know that inutterings and numblings and speeches and a waving of hands cannot cure disease. Everybody ..., ght to know, too, that mutterings and multiblings and incentations and chantings and wavings of hands cannot cure ills due to political social or economic causes. These ought to be an end of voodooism in the Pennsylvánia hinterland. And there ought to be an end to political witch doctor ing in the State Legislature

The expressed opinion of a New York, ange that blondes are fickle has been more. ned to the opinions generally expressed that this is only true of elicinical blondes. The general opinion may be founded on fact, and the fact only have solid foundation and he gendity explainable. There is something notably unstable in bleached hair. Even if include) instable to be conditioned name. Even if b does not competender altogether, it will assuredly take on natural tints as it grows. How can a girl be expected to be settled in her mind when the temple of what she calls her brain is bedecked with corn-colored hair that wants to be brown and may turn green? | amples.

is naturally; he is born to i

If the gardener's earth, not the capital s, is meant, then surely it is plain enough All simple folk, from St. Francis to David Grayson, all gardeners, farmers, naturalists, artists, the poets and philosophers of nature, all to whom the earth has yielded her secrets, have been the reverse of proud men.

arrogant, impatient men. From Cincinnatus to Burbank they have submitted themselves to Nature's laws and yielded to her dictates with a reverence that was patent to all men. Gentle they must be who deal with animals or plants, mild of temper and patient, or they court catas-trophe? as they grow in wisdom they must perform grow in wonder and in admiration

nd in humility. Put your naturalist, your farmer, your natural philosopher, among a crowd of world hustlers; gentleness, submissive yield-ing to the world's laws, mildness and pa-tience will not get that world; he will be lucky if he does not get the poorhouse. Put him in a garden and his gentleness is a money-maker, his patience a master touch, his humility in the presence of great facts of nature and his submission to law give im the essential quality for success.

WAS talking this evening to a great A healer of mental ills, Dr. Charles K. Mills, and he said his recipe for keeping no's brain in good order was to use it. He was discussing with a few of us a very modern book by a man named Kempt on psycho-analysis, and lightly as one would run one's fingers over a scale he compared it to kindred books on the same subject from Freud to Suctonius, thereby proving casually that he practiced what he preached. There are, I should think, some few men and women who, like him, find their relaxation from active work in a mellow, leisurely ex-amination of other men's theories; but most of us are too tired to read when we ar

tired without dropping off to sleep. That is where gardening comes in? The physical part of it keeps our bodies alert without nervous fatigue, and all the happy growing sights and sounds about up growing sights and sounds about us, the pleasant smells, the comfortable natural things to touch and handle, give us a sense of being part of a great whole. We merge into something greater than ourselves, greater than our span of days. We feel humility without humiliation. Our hurry slips from us like a garment, and screnity, that disort being to attain the start. that difficult height to attain, that strong-hold once possessed, seems of a sudden mrs beyond man's power to give or to take away:

A good and able executive to get results should be allowed to choose his own working force. Not all executives are able Not all the able ones are good. An executive who puts political power above the public weal will prefer faithfulness in his henchmen to efficiency in his subordinates. So in public life a check is wisely put upon e executive by the civil service regulations Public employes must first be competent and then they must be protected in their jobs; a desirable condition that puts the kibesh on that other desirable condition where the mat other distribution of the second of the the choose his follow workers. Here there is a task for John Q. Compromise. There is no valid reason why an executive should not be allowed to build up a "machine" so long as it is a competent and an honest one. So John Q. Compromise would suggest that prospective officeholders continue to be amined for fitness and that the executive be allowed to choose from the eligibles-not from the first two, as the law now stands; nor from the first four, for which Mayor Moore now pleads; but from the first dozen if needs be. One of the first needs in any business, public or private, is smooth-run ning efficiency-with the emphasis on the mpound adjective.

If wages drop 10 per cent and living cost drops 9 per cent the grade of living drops 1 per cent. We just love arithmetic, don't you? But we would prefer roaler ex-

of other hard-of-hearing persons from all parts of the country, has proved that today the deaf do not need to "take a back seat." parts of They can make their eyes substitute largely for their ears. Through lip-reading they may learn to take their place among hear As director of the Speech-Reading ("hub of Philadelphia, 1606 Locust street. Miss Kin-zie has seen what lip-reading can do to bring happiness and usefulness back to men and women who had lost interest in life.

Much Deafness in Philadelphia

"It is surprising," said Miss Kinzie, "how nuch deafness there is in our community It may be Philadelphia's moist climate that s responsible, or it may be that we are just finding out what a large percentage of the population has defective hearing. Formerly when a man or woman became deaf, family and friends sympathetically accepted it as an insurmountable obstacle and the deatened person became a 'back number.' It is pathetic in many cases to see the rejuvenation brought about today by lip-reading. No matter how deaf a person may be, if he can read lips casily he will be able to hold his place among normal persons, and often the public cannot believe he is deaf.

"As for the joy it brings, I have seen many examples. Since the war I have come in contact with many soldiers who were made hard of hearing during the war. One boy I know was ready to commit sulcide, Despondent and hopeless, he saw nothing in his future except dependency and menial grind. Then he learned lip-reading. Brought in contact with many other deafened persons who were happy, and given a chanc to mingle with hearing persons in a normal way, he regained courage and cheer. Now

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- Name the author of "Jane Eyre," Who is Knut Hamsun? What is epigraphy? Who was the composer of the "Unfinished
- Symphony '? What is the difference between an "epic of growth" and an "epic of art"? Name the cupital of Serbia. Who is British secretary of state for ware
- - 8 Of what country is the thistle the na-
 - tional flower? 9 What is the family name of the British reigning house? 10. What is a palindrome? oriental draperies and who refuses to

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- A cappella" is a term applied to choral singing without instrumental accom-paniment. It is a form of music chiefly found in the older schools of ecclesias-
- Virginia is known as "the mother of Presidents.' Among the chief magin-trates bern there were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Wil-
- Non. trataph: A sepulchral monument to one whose body lies elsewhere. he abbreviation "Litt. D." after a name stands for the academic degree of doctor of letters (Latin, litterarum doctors, borne by the person concerned. It is a distinction conferred for housachievement in belles-lettre
- ble achievement in belies-lettres or literature as a fine art. In the United States it is conferred by colleges as an honorary degree. Love in the Valley" is a fine and long lyrica-narrative poem by George Meredith, the great English novelist.
- Meredian, the great Laginsh novelist. A colophon: A tailbiece in old books, often ornamental, giving information new usually placed on the title page. Peter liytch Tschafkowsky, Russian com-poser, wrote the "Pathetique sym-phony." Some provincent defeated candidated for the presidency who are still high sec-

"There must be a greater willingness on the part of employers to give deafened men and women a chance to show what they can do. Those firms who have been willing to to be preparing the sourest kind of kraut for the Frankforders.

test them out have been more than satisfied test them out have been more than satisfied, and employers have reported that the appli-cants have made good and they would not want to lose them. The highly developed powers of concentration which many deaf persons possess, coupled with close applica-tion to work resulting from the keen desire to make good, give the deafened worker an ad-vantage over the bestime one is more red nation one has to guess whether they refer to gas, electricity or hooch. that Under Grade Illumination still mani-fests its Unspeakably Gloomy Idiosyncrasiss.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

DOST WHEELER, diplomat, and Hallie

Erminie Rives, author, his wife, were being entertained in Washington and Mrs.

Frances Berger Moran, grand dame and Mrs. Secondant of the Washingtons, of Charles-ton, W. Va., where every other man you meet is of that clan, was telling of having

witnessed John Brown's execution. Mrs. Moran hesitated over the story be-

cause the date of the tragedy of John Brown

onvicted her of having accumulated num-

Colonel George Washington Stewart, of the army, is now stationed in Baltimore,

and goes about in the artistic and literary

et of that city. His wife is Florence Patullo Stewart,

spoken to before 10 o'clock in the morning. They have a friend, Mrs. Harriette Gunn

Roberson, of Washington, who conducts a school of personality, and who says that

the color which represents her individu-

night papering her room in Washington red before she could command the nuse.

And Colonel Stewart, after listening to all these eccentricities of genius, said that

they were undoubtedly evidences of "esthetic

writes books, who boasts a studio with

"The only age," interjected ? Wheeler, "is the lack of enthusiasm."

ars as far as possible.

erous years.

temperaments."

that the two were related.

tif you will walk to 4t.

'Let's go.'

oranges.

vantage over the hearing one in many pos-The deaf do not ask for any concessions or sacrifices on the part of business men in their efforts to interest them and secure their willingness to give the deafened applicant a The Allies may yet reach Berlin. Why doesn't Josephus Daniels get a job as cor-respondent and make good his proud boast? The coroner is investigating Potts ville's haunted house. What's the

withingness to give the deafened applicant a chance. They only ask for an opportunity o prove the efficiency of the deafened person. "Because of the old idea that the deaf person could no longer hold his place in society, hard-of-hearing persons are not leaders. They have allowed the reins to fall to others, and most of them need to be with the prohibition enforcement agent? This efficiency business is being run into the ground. New Jersey chicken thieres are now making their collections in an auto fall to others, and most of them need to be truck. directed. But they are being taught to go ahead on their own responsibility, learn again to be leaders, to substitute eyes for

Mrs

If there is the least suspicion that the spirits that haunt that Pottsville house are distilled there will be no lack of willing is-There is no question that lip-reading vestigators. is going to bring about even greater better-ment for the hard of hearing."

The sexton of a church in Allegheay county was found drawing several gallons of liquor from a still behind the church organ. Pipe organ, of course. Full of glad notes till the cops struck a blue one.

Washington newspapermen are having some fun with a cub reporter, one Josephus Daniels ; but at least it may be said that when Reporter Daniels interviews Secretary Denby he will have some familiarity with his subject.

In a liquor seizure case in Tamps, Fis. the members of the jury were invited to sample the evidence. Eleven drank, our sniffed, and the verdict was guilty. Is there intent here to make jury duty popular with men and to frighten off the women?

A Middletown, N. Y., man, 101 years old, has just had a tooth pulled. It was his last. We get his point of view exactly. Unless a tooth can meet one of its fel-lows once in a while it is worse than lose some; it is plum good for nothing.

The Soviet Government has refused to admit into Russia six men deported from the United States, and they are "now at sea-bound for nowhere." Russia won't accept them: Uncle Sam may refuse to readmit them: nobudy also may refuse to readmit them; nobody else wants them. Isn't it hard lines on the steamship company? Mrs. Ida Clyde Clark, magazine writer, who contributed only win-the-war stuff while the contest was on, stayed up all

When a victim of bootleg whisky arrested in McKees Rocks, Pa., the cl of police puts him in a cell with six big but harmless Mexican snakes, which preautily persuade him to sign the pledge. So runs a story from Pittsburgh. But not a word is said of the jag that follows when the vie-tim harms how he had been inted. tim learns how he has been hoodwinked.

Herbert Drane, a boy of twenty, with a weak long, in 1883 went from Kentucky down into Florida as far as there was a railroad to carry him. There he entered an office and asked for work. It turned Say, girls, you can't use the slouch walk on the straight and narrow path to health. We have always thought so, and are emboldened to say so by the empiratic declaration of Vera Rochm, an actress now in this city. And listen, girls. The slouch in this city. And listen, girls. walk is worse than unnealthy; it is actually

out that the name of the man to whom he applied was likewise named Drane and unbecoming. "I will give you a contract building a piece of railroad." said the elder Drane, We don't know a thing about the sixty-seven-year-old New Yorker who wished to adopt a twenty-nine-year-old woman, described as a professional dancer, ex-

"Let's go." said the younger man. So he walked forty miles south to a cer-tain landmark and began building. He put woman, described as a professional dimeer-singer and entertainer, as his daughter, ex-cept that he is said to be vigorous and stately. And we don't know a thing about the lady. But we seem to get a mental pic-ture of the Surrogate who in denying the motion took occasion to insuit the parties to it. It bears a striking resemblance to a well-known character in "Much Ade Ahaut Nothing" and appears to be making the same plea. himself up a shack and has lived right there ever since. His shack was the first house in what is now Lakeland, Fla., and h a bower of orange blossons, for this county produces more oranges than any region of like area in all the world. Now he is a member of Congress from the land of oranges. same plea.

tical music

Some prominent defected candidates for the presidency who are still living are: Democratis-William Jennings Bryan, Aton E. Parker, James M. Cox, He-publicans-William Howard Tati, Charles E. Hughes; Socialists-Eugene Victor Debs, Allan Benson, Harrisburg is the capital of Pennsylvania, Ricochet; The skipping on water or ground of a cannon ball or bullot,