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Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 29, 1921

VIVIANI'S DELICATE ROLE

THE French sense of personal values is keenly expressed in the chaice of the able envoy extraordinary who landed in New York yesterday. Joffre was the prime pictorial and sentimental asset of the mission sent to this country from the Quai d'Orsay in 1917, but upon Rene Viviani fell the delicate task of interpreting American opinion and appraising unusual conditions

The role of this eminent statesman today is no less exacting. The situation four years ago, though tense and emotional, was at least definable. The embarrassments of the present time are formless, and as such all the more difficult to combat.

Nevertheless, if his perspicacity is undiminished. M. Viviani will soon learn that the November election was by no means a conclusive protest against American cooperation in world affairs. There are many thousands of Americans who refuse to believe that the signatures of the American delegates on the Treaty of Versailles will not in the end be officially indersed or that the League of Nations, in its broad outlines, is moribund.

The French envoy will start frankly with an interview with Mr. Harding, arranged for tomorrow. But even if presidential sympathies are extended, auguries of support must be merely tentative. Congress still holds a formidable share of the powers of mischief or progress. Soon or late the foreign relations problem must be specifically reopened.

M. Viviani's record fortunately leads to the assumption that he is not without that well-trained patience that can await developments.

THE FICKLE WEATHER

DOUBTLESS the vaudeville idea applied in the operations of the Weather Bureau is providing a lot of wholesome diversion for some people. As a usual thing it is only the ultra rich who can disport themselves with Palm Beach zephyrs on one day and feel the tonic sting of December winds on the next. Even they cannot enjoy summer and winter weather simultaneously

To the farmer, however, and, indeed, to any one who has a garden or trees or or-chards to worry about, the weather of this other words, the city is to get nothing for spring is and will continue to be a cause to The buds are out, They have been out for weeks -inred into the open before their time. The good cold snap is likely to kill billions of them and already. begin to hear of diminished ereps and skyhigh prices in the fruit southets.

stables and by clamping down the lids on garbage pails. The first real hot spell of the year, such as has just been giving nature a lift, is scrupulously impartial. Young flies as well

as young buds profit by the large scale awakening. The early fly catches the op-This can be denied the winged portunity. offender by the practical energy and vigitance of Philadelphians at the psychological moment. This community can be made virtually fly free. What is needed is the will

to destroy, scientifically operative, Rubber bands, gummy paper, wire swatters in mid-July are temper tempters. A lot of annovance can be saved by a springtime offensive conducted against a menace at the source.

PEOPLE'S AGENTS MUST BE AS ACTIVE AS MR. MITTEN

In No Other Way Can the Street Car Riders Be Protected From Unnecessary Increases in Carfares

THERE can be no proper solution of the rapid transit problem in this city so long as the authorities are willing to play second fiddle to the transit corporatious These corporations are indebted to the public for every privilege they have. Their right to operate cars in the streets is different from the right of private citizens to operate their automobiles or to drive their torses over the public thoroughfares. The streets are for the use of the public. We may walk on them and drive on them without molestation and without license, with no restrictions save those required for the protection of everybody.

But a street railroad corporation is required to get a franchise permitting it to operate its vehicles. It enjoys a certain anopoly in the thoroughfares over which its cars are run. And in order that the greater number may be served its cars have the right of way over other vehicles. Trucks and automobiles and carriages must get off the track when a street car approaches. And the companies are allowed to charge a fare fixed by the public authorities for the privilege of riding in their cars. Their permit to do business and the prices they may charge for what they have to sell de-

pend on the grace of the public. Yet it has been assumed in this city that the public is at the mercy of the corporations which own the street-car franchises, and that the public must submit to whatever those corporations are willing to give. And the representatives of the corporations are doing nothing to remove this misapprebension. They are telling us that they will do thus and so and will do nothing unless we come to their terms.

It would be foolish to denounce the rep resentatives of the corporations for this. Mr. Mitten is the employe of the P. R. T. He is paid to do his utmost to get as much money as possible out of the public on the most profitable terms for his employers. And he is a faithful servant. He took a bankrupt corporation and in a few years succeeded in earning dividends on its capital stock in addition to paying all the fixed charges. Then the war came and upset all Dividends have been passed and Mr. Mitten is doing his best to bring about a condition under which his books will close at the end of the year with a balance on the right side. He thought he could do it with five-cent fare a few months ago. The Public Service Commission, however, acting under pressure from men who disagreed with him, raised the fare to seven cents, with four tickets to be sold for twenty-five cents. Now Mr. Mitten is asking for a straight seven-cent fare!

And he is going further than this, for he is insisting that in any contract between the city and the P. R. T. for the operation of the Frankford elevated line the dividends of the company must be guaranteed. In earned to pay the exorbitant rentals on the underlying companies in the P. R. T. and until enough has been earned to pay 5 per cent on the \$30,000,000 capital of the operating company. But it is useless to condemn Mr. Mitten for making these demands. He is merely taking care of the interests of his employers.

the rights of the public more effectively than now possible

The loyalty of the Legislature should be to the interests of the public. It should act on the theory that the only justification for the existence of a public service corporation is that it serve the public. It should put in the hands of the agents of the people all the power that is necessary to safeguard the people

To argue that the exercise of this power in the interest of the public would bankrupt corporation is to beg the whole question. There is business enough for the street cars in this city to make any corporation rich provided that it is required to earn only a proper return on the capital legitimately invested. The P. R. T. is at present earning and paying more than 70 per cent annually on the amount invested in one of the underlying companies, and the sum that It is paying on them all is far in excess of what could be carned by the capital put into them. The street car riders are compelled to pay dividends on the pyramiding of capital in a group of operating com-panies along with the dividends on a heavily watered capitalization of the franchise-

owning companies. Speculative reorganization after reorganization has piled up securities which represent nothing but the avarice of men after casy money. The through routing bill would not solve he whole problem. It would merely provide a way out of the deadlock on the Frankford elevated lease. But if we can

get nothing more the Legislature should certainly give this relief, and justify the belief of the incurable optimists that the elected representatives of the people really have a little interest in protecting the people's rights.

THE MEXICAN REVIVAL

R EPORTS from Mexico carry the grati-fying information that the problem in that country is "solving itself." Since the inauguration of President Obregon the ecocomic and industrial situation has vastly improved. Banditry is virtually nonexistent. Villa is playing the Cincinnatus role on his farm. Zamora is dead. Bonilla holds out, but with few followers.

The banking and credits systems have been stabilized and a most wholesome reform in the currency has been established providing for the withdrawal or destruction of the worthless paper money with which the country was flooded. Indeed, Mexican money now ranks among the best in Latin America. Railway service is fast being restored to ormal conditions, and Mexican and North

American rolling stock, under a new agreement, is being interchanged on terms that tre no longer hazardous. The evidences of invigorating self-help in Mexico do not dispose of a tangle of vexed questions outstanding between that

nation and the United States. Before leaving office Mr. Colby suggested to President Obregen the formation of a joint commission consider these disputes. Mexico has not et acceded to the request, and it is chiefly on this account, it is said, that our recogition of the new Mexican Government has been delayed.

The hesitation of the United States cannot be called unreasonable. Claims arising from the old disorders do not settle themselves. President Obregon will perform a valuable service to continental American solidarity and harmony by co-operating with the United States in a sincere effort to close one of the most deplorable chapters in the history of this hemisphere.

VICTIMIZING EMIGRANTS

DASSPORT faking is among the most contemptible of the various impositions practiced upon gullible emigrants in Europe. Of late the abuse has become so aggravated that the American consul reports that nearly every third-class passenger intending to sail for America from Cherbourg is supplied with defective papers. A well organized coun-

EIGHTY-TWO YEARS AGO

Some Odd and Interesting Facts About the Philadelphia of That Day. Public Schools, Shows and the Rittenhouse Clock

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

RECENTLY reference was made in this tory of Philadelphia published and copy-righted in 1839.

righted in 1839. There is so much of general interest in the old book that more than a paragraphic reference should be devoted to it. To the historian, or the delver after the unuqual, all sorts of information can be unearthed in almost any history of this city. But it requires work, and the results

city. But it requires work, and the results are not always entertaining. From Bowen's history, which is a boil-down or condensation of previous pamphlets and works on Philadelphia, a number of interesting paragraphs can in eleaned. Thus, Delaware river, with which we are so familiar, was originally named the Zuydt river by the Dutch. That was in 1621. By a blunder in navigation Thomas West, Lord Delaware, steering too far north of his destined port, established by the South Virginia Companies, discovered Delaware bay and named it after himself. bay and named it after himself. Over at Gloucester, then known as Glou-

cester point, the Dutch built a fortification and called it Fort Nassau, the first on the river.

THE plan of Philadelphia was suggested by the form of the Chaldean capital, Babylon.

It was found to be too large at first and the limits of the contemplated city were re-duced to about one-fourth of the original. The charter of 1701 fixes the bounds as the River Delaware, the Schuylkill, Vine

and Cedar streets. The city was laid out by Thomas Holme in 1683. Nine streets only were recognized

Dock street was the only avenue that was not laid out on the right angle plan. It folnot laid out on the right angle plan. It fol-lowed a scrpentine course and varied from 90 to 100 feet in width. Nearly all the street squares of the city were 396 feet long. The squares from Sec-ond street to Third were the longest in the

city, being 500 feet east and west. Thirteenth street to Juniper and Juniper

Broad were the shortest, 250 feet length.

Tourists were invited to visit the South Tourists were invited to visit the wouth-ern district beyond the city and "the highly cultivated garden spots known as the Neck, the Naval Asylum, Moyamensing Prison, the airy location of Point Breeze and the large prairiles at Penrose's Ferry." Another excursion to West Philadelphia included "Mantua village and the improved and spindid country sects Besteam's Bo

and splendid country seats. Bartran's Bo-tanical Garden, the almshouses and the new Lanatic Hospital are objects that cannot fail to gratify," suggests the compiler.

TWO separate and distinct coats-of-arms

of Pennsylvania Illumine the work. Both have the familiar figure of the eagle perched upon the shield, though in one the shield is tilted at an angle of thirty degrees, to which the engle is clinging with precarl The plow borses rampant, so familiar in

The plow horses rampant, so familiar in the present coat of arms of Pennsylvania, are lying on the ground in the midst of a growth of tobacco leaves. In the other coat-of-arms the shield is low and broad, the horses sprawled out to almost their full length with tails upright waving in the air, and the scroll bearing the words "Virtue, Liberty and Independ-ence" almost straight. almost straight. ence

It is the ugliest and possibly the most unartistic coat-of-arms Penusylvania ever possessed.

THE twentieth annual report of the con-I trollers of the public schools of Phila-delphia is given by Mr. Bowen as "exhibiting the absolute success of public in-

There were 17,000 pupils in the public school in 1838, and they were instructed throughout the year at an annual expense

of \$4.75 per scholar, which included books, stationery and fuel. It cost \$191,630 to run the schools, erect by Philadelphia clergy is a very simple, at-tractive frock," she said. "But, above all new buildings, enlarge old ones and operate



TENACIOUS JOHN

NLMBER of men who applied for A liquor licenses before Judge Rogers and Judge Ferguson (esterda) placial) expressed the opinion that "run would come back. Back. From whore?

What the applicants meant wis that, so far as they could see and hope, run would It hasn't departed and no one who knows neything about saloons and saloon keeping believes otherwise.

These divances have something in learn The prolociton law was intended primarily to put the loter forms of saloons out of husiness. It seems to have done everything at what it was intended to do. Still we hesitate to believe that the federal government will continue to he satisfied with a sondition of affairs that makes it appear of equal in out and reconconfulness to the whisks rings

RELIEF FOR WALL STREET?

TN NEW JERSEA turs week the question of ten-cent realler fares on the lines of mod-will be argued before the new Utilis | ties Commission

In one way the fold in Jersey are like the Irish. They display togethe tenselts inbattle. An interesting time for the transit people may be predicted. Big and little towns have prized with the oto size an effort. to prove that ten cent taxes would be disastrous per only to the frolley permanent . but to the business enterests of many communities

The fight against the attacts in New Joseph is proceeding side for othe at Treation with the fight for higher street our face. Those is a visible effective the part of interast-allied with the reallies ineportations to par-75 per sent of the jumps out of burings altogether.

It is interesting to observe that the Popular Service Communities in its appeal for targer revenues, presents figure to indicate that it is being blot helping to hordes of engling s derlying companies which controlling as given them many terms ago . Any one and lists in Philadelphia will realize that such argu-ments may be unlaterough. But it is being freely runnered in Jersey that there are bard times among the bunkers who control many important eastern trolles line, and that the tenscent fare is really being proposed as a measure of relief to keep the crust wolf from way companies, between whose tracks a the doors of Wall street.

FLY FACTS

THE cry of triumph escaping from the A ordinary mortal who actually succeeds in snuffing out the life of an ordinary houses By is pathetic proof of the inrity of that performance. Commanded to "exat the fly," the public sight. It is so casy to give the order, so verationsly difficult to execute it.

Dr. Furbush advocates the employment of other tactics which, if universally adopted, would mean the extermination of a pest. There is nothing new in his call for an attack on the breeding places. Similar advice was given last year. It will be necessary to repeat it until there is general realization that the fly plague can be destroyed by a campaign of cleanliness in

What we need just now is some one who will be as insistent on the rights of the public as Mr. Mitten is on the rights of the P. R. T.

There are two bills before the Legislature drafted by men who think that the public has some rights that ought to be respected. But there does not seem to be any brilliant prospect that they will get to Governor Sproul.

One of them empowers the Public Service Commission to revise all leases between street railway corporations, the terms of which make it impossible for the public to be served adequately. It permits the revision of rentals whether they are fixed by contract or not, and the increase or decrease of the rentals in accordance with the needs of the situation.

It is extremely doubtful whether contracts can be invalidated in this way, for there is a constitutional prohibition against any legislation impairing the validity of contracts. But there might to be some way by I of tension realized for the baryon realized in a substitute of the public Service for particular a substitute P(R,T) and the underlying companies can that has put the whole state in R. Fighting the reached, for they lie at the bottom of model with the state in R. Fighting the reached for they lie at the bottom of whole trouble. If they cannot be reached in any other way the privileges of the underlying corporations can be taken by the state by the exercise of the right of minen domain.

> If the state date not wish to exercise this nower then the right to exercise it can be conferred by legislation upon the city. They a proper board of appraisal could fix a fair value on the franchises, and they could be taken over by the city and the private right thus wiped out could be reconferred or as new surporation or could be leased to an operating company. We are not urging this way but merely calling attention to it as a principle last resort in the event that the court should refuse to set aside the

exuiting leases

The prophe are not powerless. Their rep eventation however, are not exercising their power in the interest of the var riders with the same zeal that Mr. Mitten is performing what he regards as his duty to the there is another bill before the Legisla-

ture that ought to be passed without unnormstary dolay. It empowers the Public Service Commission to order two street rail physical connection cau easily be made, to connect to the connection and to the tual operation of their cars over the tracks

of the two systems. Under such a law the city could make a physical connection between the Frankford elevated line and the line of the Market street elevated, and the Public Service Commusion could order the through routing of the city's cars on the Frankford line as far us Sixty minth street and the through rout-ing of the P. R. T. cars to the terminus

of the Frankford line on terms that would he equitable to both

Such a law would make it impossible for Mr. Mittou to refuse to make a connection hermony the Market street line and the Frankford elevated until such time as the city was willing to come to his terms. It would give the whip hand to the city and would enable the public officials to protect I that he talks too darn much

cerfeiting agency is suspected and probably with reason The record of deceptions and trickery in the European exodus is long and pitiful in

the extreme. Credulous and helpless thousands have been ruthlessly deluded, as the deportation statistics clearly reveal. The passport fraud is comparatively new

since the drastic credential rules are chiefly a consequence of the war. The American authorities can, of course, halt the deception ampaign by careful investigation at the port of intended embarkation.

But many of the unfortunate voyagers are atives of central and southeastern Europe. It is Greece in particular where the fraudulent passport game is said to flourish most igorously. Its victims, stranded in Havre, herbourg and Antwerp, are midway between the new home of dreams and the old one of rejected realities.

The immigration service should bring its full power to bear on this ugly business

WHERE IT BEGINS

SINCE the United States follows the trends of Paris not only in utilinery and women's gowns, but in the lighter-or shall we say the heavier?-forms of theatrical entertainment as well, the indictment of French play producers by M. Bennevay, minister of justice, who eloquently expressed anger and disgust in an address to the French Senate, ought to be of peculiar interest on this side of the world. The theatrical productions that occasion

ally are censored by the police of American eities prove almost invariably to be diluted versions of plays originated and performed in the gayer Paris theatres. Since the war unded such restraints as once were observed by the play managers and their patrons in Paris, Vienna and even in Loudon have been pretty generally forgotten. Almos anything goes, for the time being at least, in one class of European theatres.

Here again is the backwash of war. In lauds where for four years the nerves of the people were strained almost to the breaking point, the public 1: not ensily It is not satisfied with amuneamused. ment. It wants to be shocked.

OVER THE RIVER CONTRASTS

THEY order things better not only in France but upon the left bank of the Itelaware river. The celerity and effectivetess of Jersey justice has long won from Pennsylvanians an unproductive admira-Recent criminal trials in this comtion. monwealth have accentuated the contrast in the methods.

And now the Legislature in Trenton def initely plans to adjourn on April 8. If the record of that body this year has not been conspicuously brilliant, it has at least been speditions. In its most optimistic mood, the Assembly

in Harrisburg was unable to forecast a losing date before April 28. The prospect of adjournment by that time is fading. The ession will probably drag on.

If its performances were inspiring delay would be tolerable. But the art of doing nothing ponderously and painfully is the chief exhibit. Our neighbor state as our

A Merchantville, N. J., man being out of work decided to steal so that he inight be sent to jail, where he would get three meals a day. As he advertised the fact he was pinched before he stole, and the judge bont him up with instructions that he be given but one meal a day and that of bread and water. The prisoner is now convinced

entire school system There were fifteen banks in the entire city with a capital of \$53,050,000.

The postoffice was located in the Mer-hants' Exchange Building, at Third and Walnut streets. Twenty-two clerks con-stituted the office force and fifteen carriers delivered letters in the city "and all parts of the adjoining districts.

The revenue of the postoffice for 1838 amounted to \$210,000. The number of letters received and for-warded daily in that year averaged about 11,000, while 20,000 newspapers were daily deposited for distribution.

James Page was postmaster.

THE Philadelphia Zoological Institute, on I Chestnut street near Ninth, was the great attraction of the day. The secret was that it possessed a giraffe. It is one of the greatest wonders of the animal kingdom, admired for its great

height, singular proportions and remarkable agility," is the comment. Dunn's Chinese Collection, corner of

Ninth and George streets, was at that time the other great exhibition that delighted the hearts of the people. Among its principal attractions were a genuine Chinese pagoda, a collection of por-celain and "models of cities, bridges, boats,

lanterns, implements of art and husbandry and an almost innumerable variety of other article The Rittenhouse astronomical clock is

mentioned particularly. It contained six dials, showed the motion of all the planets, the minutes, days and hours of the month, the phases of the moon and the position of the orbit of the earth.

It was made by David Rittenhouse for eseph Potts, who paid \$640 for it. When General Howe, of the British army, was in possession of Philadelphia, he offered 120 guineas for it.

Later on the Spanish ambassador offered \$500 for it. He intended it as a present to the King of Spain.

THE amusements and entertainments of l eighty-two years ago very manifestly n to museums and animal exhibitions. Nowhere in his book does the compiler

mention a theatre, though the Walnut Street Theatre was in the beyday of its prosperity

The cholera plague which virited this cits in 1832 and carried off a thousand victims presents the darker side of the book. A delegation of "several distinguished medical gentlemen" was sent to Montreal by the City Councils and Board of Health to investigate the disease.

As a result ample preparations were made and a number of city hospitals were or-ganized for the treatment of the disease. The public schoolhouses in Locust. Lom-bard, Penn, Catharine, Chester and Sixth street near Catharine were fitted up with bedding, mattreases and all things neces-Additional hospitals were outlitted in a

building in Cherry street and a storehouse in Jones alley. Each of the hospitals had a principal

physician and several assistants and suffi jent male and female nurses to give prompt treatment.

A number of institutions are mentioned that have long since been forgotten: The Philudelphia Sacred Musical Society, the Athenian Institute, the Philadelphia Insti-tute, the Infant School Society, the Artist Society of the United States and the Lin onn Society.

present survivors of the newspapers of that day are the Inquirer, then the In-quirer and Courier, 72 South Second street; the North American, Dock street opposite the Exchange, and the PUBLIC LEDGER, northwest corner of Second and Dock treets

A Detroit authoress declares her in A Derroit authoress declares her in spiration to be a black cat. She was unable to write stuff that would sell until puss came and sat by her side and gave evi-dences of appreciation. We presume the lady rates her success at so much purr.

things, let the men stop regulating us and regulate themselves. We are much better than they are.

"I would like to see a dress reform for "I would like to see a dress reform for men along the lines of beauty. They look perfectly ridiculous now—a blot on the horizon. Why should they wear clothing that displays their ito their minds) hand-some figures, and hold up shocked hands be-cause women's skirts are short enough to show the leg? Mark Twain said most men would like to what fine fabrics of pink and blue and goographs colors, but they were too blue and gorgeods colors, but they were too cowardly to admit it. You think that ridiculous? Why shouldn't they use colors? I am sure they could look much better than

they do now. "As for the women-I would like to see them more dressed in the ballroom and less dressed for outdoor exercise. Why should Annette Kellermann be allowed to display Annette Kellermann be hiowed to dishay ber beautiful figure on the stage, in films and hefore the public, while convention de-nuands that other girls wear too muny clothes when they want to swim?

No Absolute Standard of Modesty

"There is no absolute standard of mod-esty. The only standard worth having is common sense. It isn't the fact that girls wear low-necked, short-skirted gowns so much as it is where and when they wear them. The Japanese think it wrong to display any portion of the body just for the sake of display or to make themselves conspicuous. Yet these same people think nothing of taking baths in public.

"I have seen pretty girls on Chestnut street when it was cold and raw, wearing very low necks with only narrow pieces of fur as a sort of collar about their throats. I think that is immodest, for it was osten sibly for display. If they had worn an

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- How many keyn has a modern plano?
 In what century did Robert Bruce, the great Scotlish patriot, live?
 What war is now being prosecuted in the Near East?
 Over what country did Queen Dido rule?
 What fee is now charged by the United States Government for passports for foreign travel? to devote one's time to anything else."

- States Government for passports for foreign travel? 6 What is a "rechauffe"? 7 How should the word be pronounced? 8 For what words do the initials N. B., when attached to footnotes, stand? 9. What is hyssop? 9. Who is the heroine of Shakespeare's play "Twelfth Night"? "Twelfth Night"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- Christopher Columbus attended for a short time the University of Pavia, in
- short time the University of Pavia, in northern Italy. Bartolome Las Casas, a native of Seville, was "the Apostle of the Indies." He accompanied Columbus on one of his voyages to the New World and subse-quently achieved lasting fame as the protector of the natives in the Islands and mainland, performing at the same time a removiable work of conversion. upper reaches, launched their canoes upon it and rode into the unknown. Much to their surprise they found, far down the stream, settlements of other Frenchmen. The Lesumes have lived in Louisiana ever since
- that institution could give him and chose the marines in preference to the navy. He has been running about the globe ever since with soldiers of the sea at his back.
- protector of the hatives in the Islands and mainland, performing at the same time a reinsrkable work of conversion. He died in Spain in 1566.
 The world's parachuie-drop record, more than 24,000 feet, is held by Lleutenant Arthur G. Hamilton. The feat was recently performed from an airplane over Chanute Field. Illinois.
 Three years and ten mouths intervened between the first and second battles of the Marne in the world war. The first allied victory on the historic river occurred in September, 1914, and the second one in July, 1018.
 "As it was in the beginning, in today official sinning, and shall be forever more." Is from Rudyard Kipling's poetn. "General Summary."
 The city of Spokane is in the eastern part of the state form a paste of the

- Chocolate is made from a paste of the seed of the carao free.
- seed of the causo tree.
 Sparta was the ancient Greek city that was the chief exponent of compulsory militarism.
 George Bryan Brummell was the full name of "Beau" Brummell.
 He was born in London in 1778 and died in Caen, France, in 1840.

believe, however, that there is greater de-mocracy and more general politeness today than in previous generations. A few gen-erations, cast politeness was very formal and the aristocracy did not feel it necessary What the Preside to be courteous to people out of their own class of society. professional greeter to do his hand-shaking. Women's Vote Will Help Matters

Isn't it about time that we began to hear rumors of the failure of the peach crop?

The peach crop, incidentally, will not fail while musical comedy holds out.

"Morals are going to be bettered since women have the vote. Women have been more underpaid than men. When they are put on an equal economic basis, things will improve. The society girl is too rich and It wasn't trade Great Britain sought m Noviet Russia, but peace of mind in the Far East. idle today, the working girl is having to fight too rd for her desires. I believe

Mr. Lansing has probably by this time begun to realize that it is extremely unwise to seek to explain.

"However, I do not think conditions are The hard-boiled egg doesn't get much action in a craps game-but just watch him on the White House lawn. young folk are on the downward path. Civ-ilization changes and people must accustom

The Bolshevists are willing to trade anything they have for recognition, but there themselves to these changes. There are passing flurrie, of indecency, but they do not mean that the whole generation is going isn't anything they have. to the bad. The dancing that older folk are

Doubting the ability of the Allies to purish them sufficiently, the Germans are now punishing themselves.

The number of friends possessed by the underlying companies of the P. R. T. is equal to the number of their stockholders.

An excellent illustration of "looking for what one hopes one will not find" is the search for the Japanese beetle in New Jersey.

"Sixteen hours a day, sometimes ighteen," he replied. "How long have you done it?" "Forty years and more," he replied. "How do you like it?"

that economic conditions are more to blame for immorality than home surroundings or

worse now than ever before or that

criticizing is merely a passing fad."

Humanisms

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

"My LIFE is very uninteresting," said "How much do you work?" I asked.

Infinitely diverse is the origin of the men who come to the front in these United

There is Major General John A. Lejeune.

This fighting man emerged as a student the Naval Academy. He acquired all

. . . .

In their self-indited biographies in the

Congressional Record members write down a strange variety of statements about them-selves. One man, for instance, tells the story of his life in this one sentence:

"Edwin S. Johnson, of Yankton, S. D., Democrat, born in Owen county, Indiana, a

long time ago, was always proud of his an cestors and family."

General John J. Pershing attended the southern hall not long ago and entered en-

thusiastically into the dancing. It was in-thusiastically into the dancing. It was in-teresting to note that his partners were mostly young girls and that his method was much more that of the 'rollicking glide of modernity than of the staid steps of the past.

States

French.

lack of home training.

We are informed that a "highwayman" took \$5 from a Willow Grove child. Mis-take in terms. It was just a measly little sneak thief. "To me it is more fun than anything else. I would rather wrestle with statistics

else. I would rather wreshe with statistics on the tariff than go to the theatre. I never go to baseball games nor play golf. Seren hours' sleep a day is enough recre-ation for anybody. I have never taken a vacation. Neither have I ever been sick. There is not a healthier man in Congress. "I believe that there is more pleasure is the that is not the state of the state. It seems to me, remarked Demosthenes McGinnis, that fights are invariably won by the man who refuses to philosophize while he is scrapping he is scrapping.

William J. Bryan says he is in favor of disarmament, "by agreement if possible; bf example if necessary." Perhaps he visin work than in anything else for the average man. If he did more work he would be happier. It is a great mistake ualizes a million men arising over night to enforce peace.

> There are some who think that bol-shevism is a small boy who some day will be big enough to wear papa's pants; but the more general opinion is that it is an ape that cannot survive civilizing influences.

the commandant of marines, for instance-stocky, awarthy, romantic type of fighting man. He is a product of a cotton plantation A frightened woman in New Castle, Pa., shot and killed a practical joker who donped a mask and entered her house pre-tending to be a burglar. The incident is regrettable; but, if a victim were inevitable, fate assuredly made the right choice. man. He is a product of a cotton plantation in Pointe Coupee parish and is Louisiana His paternal ancestor and three brother migrated from the land of Lafayette to Canada, were courcurs des bols, pioneers of the woods, and wandered about for years in the Great Lake country. They struck the Mississippi before anybody lived on its

"Our prison system is one of the most noxious evils existent today," says an off-cial of the department of prisons of the Bureau of Economics, Washington. We have heard something of the kind before-

when we were not listening to stories telling of the easy times prisoners have. What we haven't heard is just what the reformers

The death of Dr. Adolphe Leray, chief

plan to do with persistent law breakers.

of the X-ray laboratory of a Paris hospital, affords another illustration of how extremes

affords another illustration of how extremes meet. In early days every scientific inven-tion was halled by the populace as an of-fense to God. And now we find a scientist, after one finger after another had been amputated as a result of his researches, seriously averring. "The hidden god who does not wish to give up his secrets strikes down men who seek to take them." Al-ways, he he save a count the thing a man

down men who seek to take them." Al-ways, be he savage or savant, the thing a man does not understand he deems god or deril. And always, also, the god his terror con-ceives is a personal god who fusses orer trifles, a being who apparently dreads the competition of men—a condition wholly in-compatible with the conception of empo-tence and All Wisdom. It would seem that after one has discarded all the old-time superstitions, there is that within a man

superstitions, there is that within a man that prompts him to make a few of his