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Philadelphia, Thursday, April 7, 1921.

DAYLIGHT AND LAW

CANVASSES of numerous industrial uplants and other lessiness concerns in Philadelphia disclose in the main a hearty approval of daylight saving. This senti however, is not extended to include favor for individual or institutional ex-

It has been argued that if the light-saving advocates would justify their enthusiasm they ought simply to begin work an hour earlier and quit it an hour sooner each day-This reasoning would be logical enough were it not for the interference of inconvenient

There are certain institutions obligated to adhere to a fixed time schedule. The confusion that would result from individual initiative is obvious. There is no practical way to economize the best hour of the summer day save by advancing the clock and legalizing that change.

Approvai in Harrisburg of the pending relieving cities and towns from the obligation of observing eastern standard time is needed for the establishment of the reform. There is senreely a doubt that Philadelphia would pass an ordinance au thorizing the summer clock as soon as the state law was made clustle. The disgruntled farmers could adhere to sun time if they

NEW YORK HAS DONE IT

OVERNOR MILLER, of New York, has G signed a dry bill similar to the Sproul dry bill now before the Legislature, and it has gone into effect.

It provides that the local authorities shall enforce the prohibitory liquor laws instead of leaving the whole responsibility to the federal authorities. It might be said that it was in the exercise of the power of con-current jurisdiction with Congress to pass such laws that the New York Legislature

There are opportunities in it for the same abuses which grow up when the state alone regulated the liquor traffic and when there were working agreements between the saloons, the police and the politicians. But the situation can be no worse than it was before the adoption of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, and the chances are that if will be much better than the situation which now exists

A RADICAL AT LARGE

CHARLES G. DAWES ought to be bunved tape are to thrive in Washington there can be no place in the capital for this revo-

Only last week President Harding appointed him chairman of a commission to inquire into the treatment of disabled service

On April 5 this hole sar soven to work. On April 6 three definite re-commendations were roudy for the Chief Executive, and Mr. Drawes declared: "I shall be disappointed if the public investigation is not concluded today. We will begin work on the report todight in executive session." Is it possible that Mr. Dawes does not

know the rules of the game at Washington's We gravely fear it. If this man goes on unchecked he will trample down traditions which have kept thousands of patriots is

A WASTE OF SCHOOL TIME

BY No stretch of the hasginarion on initiations of college fraternities be minor frats, however, do waste the time of high school pupils and they certainly cascourage a particularly stilly sert of subbery in places where it can do sees harm. The experience of heards of observious and

denchers alike his been responsible for the rules which in agreest all votes forfield the formation by public whool punits of exclusive

Miss Burroughs, principal of the Boys' High School in Canadan prior with admirable courage wines she suspended eight youths who failed to fospect the general order of the school heard relating to secret frateratives. It is add to find that the parents of the leafs resent makes than up pland for action. pland her action

tutions. They are not camblished to help boys and girls at the business of time

THE RIGHT MAN FOR PARIS

THE appointment of Myron T. Herris to head the American embassy in Paris is happy choice by the President Mr. Hors rick's relations to the government and por vital than these of any other ambus approve the republic in years.

Poise, good sense, sympaths and general

capacity characterized his performance difficult dirties in the opening days of the war. He will be welcomed on his return. not merely as an efficient diplomatist, but as a friend.

France is certain for some time to loom large in the international offnire of the United State - It is gratifying to know that America will be represented in those gratic concerns by an otheral whose qualifications are beyond dispute.

FARAWAY WASHINGTON

HOW much do the writers and thinker-in Washington know about the rest of the country? That ancient question is oug prestigs in the interest of international gested again by a long distantia from the Senate gallery to a New York newspaper that is interesting chiefly because it is imteachable. President Harding runs this imitation of news, will not usure the powers of the Railway Labor Roard.

There is no reason why the President should usurp the powers of the Railway

intention. The Railway Labor Board is a board of inquiry. As a balance-wheel it has been functioning admirably. It has kept the unions and the railway managers alike from flying dangerously out of their accustomed ofbits and risking their welfare and the public's during the present wage discus-Moreover, the board is the only agency upon which the country can depend for a wise and fair adjustment of interests between the three groups vitally concerned in the present rail emergency-the public, the nvestors and the railway operatives. Eliminate the Railway Labor Board or usurp its functions and you will slip automatically backward over a space of twenty years to the times when the public waited and suffered while industrial dispute were settled according to the rules of accident and forceand, therefore, settled only until the losing side recovered strength enough to resume

ALL-AMERICANISM IS NOT A NEW DOCTRINE

The Essential Principles of It Were Laid Down Two Thousand Years Ago in a Letter by St. Paul to the Romans

TT 18 important that those who are interested in the celebration in this city today. ither as participants or as spectators, should ask themselves what they mean by All-

The celebration is in honor of the fourth anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany. That declaration was a genuine act of All-Americanism. It was the result of the decision of the United States that it could no longer ignore what was and is going on in Europe.

The splendid isolation of which we had bonsted for a century had censed to exist. Although three thousannel miles of salt water separated us from the continent on which the fighting was taking place, we were directly affected by the conflict. The war on the sea as an incident to the war on the hand had resulted in the destruction of the lives of our citizens. It had interfered with ur commerce and was threatening to interfere still more disastrously.

We discovered that the United States was a member of the family of nations and that its peace could not be preserved so long as there was a bitter quarrel among other members of the same family.
We raised an army of 4,000,000 men and

sent 2,000,000 of them to Europe. We incurred a debt of \$25,000,000,000. which it will take several generations to pay, and we turned our industrial forces from the occupations of peace to the activi-

And the was in a real sense the appliention of the principles of All-Americanism the international conditions then pre-

To put it in another way, it was the application of the principles of Christianity to world politics.

One of the most distinguished expounders of those principles wrote to the young church at Rome that "none of us liveth unto himself and no man dieth unto himself." cause he wished to impress upon the Romans reared in the atmosphere of the capital of a triumphant and conquering nation that there was no salvation for the world so long as ingrowing selfishness was the rule of We knew in April, 1917, that no nation

could live unto itself. We had been taught that even intelligent self-interest required that we should play our part in destroying the force which was seeking to trample down all the liberties of the allied nations and to set up an empire based on greed for power and pelf. And we neted in accordnnce with the logic of the situation.

When Mr. Harding explained in the Senare that he voted for the war resolution because our rights on the sens were disregarded he told only half of the truth. Whether he knew it or not, he voted for the war resolution because he was conscious long as Germany was fighting to establish her right to control the destinies of the world, and because he was conscious also that each of the allied nations must make sacrifices for the others for the general good if the general good was to be vindicated.

Two years and five months have passed since the fighting stopped, and in that time he fires of high idealism have burned low many places. There are men who wish have the United States wash its hands its back amon the rest of the world. In so bort a time they have forgotten the lesson I four years of war. They shut their eyes the fact that modern inventions have -penged the seas from their place between the continents and have made all the naions next-door neighbors, and that whether we will it or not we cannot shirk our obligations to those neighbors.

Many of them never knew that the United States shares with the great European na-tions the responsibility for the conditions which brought about the war. France in 1870 protested to the United States, to England, to Spain and Italy and the rest against the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine Germany, but none heeded the protest They all acted on the theory that Germany and France must settle their own quarrel and that no one else was concerned about the terms of the settlement. But the triumph of German greed in 1870 convinced the Germans in 1914 that they could once more take what they wished with mapunity.

principle that no nation can live unto itself they have paid in blood and treasure for foundation of buman conduct.

Men lave been saying that they do not wish the I alrea States to incur any obligations which would make it necessary for their boys to go to Europe to light, as though it were not partly because the main's man't 2,000,000 American boys and pass compelled to go to Europe and 2,000,000 more laid to be taken from their jobs and from the schools and colleges so that they much be rouly to fight if needed.

Thousands of years before Paul told the Romans that no man liveth unto himself the first manderer denied that he was his brother - keepen. So long as nations act according to the rule of Cain there will be curs. There can be no stable pence until hild down by Paul. They contain the es-

sence of wint should be All-Americanism. It would be a grievous mistake to assum that when we say we believe in America for Americans we think this form of words embuiltes the law and the gospel of national

America for Americans is sound doctrine within proper limits, just as Philadelphia for Philadelphians is a good policy within proper bounds. We know that Philadelphia cannot prosper if it cuts itself off from the rest of the country, and we ought to know that it would be a fatal mistake for the what is going on in other parts of the yorld and to refuse to use its power and

TROLLEYS AND POLITICS

Tomorrow pight, if all goes well the Legislature of New Jersey will adjourn for the summer. The session at Trenton has been much like the session at Harris-Labor Board. There is no reason why any | burg. It has been notable for the desperate games of political chess played between clan

and clan while public business was neg-

The representatives at Trenton had an opportunity to do something useful not only for New Jersey, but for the country at large, in sifting out and identifying the forces that are seemingly directed to keep street railway fares on an upward trend. They were confronted by trolley corporations which still clamor for a right to charge tencent fares. These same companies did every-thing possible to cause the Legislature to outlaw jitneys.

No attempt to solve the question of troller fares or to let any real light in upon it was made at Trenton. But the governor, in vetoing one of the Public Service Corporation bills, did lay down a rule which other states might well follow in dealing with the problem of street railway service in the future. He argued that jitney service, like street railway fares, ought properly to be regulated and fixed, not by blanket laws covering the whole state, but by the needs and conditions of particular communities.

In relation to trolleys, Mr. Edwards rea-sons slong a line made familiar by Mr. Atterbury and the railroad companies in their discussions with their men. He be-lieves that rates which would be fair in one community might not be fair in another, and that while jitneys may be undesirable in one region they may be extremely useful in others. That is what the railways have been saying of wages in their fight against the brotherhood doctrine of flat wage scales fixed by national agreement.

MR. HUGHES' POLICY

MERICAN concern with certain highly A important features of the peace settlement has not lapsed with American failure to ratify the treaty of Versailles. This is indoubtedly the point of view taken by Secretary Hughes in the notes dispatched to Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

The texts of these communications, which have now been made public, refer partieularly to the mandates over former German possessions. These territories were not surrendered to the League of Nations, which had no existence at the time of Germany's military collapse, but to the principal Allied and Associated Powers, of which group the United States was then and still is a vital

The disposition of these lands in Africa, in the Near East, in Mesopotamia and the Pacific ocean was undertaken by the league in execution of the mandate system. This is the popular argument in the foreign chancelieries. But while there is logic in the contention that we could not very well have been included in an international body which we had rejected, it is equally true that American rights arising out of our participation in the victory are funda-

These claims, as Mr. Hughes emphasizes them, are based on careful analysis. His diplomatic policy, as it is gradually revealed, suggests that this government is endeavoring, after a season of stagnation onsequent upon partisan strife at home, to re-establish world ties, to cement them firmly and in friendship.

In justice to Secretary Colby, whose Mesopetamian notes now take on a new signifi-cance, it may be said that he was feeling his way to somewhat similar results. Mr. Hughes' course has the color of con-sistent policy with the backing of a new administration capable of carrying it out.

Possibilities of a rewriting of the treaty Versailles or of some new settlement with the foreign governments of questions affecting the whole world are indicated. What-ever happens, it is rapidly being shown that the State Department is proof against the isolation fantasy. Governments in power are compelled to face realities.

EINSTEIN IN NEW YORK

What is beyond the blue of the sky? What took the place of time before time began and what will there be when time is

world to world and from universe to universe, what would you find at the far end of the journey after the last world and the last imaginable limit of space had been passed? Prof. Albert Einstein, of Vienna, who

theory of relativity has given all scientific minds a fine bone to pick on, believes that he can answer these questions in a manner acceptable to finite intelligence. And yet there is an alderman in New York who obected strenuously to giving the professor the freedom of the city. He is Alderman Falconer, who said he didn't know what the Einstein theory meant.

The visiting professor might have countered with a query of his own. Wise as he is, he certainly does not and cannot know the meaning of what in New York is called "the freedom of the city." What sort of freedom is it? What is it for? Of what use is it to any one? Why is it supposed to be a great thing to receive?

If Alderman Falcener will tell Prof. Einstein what the freedom of the city means, Prof. Einstein will probably be glad to tell Mr. Falconer the meaning of this theory of

JOHN BULL'S BIG STRIKE

FROM this side of the world, and even from the benches in the British House of Commons, the miners' strike appears far more serious and menacing than it actually

The British trades unions can boast very able and conservative leadership. There is a question whether even a concerted effort f the dock, railway and mine workers would bring industrial paralysis in England before brought about killing physical paralysis the unions themselves.

There will be threats and ominous speeches and a great deal of public anxiety and the economic loss of widespread idleness in England, and then the government and the labor leaders and the mine owners will reach a compromise which, if they were more reasonable, they would have nehioved

TAXICAB WARFARE

UNTIL Representative Baldi rose, with a bill in his hand, to tell the Legislature that he wishes to stop the warfare between taxical companies in this city, few people and any reason to suspect that all was not penceful in the world that rolls on rubber tire. It is the stranger in the city who, seeking quick and inexpensive taxi service is likely to observe signs of friction. And neither the rules now in force nor those suggested in what Mr. Baldi calls his taxi regulation bill will assure the city the sort of motor cab service that it ought to have.

Taxicab companies, instead of being pernitted to establish stands located with a view to general convenience, have always neen forced to compete among themselves for the privilege of operating their vehicles from mints at which property owners exercise the rights of ownership over the streets. One of the big railway companies actually granted a monopoly of its patrons' business to one taxi company Mr. Baldi appears to believe that the taxi companies should continue to pay hotel owners and railway companies and even the owners of private property for the right to render a needed service to the

Taxicals ought to be regulated, but they ought to be protected, too. Free competicity itself should provide cab stands from which taxi service could be made easily available at all times at railway stations, theatres, hotels, ferries and in the shopping districts.

AS TO DECORATIONS

Philadelphians Who Have Received Ribbons and Crosses From Abroad. All Classes Represented-The Proposed Flag Law

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE announcement that a Philadelphia business man has been awarded the "Order of a Knight of the Crown of Italy" for civil services to Italy during the war

unusual. Knighthood has very rarely, if ever, been conferred upon an American sitizen in this order. There is a mistake, evidently, somewhere, as the highest rank in the order is that of Grand Cross, whose decorations consist of a scarf and plaque.

The "Order of the Crown of Italy," as it

ts properly known, was instituted in 1868 by King Victor Emmanuel II to commemorate the annexation of Venetia.

It was designed to henor military men, but is also given to foreigners as a reward for signal merit and direct interest in Italy.

There are five classes in the order—Grand Cross, which is bestowed only upon members of royal houses and great commanders; Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and

DRIOR to the world war the number of members of the order in this country, among native Americans, was comparatively

Among the most prominent were Dr. W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, who was a Commander, and Robert Underwood Johnson, since ambassador, who was created a Chesalier.

Mclville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, was made a Grand Officer in 1903.

Officer in 1903.

Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, was cre-ated a Chevalier in 1898.

Among Philadelphians prior to 1915 upon whom the decoration was bestowed was Edward Shippen, medical director in the navy, a Chevaller.
C. C. A. Baldi and A. M. Vitti also held the rank of Chevaller, though on his recent visit to Italy Mr. Baldi was advanced to the rank of Commander. William Potter was

since the war a number of decorations below the rank of Grand Officer have been awarded to private citizens. But no American knights, in the general European acceptation, have been created.

DURING and since the world war the nations involved who had decorations to bestow for civil and military merit have been honoring American citizens quite generously. The most prodigal example of wholesale decoration ever known was given during the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country in 1902.

Crosses and rosettes of the Order of the Red Lagle of Prussia fell like snow from one end of the country to the other. Policemen and train hands, as well as mayors, newspaper reporters and hotel men, were given the lifth or lowest class of the order, though the fifth or lowest class of the order, thousand times the fourth class saw the light.

As Prince Henry was here as the representative of his brother, the kaiser, there was method in his largesse.

Equally odd is the fact that the Order of the Red Eagle was founded as "L'Ordre de la Sincerite." or the Order of Sincerity, Fidelity, Truth, as you may have it.

The most preminent member of the order. The most prominent member of the order in Philadelphia at that time was C. J. Itexamer, conspicuous during the world war

or his pro-German activities in this city. QUITE a little company of Philadelphians have been honored in the last twenty ars by foreign governments in the way of subership in ancient orders.

The three most conspicuous titles granted in connection with these honors were those of Grand Officer, Commander and Chevalier, Women were represented, and thus recog-nized years before they gained the suffrage right, in this distribution. Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp was given the Order of Medjidie of Turkey twenty years

ago.
Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom was decorated with
the same order, while Mrs. Sallie Crozer Hilprecht was given the second class, the highest ever given to a woman, for support of work in Turkey second class of the Order of St. Stanislaus of Russia from the late ezar. Mr. Penfield was one of the two most-decorated Phila-

lelphians, having received the ribbon of four rders. Prof. Hilprecht, who, although a resident of this city for many years, returned to Ger-many before the war, was the most berib-boned educator this city ever had. There

DR. ERNEST LA PLACE is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.
Henry A. Pintard, president of the Henry A. Pintard, president of the French Society of Benevolence, and Joseph

Rosengarten were also created Che-Dr. Charles E. Sajous is a Commander of the Order of the Liberator of Venezuela. Lloyd C. Griscom, formerly of Philadelphia, is Grand Cross of the same order and is a Member of the Lion and Sun of Persia and Division Sun of Leving Sun of Le

the Rising Sun of Japan.

Rodman L. Wanamaker has the Legion of Honor and Wharton Barker is a Chevalier of St. Stanislaus of Russia.

Among others who have been decorated in the last two decades. Some of whom have since died, are George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Coleman Sellers, J. Franklin McFadden, A. Loudon Snowden, George C. Beldt, M. Richards Muckle, Ethelbert Watts, Henry Pettit, Horace G., Knowles, of Wilmington, and Henry C. Cochran, of Chester.

MAJOR R. R. HOGAN, with Colonel Franklin D'Olier and other Legion men, is greatly interested in the success of "All-American Day." At the same time he is not losing sight of other matters that have to do with the public expression of patriotism, the curbing of radiculism and the recog-nition of the republic by the Reds and others

of the breed, whether they like it or not.

The "flag-display" bill in Harrisburg is a point in question with Major Hogan.

This bill, once it becomes a law, will render it compulsory that the American flag be displayed at all public meetings in the components. nonwealth. Not any kind of an American flag will

serve the purpose, either. No tiny einblem the size of a postage stamp or a pocket handkerchief will satisfy the law. A regulation size flag must be carried and displayed, and if the Reds and ragamuffins endenvor to dodge or eyade the statute the penalty is fine and imprisonment,

An Occidental Wonder

from the Japanese Times and Math. From the Japanese Times and Math.

Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of the military attache to the United States embassy in Japan, is accorded the distinction of being placed among the foremost ranks of Japanese poets in consequence of her New Year's poem, 'Before the Shrine of Ise at Dawn.'

Dawn.'
Mrs. Burnett is the first foreign woman to have her verse read before the imperial family in Phoenix Hail at the palace. Her family in Phoenix (140) at the phases, free contribution, submitted anonymously and judged from a purely literary point of view, was selected from among some 17,000 sent from all pacts of the empire. It was written in Hira kana, Japanese characters, and conformed in every respect to the requirements of the time-honored custom of O Uta Hajime (The Opening of Impecial imperial poems came into existence as a court function.

Money may talk, but have you ever no-ticed how hard of hearing it is when you

"Now is the time to call for bids on con-struction work. Prices are practically at the bottom. The ultimate fall from 1920 From the Washington Post.

The only thing in Russia that hasn't caught the uprising habit is the sol peak prices may take years to be realized,



"AS YOU WERE!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

W. S. HAYS On Building Trade Needs

TIME creation of a board or tribunal of A some sort, such as has already been suggested, which would act as a stabilizer for the gested, which would act as a stabilizer for the building industry and go a long way toward solving the most important problems of the situation, is more important right now, in the opinion of W. S. Hays, consulting engineer on management and industrial relations, than the continuous attempt to reduce the ways of labor.

the wages of labor. Mr. Hays, who is at present retained the Council of Associated Business Trades of Philadelphia and who will be one of the speakers at the council's "Building Waste" meeting tomorrow night, declares the need is paramount for thousands of small homes men with families earning \$1200 to \$1500 a year.

"We must focus our attention." says Mr. Hays, "on the lowest paid worker of any industry. We must aid and encourage him to nequire and develop skill and full use of the talents God gave him.

"In the building industry the laborer asks fifty cents an hour and fifty hours for every week in the year, or \$1300 annual income. Taking away savings and insurance of \$240, union dues and carfare to and from work. his not income for living expenses would be reduced to \$1000 - little enough to mnintain even a semblance of an American standard of living. He can't live on less, and we should help him earn more. Income-tax expenses perts set \$2600 as the figure for a family

"Based on Department of Labor statistics, the worker's home should cost about \$180 a year, or \$15 a month. Philadelphia needs thousands of 'homes' of the kind urged by housing experts of our city, which the work-ingman can rent or buy- and maintain at that figure.

Average Fewer Than Forty Weeks a Year "Under existing and past marketing conditions of the building trades, they average fewer than forty weeks a year actual work-ing time. Hence their savings and the health of their families are sacrificed. The building industry needs a permanent sta-bilizer in the form of some board or tribunal such as Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd suggested in this column last fall. /This should be adopted at once. The Building Trades Council urges its adoption.

"Representatives of all employers and all trades should gather and create such a body to permanently place the Philadelphia building industry on a sound basis, with the public interest as its keynote. Construction is vitally needed at ofce. This stabilizer, if adopted, will have confidence in it and both. public will have confidence in it and both ides must respect and obey its decisions. "The following functions should belong properly, to this proposed tribund:

"First. Research work for better construction standards. "Second. Provide year-round employ ment for efficient, reliable, skilled and un-skilled workers who want to work. Instead of an employment office, the personnel work would be a sales department of the services

"Third. Health and safety control and benefits given in other industries, such as medical attendance, trained nurses, etc. "These further should be provided:

of the skilled workers of the industry to the

"Fourth, Group life insurance, "Fifth, Elimination of waste and un necessary costs.
"Sixth, Elimination of legislative and financial restrictions.
"Seventh, Creation of efficiency and production and pride in craftsmanship.
"Eighth. Development by contact and co-operation with all civic movements of an

nerensed demand for the services of the industry. "Ninth. Co-operative marketing of such

services.
"Tenth: Creation of respect for the union card as a mark of a man's skill, efficiency and proficiency, and make it impossible for men to secure full certificates not justly carned and inpartially given.
"Eleventh Creation of higher paid classes of workers than the basic wage set by the American standard of living, in order to en-

courage men to remain in their respective trades and develop and train themselves to great proficiency. Now Is Time to Call for Bids

as was the case after the Civil War, and

then they never went all the way back, Many rises and falls from present levels may be expected, but the public, which has been procrastinating on new building for the last four years, should procrastinate no longer. The 1921 construction work should be begun at once. This wonderful weather is too good to be missed. It is a crime to see skilled building mechanics walking the streets when there is so much work to be done.

"And then, too, along a slightly different but kindred line, it is important to realize that a definite program should be adopted at once of annual construction for the 1926 sesquirentennial if we are to be ready for that big event. The 1921 part should get

under way at once. "All these various questions can be solved for the most part by the establishment of some such stabilizer as the board suggested by the Council of the Associated Building Trades, approved and agreed to by authorities on all phases of the subject. Here, then, is the crux of the situation."

Pessimist or Optimist? From the Boston Transcript.

A small Roxbury boy yesterday traded his sled for a baseball but.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Maybe Mr. Harding chose Senator Fall the Interior to keep him away from the

Getting Something in Return

From the New Haven Register.

If you have a lot of old junk, don't throw

it away and feel wasteful; give it away and feel charitable. The Same Thing

the Louisville Courler Journal. Gilbert K. Chesterton proposes that we abolish the inevitable. Shucks, haven't we prohibited it?

Difficulties of the New Congress

Even if the next Congress should turn out to be any good, we don't suppose it will have much time to do anything but clean up after

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is the present under-secretary o 2. In what month did the United States enter all the major wars of its history

No was Fanny Burney? What is meant by a "non sequitur"?

What are the four Barbary states? . Why are finn beam so called? How long is the route of the government: Alaskan railway?

8. Who was secretary of war in the cab 9. In what century did John Calvin live? 10. What is the meaning of the word escu-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Rumania, Czecho-Slevakia and Jugo-Sla-via compose the Little Entente.

2. Scals are classified as buils, cows, pups 5. Vicomte de Turenne was a celebrated French marshal, grandson of William the Silent of the Netherlands. He was killed by a cannon hall while reconnoitering near Sasbach, Baden, in 1875.

4. Weish belongs to the group of Ceitic languages,

fanguages.

5. The Three Days' Battle in English naval history was fought between the Dutch fleet under Tromp and the British under Blake, beane and Monk on February 18, 19 and 20, 1553. The conflict raged in the English channel from plymouth to Calais. The fight was

The Macris are the aboriginal mhabi-tants of New Zealand. 7. Marchioness is the feminine of marquess.

 The "annus mirabilis" (wonderful year) in the history of England was 1666, it received that name because it included both the both the plague and the great fire of Senator McCormick is from Illinois,

Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

PRESIDENT HARDING stood in front at the White House and talked to the fifty people who had been admitted.

I noted that his skin was quite bronzed.

that his eyes were big and brown and kindly, that he possessed that feature by which the physiognomists put such store, s hawk nose, that his physique was trimmer and more athletic than I had expected.

Then I looked at his hands. The hands
of the President are probably the most unusual element in his physical makeup. They are of a peculiar type that one sees once i a blue moon. They are very long and very wide, but they are also very flat hands. There is surprisingly little thickness to them. The fingers, somewhat big fingers.

are of inordinate length. One does not associate physical strength with such a hand. It suggests two thingsdexterity and genius. A commonplace man would never have such a hand. An inventor of complicated mechanical devices might. A thinker, dreamer, idealist, would

Mr. Harding, from his hands, is all that a man with thick palm and stubby fingers

Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Coolidge made their first public appearance after inaugural when they attended the hobby party of the National Press Club. They came together. Upon arriving at the theatre Mr. Harding and Mr. Couldge went down the lobby together and the two

adies followed. They had gone half way down when it dawned upon Mrs. Coolidge that she was walking on the right side of the first laif of the land, while, as a matter of precedence, she should have been walking on her left.

She hesitated in confusion and stage whispered: "Oh! I am on the wrong side."

They stopped and faced each other. as

members of the sex in the presence of a

faux pas have done since time began. There was a bit of a trembling of shoulders. They

would have liked to giggle.
"It does not matter, Come along." said Mrs. Harding and they went their way. As floor leader of the Republicaus in the House of Representatives, Frank W. Mondell is called upon to meet many a situa-tion in which rough methods are necessary. To him and his associates on the steering committee falls the responsibility of

mapping out the program of work and jamming it through.

Quite naturally there are many men with special cuthusiasm for pet measures. They fight hard for those measures, are likely to feel strongly and express themselves bit-terly when they are placed on the sidetrack. It is said of Mr. Mondel that he meets these situations with the firmness that is necessary, necepts denunciation philosophically. Then, at the end of the day, he sponges the slate. None of the bitterness is carried over. On the morrow he is as good friends to the man whom he has seeme rolleved and who has angrily resented it as if nothing had happened. To him it is !

If one goes over to the Navy Department to visit Major General John Archer Le-jeune, commandant of marines, he meets in the outer office of that informal gentleman a tall, angular aide, with the bar of a live tenant on his shoulder, and a counteral so buttered that it would seem to have been

through all the wars. This individual is John H. Craig. out time football star, later amateur fistic chain pion of the Atlantic senboard, member of the American team in the Olympic games in England, the man who hung out a chal-lenge in Paris and fought all comers. fight a day throughout a season, tramp. dier of fortune, journalist.

Craig has found his niche in the figuing

marines and bears a stronger resemblance to the popular conception of a "devil dog" than any artist could paint. Samuel L. Shortridge, new senator from California, had not been in Washington long when he dired with Herbert Hoover.
He pointed out to the new secretary

commerce that there was a remarkable parallel in their lives. Both were born in lowa; both went to Salem, Ore., to live both attended school at San Jose, Calif. both went away and worked during vaca-tion time in the mining camps, where the senator became an expert tool sharpener and the secretary an underground other. Now both have homes within a mile of each other across the bay from San Francisco, and both have boarded up those homes and come to Washington to hold high posts is A papal nuncio is the pope's ambassador at a foreign court.