Evening Public Ledger
PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
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Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.
ATLANTIC CITY .... Press-Union Building
NEW YORK .... 364 Madison Ave.
DETROIT .... 701 Ford Building
ST. LOUIS .... 613 Globe-Democrat Building
CHICAGO .... 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUREAU, N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
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SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.
By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. Six ($6) dollars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign countries one ($1) dollar a month.
NOTICE—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.
BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000
Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.
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Philadelphia, Monday, April 11, 1921

DEVASTATED PHILADELPHIA

IF ALL that we hear is true, there is to be a new and well-organized movement for the improvement of political practices in this city. It may not be too much to hope that the plans of the reorganized general staffs of gangdom reported so thrillingly from Harrisburg during the last month or two will meet with opposition of a sort to be seriously reckoned with.

The movement ought not to be labeled with the word "Reform."

That term has been dragged too long in the dust; it has been worn too thin by some of the amateurs and the self-seekers to have any meaning as a definition intended to imply an improved political technique or better aspirations in the municipal government of these parts.

CHANNEL WORK ASSURED

IT IS good news that, although the appropriation for the rivers and harbors committee of Congress was cut from $28,000,000 to $15,000,000, the regular amount for this city will be unaffected.

Joseph F. Hasskarl has learned from the Philadelphia representatives in Washington that the work of deepening the Delaware channel to thirty-five feet will not be interrupted. The $1,000,000 that will be available will be devoted to improving the possibilities of a port which has few if any superiors in the country.

Time was when development of the channel was desired as an inducement to commerce. While that aspect of the case remains, the real necessity now is to adapt the port to its greatly expanded maritime trade.

A WELCOME "COME-BACK"

EXPECTATION that the most gifted tenor of the times and one of the most richly endowed of any period will adorn, not to say dominate, the Metropolitan Opera Company next season is now encouragingly confirmed. Although Mr. Caruso has not sung a note since he was stricken with pleurisy last December, his physical progress has recently been marked. "Certainly he will sing again," is the cheerful forecast of his secretary. "He is the great Caruso."

The recovery of a singer ingratiating in personality and utterly devoid of the affectations that have been said to be inherent in famous tenors is in a way a national benefaction. The popularity of generous, almost ingenuous, big-hearted, merry-minded Enrico Caruso is as incontestable as his artistry.

His long [illegible] before the American public has fostered the impression that he was approaching the retirement age. Yet Mr. Caruso is but forty-seven, and years of brilliant endeavor and performance should lie before him.

His recuperative powers were acclaimed twelve years ago when his vocal powers, which had been for a time impaired, returned to delight music-lovers. A second "come-back" is a joyous prospect.

UNRULY YOUTH

YOU probably have noticed that the newspapers continue [illegible] of the Young Person.

The Young Person [illegible] rather possibly, we suspect, at the [illegible] controversy between Miss Burroughs, principal of the Camden High School, and indignant parents who resent her decision to enforce [illegible] established by the Board of Education for the good of all pupils.

There is hardly a day [illegible] doesn't [illegible] of [illegible] young, with the broad implication that boys and girls are running rather wild and [illegible] into bad [illegible]. Miss [illegible] Brown, head of the [illegible] the parents are too [illegible] boys and girls [illegible] dence on [illegible] view.

For [illegible] the growing [illegible] are, like many of [illegible] of too much [illegible] sibility and [illegible] labor may be [illegible] old. Adolescence [illegible] question [illegible] of their school teachers [illegible] tacle.

The Young Person [illegible] good a time.

OUR CLIPPED WINGS

SAID LECONTE, a [illegible] who has been watching the development of [illegible] in Europe and [illegible] expert, [illegible] with energy and [illegible] mastery of the air [illegible] have what [illegible] most powerful [illegible] machine [illegible] can carry heavy [illegible]. We know what the Japanese are doing. They are building [illegible] with feverish zeal. The [illegible] improving their [illegible] building a plane [illegible] 100 passengers. The British are devoting their attention [illegible] planes [illegible] and highly [illegible].

Thanks to a Congress [illegible] the banks [illegible] principle of [illegible] successfully [illegible] the United States is doing nothing [illegible] in the field of aviation. We are content, it seems, to leave the air to others.

RESPECT THE FORESTS

FOREST PROTECTION WEEK, proclaimed for May 22-28 by [illegible] opens the way for [illegible] of a national problem whose importance can hardly be overestimated.

Deforested countries like central Spain and Mesopotamia furnish grim testimony of the consequences of tree waste. America's wealth in trees is so prodigious that ordinary safeguards against fires often have been recklessly neglected and the felling of rich forests has proceeded with ruthless indifference to future needs. It is not only unproductiveness of the soil that is the penalty of deforestation, but rigorous alterations of climate.

Mr. Harding's proclamation cites the enormous losses by forest fires annually in the United States, involving the devastation of 12,500,000 acres of land.

The various state governments are awakening to the situation to some extent, and in Pennsylvania particularly Gifford Pinchot is expertly vigilant in his endeavors to safeguard our arboreal riches. But much remains to be done. Especially necessary is public education on this subject.

The exercises and events planned for Forest Protection Week should help to implant in the minds of citizens respect for the conservation of one of our primal natural resources.

CONGRESS AWAITS WORD FROM PRESIDENT HARDING

In the Month Since He Took Office He Has Risen to a Position From Which He Can Speak With Authority

PRESIDENT HARDING begins his administration by calling Congress in extraordinary session. The representatives of the people assemble in Washington today.

The constitutional date for the meeting of the national legislature is so far away and the need for remedial legislation is so great that the President has felt compelled to use his constitutional power to bring the congressmen together now.

We are accustomed to such procedure. President Wilson served through four Congresses and he called all but one of them in extraordinary session. The exception was the Sixty-fourth Congress, which he allowed to meet on the accustomed date in December, 1915. He began his presidency by getting Congress together within a month and recommending immediate revision of the tariff. The Sixty-fifth Congress was summoned to declare war against Germany and the Sixty-sixth to make the necessary appropriations for the support of the government.

President Taft called both Congresses of his term in extraordinary session, the first within eleven days of his inauguration and the second a month after the term of its predecessor had expired.

President Roosevelt, however, presided in the White House during so peaceful a period that he interfered with the regular procedure only once, and that was when he called the Fifty-eighth Congress to meet on November 9 instead of waiting a month for it to meet on the fixed date.

Mr. Harding has done only what was expected of him. The situation which confronts him is such that it cannot be met without the immediate co-operation of Congress.

The nation is laboring under the burden of unscientifically adjusted war taxes and its foreign trade is conducted under a tariff law which brought stagnation to business and threw hundreds of thousands of workmen out of employment. Domestic industry was saved from wreckage through the incorporation of academic theories in tariff legislation because the war intervened and forced a stoppage of importations.

The country is looking to the Congress to correct the inequities of the present internal revenue laws. That the laws are fatally defective is admitted now by the men who drafted them. Their only excuse is that they had to act in haste; but this is an excuse which will hardly be admitted by the historian, for the unsound theory on which some of the taxes were based was pointed out while the bills were still in the formative stage. Congress acted on the belief that it was just to make a business man with an income of $1,000,000 pay a much larger tax than was to be collected from ten men with an income of $100,000 each, and that a corporation which did a business of $500,000,000 a year could be justly taxed at a higher rate than was levied on 500 corporations doing a business of $1,000,000 each.

But the plan has not worked. It has resulted in the diversion to the federal treasury of the capital needed for carrying on the business of the country. It has forced investors to put their spare capital in tax-free securities, because otherwise their income would have been absorbed by the tax collector.

The internal revenue laws must be revised in the light of knowledge that even the most demagogic congressman must have acquired since they were first passed. And the tariff law must be revised to meet the changed position of the United States from that of a debtor to that of a creditor nation. The extreme high-tariff men may be reluctant to modify their views, but they will have to be modified if we are to collect the debts now owing to us abroad.

The President was probably wise in delaying the extraordinary session for five weeks. He has had time to look about him from the seat of authority. The members of his Cabinet also have had time to counsel together and to give to him the benefit of their knowledge of what ought to be done. The executive branch of the government has won the confidence of the people. Whenever any member of it has spoken he has commanded the respect of thinking men because he has manifested a thorough understanding of what he was talking about and a determination to co-operate in guiding the affairs of the nation in accordance with the principles of equity and justice.

Secretary Hughes has already demonstrated that he is capable of directing the foreign affairs in accordance with the best traditions of American diplomacy. There has been a clarity and a firmness in his utterances which are most reassuring and encourage the belief that we shall soon be [illegible] of the muddle in which we have been entangled for some months. Secretary Hoover has said little, but has revealed [illegible] with Russia have indicated [illegible] he is [illegible] facing the facts and conducting [illegible].

Mr. Harding himself has not said much. He has been content to allow each member of his Cabinet to act as the spokesman for that branch of the executive department over which he presides. But when the President addresses Congress tomorrow to make his recommendations he will have back of him all the prestige which has accumulated during the last month and Congress will be in a mood to give respectful attention to what he has to say.

IS THIS THE EXPLANATION?

A LONDON dentist is reported as saying that the vagaries of bolshevists there [illegible] are due to the poor teeth of the [illegible]. If men had sound teeth they would be as composed [illegible] balanced as a healthy dog and not disposed to upset the world in order to apply a lot of mad theories.

The defective teeth generate a poison which contaminates the whole thinking and makes men hospitable to fantastic and visionary panaceas, according to this expert. We are not inclined to dispute him. His theory suggests a new explanation for many curious things that have happened since Eve first ate the apple.

It may have been that Rasputin would have been a different man if he had patronized a first-class modern dentist. One immediately begins to wonder what was the matter with the teeth of the Prussians and whether Wilhelm was a victim of the toothache and Von Tirpitz and Hindenburg had ulcers on their gums as well as in their hearts. Was it bad teeth that made Bloody Mary burn the heretics? Did they kill the witches in New England because there was no good dentist there to look after the mouth of Cotton Mather? And did Columbus languish in prison after adding a new empire to Spain because the Spanish authorities were victims of poor dentists or because they had to get along without any dentists at all?

We cannot answer all these pertinent questions, but we are willing to accept any theory which explains Bolshevism as an aberration, whatever may be the instigating cause of it.

BRITAIN'S NEWEST CRISIS

TODAY'S news of a temporary compromise in Britain between the labor federation's leaders and the representatives of the government will gratify all people everywhere to whom great strikes appear quite as cruel and quite as unscientific as war. Had the industrial tie-up in England been permitted to spread we should have heard a great deal of passionate recrimination on both sides and reiterated charges of oppression and disloyalty. Noisy and bitter criticism would continue to obscure an underlying condition that for almost a year has tried the soul of the government and the souls of the workers in England.

The temporary paralysis of the industrial life of Europe, inequalities of financial exchange and attendant uncertainties in all lines of business, brought upon a great country wearied by war the additional afflictions of widespread idleness and, finally, this threat of industrial chaos. In a crisis of this sort few men can be temperate or wholly just. But to talk of revolutionary plotting and of bolshevism in England is to miss altogether the significance of the strike.

In the background are the usual hordes of profiteers who managed to keep living costs at a high level, even while innumerable artificial and temporary restrictions of trade and commerce compelled many of the larger employing groups to choose between bankruptcy and a policy of widespread wage reductions. There probably are few men in the British Government or among the trades union leaders who do not earnestly wish to bring the whole question of labor and wage readjustments to a peaceful settlement.

Now the strike has been called and it will have tragic aspects no matter what the outcome may be. Should the trade unions force the government into an attitude of surrender, the prestige of the whole governmental order in England will be seriously impaired—and impaired at a time when it needs the continuing respect and confidence of all people at home and abroad.

Should the government, with the aid of volunteers and the military establishment, overwhelm the strikers in a war of lockouts and general attrition, it will have achieved a victory of force rather than a victory of logic and reason. It will win at the cost of putting powerful and conservative labor groups as well as the more radical ones, in the category of outlaws and opponents of the state.

Both sides are therefore in a false light, since British labor is essentially temperate-minded and the government in its relations with the unions has been essentially liberal. Premier Lloyd George and the union leaders were caught between the devil of profiteering and the deep sea of hard times, and they were forced against their will into open conflict.

On every side there was misunderstanding and suspicion instead of frank and open negotiations. There was drift. The unions, like the mine owners, were eager to obtain new and unfair advantages out of the general confusion. The government sought a peace of compromise, but no one wanted compromise, and the men and their employers found themselves finally in a rage and in no mood to do anything but fight. As a consequence of all this the government has had to intervene in a way that suddenly opened a yawning chasm between organized labor in England and the unorganized public.

To close rather than open such dangerous gaps in the social and economic order of the times is the aim of rational men everywhere. Nowhere is the policy of reason and reconciliation better appreciated than in England. That is why the present strike seems so infinitely regrettable.

OUR INTEREST IN YAP

THE diligence with which stenographic reports of conversations between the delegates to the Paris conference of 1919 is sought indicates a persistent misunderstanding of the nature of a treaty.

What was actually said at the Palais d'Orsay is, of course, a matter of deep interest. Mr. Wilson has contended that he never sanctioned the Japanese control of Yap, but whatever significance is attached to his word is apart from the crux of the case. The only official and authoritative result of the international conclave was the treaty of Versailles. No apportionment of the former territories of the former German empire is made by that document. Reports of what Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau said to each other would, if available, doubtless make fascinating reading.

But it was not a series of dialogues to which representatives of the leading powers of the earth affixed their signatures. If the Senate had ratified the Versailles treaty its performance would have meant neither the award of Yap to Japan nor would it necessarily have prejudiced Japan's case.

The League of Nations, so intimately bound up with the formal treaty, was authorized to apportion the former German possessions under the mandate plan. The subject was left open for further deliberation. When that discussion took place the United States, because of its rejection of the league, was unrepresented.

A GERMAN SUPER-TRUST

THE thoughts of a nation conceived of as an entity are so complex and varied that fair-minded persons hesitate to draw swift conclusions. Nevertheless, there are often clues to a situation which are too marked to be disregarded.

In this connection Hugo Stinnes, of Germany, should not be overlooked. This capable monopolist, who now controls the greater part of the iron and steel in his native land, who owns sixty of her newspapers and aims to form a sort of super-trust of her fundamental industries and commercial activities, was originally a Pan-German.

During the revolution of 1918 he joined the so-called Democratic party. He is now enrolled in the People's party, which is reactionary and inclines toward royalist sentiments.

Within the last two weeks Stinnes has had two large ocean steamers launched. They are named respectively the Hindenburg and the Tirpitz.

For the consideration of these facts a moment or two of reflection might be profitably spared by persons interested in the present mental attitude of the former empire.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Anne Morgan Unit in Devastated France Admirably Combines Tact With Practical Assistance

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

MAYOR MOORE'S constant allusion to himself in his public utterances as "the Mayor" gives a certain piquancy to his appearances on the platform that I, for one, would miss were he to subside into a more conventional attitude toward his exalted position.

There was something also highly gratifying in his vivacity while introducing Miss Morgan at the Academy foyer meeting the other afternoon in calling her several times "Annie Morgan," and whetting the imagination of her prospective audience by describing her as "very much like the statue of the Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor." He seemed quite stung with the splendor of that sudden thought and amplified it pictorially until one quite expected some one larger than life and mountainously heavy to clump up on the platform and stand "four-square" with an uplifted and ponderous arm bearing a torch.

Our expectations were agreeably disappointed; there was nothing monumental or herode in Miss Morgan's appearance and she has the agreeable, casual, unself-conscious manner of her class—a sort of breezy forcefulness that passes over what it cannot move and through what is not worth calling an obstacle.

Her voice and clear, rather rhythmic utterance has a decided carrying power, and something in the handsome, generous characteristics of her face, her easy, almost boyish carriage and the naturalness of the asides which escaped her here and there during the thought-out program of her speech, all gave her audience the impression of power well directed and administrative ability of no common order.

THAT France has allowed this American unit to carry on in one corner of its sad and devastated battlefield, and that the French Government hails the various works of the unit for the babies and children of the towns and villages under rehabilitation as though they were the experiments of a particularly successful laboratory, speaks well for the tact and the clear-headed sympathy of the enterprise.

The work of the Americans was illustrated by moving pictures that seemed to have been taken in a continuous downpour, so heavy were the imperfections of the films and so hurried were all the movements of the actors involved.

It was quite evident that Miss Morgan in explaining her pictures was aware of more significance in them than the hurried glimpses which they afforded the audience could quite explain. The movie walk, which is too often a trot, was almost always a scurry in these pictures of the American aides and nurses and French mothers and babies. Or perhaps it was because the pictures did suggest so much that was vitally interesting that one felt provoked at being hustled past them. One could scarcely see the smiles on the faces, let alone read the notices on the walls.

HOWEVER, what I did get from that hour's talk was a thankful impression that the generous, inventive, shrewdly kind side of American character was being shown to a good advantage to the proud and critical and very distressed French peasantry without fulsomeness on the giver's side or any sense of chagrin on the recipient's side.

It is sometimes a gratifying sensation to weep with those that weep, but there comes a point when the wept over become restive and ungrateful. I imagine that by this time the French have eliminated all the weepers that they could not endure and retained only those of the Morgan unit or the Friends' unit type who are cheerful co-operators rather than tender sympathizers.

AT ALL events, business likeness and a kind of reserved gayety seemed to mark all the activities of those pictures. Life was not a continuous picnic, but it was a cheerful regime, the establishment or the reestablishment of good habits for babies and for mothers, boys and farmer folk.

In fact, one film showing children that had been brought up to the normal physically and mentally and ready to be returned to their parents was characterized by Miss Morgan as illustrating the surprise awaiting the parents who were to see the children the next day. "They hardly knew them when the children ran up to them," she said. "What they remarked on was not the obvious health of the children, but their good and happy manners."

THE Boy Scout movement has got a great impetus in France since the war, and nowhere is it being better worked out than under the American unit. I should say the whole drill and equipment had been modified to suit the French environment, from the bare knees and loose running pants of the boys to the variety of outdoor sports; which is as it should be, if it is to fit any such individual type as the French. But there was no mistaking the Boy Scout spirit of purposeful activity.

The milk clinics and weighing clinics for babies, the distributing centers for stores of all sorts, the temporary infirmaries, the scattered clusters of portable houses, the beginnings of gardens, the organized clearing up of rubbish, the first little attempts at festive rallies in ruined civic centers, the daily start of the motors on the errands of business—all these are familiar reminders of the war days, with the happy difference that the future cannot be so bad as the past and that the dreaded word "evacuate" need no longer strike terror into every act of life.

BUT what struck me as strange as I sat listening to Miss Morgan's recital was that what used to be familiar in the missionaries' tales of mission work in China and Hindustan was so strangely repeating itself in the tales of Pierpont Morgan's daughter about France.

The ravages of superstition and ignorance and a debased religion on the submerged classes of Asia are the same in effect as the ravages of a debased culture and insane egotism on the "pleasant fields" of France. The German lust has made a situation in the most civilized country in the world only paralleled in the most tragic of the so-called "foreign mission centers." I cannot help feeling that the more foreign missionaries America can send out of the Morgan type the better.

THE very fact that those workers have long enjoyed France as a playground, have appreciated her art and profited by her pleasures and been moved by her ideas, makes them not only helpful now as her friends in need, but forbearing and admiring in their help. They have got so much from her that what they give is like a gift between friends.

I sometimes wonder, when I hear the missionaries from China and from India speak of their mission, if they have not lost much by their enforced attitude of judges as well as helpers of their converts.

That, of course, must be the attitude of some Americans today who are working in the food distribution centers of Germany and the Austrian provinces. I was interested not long ago when a man who is a Friend and was, in the early stages of the war, a pacifist, said with some terseness that after his experience in the Friends' unit he was by no means sure most German adults had what could be called souls. He said it quietly, with no rancor, and made no further explanation of his change of front from the old days of "hoping all things."

Fortunately for France, her tragedy is not Germany's. Her worst enemy has departed from her, while Germany's lies within her.

Cheer From the Red River Valley

From the [illegible]

And still, sunshine in the heart is better than moonshine in the stomach.

The Truth at Last

[illegible]

After a delay of two months the coroner's jury on the death of Charles and George Hanks, brothers, whose bodies were found in Stump Island, near Perryville, have rendered a verdict of death.

"ONE AT A TIME, PLEASE!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

THE REV. THOMAS McKENTY
On the Work of Missions

"NEVER was the time more ripe than now to bring men to Christianity," according to the Rev. Thomas McKenty, of the Rescue Mission at 242 North Eighth street. "If Christians get busy everywhere and manifest the spirit of Christ, the church will be strengthened and become a greater power for good in the world through the influx of working people.

"The opportunity was never greater for the church to prove to the workingman that Christianity is the best institution to which he can appeal.

"Remember, we of the missions stand for Christ and for Christianity as the solution of the city problem, which is really the problem of the state, of the country, of the world. It is the one correct solution for the ills of the body politic.

Have No Special Code

"We offer no code of ethics nor do we prescribe a system of rules for the government of individuals in their relation to other individuals. We offer Christ and Christianity, and we have found that where men accept these they become right in their relations to their fellow men.

"In this period of unemployment we find men are turning toward Christ, not away. If the appeal is made to men, they are willing now to listen. Men are, after all, very patient. Why, we have had 600 men here this month converted to Christianity, and 300 of them accepted the faith before daylight.

"By this I mean that from January 15 to March 15 we open our doors for the unemployed all night long. We have from 300 to 500 here every evening. They sit and doze on the chairs and bunk on the floor, pillowing their heads on each other in the aisle. We hold a service at midnight, and then, after service, serve coffee and rolls. Then I leave, and I come back after 5 o'clock in the morning for another service from 5:30 a. m. to 6 a. m. After this service we also give them coffee and rolls.

Hundreds Are Converted

"Last week at one service, just at midnight, more than 300 men stood up and declared they accepted the Saviour. Hundreds of men after their conversion go to their homes in all parts of the country. We have received letters from North and South, East and West, thanking us for the help given and telling us that these men experience a new life and have a new purpose and new ambition.

"I recommend to Christians everywhere that they get busy now and manifest the Christ spirit. If they will only do this the church will be tremendously strengthened and will become a greater power in the world for good. It will become a greater power through the influx of the working people.

"I find that men have been chastened by their misfortunes. This was not the case in their days of prosperity. When money came easy there was lots of indifference to religion, and this was made more marked by the mixing of religion and sports during the wartime period in the camps and elsewhere.

"We have found that you cannot mix religion with sports or anything else. Oil and water will not mix. It will disgust men with Christianity. Men want something different from that. Religion and Christ are sacred things to men nowadays; they want something deep and sincere, for men are sincere. This mixing of religion with sports and other things caused a great drifting away from the church. We have watched all methods as a chemist watches in his experiments, and we have seen the results.

Effects of War Felt

"Church congregations have fallen off since the war. This is generally known. But the missions have increased in their attendance. Here, in our own mission, we preach to them first and then feed them, for Christ first preached to the multitude, then He fed them. We are following the method of Christ, and we have found it successful.

"In the missions we make no comparison of denominations and we refuse to allow politics or social problems to be discussed. All that is taught is Christ and Christianity. Remember, God has not changed and human nature has not changed, and methods that were successful in the time of Christ will be just as successful now.

"The spirit of Christ is the spirit of sympathy, of love and of helpfulness, and in proportion as we get men to Christianity will we change the chaotic conditions that exist."

ELEANOR'S ROOM

I SIT within my daughter's room
  Peaceful and cool in shuttered gloom,
  White as her spotless soul, with blue
In cushions, rug and candle-shade,
And countless girlish trifles, made
  In variants of that tender hue.
A temperate luster gayly springs
From all her polished toilet things.
  A jar of phlox its corner claims,
  And faces smile from slender frames.
Few pictures her pure tastes allow,
A youthful saint with banded brow,
  Venetian boats, a blue lagoon
  Brilliant in clear Italian noon,
A quaint old Birket Foster—girls
With netted braids or English curls.
  Here is her cozy sleeping nest
  As fair and soft as cygnet's breast;
Her pillow breathing lavender;
What praise all things report of her!
  Pull out the lockers—not a pin
  Awry, all orderly within.
All kept with maiden daintiness,
No smallest trinket dares transgress.
  To hook a frock or clasp a chain
  This oval mirror's limpid plane
Has answered true her guileless quiz.
She does not dream how sweet she is,
  With brow of calm, and eyes below
  Like brown brook water neighboring snow;
Cheeks where each flitting thought's betrayed,
Whose transient roses flush and fade,
  A flashing dimple ready there
  To point each witticism; hair
Bound lightly in a shining sheaf
Dyed like a mid-November leaf.
  Oft limns this lamp, upon the wall,
  Her slender shape and virginal.
How oft these volumes, interlined,
Have lessoned her receptive mind!
  Omar, and Epictetus, Paul—
  Before her I have loved them all.
Years, that have much withheld, suppressed,
You've proved no niggard with your best,
  You've given me boon on blessing piled,
  That priceless gift—a woman-child!
—Julia Boynton Green, in New York Times.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is a moron?
2. Who wrote the opera of "Martha"?
3. Of what country is Kabul the capital?
4. What was the duration of the Mexican War?
5. Who created the character of Dolly Varden?
6. What were the last two states to ratify the constitution of the United States?
7. From what is quinine derived?
8. Of what state was Andrew Jackson a native?
9. Which planet of the solar system has the greatest number of moons?
10. Where and what is the Escorial?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. The Romans are said to have been fond of sandwiches, which they called "offula." The modern name refers to the Earl of Sandwich, who lived in England in the time of George III. Sandwich was an inveterate gambler, and in order not to interrupt the play he was in the habit of ordering pieces of meat between two slices of bread.
2. Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been elected president of the republic formed by seceding provinces in south China.
3. Two novels by James M. Barrie are "Sentimental Tommy" and "The Little Minister."
4. Negus is the title of the ruler of Abyssinia.
5. February takes its name from "Februarius," in which month the Romans celebrated "Februa," the festival of purification.
6. Francois Fenelon was a noted French prelate, orator and author of the times of Louis XIV. His dates are 1651-1715.
7. Two absolutely independent nations in Africa are the republic of Liberia and the empire of Abyssinia.
8. Hugo Stinnes is a wealthy German captain of industry, organizer of trusts and powerful newspaper owner.
9. A demesne is landed property; an estate or the region and sphere of an estate or territory.
10. The word should be pronounced "demane" or "de-meen."

Humanisms

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

THE amicable relations which always existed between Woodrow Wilson, as President, and that quizzical gentleman who presided over the Senate, and who would have succeeded him in an emergency, were well illustrated by an incident which occurred just before the recent administration drew to a close.

The gentleman from Indiana sent his chief a book and on the fly leaf he wrote the following inscription:

"From your only Vice, Thomas R. Marshall."

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Carl Vrooman, former assistant secretary of agriculture, was one day walking up and down the lobby of a Chicago hotel, a lobby well filled with many kinds of men coming and going. A mining stock salesman approached him and began his talk which showed the vision of a new El Dorado.

Mr. Vrooman listened patiently and courteously, but finally asked that he be permitted one question.

"There are hundreds of men in this lobby," he said. "I wear a suit of clothes that is of conventional cut and quality. My hat cost so much that I had to pay a bit of luxury tax on it. My necktie set me back $3, my collar a quarter. They are like those of other men. I have been around a bit and supposed that I had shaken off the provincialisms of dress and appearance. Now just what was it in my looks that caused you to pick me out of the crowd as a man who would buy mining stock from a stranger?"

"You are the only man in the lot," said the salesman, "who is wearing rubbers. It is not a good sign."

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The state of Massachusetts has 771 miles of seacoast, which is a good deal of waterfront for so small a commonwealth. Of that length 660 miles is in the congressional district of Representative Joseph Walsh, of New Bedford. There is no other bit of land in the United States that has so much waterfront in proportion to its area. This Sixteenth Massachusetts district includes Cape Cod, which runs far out to sea, hooks around, touches much salt water, but has a limited square mileage.

There are more fishermen in Mr. Walsh's district than in any other. It has an absolute monopoly on Plymouth Rock, where the Pilgrims landed. It produces a great many cranberries.

When Mr. Walsh was campaigning a friend drove him out on Cape Cod, where a group of seafaring people were demonstrating their versatility by working in the cranberry bogs. Mr. Walsh was introduced to their leader, who was a bushy-bearded former sea captain.

This individual looked the candidate over, noted that his stature was diminutive, to about the degree of that of Napoleon Bonaparte, and remarked:

"It looks to a seafaring man as though you were not picking very big ones this year."

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A lawyer friend of mine recently went down to San Antonio to try a case in the Federal Court of the Western district of Texas. He found sitting on the bench Judge DuVal West, a frail, delicate, refined gentleman, not at all bellicose in appearance.

Imagine my friend's surprise when, during a pause in the trial, some one gave him a page out of the history of the judge.

DuVal West was once a Texas ranger. To his station one day there came the report that a gang of robbers was to hold up a train known to be carrying an unusual amount of money.

West and one other ranger boarded this train. They improvised a miniature fort on the platform of the baggage car. True to reports, the train was stopped and the robbers assailed it. DuVal West and his pal gave them battle. When the smoke had cleared away nine highwaymen had bitten the dust and a new advance toward law and order had been made in the Lone Star State.

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Those who used to hear the elder Theodore Roosevelt speak will remember that he had a voice that was none too good for the purpose and that, as it ascended the scale with the rise of the enthusiasm of its owner, it used to break into a high falsetto.

Since young Theodore Roosevelt came to Washington and began to speak at banquets it has been observed that his voice is much fuller than that of his father, but that it has this same peculiar knack of breaking at the higher ranges.