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Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 10, 1921

#### A BLOW TO SUNDAY BASEBALL TF YOUNG men wish to play ball on Sun-I day they will have to show more respect

for the common decencies than was shown by the men who were playing in a vacant lot at Almond and Ann streets while services were in progress in St. George's Episcopal Church across the street. These men made so much noise that they interrupted the religious services. They

were asked to stop playing until the services were over, but they refused. Then a policeman was summoned to stop the game. He was knocked down and beaten and compelled to draw his revolver in self-defense. A man was killed by the shot. One incident of this kind will do more to

bring about a prohibition against Sunday ball games than all the arguments offered by who are seeking to prevent all sports on Sunday, from baseball to croquet. No one can possibly defend the conduct

of the men who interrupted religious services by their game. They were guilty of one of the most serious offenses in a democracy-that is, interference with the recognized rights of others. The right to worship in peace is certainly as sacred as the right to play ball. The worshipers interfere with Do one. They simply ask that they be not disturbed. They protested last Sunday, not so much against the ball game as against the noise attending it, just as they would have rightly protested against any riot in the neighborhood of the church which made It impossible for the services to continue.

If these riotous players had planned to strengthen the cause of the extreme Sabbatarians they could not have planned

#### THE TRAINING-CAMP CALL

AS A soldier tieneral Pershing frankly eulogizes the worth of preparedness. As head of the newly organized war staff he is professionally consistent in his appeal for the preservation and development of the military education disseminated among millions of Americans during the world war.

His emphasis on these points is made with particular reference to the system of citikens' training camps which is to be organized by the Federal Government this summer. General Pershing calls for enthusiasm and a new sense of patriotic obligation. Naturally he is desirous that the experiment authorized by the army reorganization act of 1920 should be successful.

Citizens, however, who in consequence of believe that they are being arged to flock in great numbers into the drilling grounds are mistaken. They may apply, and thus dislose their sentiments. But assummodations will be restricted

The War Department is planning for a total of 10,000 citizens this stimmer. It is unimaginable that the volunteers will be insufficient to entisfy this modest request.

#### WHAT UTILITIES NEED

STEEL, which next to labor is the great determining factor in the general cost steadily approaching normal price texels Wages are tending steadily downward. There is hardly an industry in the country that sn't being assuited for asking too much from the public's pockerbook. All are trying and promising to do bears. They aren't asking larger revenues. For their own and the public good they are trying to get along with lessened revenues and demanding only a little time to resover their equilibrium.

In New Joney the Public Service Corner ration is fighting hard for an increase in trolley fare. It is pretty generally ad-mitted this ten east fare in New Jersey would be followed by higher street railway fares elsewinge

Commission of Transm will refuse this week to permit the decrease. There is something that might be said to the Utilities Comdesign to the lawyers for the tradley folk, The commitssion will not saw it. We shall say it for them. It as this

The lesses and difficulties complained of on nown, bug and latte coulsway lines in the United States are due to the fact that transportation eveldos of all kinds have been root often directed from the chewpoint of high dnanchers and politicians rather tone trop the wiewpoint of engineers and elentifirechnicians abb to make the service profit. able by making it good. Give the engineers a chance. Try science where mere brainess shrewdness and the gorde, or opportunism adequate to maintain railway and general transportation service and has fair returns on money lavested the public will be willing to pay higher rates. But the public will have to be shown

#### SLIPS IN THE RADICAL CALENDAR

THE French radicals, it would seem. The centenness of the death of Napoleon Bonnparte, who may be easily conceived as an exemplar of arch militarism, passed off in Paris in orderly enough fashion. Opponents of the celebration contented them-

On the other hand Juan of Are Day, commemorating the raising of the slege of Or cans, a glorious chapter in the listory of the self determination of neonles

marked by fighting and serious disturbances, If the Maid of Orleans was not of the projetariat, who ever was? If she was guilty of anything but the loftiest and most unselfish ambition to crush tyranny and free the oppressed, in what name is liberty to be

Lenine, theoretically opposed to the socalled capitalistic expedient of war, has displayed no compunction whatever in authorixing armies to drive the invaders from his Indeed the whole Bolshevist party will depend largely on its popularity

has been obviously pleased to inject the note of patriotism into its policy.

It is charitable to suppose that the French Communists were furnished with defective calendars. Philosophically they are so superbly armed against Napoleon, so weak and ludicrously equipped against St. Joan.

WILL THE CHEMISTS DEFEAT PLANS FOR A WORLD PEACE?

Religious Organizations Seeking Disarmament Can Teach the People to Stop, Look, Listen-and Learn

NTERNATIONAL disarmament has been too long delayed. Two years ago it might have been accomplished. Now it must be regarded as little more than a hope difficult of realization because of the new political and economic complexities developed out of the armistice and the terms of

No one nation, no matter how much o the spirit of idealism and faith may be in it, can afford to take "the independent lend," of which Mr. Bryan is forever talking, without some risk of the sort of experience that would fall naturally to a rich and complacent and bediamonded speciator at a butglars' ball. Mr. Bryon may always be credited with good intentions. But he has an irritating habit of thinking of war as it was fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. To him disarmament seems a simple business. You hang up your musket, make a plow of your sword, fold your arms and look proudly upon a world made contrite by your

War will never again be waged with swords. It may never again be fought with big guns. There are men in the naval service who doubt whether the world will ever again see or hear of a clash between squadrons of dreadnoughts. The simple fact is that guns are becoming old fashioued. Refore we are much older the 16-inch rifles of the newer war vessels may be as useless as the ball muskets of the Revolutionary period. Chemical warfare is what belligerent nations are thinking of and preparing for, and it is an awful thing to contemplate and an extremely difficult thing to guard against and prevent.

For this reason, and because no scheme vet proposed provides for anything like international control in the field of military chemistry, and because poison-making plants are multiplying at a great rate in some parts of Europe and Asia, the sudden appeal of federated church organizations for un international conference for disarmament will be welcomed by any one who has taken the trouble to observe the more recent work of military experts.

When General Tasker H. Bliss wrote the etter which caused Protestants, Catholics and Jews to join forces for an appeal from 100,000 churches he was thinking as an expert in terms of the future and not as an amateur like Mr. Bryan thinks, in terms of the past. The biggest gan made will kill and destroy in an extremely narrow area. One great gas shell of the newer type. dropped from the air, could spread destruction over miles of territory and leave no vestige of life anywhere in the region at-

It ought to be understood by every one who assumes to talk of disarmament that there is no known limit to the potentiality of chemicals in warfare. And it ought to be remembered, too, that even while statesmen are talking of peace the chemical industry is being swiftly revived and reorganized in Europe, and that it is assuming forms unknown before 1914. It ought to be comparatively easy to restrict conventional armament through international agreements. The restriction of activity and secret developments in the field of general chemistry would be difficult for the simple reason that the modern plants are built ostensibly to do the work of peace. But the factory that turns out dyes or fertilizers today can turn out deadly gas and war poisons tomorrow. In other words, war of the future might easily become at once cheaper and infinitely General Pershing's fervor are inclined to more horrible than now war ever has been in

There has of inte been great activity it the chemical manufacturing areas of the Ruhr valley. The Japanese, according to some reports, are as busy as the Germans in this field. It would be foolish to suppose that other Governments are not aware all this and that they are not providing means for a supply of the newest and most terrible sort of ammunition. The most tragic rising about this new complication is that the people who want to live peacefully under the Governments known as Powers know little or nothing about the new perils

that crowd the immediate future.

General Bliss knows, of course, that a the present erisis in international affairs a call for a disarmament conference would be untimels. Leaders of the great movement that he has started are doubtless aware of his. So the call from the pulpits of the cuntry will not be fesued until June 7 Even then it may not be possible for th Government of the United States to recognize it in a practical way. That will no greatic matter. The question can be raised again and again. For, even if a disarmament conference of nations could not find way to reduce armaments immediately. could and would do something quite as important. It would reveal to people everwhere the enduring peril of "scientific" warfare and it would at least be able to prove to the world at large that wars of annihila tion will will be possible, even after the last hattleship is dowled forever and the inst hig gun metrel away. Nothing but a general open discussion of the whole question can properly and fully inform the plain people accrewhere of two things that they ought to

That something like interintional control d has chemicals and their manufacture must of necessity be one of the first steps

iswani disarmament. Tost such control may be made possible and fair only through a contert of all nams established for the common good of the

# CONSCRIPTED WORKERS

BILGARIA a year ago adopted a system of conscription which ought to satisfy the most enthusiastic opponent of mill

A law was passed requiring all men eventy years o'd to work for the state twelve months and all women sixteen years id and over to work six months. Under the military conscription system the young men had been compelled to give a year to the state, during which they were drilled in the arts of war. Under the labor-conscription system they are compelled to give a year to the state, during which they are on upped

with the works of pence. A report of the first year a operation of the new law has just been resued by the international labor office. It shows that our of 700,000 persons affected by the taw 600. 000 have been at work. They have been building roads, digging canals, paving streets and building school-houses. In on district the workers in several village united in draining a poud. In another dis-

trict they built two bridges across a stream and in still another they built four bridge No word bus yet reached this side of the ocean about the way the people regard the Its success in the long ru-

the people do not like it, little will be accomplished-about as little permanent good as was accomplished under the old plan in the rural districts of America of compelling farmers to work out their road tax. The farmers did as little work as possible and the roads which they repaired were in worse shape in many instances after they got through with them than before they began. It used to be a commonplace in the country districts for villagers to warn travelers against a certain route with the remark. "They have just been working that road" and the travelers would go by way of a road that had not received the attention of the conscripted farmers.

It has been found to be better and cheaper to compel the farmers to pay their road tax in money and then to hire expert road builders. But they may know better in Bulgaria how to make the conscripted workers do something worth while. Yet in a country with little ready money it may be the best possible way to get public improvements.

#### LIBERIA'S RECORD

PRESIDENT KING, of Liberia, who was officially received in this city yesterday, is touring the United States with the avowed intention of securing helpful aids to progress in his native land. This is a laudable ambition, but it does not cover the full siguificance of his mission.

When they think of Liberia at all, most Americans are quick to associate the word failure with their opinion of that land. It is recalled that the original colonization plan was decidedly larger than the practical exe-

From 1821 until the present day the Negro migration from America to Liberia has been small. There are now in the republic only about 15,000 Americo-Liberians. But if the experiment did not realize the philanthropic hopes of its designers, Liberia can none the less point to an achievement all the more creditable because of the enornous difficulties involved.

Independent since 1847. Liberia has preerved its sovereignty until today it shares with Abyssinia alone the distinction of being an African state exempt from foreign control All the great remainder of African soil is in the hands of the European Powers -France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

The semi-wardship, a sentimental rather than a legal tie, maintained by the United States is, of course, in part responsible for this exceptional condition. And yet withour evidences of a praiseworthy struggle against barbarous peoples and obstacles of nature which are so formidable in the tropies. Liberia conceivably might have forfeited this prospective interest.

The facts are that whatever assistance has been rendered by the United States has been amply warranted, and is indeed incommensurate with the needs of the case.

A handful of educated Negroes have preserved a structure of republican government in Liberia for nearly three-quarters of a century. Education has been extended, publie health improved, of late years commerce and trade have been organized, roads have been built and progress, though slow, has J. J. Roberts and Arthur Barelay were

Liberian presidents whose administrations were grounded in the essentials of sound constructive statesmanship. The authority of the republic has been extended inland to the more healthful upland regions peopled by the primitive natives, who form the bulk of the population. The natural resources of this portion of

the territory are exceedingly rich. Liberia has the possibilities of an interesting future. The state, which is about as large as Pennsylvania, deserves sympathy and encouragement. It is no mean task for a coastal community of some 50,000 persons to sow the seeds of progress among the 2,000,000 inhabitants nominally under the

President King need have no besitation in emphasizing a record of facts redounding to the credit of his race. The Negro republic which has survived so many dangers, especially the collapse on any large scale of the original migration program, is unquestion ably strong enough to go forward upon the foundations already laid:

Americans who view civilization broadly cannot afford to ignore little Liberia.

# CONDITION AND THEORY

MAXIM GORKY'S appeal to the world in behalf of about 5000 scholars who have been left to die of hunger by the guumen and somphogers now in control of Russian affairs ought to sound very unlike music in the ears of the parlor radicals who, calling themselves "the young intelligentsia," write and talk in this country in behalf of the Soviets

In Lenine's cabinet and ruling the more powerful Soviet commissions are porters and noks, and the outcasts of organized labor from various countries. They ride in motors and live on what is left of the fat of the land. The men for whom Gorky appeals were described fully by H. G. Wells when he re turned from his pilgrimage to Moscow They are the great composers of Russia, the men of science, the astronomers, the engineers, the writers, the philosophers and the men who gained world-wide fame for their contributions to the sum of human knowledge. It was the pleasure of the purters and the ex-cooks to decide that they were an incumbrance to the proletarint. So they are perishing of hunger in the attics.

There are editors in the United States wire would be the better for a tour of these same attles. Mr. Wells, who wrote in a rather kindly way of Lenine, was fortunate. He is an Englishman. Were he a Russian he probably would have been drafted to clean the streets.

#### WHAT STUDENTS LIKE SOUTH CAROLINA was "all bed

a few years ago over the alleged iniqu ties of college fraternities, and the Legisla ture forbade the existence of such fratern ties at the state university. But the fraternities or some of them, a

least-continued to exist. It seems, for the president of the university has just announced his intention to expel any students found to belong to them.

He could not very well do anything else the law is violated he must do his best to enforce it. But he is likely to have his hards full. Nothing delights the perversity of youth more than to put something over n the elders. When fraternities are banned the students at once set about beating the rule. This has happened in colleges in all parts of the country.

Sixty years or more ago a rule was made against fraternities in a northern college, The members of one of the societies openly and formally obeyed the rule. But secretly they held their meetings. At each meeting the chapter was reconstituted. Then the numbers devoted themselves to business and pleasure and formally disbanded and sent their charter to the chapter of the same fraternity in a neighboring rollege. They cept this up until different counsels prevailed n the faculty and then the chapter resumed its open existence. But in the meantime each member could truthfully say that the hapter had been disbanded, even though he had attended a meeting of it the night

A fight against fraternities in colleges where they have a foothold will keep the

# LEE WONG GOES BACK

Oldest Chef of Chinatown Returns to His Native Land-A Unique Little Magazine-Harry Walton and His Friends-The Capitol Orchestra

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

EE WONG has returned to China. L For thirty-five years he was the presiding genius, chef and proprietor of a res-taurant on Race street near Ninth. He was the oldest resident of the colony. The vulgar, whom Lee Wong served through the years, called it a chop-sucy

To this class of customers Wong was the impassive, indifferent, monosyllabic Chinamian we all know. He served them, they paid on delivery and disappeared into the

There was another class of patrons, howthat came and went at infrequent intervals.

To them Lee Wong was a jovial and genial host. To them the chop-suey and yock-a-min of the hoi polloi was barred. He served special dishes and choice Chinese concoctions of which the riff-raff had never heard, much less tasted.

These patrons were artists, illustrators and writers. To them Lee Wong was

Twenty years ago there was scarcely a night that did not witness a group of news-papermen or illustrators at one of the round tables in the smaller room reserved for special guests.

In the passing years Lee Wong's part-ners died or went back to China until he alone was left. Last month the lure of the narrow streets of his native town, of the wife, whom he married in Baltimore, and three children drew him homeward.

He could not resist. Now he is gone. MEMBERS of the late Legislature who packed the House on several evenings

during the session to listen to the delightful concert given by the Capitol Hill Orchestra were unaware that this admirable organization has never performed in public for an admission fee. In that respect it is unique in the his-ory of large musical organizations.

At various times it has given concerts in the auditoriums of Harrisburg, which were followed by a dance.
In every instance they were invitation affairs and admittance was secured only by eard.
The fifty members supply their own in-

struments, and their music is furnished through subscriptions from friends. All the musicians are employes in some department of the state government.

Howard W. Fry, the conductor, is secretary of the Department of Highways. The honorary president of the organization is Public Service Commissioner John S.

TAX F. IHMSEN, publisher of the Los MAX F. HMSEN, publisher of the Los Angeles Examiner, who died last week, was a Pennsylvanian and widely known g the older newspaper men. He began his newspaper career in Pitts-burgh in 1888. Just seven years later he

was an active political leader in New York

Ihmsen belonged to that generation of Pittsburgh newspaper men of whom Colonel Charles A. Rook, publisher of the Dispatch; Alexander P. Moore, of the Evening Leader, and Oliver Hirshman, of the Evening Press, are surviving representatives.

The Ihmsens were an old Pittsburgh

family of glass manufacturers, Max belong-ing to a collateral branch. Before he had graduated from the ranks of a district re-porter on the Pittsburgh Dispatch he had struck out for himself in New York. He was a natural born politician with a fertile imagination and tremendous vitality. He managed W. R. Hearst's campaign for

Mayor of New York (1905) and his cam-paign for Governor (1906). He went west in 1908, following in the footsteps of other Pennsylvanians like Sam Frazer and Erastus Brainard to become

newspaper managers on the Pacific coast.

HENRY F. WALTON had what I once heard described as "a genius for friend-Few men in public life ever had as many

friends of the real sort as the late prothonotary. His was lighted to be in the company of others like unto himself in an atmosphere that radiated

sunshine and good cheer.

I have before me as I write a monograph of twenty-four pages entitled "Clubs, Cof-fee Houses and Taverns of Ye Olden Time" by Henry F. Walton. The further super-Rend by the author, Brother 'Chi.' at

the Button, where the Bachelors dined March 11, 1916." It is a most entertaining description of

old London coffee houses and taverns of two and a half centuries ago. It is more than that. It is a learned little brochure on the origin of these places of public entertain-ment. Mr. Walton traced their origin to the time of Justinian. There are few Harry Waltons in these restless days. With him the art of hospi-

tality was not only a grace but a gift. DEV. THOMAS R. BRENDLE is cler-

R gyman, historian, botanist and mineralogist combined.

He is paster of the old Goshenhopper

Reformed Church in Montgomery county.

Just ten years out of the theological seminary, he has brought with him to his charge, one of the old historic churches of Montgomery county, the virility and opyouth. imtsm of One of the evidences of this is the publiation under his editorship of a modest

issued from his home in Green Lane. In its way it is a valuable contribution the history of Montgomery county. It combines church news with the results the research work of the clergyman in various fields. It is unique. The last is various fields. esue contains a history of the earlier lers of Falconer Swamp connected with the church organized at Goshenhoppen 190 years

Falconer Swamp is now a vast fertile

Another article tells the story of the Hiester House at Sumneytown, one of the historic mansions of that region, with the genealogy of a family that gave Revolutionary officers, congressmer and a Governor to Pennsylvania. It is the only periodical of its kind that I have ever seen.

# Visitors

Importunity knocks at the door oftener than his brother Op.

# THE DAWN

STOOD upon a street at break of day. When first the rays of sunlight pierced the clouds And banished frosts and mists of night away And with them all the fears that night

the city's buildings lift their bends. To stand once more four square beside the spires. And men who last night crawled halfheartedly to bed Now hurried forth with hope's rekindled

The mighty clouds that fain would linger or The chilling winds that sought to hurt and freeze.

Now faded into nothingness at dawn I marveled that we'd given heed to these While through the air a thought of newness

the fray.

This was God's gift, to every one the same.

The greatest of all gifts—a new-born day.

Robin A. Waller in the Kansas City

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

ALLIES'

ULTIMATUM

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

STUBBORNNE

CLIFTON LISLE

On the Work of Boy Scouts NEW field has been opened to Boy

A Scouts this summer in the plan of cooperation launched by Gifford Pinchot and the State Forestry Service, according to Clifton Lisle, prominent in the Boy Scout organization on the Main Line.

Practical advantages resulting from other phases of scout work are also summed up by Mr. Lisle, who has had an opportunity during his service in the war and in his business career to observe the benefits accruing from the training and service of Boy

"The Boy Scout movement has worked up a sense of responsibility in the boys which they would not otherwise have at this particular age, twelve to seventeen years," he says. "This asset is developed best when the boys become patrol leaders, which they can only do by industry and proficiency. As patrol leaders they have the responsi-bility and care of seven other boys, and must learn to think, not solely for themselves, but for the good of their fellows. For this the best scout troop is one in which patrol leaders and not the scout masters have charge of ordinary phases of the troop's

# Initiative Is Stressed

"Next to responsibility, the requirement of initiative is one of the most valuable for the Boy Scouts. They do not have every problem worked out for them, but plan and scheme for themselves. Fo ample, if they need equipment for the ist figure out some way of earning it rather than wait until some kind person puts it in their hands. Both of these char acteristics are invaluable in the business world to which the scouts must very soon

"Equally important is the teaching of obedience. This is achieved not by exacting that obedience from him, but of putting him in a position to see how disobedience can hurt every one concerned. A patrol leader, for example, is punished when a member of the troop does not carry out a certain order Naturally the lesson sinks in.

Attention to small details, as in the matter of equipment and uniform, is another accomplishment of the movement when it is properly directed. The patrol contest, lastthroughout the year, in which scouts are penalized for small points, is a means to this end.

"The sense of fair play which is worked up is also of great value in business. The scouts may enroll with an exaggerated ap-preciation of their own importance, but they on learn that they cannot get away with certain things without making the rest the patrol or troop, as the case may be

Told of Clean Living

"The value of keeping fit and the under-standing of what clean living means to a man are, of course, too well known as part of the Boy Scout's equipment to need further discussion. Merit badges are awarded for a proficiency which can only be obtained by a strict care along both these lines.

"Each point of the so-called scout law can, and should, be applied to some form

of practical service, and thus the scouts can obtain an understanding of how they may help their country. When they first come to us they believe that this can best be done by losing an arm or winning a D. S. C. in the service, but they soon come to observe the practical ways in which these various assets can be put into actual practice A good example is the plan which Mr. Pinchot and others connected with the State Forestry Service are interested in to effect a definite co-operation between that service and the Boy Scouts.

"All scouts, especially those anywhere near the state forests, will be enrolled and later given instructions as to their duties, which will consist, speaking generally, of which will consist, speaking generally, of prevention, warning and actual fire fighting. Parts of the forests will be turned their care and they will be expected to post fire-warning signs on trees, to see to it that careless campers do not leave their fires smoldering, to help in the enforcement

s that of setting out trees in the state forests. "In return for these valuable duties the

GOING, GOING, -

In return for these valuable duties the state is going to grant campling privileges to different scout troops this summer throughout the state. For example, the Chester Valley Council will camp at Laurel Lake, South Mountain, in Cumberland "It is probable that this particular phase

of scout work, which is new, will be ex-panded and enlarged until it becomes one of permanent nature and of great value to both parties concerned."

#### Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUX

HE had always regarded persistence as a virtue, says Secretary Weeks, of the War Department, until he came to his present task. While he was in Congress he looked with esteem upon those members who knew what they wanted and insisted on

But now he is at the other end of the avenue. He is a cabinet officer and there are 600 members of Congress, all of whom know what they want for their districts and their constituents. It seems to him now that all of them have the quality of persistence. He now designates it as a quality, not as a virtue.

Between seeing them, he says, he has just the to sign innumerable documents that are thrust in front of him. He does not know what they are. It would be entirely possible to get his signature to his own death warrant. He would not be surprised at any time to find that he had inadvertently signed it. A cabinet officer is forced to lal prising hours at the mechanical task of signing his own name.

Andrew Carnegie, some years ago, was talking to a woman in Washington who came of an old family which had not shown very strong in recent generations.
"I notice, Mr. Carnegic," said this acquaintance, "that you do not talk much of

your forefathers.' "No, madame," said the iron master "there is more hopefulness in discussing ascents than descents.

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the literal meaning of the elgar term "colorado maduro"? Who was Perez Galdos?

What heroic event is connected with the loss of the British troopship Birken-head? What is a classis?

Who said "Your if is your only peace maker; much virtue in if"? 6. In what novel by Dickens does the char acter of Mr. Bumble appear? Who was Meriin? Why were Parisian girls of the working

class called grisettes? What state is known as the Sunflower State? 10. Of what two berries is the loganberry a

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

ardinal Manning's name was Henry Edward Manning. He left the Church of England for the Roman Catholic Church in 1859. He was born in Herifordshire, England, in 1808 and died at Westminster in 1892 "Truth crushed to earth will rise again" Battlefield.

The Rosicrucians were members of a society devoted to occult fore and magic, said to have been founded in 1484 by Christian Rosenkreuz. Roquefort cheese originated in Roquefort, a village of about 1600 inhabitants in the department of Aveyron, in south-ern France. The cheeses were put to "ripen" in nearby grottos.

The music of the operetta "Robin Hood" was written by Reginuld de Koven. Senator Harrison is from Mississippi.

# SHORT CUTS

It is rapidly becoming the Knocks reso-Hysteria is a great booster of coal

The present German crisis is scheduled to last two days more.

The President of Liberia enjoyed the turnout that the circus missed. Doc Furbush wants no hours of ease

For busy ants and moths and fleas. The fact that it was a beautiful day for a parade only heightened the disap-

Old Self-Determination is proving himself as good a mixer in Upper Silesia as

Hi Johnson is probably happy in the thought that he has something else to be rreconcilable about

The man who finds his name wrongfully

in the slackers' list may console himself with the thought that he has been injured The one clear thought that comes out of the Upper Silesia mixup is that there cannot possibly be a settlement without rank

to somebody. When Pat Harrison ragged the Senata declaring that Republicans may yet be indorsing the League, who will dare say that

The presence of the President's repre-sentative in the Supreme Allied Council is alculated to make Senator Lodge pecvish enough to bite somebody. Diamba. Sumatra and Mesopotamia

he may not be a prophet?

expects to make the fur fly.

afford object lessons illustrating why Uncle Sam should begin to consider the advisability of keeping his oil at home. The Florida Grand Jury that has in dicted former Governor Catts on a charge of selling pardons while in office evidently

An Austrian archduke is doing a turt in a Berlin cabaret. Well, if he is a good cabaret performer no fault may be found

Stress has been laid on the fact that

the fighting in Upper Silesia is not war, but the soldiers killed in the disturbance have no interest in the emphasis. When Mr. Penrose thinks of his remark that it didn't much matter who was Secre-tary of State, as the Senate would settle foreign policy, the words grow bitter in bis

Four New York boys have arrived in Philadelphia to see the circus. They waked all the way. Common fairness demands that they have a chance to see the show before

they are chased back home. Krupp von Bohlen says the German people have no idea of paying the indemnity demanded by the Allies. He probably speaks the exact truth. What the Allies are trying the exact truth. What the Allies are trying to do is to get that idea into their heads

Great and overwhelming are the rows and tribulations of youth. Two P delphia boys have been found hungry in Baltimore. They had run away from home because they were ashamed of the low marks they made at school. It is a great calamity

Efficiency is not always rewarded. Take the case of the Hartford, Conn., farmer who made whisky in his pig-sty and fed his hogs on byproduct. Was he rewarded for his economy? He was not. He was pinched and his business is now on the hog. Perhaps the pigs squealed on him. Anyhow, this was one time that officers of the law took home the bacon.

took home the bacon.

When the wife of a Third and Fitz water street man eloped with a boarder he accepted her disappearance philosophically but when his daughter virtually destroyed his whole library by walking off with a copy of Mother Goose Rhymes he notified the relies the library by walking off with a copy of Mother Goose Rhymes he notified the police, declaring that he wanted her to serve time for it. All of which goes to prove what everybody knows, to wit, that truth is stranger than fiction. What fictionist would have

6. Senator Harrison is from Mississippi.
7. The "rans des vaches" is the Swiss herdsmen's melody, made of harmonic notes of the Alpine horn.
8. The Jacobites were adherents of James 11 of England, after his dethronement, or of his son, the Pretender.
9. They were so called because the Latin form of James is Jacobus.
10. Pourparier is the diplomatic term for an informal discussion preliminary to negotiation. of the campaign against throwing matches or cigarettes from trains: in short, to do New strength and vim. with joy to breast their part along many lines of fire preven-tion, at which they are just as capable as have dared to put forward anything ... "A kindred work, which already has been