vening Bublic Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY TRUS H. K. CURTIS, Par C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Luding Hills B. Collins, John B. Williams, John J on, George F. Goldsmith, David B. Smiler, wrecked mariner has to overcome. AVID E. SMILEY....Editor

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Philadelphia, Monday, May 16, 1921

GOOD-BY, HELLO GIRLS!

FOR ourselves, now that the prospect is Ithout the voice that answered limpidly at the lift of the hook. It will be years before the hello girl departs altogether out of the scheme of things. May they be long The automatic dial installed on the Key stone system and destined to be part of the Bell equipment may be more efficient and quicker in action than the "Central" of today and yesterday.

But when you suffer delay or confusion because of some mistake of your own, what comfort will there be in putting the blame on a dial?

A dial provides no fine example of patience and good temper, as the hello girl does. It cannot smile at you in spirit or help you to begin a day right with some dim suggestion of bright graciousness, as is often perceptible to the listening car on what soon will be called the old-fashioned telephone.

A great many people would have t admit, if they were honest, that from the voice on the wire they learned more than the proper pronunciation of some of the commoner words of English. They learned to admire the quality of patience as it was demonstrated thousands of times a day by zirls who, before they were letter-perfect in their peculiar technique, had to be sweetly tolerant toward the whole world beyond their switchboards. Who hasn't hoped some day to see "Central" and to learn whether she was as nice as her voice? Within about ten years, as the telephone engineers figure it, Central will be no more. She will be married and living in a little house, and in her place will be a dial that one twirls to get a number and the world will go on, a more efficient but a little more dul than it was before.

THE WISSAHICKON

HOEVER conceived the plan of having hundreds of horsemen and horse-drawn vehicles go through the valley of the Wissahickon on a spring afternoon, as was done Saturday, had the instincts of an adver-

tising genius. This part of Fairmount Park is more attractive than any similar park area within onvenient reach of any other American city It has been famous at home and abroad for many generations. But the number of per sons who visit it is comparatively small Every Philadelphian has vowed to walk or rough the valler postpone the pleasure till a more convenient season. They need to be reminded of its existence periodically or they will forget all about it

The parade through the valley on Satur day, headed by Mayor Moore, serves to remind us all of the picturesque drive along the wooded banks of the historic creek and to renew in us the determination not to let another summer pass without enjoying a

THE MOVIE CENSORSHIP

THOSE persons who object to the offensive movie shows will be glad to know that New York has followed the example of Pennsylvania by authorizing the appointment of a Board of Censors to pass on all films before they are exhibited. The law which Governor Miller has just signed directs the censors to refuse to license films that are "obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, sacrilegious or are of such char acter that their exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime.'

It is difficult to justify any kind of censorship in theory. But experience has proved that without it pictures will shown which tend to corrupt the morals and degrade the taste of the young. The Germans got along for a while without any censorship on moving pictures, but the exhibitions became so debased that it was necessary to compel all films to be submitted to review before being exhibited. And the Germans are not distinguished for squeamishness or prudery

A censorship in New York ought to have wholesome effect upon movie shows in all parts of the country.

THE LURE OF LONELINESS

SIXTEEN hundred men answered an advertisement in a New York paper calling for a man willing to live alone on an island in an inland lake with all his expenses paid, with shelter provided and a hoat furnished for his use. A Harvard graduate who wishes to do some writing was

selected out of the hundreds of applicants. It has now been disclosed that the advertisement was printed by a retired merchant who is interested in the protection of sea The gulls nest and breed on an island in Lake Champlain near Burlington. Vt. The people round about were in the habit of stealing the eggs. The merchant, began twenty years ago to put a man on the island in the summer to protect th nests, and he has kept it up ever since. His annual advertisement attracts hundreds of

men who would like to live alone on an

The desire of the advertiser to protect the rulls is not so interesting as the willingness of so many persons to be the only inhabitant f a little world. The sociologists tell us that man is a social creature, but it seems that there are times when the individual of the species wishes to get away from his kind. But it did not take the experience of the protector of the gulls to prove this. Every nan and every woman yearns at times to get away from all the distractions of life among others and to be free to do what he wills when the mood is on. There ild be a restfulness in it which could be ound in no other recreation. What in other tates of mind would seem loneliness seems, then the desire to get away is strong, the efection of society; that is, intercourse one's own thoughts and with the winds

the waves, the trees and the clouds,

with not a soul to disturb the serenity of

islands enough for all those who would like to live for a few months the life of Robinson Crusoe without the handicaps that a ship-

TWO ANGRY PREMIERS ARE IMPERILING WORLD PEACE

The Heated Invectives of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand Furnish the Wrong Approach to the Delicate and Dangerous Silesian Problem

THE transfer of the latest European con-L flict from Silesia to Paris and London is an exceedingly severe test of the intensity of national self-interests inevitable in world readiustments.

Numerous were the crises which threat ened disruption of the conference of 1919. Though the eventual outcome was a unified plan based on compromise, this fact does not imply equal satisfaction on the part of all the victorious signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The consummation of that pact proves that to the various nations involved the prospect of world anarchy was more distateful than the certainty of only partial realizations of each conflicting program.

Similar alternatives are raised in the present issue between Great Britain and France. The invectives of Aristide Briand and Lloyd George are in a sense feelers, dramatic and highly colored presentations of opposing sides of the Silesian dispute. The obvious aim of each of these statesmen is to strengthen political prestige at home and to press nationalistic claims as far as is consistent with world safety.

Tactics of this sort, though common nough in history, are always imperiled by he possibilities of miscalculation. breaking point may be nearer at hand than angry partisans imagine. This was actually he case when Austria plauned to bully Serbia in 1914. Bad judgment was the proximate cause of the World War, a fact which has made it possible for each of the belligerents to disclaim any desire for strife.

Only in the broadest sense, however, is there kinship in the situation which provoked the war and the existing crisis which beclouds the peace-making. Upon calm reflection it can be easily appreciated that an open breach between France and Britain would be far more disastrous than the most sotched and imperfect settlement of the Silesian troubles.

The two Premiers are plainly playing for position. Mr. Lloyd George has frankly suggested that if the Allies are unable to reserve order in the plebiscite district of pper Silesia, German troops should be permitted to take a hand. The conception outrages M. Briand, who emphatically delares that under no circumstances would France ever agree to such an arrangement

Of the sincerity of the French Prime Minster's indignation there can be no question. A certain disingenuousness can, however e traced in the line of his attack upon his opponent in the duel, since M. Briand pours out his wrath not upon a definitely decided policy of the British Government, but upon suggestion linked with a highly signifi

"Your if is the only peacemaker; much virtue in if." Its early introduction as a potent factor in the present ruction may be expected unless the two chief nations of Europe are determined to plunge the world into further agonies for the sake of a situation in which neither of them has been guiltless.

The approach to the Silesian problem was auspicious enough. The Versailles Treaty called for a vote of all the inhabitants of the rich industrial and mining region separating Poland from Germany. plebiscite was duly held and the Allies, France, Britain and Italy, then policed the territory pending a decision by the special commission supplied with the results and analyses of the balloting.

Prompt judgment on these findings would have been an unmistakable earnest of sip-But the Europe are notoriously dilatory, domestic politics and commercial ambitions being the principal clogs upon swift, direct action.

If rumor is to be credited, the dangerous interval during which the fate of Upper Silesia has been undetermined has been capitalized by French Imperialists, eager strengthen Poland at the expense of Ger-

The British, on the other hand; are uncon cerned with frontier safeguards on the Continent. Their program is the speedy restoration of normal trade conditions throughout the world, and this view does not run counter to treating Germany, if not with friendliness, at least in a fashion neither ugly nor venomously suspicious. Mr. Lloyd George interprets the Korfanty insurrection in Silesia as a flat breach of

the treaty and as one more intolerable instance of the policy of bad faith which the Poles, since their restoration to national dignities, have so militantly exploited. He stands upon the inviolacy of the Versnilles pledges, and whatever his motives, this attitude is rich in abstract appeal.

The Polish uprising, clearly conceived to create an established fact before the verdict on Silesia is handed down by the Interallied Commission, is without the faintest moral justification. Americans in general see the issue this way, and now that we have reurned to the European councils, this view a sure to be of vital assistance to the

British chuse. But geing behind these sound ethles and xamining the realities, it will be found that Britain was louth to assume her ful responsibilities in safeguarding Silesia, that her troops stationed there were few and that the burden of suppressing the Polish outrage has fallen mainly upon France.

Naturally, M. Briand is cross when he beholds Mr. Lloyd George arming himself with virtue after mismanagement and inlifference to a situation long known to be delicate had become acute.

The many-sidedness of the quarrel cannot however, werrant shuffling and hedging over the vital point. The Poles have jeopard god the validity of a solemn compact. Unless respect for the treaty is restored Germany will be enabled to justify any course of evasion in which she may choose to embark.

There can be no peace, no world reconstruction, if France and Britain continue to be long at odds over the Silesian muddle. The thought should be sobering enough to check the flashy over-emphasis of even the angriest Premiers.

THE QUEST FOR BEAUTY

N DESCRIBING the itinerary of a tour ing party, the New York Tribune announces that it will go to Smith College and thence to Vassar College by automobile he cause it wishes to see "the natural beauties of America."

But why confine the inspection of natural beauties to those on the campuses of Smith and Vassar? Bryn Mawr has claims to con sideration with its several hundred beauties. near-beauties and would-be beauties. So far as naturalness is concerned, they will bear comparison with the best that either Smith or Vassar can produce

If the inspection is to include the exhibits of colleges attended by both boys and girls, the University of Pennsylvania and Swarthmore College ought to be included in the itinerary. It may be, however, that the beauties of these colleges are to be classified as unnatural or artificial because of their desire to increase, by the use of lipstick and paint, the attractions of

order that they might gain favor in the eyes of the boys with whom they come in constant contact. We are not charging this against the girls. Far be it from us to attempt to disclose the secrets of their toilet even if we knew anything about them. We are merely wondering why Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania are not to

be visited. The most entrancing exhibit of beauty visible on this hemisphere can be seen ou every pleasant afternoon in the shopping district of this city. Beauty is there, dis-playing itself in all its naturalness; and there is beauty also, assisted by the most subtle arts of the toilet, both serving for the

delectation of the appreciative observer. The identity of the persons engaged in the quest of beauty has not been disclosed by our New York contemporary, but that does not matter. The fact that the quest has begun and the possibility that it may be exhaustive, without being exhausting, is of so much importance that it deserves the attention of all interested in the esthetic progress of America

IN THE STREETS

MOTORCARS lured out into the open by the snave spring weather would surely feel, if they had sensibilities, that they had ventured into a most unfriendly world. What new theory of trolley car operation causes so many pay-as-you-enterers to creep swiftly crosswise into traffic at unguarded street intersections without so much as the conventional tap of a bell? And what genius of chaos has overseen the plan under which so many of the central streets were made almost impassable by what to the untrained eye appears like a wild riot of digging?

Clearly some great improvements are under way-some ambitious plan necessary to an onward-marching civilization is being accomplished in the streets. But there have been other such works in the past, and they were done with some regard for the people who go about in vehicles and for the laws of traffic generally. The excavators of the moment display an extraordinarily broad echnique. They are the futurists or the cubists of their line. That is plain. There have been more detours between the Baltimore and Ohio station and the downtown district than there used to be between Camden and Atlantic City. So blithe, so optimistic are these interesting folk that they take little precaution to make even the detours safe. There are open streets that no chanffeur can negotiate without inviting nervous exhaustion, high blood pressure and premature old age. At last accounts you could proceed southward on Nineteenth street only by chancing an axle at Walnut street, where somebody took great chunks out of the paving between car tracks in the open space and forgot to put them back

Wherever in the affected areas an open space presents itself, there the invading army creeks piles of dirt and stones for no apparent reason. Downtown is a maze because the sudden riot of effort appears to bave been without any central direction or any thought of the effects that a blockade in one central thoroughfare would have upon the tide of traffic diverted to others.

To some people it will seem that the con sequences of sin are being visited upon the drivers of automobiles. But let us admit that retribution can semetimes be too dreadful altogether. What is it that Makes the Foot of a

Trolley Motorman Tired? One might ask Mr. Edison.

The warning bell that once was sounded at crossings is rarely heard any more. Yet that bell was an extremely useful sort of thing. It is still a regular equipment on trolley ears. It ought to be kicked occasionally. But it is a fixed habit of some motormen to ignore its existence, to gaze impassively out of their windows and slip their big cars out squarely at a nervous motor driver without warning, without even the hint of a lifted eyebrow. Fortunately, the braking devices on motorcars are ingenious and powerful. If they were not so the streets would be filled with ambulances at all hours.

Motor drivers themselves are not to be lauded as examples of perfect judgment and common sense. Many of them are badmannered and many of them are reckless But they are, after all, the only ones who pay anything like consistent attention to traffic laws and regulations. They watch the signals. They have warning devices which they sound and they are always alert to the various emergencies that develop and change around them with almost every turn of their wheels. Horse-drawn drays and lighter horse-drawn vehicles make their own laws as they go along. They, like the trolleys, plunge without a look to the right or the left or a sign of warning into the currents of traffic. The people who go afoot make their own laws, too. The police seem to have despaired of trying to reform dray men. But for the motorcar they have steady scrutiny and brooding antagonism. Refere traffic accidents are lessened it will be necessary to admit that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred a crash is due not to one particular cause, but to a whole series of circumstances-to negligence on the part of a number of people in one vehicle or more and afoot. One thing can be said in favor of the motor driver. He is usually efficient and observant. He has to be. When you can say as much for the people who like most to rail at him, street accidents will

A TAX ON LAZINESS

TF BOLSHEVISM is in reality a dislike I of work expressed in action, then there are a great many Bolshevists in this country who would be shocked if they knew what ails them. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to try to restore some hundreds of thousands of these folk to normaley. It is going to tax them for being

Once the man who boarded a railway train without a ticket was almost invariably the victim of a slew watch. He appeared breathless and embarrassed at the gates The railroads took his money and gave him a ten-cent rebate check. In later years innumerable people have been learning that by the simple expedient of depositing ton cents temporarily with the conductor one ould avoid the effort necessary to buy a ticket at the appointed place. Ticketless multitudes now stroll into railway trains, pay in cash and save the rebate slips until they have enough of them to make the vorage to the ticket window seem really worth

The Pennsylvania Company has announced that, since it is being compelled to slow up its fast trains in order to give the and driven conductors time to make change, t will compel every ticketies; rider to pay tive cents for the privilege of paying his fare in cash. There may be some doubt about the legal rights of the railway company in this instance. Morally the railway management is justified seven ways.

ANOTHER DILEMMA

MANY people who are able to keep all their illustons bright and unimpaired through every sort of storm and stress continue to insist that loyalty to the Allies is a sacred duty of the American people.

But which of the Allies shall we be loval 10? And do the Allies ove anything like loyalty to the United States

When the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club have succeeded in scaling Mount Everest they will probably

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

School of Horticulture at Ambler Is Making the Slogan "Back to the Land" a More Hopeful One for Women

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

HAVE been following the results of the A School of Horticulture out at Ambler for nearly ten years now, and I am very admiring of the pluck and perseverance and real common sense that have been shown by those who are responsible for it. It has made a place for itself as a good business proposition and a decided factor in all this countryside: Perhaps as an experiment in the raising of fruit and flowers and vegetables it is as well that the site of its seventy-one acres should be neither very propitious as to soil or exposure. The pupils are not likely, at least in their future work as gardeners on other estates, to have as difficult conditions to make the best of. Apart from the very clayer nature of the soil and the wind-swept exposure of the garden, the place is admirable both as to location and as to its buildings for its purpose, and good management has supplied whatever the original plant lacked either in charm or reason-

OBSERVE that the farm at Ambler

about pays for itself, and that the mainthe greenhouse for experimenta tion, the bees and the jam kitchen and the poultry yards cost about \$5000, which cost is covered by the sale of produce of the jam kitchen, the honey and the poultry. Ap-parently by the thrifty management of the head directress and her staff, the board of the pupils and the general maintenance are covered by the board and tuition fees. The school carnings are, however, not yet paying the salaries of the teachers \$2000 which amount has to be raised, together with the interest on the mortgage and loans, which total \$50,000. It looks as though the trustees must have to raise about \$12,000 each year to cover salaries and interest on loans. At present about twenty pupils and the faculty can be accommodated in the school buildings. I should say \$700 would see a student through the year—say \$1000 counting working clothes, pocket money and board, tuition and laundry and carfare there and back. If she has any talent for the work she ought to get more than that the first year she starts out on her career either as worker or teacher or supervisor. That is, she will stand a better chance at a better paid job than most clergymen, many teachers and some clerical workers.

THE slogan, "Back to the land," is a I much more practical one for women than it could have been before the days of electricity and Fords and specialized crops intensive cultivation and canning

It is perfectly possible for a woman to plant and to cultivate and to utilize her own vegetable garden. Women can grow and pick and can small fruit crops; i. e., berries, currants, cherries, peaches, etc. Women can raise poultry and keep bees. They can make a great business of green house culture with employed labor and act as supervisors of big gardens and private places, and all this without undue physical strain. The killing thing about "back to the land" for women is cooking for the men. cleaning the dairy utensils, churning butter. being farmers' wives and the mothers of hildren, and tending to the poultry, vegetable garden and pigs besides. They do not follow the plow or pull it, as the poor German women do, nor do many of them any more have to drag water up from a well or stoop over butter-making in a springhouse or scrub heavy clothes by hand, as their mothers did, but even with electric washers and churns, milk separators and indoor plumbing the ordinary day's work of a farmer's wife is too hard to tempt her daughter to follow in her footsteps even for love. It can be made easier by just such schools as this at Ambler, where the raising of crops that can be made to pay without breaking the courage is practically taught and illustrated, and where, above all, the great art of co-operation is made an everyobject lesson-a canning kitchen for the whole neighborhood, a migratory neighborhood harvesting or planting group, a common delivery to market and a co-operative selling and purchasing agency, a community laundry, a change of meal hours with a put-up lunch at midday and the fter the hen such as most continental agriculturists have

always had. WAS talking to some Chester Valley people out near Downingtown today wife of one farmer told me they were getting six cents a quart for milk wholesale, and as an offset to that low price they had been feeding their calves to sell for yeal, but yeal wholesale—on the hoof—brought in only twenty-six cents a pound, although in he market it was nearer sixty right up ther in Coatesville, Parkesburg, etc. I thought Well, there is one way, madam, that you have not improved on your grandmother. Those calves would have been butchered on the farm and she would have gone in to market with your grandfather and stoor behind a stall and sold her eggs and butter VENTURE to say that a graduate of

Ambler would do that with the greatest simplicity and enjoyment, having learned business as well as the art of growing things during her course. It strikes me that money in that school and in the boys' school a Glen Loch and in others of their kind-though as yet I believe there are few of the Ambler school is able soon to nibble away part of its mortgage. The scheme for interesting in it the intelligent public that loves gardening is very clever and farreaching.

The Garden Days or Days in Gardens arranged for the Saturdays from the 7th o this month to the 18th of June are great who can afford to take a country outing by

The gardens that have been opened to the -Mrs. George Woodward, St. Mar May

tins, McCallum street above Alien lane Mrs. Frederick W. Taylor, Highland, gar pposite ratiroad station; Mrs. F. Morgan, Chestnut Hill, Montgomery avenue May 14-Mrs. J. C. Woolston, Highland

Chestnut avenue west of Seminola avenue:
Mrs. A. G. B. Steel, Chestnut Hill, 1220
Germantown avenue; Mrs. J. Wain Vaux. Penllyn, Penllyn pike corner Gypsy Inne Mrs. George W. Norris, Gwyneid Valley Gypay lane above Peullyn joke. May 21-Mrs. Horatio G. Lloyd, Hayer

ford. College avenue, left turn at Cooper town road; Mrs. Clarense Warden, Haveford, College avenue, left turn at Coopertown road. May 28-Mrs. David E. Williams. Bala. St. Asaph road; Mrs. Gldeon Boericke, Wynnewood, Lancaster pike, second gate

above Remington road ; Miss Anne Thomson Bryn Mawr, Morris avenue.

June 4—Mrs. George W. Elkins, Jr., Elkins Park, Ashbourne road west of York road; Mrs. W. L. Elkins, Elkins Park, Ashbourne road west of York road; Mrs. John Gribbel, Wyncote, Church toad east

of power house; Mrs. Isane T. Starr, Lav-

Willow Grove avenue west of Church June 11-Mrs. H. H. Ellison, Rosemont Montgomery avenue above Roberts road: Mrs. Sabin W. Colton, Bryn Mawr, Morris Mrs. Sabin W. Colton, Bryn Mawr, Morris avenue south of Lafayette avenue and State road; Mrs. Samuel T. Bodine, Villanova, Spring Mill road near Montgomery avenue; Mrs. Morris L. Clothier, Villanova, County Line road near Montgomery avenue; Mrs. J. B. Townsend, Radnor, County Line and

Mattson Ford roads Mattson Ford roads.

June 18—Mr. J. Franklin McFadden.
Rosemont or Villanova. "Radnor Valley
Farm." Lancaster pike to Ithan avenue,
turn left to whitewashed fence itrolley to
Villanova. Ithan avenue, west one mile to
gate: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Boutillier.
Wayne avenue north Wayne, Wayne avenue, north.

COMMITTEE from the school will be A on hand to explain the points of each garden. Buses will meet the trains. A ticket costing \$1 will admit to all gardens scheduled for one afternoon,

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ALAN CORSON

On the Care of Trees TREES along the highways of the city I are under most careful supervision at all times by the Fairmount Park Commission. according to Alan Corson, chief engineer for

the commission "The act of Assembly of May 31, 1907, he said today, "provides for the appointment of a shade-tree commission in townships of the first class, boroughs and cities of the Commonwealth. These commissions are to have absolute control over the trees, with power to plant, care for and protect trees any public highway within their juris

"It is provided in the act that a Park Commission, where it exists, these powers. On July 13, 1 On July 13, 1911, the City Council of Philadelphia accordingly this duty upon the Fairmount Park Commis-sion. The commission at once adopted certain regulations, which were approved by Councils by ordinance June 17, 1913.

Regulations

These regulations, which every Phila-delphian should know, follow: No tree-shall be prined, sprayed, planted in, cut down or removed from any highway in the city of Philadelphia without authority from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

No person shall climb upon, cut, break, bark or otherwise injure or disturb any tree. tree guard or support thereof on any high-way of the city without authority from said 'No person shall fasten any horse or

other animal to any tree, tree guard or support thereof or leave any animal, fastened or unfastened, within reach of any tree, tree guard or support thereof on any highway of the city.
"No person shall attach any guy rope. cable, wire or other fixture to any tree

guard or support thereof on any highway the city. "No person shall fasten or maintain any placard, sign, advertisement or other notice

on any tree, tree guard or support thereof on any highway in the city.

"No person shall deface or injure or re-move any copy of the regulations for the protection of street trees posted by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.
No payement of any kind shall be lare

within a space three feet by four feet around street tree, and no building material hall be deposited upon such unpayed area.

"A penalty is provided for the infraction of these regulations. A careful study of these regulations, as I have given them here, shows how well protected the shade trees are. They make it impossible for the oldfashioned tree butcher to ply his trade. he does he incurs the danger of being forced to pay a penalty. Must Make Application

When a citizen wants to prune, remov-

plant a tree on his sidewalk he must make or plant a tree on uts sidewalk he must make application to the Park Commission. In such cases, if permission is graphed, the man doing the work is not paid at the completion of the job until complete inspection has been made by the street-tree department of the commission.

"This is made possible by the arrange-ment whereby the contract price for the work is deposited with the Fairmount Park Commission, subject to such inspection. A man who does poor work that cannot pass the inspection is not paid. He is given to He is given to understand this before he starts. Furthermore, a man who is notorious for his poor work eventually becomes known to the commission, and he is not allowed to

do any further work, permits being refused

"Civic interest in street trees is growing at a rapid rate. This is evidenced by the fact that statistics for the month of March. 1921, show the largest number of trees planted and pruned during any one month as far back as our records go. "Perhaps it would be of interest to follow the tree from the nursery to the sidewalk

and see just what appens.
"First, a hole is dug, three feet wide and four feet long and at least three feet deep. This hole is filled with good soil, mixed with well-rotted manure, hone meal and a little lime. The tree is dug out of the ground at the nursery care being taken to retain all the small fibrous costs and to keep them The branches are cut back to make the tree shapely and to promote its growth.

Planting of Tree

"The tree is then planted in the hole and the earth packed well around the roots. A stake is driven in the ground near the tree

and a piece of rubber hose is nailed to the stake, encircling the tree trunk, to prevent the tree from being blown over before the soil packs tightly enough around the roots to hold it. The sun, rain and air do the

"If any scale or bugs of any kind attack be leaves the tree should be sprayed to kill such organisms. To keep the caterpillars from getting on the leaves, a piece of fly-paper can be tied around the trunk or the trunk can be smeared with tanglefoot "To protect these young trees from frost

bites or the small boy with his penknife wire mesh is placed around the tree for a eight of six foot. The tree is now read to grow, and if every one would see that the regulations are observed the tree would mature normally and become an object of beauty.

'Several things may happen, however, to retard its growth. Children may try to use it as a Maypole, and by swinging around on it loosen the roots and prevent the proper absorption of nourishment. Boys have been known to chip the trunks with their Scout axes. The earth, also, may require loosen-

ing around the trunk. In this connection I think it would be well if some organization could be formed among the school children whereby these matters could be brought to their attention, and the boy or girl who sought to destroy a

tree could be made to feel most unpopular A great deal of damage to trees is caused by thoughtlessness, and when knowledge is instilled into the minds of the children less and less damage will be done. It is interesting to note in this connection that in Fairmount Park whenever a tree is cut down is are planted in its place.

A Kansas Building Row

An interesting warfare is being waged in our back yard. A pair of robins and a pair of blackbirds have selected the same place a pear tree to build a nest. It seems to make no difference that there are plenty trees all about with many choice building They are determined on that one particular location and both pairs are buildng on the same nest with plenty of fighting and back talk thrown in. In fact, there is so much fighting that the building is not progressing very fast. We await the outome with interest.

What Do You Know?

For how many years after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte was France obsu-pted by the allied armies?
 What are the meaning and origin of the word purified?
 What is the official name of present-day formula:

Germany?
4. Of what kind of wood are the best ship decks unde?

Where is Tanganyika Territory and to what ration does it belong?

Who is the present Secretary of War?

Name three independent Asiatic nations.

Who wrote "The Story of a Bad Hoy".

What is the full name of Madams Curie?

10. Who was Harriet Martineau!

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. The trade dollar was a United States silver coin of 420 grains used in the Oriental trade. It has not been coined since 1887.

since 1887. Thomas Gainsborough, the English por-trait painter, lived in the eighteenth

century.

3. The West Indian island of Guadaloupe belongs to France
4. Lady shoes is another name for European columbines.

5. There were three Galateas in classical mythology. One was a sea nymph, the daughter of Nercus and Doris. Another is a character in Virgil's third eclogue. She hid herself among the willows in order to be followed and in literature she came to embody a type of co-quetry. The third Galatea was a statue carved by Pygmalion and animated by Venus in answer to the sculptor's prayer.

Wirth is the present Chancellor

6. Dr. With is the present Chancellor of Germany.
7. The Spanish title Don is descended from the Latin "domining" lord.
8. A caron shot in billiards is one in which the one hall strikes each of the two cheen halls.

object balls

9. Madder is a European herb with duality vellowish flowers, succeeded by betrees. The root of this plan is used in dveing.

10. The scenes of Shakespeare's "Othollo" are laid in Venice and the Island of Cyprus, in the Bastern Mediterranean.

SHORT CUTS

Mrs. Bergdoll is entirely willing that the investigating committee should go to pot

The emergency tariff is apparently framed on the assumption that all farmers

Edison has demonstrated that to him

does not need advertising advertising shall be given. Efforts to float the German bonds are likely to be hampered by popular belief that

they are leaky. It may be, after all, that love of the drama provokes most wars. Peace is so darned commouplace.

Daily it becomes more evident that there has been some slackness in the pre-paration of the slackers' list.

The Poles have an opportunity to prove that a piece of Upper Silesia is less dear to them than the peace of the world. Investigation will prove whether the

acrial mail are heavier than hot air.

Members of Council will, of course, see a it that there is no bickering when Mme t'uric attends a meeting of that body.

A Middletown, N. Y., editor earnestly asserts that every household should have its pet snake. Is this an argument for home

When the Cabinet grows to the size of

the House of Representatives a harassed President may begin to holler for reapportionment. In rising to an emergency tariff, as it

the slats.

Madame Curie, perhaps above all other women, has demonstrated the truth of the assertion that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.

were, we take it that Senator Edge will support it just long enough to punch it in

Sixteen hundred answered an advertiseent for a man to live on a desert island. It would be interesting to learn how many f them were married. It is up to Uncle Sam to take West

Virginia coal belligerents by the scruff of the necks, bump their heads together and Perhaps it will be time enough to throw stones at the Shipping Board when every

other big transportation corporation is ad-

mittedly making money Though Lloyd George's fame rests largely on his ability to jump with the cat. ommon seuse between leaps

Camden having set the pace. Philadel phia will now prepare to use the early dayvening for pleasant avocations.

We unhesitatingly and wholeheartedly upport Senator Penrose in his plea for shorter congressional speeches. ator himself has aforetimes spoken volumes

When in answer to a question a man in court admitted that "he told his wife everything." the magistrate said, "Well. everything." the magistrate said, "Well-you belong in heaven, then." Perhaps; per-haps not. It depends a good deal on the wife, and on the bushand. The magistrate The magistrate may have been a Solomon; or, on the other hand, his wisdom may have been nothing better than cheap wit. One never can tell-

> Now the week's begun again; Soon the end we'll find A little leisure won again; Then the same old grind. Marketing on Saturday. Loafing over Sunday (Maybe church the latter day): Back to work on Monday.

Shine your light, then dim it;

Pennsylvania State College has deloped a potato that will yield 353 bushels to the more, an increase of 3.5; and a cab large that yields nine more tons to the sere than the ordinary variety. Here we have an undertaking with stupendous possibilities for humanity; but the farmer who saw his crops rot on the field last summer while people paid fancy prices in the city w

Isn't it the limit?



PLENTY OF SMOKE