AVID B. SMILEY Edito JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Businers Manager Published daily at Public Leogra Building
Independence Square, Philadelphia
TLANTIC CITY. Press-Union Building
By York. 304 Madisor Ave.
Wragt 701 Ford Building
It Louis. 618 Globe-Democrat Building
Bloado 1802 Pribuse Building

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 (50) dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month, Norice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

Lidger, Independence Equare, Philadelphia. Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-tled to the use for republication of all news spatches credited to it or not otherwise credited this paper, and also the local news published

terein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches erein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Friday, May 27, 1921

UP TO CORTELYOU

PPARENTLY the Civil Service investi-A gation of police irregularities in the Fourth Ward has collapsed. It did not actually begin.

Mayor Moore plainly desires a clean police

How many people in his Administration share that desire? The lid was lifted for a minute and then

clapped down-hard. The evidence disclosed was enough to prove that the heclers are rivaling Director Cortelyou and the Mayor for control of the

The Director, who has had secret police working for some purpose, ought now to take the lead in forcing a show-down. He should not be willing to remain passive under the charges and innuendo aimed at his administration of the department. He can perform no more valuable service to his chief and the city than to force a housecleaning which will destroy all doubts and restore complete public confidence in the police force from the top to the bottom.

WE LOSE AT GOLF

OLF to some people is—as many anxious I clergymen know—the engenderer of an almost religious passion.

To these zealots on one hand and to the folk who desire to see America first in all things good, the gradual and complete elimination of American contestants from the international tournament at Hoylake, England, will mean grief and pain.

One by one they fell! But why worry? Golf, after all, is a Britisher's game. When an all-British team of ball players loafs over here and trims an American nine composed of our best we shall have reason to feel that we are slipping backward in the march of civilization.

THE GOVERNOR APOLOGIZES

GOVERNOR SPROUL has signed the Daix Municipal Court judgeship bill with an apology.

The bill fixes a time for the election of extra judges of the court as the population of the city increases. According to the figures of the last census, there should be one more judge on the beach. Governor Sproul refused to make the appointment pending election, on the ground that there are already judges enough to do the business o the court. His reasoning was sound. There is no excuse for another judge save the desire for more patronage.

It was this desire that prompted the drafting of the Daix bill. Under it a new judge will be nominated at the September primaries and elected in November for the term of ten years from January 1. The Governor explains that he has signed the "for the reason that if an additional judge is to be nominated and elected there should be no doubt as to the legality of his He allows it to be inferred that tenure. the bill merely corrects a defect in the original law.

The Governor may be technically correct But the effect of the bill is to create an extra judge and to burden the taxpayers with the payment of his salary and the salary of his clerks and stenographers, on the number of which there is no limit save the discretion of Presiding Judge Brown.

TRADE AND PEACE

THOSE nervous persons who stay awake o' nights dreading a war between the United States and Japan might allay their fears if they would read and digest some of the figures contained in the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan for 1920, which has just arrived in this country

This annual shows that the United States ts Japan's best customer. The total exports to this country in 1919 were worth \$414,000,000. All Europe bought only \$97,000,000 worth of goods from Japan in same year, and the total purchases of all Asia amounted to only \$60,000,000 more than the purchases of the United States. Japan bought from this country in 1919 goods worth \$383,000,000, leaving a balance in her favor of \$31,000,000. She bought from Europe only \$81,000,000 worth of goods and from Asia \$532,000,000 worth. The purchases from China were \$161,000,000 and the sales to China were \$223,000,000

The Japanese are not fools. Nothing that they could gain from a war with the United States would be worth the price which they would have to pay for it in interruption of trade and loss of markets, to say nothing of certain defeat.

A RETURN TO SANITY

THE decision of Postmaster General Hays to admit the Liberator, a radical monthly magazine, to the privileges of the secondclass mails enjoyed by publications which are not radical marks a most gratifying abandonment of the policy of censorship followed by his predecessor.

Mr. Burleson did not like the Liberator. but he could find no reason for suppressing it, so he admitted it to the third-class mails and thus compelled it to pay a much higher rate of postage than was charged on publications of which he approved.

Mr. Hays with unassnilable logic says that if the publication is mailable at all it is mailable on the same terms as are enjoyed other publications, and that if it is not mailable it should not be admitted to the mails at a punitive rate. Every one of the extreme radical periodicals, he says, should either be suppressed or should receive the

same mailing rights as other publications. The Postmaster General properly announces, however, that the Department of Instice will handle the legal phases of the matter. If any periodical abuses the right of free speech it will be punished in accordance with the provisions of law; the Postfice Department will not set itself up as a udge of the matter. It will enforce the

en of the courts. This is the right method of procedure in free country. Experience has proved that the attempt to force men to abandon their

opinions by denying them the right to ex-press them has never succeeded. Such at-tempts have usually made converts to the upinions to which the suppressors object.

The only excuse that can be offered for Mr. Burleson's policy of suppression is that he was suffering from war hysteria. Yet in Great Britain, which was much closer to the seat of war than the United States, men

were allowed to say and to print things which the former Postmaster General would not allow to go through the mails. The return to sanity in the Postoffice Department will be welcomed heartily by all men who are convinced that American in-

stitutions are too firmly rooted to be over-turned by the attacks of half-educated men with fantastic theories of government.

WHY DOES THIS GREAT PORT NOT GET FULL RECOGNITION?

Signal Maritime Eminence of Philadelphia as Second in America Warrants Better Appreciation at the Hands of Its Own People

MENTALLY, physically, atmospherically, Philadelphia is by far the worst dressed of the world's great seaports.

There, moreover, are outsiders and even a considerable number of natives who readily succumb to the fallacy that it is not a matter of toggery alone, but of actual inhibitions and unfitness for the role.

These creakers can prove geographically that Pennsylvania is an inland State and its metropolis an inland town. Certainly the custom largely prevails of embarking for Europe from a New York dock and boarding a train for a fifty-odd-mile journey to inhale sea breezes.

Few poets have sung Philadelphia in nautical terms. The industrial flavor is significantly to be smacked here, but maritime nuances are elusive, baffling.

Climate and scenery are continental. Gulls, white or gray of wing, are comparatively rare on Delaware avenue. Sight seers regularly shun the harbor front. Not infrequently they are unaware of its existence.

The consequence of these conditions is one of the most singular and flagrant of fallacies. It is a paradox to which emphasis is given by the demonstrable fact that this city has become the second seaport in the Republic and that regular maritime communication is established between our docks and virtually all the leading commercial harbors of the globe.

Statistics and tabulated columns are reputed tiresome, and so in many instances they are. Yet there is the glow of romance and color in the mere enumeration of the overseas links which bind this "inland" population center to the world's great mar-

The muster roll as presented in the current issue of the local trades bodies' magazine, Commerce and Industry, includes not only such expected names as Liverpool, London, Manchester and Naples, but Barcelona, Bombay, Dakar, Cape Town, Valencia, Yokohama, Batavia and Helsingfors. There are, indeed, at the present moment seventy-one terminal ports to which scheduled steamship services are maintained from

Foreign shipping concerns have frankly admitted that the cost of handling their vessels here was far below that involved in traffic with London, Liverpool, New York, New Orleans or Galveston. This does not mean that conditions are ideal, since drydock facilities in particular are sadly lacking, and there is a psychological handicap in the long-continued under-realization of our natural advantages. Nevertheless, the expansion of Philadel-

phia's sea-borne commerce since the war injected new life into the American merchant marine has been little short of phe-The value of last year's amounted to \$219,167,601, and that of the exports to \$449,691,705.

Consideration of these figures with ship tonnage totals amply justifies the claim of Philadelphia's second rank among scaports of the United States, with New York, but New York only, in the lead.

But the interchange of goods to and from abroad does not tell the complete story. The opening of the Panama Canal and the activities of the Shipping Board have produced an entirely new commercial development, strikingly evidenced in the services now conducted to the Pacific slope. Six lines of commerce carriers are now established with Los Angeles (San Pedro), and a like number with Portland, Oregon, and San Diego,

The coastwise trade along the eastern seaboard is accepted somewhat as a convention, but its recent growth warrants something more than this cursory cataloguing. The volume of business transacted is impressively large.

Interpretation of these facts in a spirit of boastfulness would, under ordinary conditions, reflect unfavorably upon true progress. Flamboyant advertising may be temporarily effective, but in the end facts persist in governing a situation, and there are few exhibits more lamentable than displays of unjustified grandiloquence.

In Philadelphia, however, modesty regarding maritime distinction has sometimes assumed the aspect of the humility that is born of ignorance. A barrage of misconceptions not only deprives one of the most advantageously situated of seaports of general and justified recognition, but it grievously interferes with broad constructive development.

As the mother of ships the Delaware has at last received its due. No amount of prejudice or delusion can controvert the truth connected with the superb rebirth of

shipbuilding along this waterway. The splendid Pacific liner Keystone State is today on her trial trip through the Capes and beyond. She is but one of sixteen handsome Shipping Board passenger vessels lately constructed across the river in response to the largest order for vessels of this class ever given to an American ship-

The New York Shipbuilding Company, on whose ways she was created, is but one of numerous similar concerns which within the last few years have been restoring the glories of the American merchant marine. In this connection, however, it is permissible to pause upon the significance of name. To the uninitiated "New York" does not signify the great Philadelphia district of shipmaking and ship traffic.

This is but one of many instances of defective dressing. As a seaport the robes which Philadelphia and the surrounding region should be proud to wear are both glittering and authentic. They have hidden far too long in our municipal wardrobe,

BORAH'S BIG LITTLE THING

WHATEVER you may think of Senator Borah-of his perversity, his loud unreason and his violent ingenuousness in the presence of every international problem of any importance-it is necessary now to extend to him a word or two of credit.

His amendment to the Naval Appropria tions Bill, in which the Senate formally expresses a desire that the President call for an international conference to balt new naval competitions, is in its way a small thing. The measure upon which it is a rider expresses in realistic and unmistakable terms the determination of Congress to continue the policy of naval expansion inaugurated by Secretary Daniels until it is plain that that

policy may be abandoned without involving this country in danger or uncertainty.

But Mr. Borah and his colleagues in the Senate, by formally expressing a wish for the inauguration of an international program of disarmament, have raised an issue

open a way for international discussions to that end. That is news that cannot be read

ference suggested in the Senate yesterday

Meanwhile, military men and even ama-

teurs in the science of war will not be dis-posed to take Mr. Borah very seriously. Why, for example, is the invitation to a

disarmament conference limited to the three Governments that rank first in naval power?

Does Senator Borah suppose that wars of the future will be fought with ships alone?

The gentleman from Idaho should travel abroad and he should stop off for a tour of

the Rubr Valley, where forces of destruction

that yet may be turned loose upon the world

sort that may yet change the whole face of the earth. Indeed, a powerful association

of navies might prove to be the only force

adequate to prevent international conflicts

in which the implements of destruction

would be more terrible than any yet dreamed

If an international conference ever is

called to the work of preventing war, it will

waste its time and actually mislead public

opinion if it does not find a way to limit

the armament of the air and chemical war

methods upon which the militarist of today

actually depends for conquest of the world

PAYMENT OF LIBERTY BONDS

HOLDERS of bonds of the Third and Fifth Liberty Loans will be intensely

interested in the announcement by Secretary

Mellon that the loans to the Allies, approximating \$10,000,000,000, are to be put

into such shape that the loans can be used

The Fifth loan of \$4,497,818,750 ma-

tures in 1923 and the Third loan of \$4,-

175,650,050 will be due five years later, in

1928. The total of the two loans is within

half a billion of the amount owed to the

United States by Great Britain, France,

Italy and Belgium. Secretary Mellon has explained that no

plan has yet been perfected for the exchange

of the bonds of the foreign countries for the

Liberty Bonds. But he agrees with Presi-

dent Harding that it is desirable to make

the foreign Governments the debtors of the

private citizens of this country rather than

If the Secretary of the Treasury can find

a way to take care of the payment of \$4,-

407,000,000 of the Fifth Liberty Loan,

which matures in two years, by some ma-

nipulation of the European obligations he

will qualify as a financier of the first rank.

The loan maturing in 1923 will have to be

refunded in some way. It is not practicable

to pay it out of the current revenues. The

people would not submit to the heavy taxes

which would be necessary. And there are

few persons who would be willing to ex-

change a bond of the United States, on which

interest is regularly paid, for a bond of a

foreign Government on which no interest

Of course, many things can happen in

twenty-four months. France, Great Brit-

ain. Belgium and Italy may be in a condi-

tion to pay the interest then. But at the

present time it would be impossible to sell

\$4,000,000,000 of British bonds on which the

interest has been unpaid, even if they could

1923 will be curious to know what arrange

ments Secretary Mellon finally makes to pay

ARE THEY OUT AGAIN?

CAMUEL UNTERMYER, acting as spe-

ocial voluntary counsel for the Lockwood

Committee of the New York Legislature

was in reality counsel for the general publi-

of the United States in the fight against the

secret organizations formed to keep the costs

of building material close to the sky and to

retard the efforts of the general population

Because of Mr. Untermyer's energy the

people have had a glimpse behind the scenes

They saw great interlocking combines which

first cornered markets and then, through

secret agreements with unscrupulous labo

pockets of home builders and tenants every

where in the East. Now Mr. Untermyer

has closed the hearings and resigned in

genuine rage. Though many of the accused

men and corporations were proved guilty

of the charges made against them, they were

let off with comparatively light fines by

Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis,

Some of the offenders paid \$300. The

heaviest penalty imposed was a fine of \$4000.

Apparently there is nothing to prevent a

Mr. Untermyer demanded jail sentence

and was rebuked mildly by the court. But

corporation in the building material trade

bootlegger who finds little difficulty in

making a dollar a minute when his business

Ring-a-Round-a- existence of a farm-

expressed that the two-party system is on the way to oblivion. Perhaps. Perhaps not. If the organization within the two parties meets with any big share of success.

and it may, it will inevitably be followed by other groups, labor, capital, wet, dry and the like; which will simply mean a trans-

ference of activities from the lobby to the

floor. In order to accomplish anything they will have to combine; with the probable re-

sult that one set of groups will line up against another set of groups—and the two

y-cent sugar in twenty-cent candy. Where queries the young man who seeks sweetness

for his sweetie, where do they get that stuff?

disarmament, we may expect (after the House has cut in) a close-

up of Uncle Sam, John Bull and the Mikado

Though woman has the vote in Ne

braska, she is exempt from poll tax and jury duty, can charge bills for necessities to her husband and has other legal privileges denied to men. Without quarreling with any of

these things, it may not be amiss to point out that, not to put too fine a point on it,

It may be that if money being put into

dreadnoughts were put into mail planes in-stead it would give better returns on the investment and, incidentally, do more to

safeguard the country against foreign aggres-

equal rights is somewhat of a misnomer.

party system will be with us again.

Meaning, "Where Do They Sell It?"

Movie Note

in conference.

Partly because of the

ers' bloc in the United

States Senate fear is

Confectioners in

vention in Atlantic City complain that they are putting thir-

The Senate baving

registered approval of

renewal of the orgy of extortion.

is flourishing.

leaders, took billions of dollars from the

to find adequate shelter.

The holders of the Liberty Bonds due in

this country, at anything like par

has yet been paid.

be sold at all.

the debtors of the American Government.

to take up the Liberty Bonds.

of by naval designers.

of tomorrow.

No naval pact, even though it were universally agreed to, could prevent wars of a

are still deeply rooted and intrenched.

in Europe and Asia without interest. Ultimately, Mr. Harding will call the con-

from Washington.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT Some Descendants of Old Families, Sensing Their Civic Responsibilities, /Are Prominent in Philanthropies gram of disarmament, have raised an issue about which the distressed and overburdened peoples of all civilized countries may rally before very long. The Senate of the United States desires to end naval rivalries and to

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

A CHICAGO woman once remarked of Philadelphia: "If you want to be fashionable you have to be philanthropic."

I do not know how true that is, but I suspect the strain of Quaker there is in many Philadelphians has something to do with philanthropy being regarded as part of the business of life for a great many men and women who are otherwise not specially noted for their plety. I sometimes think that to many upon whom the Church has somewhat lost its hold the chance to be philanthropic is their chance to be religious.

And by philanthropic I mean connecting themselves, both as donors and as workers, with some organization or with many organizations that are maintained for the benefit of those who lack some essential of life. By SARAH D. LOWRIE and unanimously advocated by the repre-sentatives on both sides of the chamber. First, however, events abroad will have to be permitted to develop to a point at which a clearer view of the future will be possible

Generation After Generation

ANY ONE who knows his Philadelphia. A however, must be aware that, except for certain sectarian philanthropies, what we call church work and church missions, and the philanthropies belonging to beneficial orders — Masonic, Odd Fellows, etc. — the great and the little philanthropies of the city, from a day nursery to Girard College, are controlled and are supported by the gifts of a limited number of persons.

These persons for the most part are the same persons who support and control the great civic institutions that are not regarded as philanthropies but rather as the city's high marks of culture—the Orchestra, the opera, the art galleries and the art schools, the museums, the University, the medical schools, the scientific societies and the country clubs and athletic clubs.

And in looking down the lists of names

And in looking down the lists of names for both philanthropies and civic institutions it will be observed that in most instances family names can be tracel for several generations, showing that a sense of responsibility for these public benefits is as strong in the grandsons of the originators as it was in the charter members.

Hut it is also to be observed that

it was in the charter members.

But it is also to be observed that whereas certain families are notably responsible generation after generation, there are others who appear to have had no sense of responsibility for generation after generation, either to help by service or by gifts. Such families go from shirt-sleeves back to shirtfamilies go from shirt-sieeves back to shirt-sleeves, and begin over again without having taken the initiative either in their city or ward or ward division to better a single con-dition beyond their front steps and back gate. After some one else has started a country club they may join it, or, finding the Friday afternoon Orchestra concerts are the "thing."

they may try for seats; or, after assuring themselves every one of a certain clique is buying tickets for a Hoover famine fund. they may take a few because seats are get-ting scarce, but as for guaranteeing the Orchestra or initiating the country club or buying more tickets because they are going begging, that's beyond them! If we left it begging, that's beyond them: If we left it to them there would be no opera, no hos-pitals, no museums and no day nurseries, no funds for special emergencies and no art schools, no Girard College, no White-Williams Foundation, and the Academy of Music would have been torn down for a pressed-brick, stucco-faced movie palace and the School of Industrial Art would be razed to the ground for an apartment build-ing, while a reservoir would still grace the top of Fairmount Hill.

T HAVE wondered why this is so. On I more than one drive for some big organization like the Y. W. C. A. or the Seamen's Mission or the Orchestra pension fund I've come face to face with these men and women and found them agreeable and profoundly indifferent. They have neither an inherited nor a personal pride in their city. Beyond paying their taxes and getting their money's worth in schooling for their children, and parks and water and protection, free mu-seums, miles of asphalt, proper drainage, good street lighting, reasonable garbage and ash collections for themselves, their con-scious relationship as to its welfare ends.

A few when faced squarely will plead socialistic principles and announce that city Government should provide all the dispensaries to the museums; order to prove to a city government the practicability of a clinic or the crown of glory in a museum, these apostles of the brotherhood are urged to make a great object lesson by the gift of the first clinic or a picture to the museum, they stop talking socialism and murmur something about preferring to take care of their own indigent relatives—which, generally speaking, would be news to the

DERHAPS this all sounds very hard on L lot of good persons who, in turning down the Y. M. C. A., may have given to the Knights of Columbus, or in not subscribing to the University have cherished the orphan and the widow around the corner through the ward charity. Well, maybe!

haustive survey of all the charitable instiutions of this city and an exact tabulation of their gifts and their givers by that great committee of business men and women, the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia, is that out of something more than 1 800,000 citizens, the public philanthropies in this town are supported by about 6000 persons, and of these something like 250 persons give one-half the support.

IN SPITE of the great money drives, the great system of widespread solicitation; n spite of the clever, touching reports, of the very apparent success of the philanthro-pies and of the widespread good they have brought; in spite of the ardent and disin-terested help of the newspapers and theatres in spite of giving being a foundation stone of Christianity and the supposed attribute of the average American citizen, the fact is to impose a fine of \$4000 on a profiteering that nearly half the money given outside th churches to everything, from a fresh-ai is like putting a fine of \$100 on a first-rank fresh-air fund to a hospital is given by 250 person in Philadelphia, these names appearing again and again on the lists of contributors.

TT IS high time this burden of support was more evenly distributed; high time that the million or so persons who are not generous toward their city should begin to have the pleasure and pain of being ous, and high time that the hospitals and institutions that are crippled for lack support should get sufficient support.

In Cleveland, where it was found that

about 3000 persons were entirely supporting the public philanthropic institutions of the city, the business men of the town got to-gether and formed a Welfare Federation such as is now formed here, and in one year's time, by their federated efforts and business methods, they multiplied that 3000 by

What was partly tried out by a committee during the war here has been put on ever better business principles and has the backing of an even more representative group of men and women. The idea is that an agency performing a needed service to the community, such as the Visiting Nurse Society, a hospital, a settlement, etc., may apply for admission to the federation, and by fulfilling certain conditions have the raising of its budget undertaken by the federation. The federation will go before the town asking for the support of all the organiza-

tions in its care, and guaranteeing to the donors that the institutions benefiting shall fulfill the obligations they have come into existence to perform. Their general principles are stated as follows:
"The objects of the Welfare Federation of

Philadelphia are the promotion, co-ordina tion and financial assistance of associations for civic and charitable work, the elimination of waste in effort and expenditure and the scientific application to social conditions of principles, plans and methods approved study and experience; to collect, receive and hold money and property, both real and per-sonal, by gift or devise, to convert property are received into cash, and to disburse funds so received into cash, and to disburse funds held by it in accordance with the specified objects of the organization."
I understand that January 1, 1922, will

see the plan in operation.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. MATILDE CASTRO On Child-Education Methods

EDUCATING a child to make itself a potent factor in a democracy is one of the most serious problems that the progressive school has to solve, in the opinion of Dr. Matilde Castro, professor of education and head of the department of education of Bryn Mawr College and director of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School for Girls, which is under the direction of the college.

"A democracy, the form of government under which we live," said Dr. Castro, "is one of the most difficult in its requirements of any form of government under which a citizen can function. The problem of the train the child to think and act in the way in which she will be required in adult life. "As the woman is just as seriously

take her place in the world of affairs as wel as in the home, she must be trained with the citizenship idea prominently to the 'The prime requirement of a citizen is to think in order to act intelligently and giving her an education instead of a train

Experience Best Teacher

"In educating a child so that she may learn to think in this way she can only be expected to respond properly by thinking in terms of her own experience. It is neces-sary that a progressive school furnish its pupils with the experiences upon which they may base their thinking, and to watch their mental processes carefully that this ability may develop. For that reason a child should never be told what to do, but always encouraged to do it herself.
Thus, when a school teaches such things

as handwork, eurhythmic dancing, music, art and dramatic expression, idea of adding to a child's talents, but of giving her a richer field of experience in which to work and something to think about. The esthetic subjects, in addition to the practical, also have the value of increasing the child's sense of appreciation, sympathy and understanding. But after all they develop of intellectual

and moral force, resistance, ability to make decisions, to establish standards and yet to maintain an open-minded, reasoning atti tude toward life are the important objectives of the progressive school, Clean Thinking Necessary

"Clean-cut, decisive thinking is the desired quality to develop in the child as it grows toward adult life. It is important in accomplishing this end that no opportunity lost in watching mental processes and in developing them.

"In a natural and easy way, the child should not recite lessons, but express to her schoolmates what she thinks and feels about the particular subject under discus-sion. In my experience the child always faces her class and talks to them, not the teacher. Criticisms, if necessary, are then made by her classmates. In this way the child not only learns to think but to get on her feet and express herself to others, e actly as she will be called upon to do adult life. The same process holds good in the mat

ter of discipline. The normal child, with a little guldance, is fully capable of self-discipline or of judging her fellow classmate fairly and effectively.

"The child taught to work things out for herself becomes blessed with an absence of herself sengely senses that is the hance of

that self-consciousness that is the bane of existence for many persons.
"Good health and a happy disposition are

Love Song

BEST of sweethearts, dear are you. What the poet says is true :
Absence makes the heart grow fonder. Often have I sung your praise

There is something sweet about you. Through the winter's chilly days Never, never did I doubt you.

It is naught but Truth that speaks— Truth that's flavored with molasses: Naught excels your rosy cheeks : And your sweetness naught surpasses.

Time shall never make you pine
Since I've had the luck to meet you.
You are here! And you are mine!
Strawberries! Just watch me eat

two important factors to be developed in child that have much to do with their suc-cess, not only in school but in after life. In a normal child both these attributes can be preserved and developed, if they are prop-erly guided."

THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY JACK CONNOLLY, who represents the motion-picture industry in Washington, was formerly a newspaperman up in Boston every day and chat with Governor Coolidge. The acquaintance became so intimate that Connolly came to call the governor "Cal." and still uses that manner of address despite his advancement to the Vice Presidency.

Because they are such old friends it often happens that Mr. Connolly takes breakfast on a Sunday morning with Mr. Coolidge. On one such occasion lately the Vice President was seen to dig into his vest pocket after the meal and produce a pellet, which he thrust into his mouth. Connolly inquired curiously about it and was told that his old friend, long accustomed to abstemious living, had attended so many banquets since coming to Washington that he found his digestion materially impaired. Would Jack join him in a tablet? Connolly did. His digestion tablet experi-

nce was limited, bowever, and he tho that the proper procedure was to let the pellet lie quiescent on the tongue until it melted. He followed his hunch. So it came to pass that he found himself the possessor of quite a mouthful of charcoal. He should

One day, while still secretary at the White House, Joseph P. Tumulty had played a round of golf with friends at a course just outside of town and was hurry-ing home in his automobile. With him was lenator Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia, and Mr. Ben Miller, a mere private At one point repairs were being made on

the road and, while it was possible to get through, traffic was being diverted for a long detour by a policeman. This officer stopped Mr. Tumulty's car, not knowing who was 'Officer, come here.'' said Mr. Tumulty

"Do you not know that this gentleman (indicating Mr. Miller) is Senator Watson, of

"I beg pardon," said the officer. "You may go through."

Secretary Hughes, at the State Department, attempts at all times to give the men who write for the newspapers about those matters which fall in his domain an under standing of the situations that arise, that the public may get the right slant, but he tries hard to be diplomatic and to keep the position of the government from being mis-construed. His manner of treating given situations was exemplified by the answer he gave a reporter who asked if he knew a certain New York lawyer whose name was mentioned in connection with a State De

partment matter.

"Yes," he said. "I think it would be correct to say that I know the gentleman. I know all New York lawyers. I go to all the meetings of the bar association. In fact, I have come to feel that I know all the people in the United States. But, confidentially and between us, I can't at the moment place this man."

Not long ago, says Representative John L. Cable, of Ohio, when he was back home earning an honest living as a lawyer, the judge, beedless of the logic of the arguments of the attorney for the defense, imposed a sentence of servitude upon his client. The sentence was a year and ten days. "I can understand the sentence of a year's imprisonment," said the lawyer, "but why the ten days?" "That," said the judge, "is war tax."

The minister was visiting a memb his flock, said Senator Richard P. Ernst, of Kentucky, and knowing that there was a child of similar age in the family, took along his own little girl.

The juvenile hostess was embarrassed to the strent of muteness. She bit her finger and said nothing. Her father urged her to talk to the little girl, speak to her, to say something. ANYTHING. And he surreptitiously pinched her. Then she spoke. "Go to hell," she said.

What Do You Know?

- uhunne

1. Which is the Keystone State? 2. Who is the Premier of France? 3. What is a distinctive trait of a cowbird

Who was Sir Dagonet? Who composed the "Unfinished" Symphony?

Who is General Korfanty? What is meant by "sumptuary" laws! What is the largest city of China? Who wrote "Little Women": 10. What is a misogynist?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The leek is the vegetable symbolical wales.

Michelangelo's dates were 1475-1584.

The Ides, in March, were on the 180 day; in May, July and October, the were on the same day. In the other months they came on the 12th fay.

The surname of "Blind Tom," the New York of the Yo

4. The surname of "Blind Tom," the New musician, was Wiggins.

5. New York (Manhattan) was first settle by the Dutch in 1612. It was first settle by the property of the visited by Hendrik Hudson in 1698.

6. A kilometer is a little less than first eighths of a mile.

7. A fiancur is a lounger or idler.

8. Dublin is the largest city in Ireland, it latest count being 399,000. Belfar was next with 393,000.

9. A mordello is a kind of beetle.

10. The "Brabanconne" is the national ax

SHORT CUTS

The Silesian hell broth still simmers.

Summer is assuredly nearing, girls are beginning to wear their furs. "Harvey Has Not Begun Work Yet.". Headline. His tongue got ahead of him. Whatever the Allied Council does with Upper Silesia is guaranteed to give dis-

There is no greater joy these days that to sit in a pleasant garden and watch some body work therein.

The guy who throws oil on the trouber waters these days may find himself foul will the fire and fish laws. One thing that makes Hoover street with the populace is that the buck need

seems to get past him. Those who are delaying the purchase coal doubtless deny the truth of the asser

It is understood that Judge Brown will not find fault with Governor Sproul's re-sons for signing the Daix bill.

Pride in the premium on the America dollar is discounted by the fact that it seek times seems too proud to trade.

West Virginia mountaineers have at more respect for coal company laws that John Barleycorn has for the Volstead Act. Mr. Fixit says that the Ship of Star will never float on an even keel until the pork barrel stave is used as a spanker.

One way of damning a budget system to insist upon treating it as though it was a panacea instead of merely wise booking

The Lockwood Committee investigates is a useful school of economics for all wish to avail themselves of the lessons

American golf representation in Engla-was first all ahead, then all Wright and finally, all out. Now all together: "Cheere We can't expect to win all the time!"

According to present report, the cross man who walked a crooked mile and feel a crooked sixpence in the usual cross style is attached to the police department.

HIST!

THE gleam in the sun of a bright A carol of song behind the mill.

A tinkle of bells through the shiny wests

The call of a horn from off the hill—
Hist: 'Tis some of the fairy folk,
In cap and shoon and gay green closk.

Now whither go they, the fairy people.
To the rainbow's foot to bury their person of the chimes in the windy steeple.
Or drive the Princess' sheep to the foot of the chimes in the steep the grant of the chimes in the steep the grant of the chimes in the steep the grant of the chimes in the chime

-George Frederick Park, in St. N