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Philadelphia, Saturday, May 26, 1921

THE NEW FOURTH

THE drastic ban against tireworks and the L sale and use of firearms in Philadelphia imposes upon its citizens the obligation of adopting sensible and attractive substitutes for the foolish, dangerous and antiquated methods of celebrating the national holiday.

Contrary to an impression which sometimes seems to prevail in this country, public security does not necessarily mean gloom and absence of festal charm. There is an infinite variety of delightful ways in which the Fourth may be fittingly and rationally observed. With the death-dealing toys of old taboo, a test of the inventiveness and fertility of popular imagination will be at

And while we are accustoming ourselves to the new order, it is gratifying to note that the councilmanic ordinance, passed with such an overwhelming vote, sanctions the display of pyrotechnics by the municipality. Prop. erly regulated and under due safeguards, city fireworks could be made an effective feature of the Independence Day celebration.

THE DELAWARE DEAL OFF

CORTUNATELY for the State of Delaware and fortunately for the country, the wild and utterly reckless scheme formulated in Delaware for the open barter of a seat in the United States Senate has collapsed. There are limits beyond which even the men who play the loosest sort of politics cannot go. Senator Wolcott, a Democrat, received

from Governor Denney, a Republican, the proffer of an appointment as Chancellor of Delaware, and Wolcott was apparently in a mood to see the deal through. His appointment, of course, would have removed him from the Senate, and the Governor then would have had authority to name his successor. General T. Coleman du Pont, whose protege Governor Denney is, is the man rho seemed slated to take Wolcott's seat.

Delaware, or at least the northern areas of it, lives happily and prosperously in a state of partial feudalism. It is glad to give its allegiance to the big business men who have made it rich. But there are things that it will not stomach, and the Wolcott-Denney deal was one of them. The outburst of resentment and genuine anger that finally cowed Wolcott and his would-be benefactor was unexpected. The sorry thing about it all is that the Senator had to leave himself open to scorn and suspicion before he wriggled out of the complication in his letter of yesterday.

The political institutions of the United States cannot forever withstand the reckless use that short-sighted, unprincipled or ambitious men continue to make of them. The cynicism created in the common mind of the country by open jobbery among those in high places is a dangerous force. people despair. Others strike back. Delaware in this instance struck back, and its affairs will be better administered and its conscience will be cleaner as a result.

AN INSPIRATION FOR THE FAIR THE Sesqui-centennial Committee is sched-

uled to hold an important meeting on June 3. On June 9 the Bridge Commission will receive a comprehensive report from delegated experts.

It is rather regrettable that these dates are not reversed, that the fair planners might derive inspiration from the span au-

Although definite information concerning the findings of the engineering, financial and traffic experts is lacking, the cheerful rumor is abroad that the Delaware span will be less costly than was originally expected, and hopes of finishing the structure by 1926 may be reasonably entertained. Confirmation of these reports would mean that the exposition planners must inaugurate and maintain a lively pace to keep up with the bridge work.

The interstate structure, according to present indications, is to be magnificent and epoch-making, but still an auxiliary feature of the general celebration. The fair promoters cannot afford the risk of having the tail wag the dog.

Thus far only extremely modest approprintions have been made for the sesquicentennial, and the conception has hardly passed out of the nebulous stage. The necessity for buckling down to business on constructive, practical lines is obvious,

It is well to note that if the completion of the bridge will probably be part of the anni versary festivities there must be a whole There is a chance for healthy and stimulating rivalry in the progress of the two great public undertakings.

IRELAND-AND MINGO

THERE were few readers of American newspapers who did not feel that the tragedy of Ireland had moved a little closer to them and into a somewhat clearer light with the shocking news that came from Dublin this week. The destruction of one of the most beautiful buildings in all the British Isles and the conflict and the killing that attended it will be called wanton and blind. But it is above all pitiful.

In a case of this sort any just man cannot but feel that both parties in the Irish conflict have been pushed too far by stress and hardship and passion and misunderstanding and bitter memories to reason clearly or to be otherwise than frantically cruel to each

To any one who knows and understands the fine temperament of the Irish people and the work that England has done and is doing In the cause of progressive democracy, much that is written as news from and about the Ireland of today seems to leave much untold. The whole wretched and tragic business is an inevitable outcome of a world of

ancient error. Any day you can find Americans with one set of opinions or another who know just what ought to be done-what the British Government should do, what the leaders of the Irish insurgents should do. Unfortunately General Ludendorff echoes the principles for these imateur statesmen, the newspapers apparently admining the Wirth Government

which told of the burning of the Dublin Custom House carried parallel dispatches from nearer home under headlines quite an disturbing as those which topped the news from Ireland. One set of headlines said: "War in West Virginia Renewed - Two Troopers Killed."

VITAL TO MILL WORKERS. BUT THEY DON'T KNOW IT

Until the Financial Issues of the War Are Settled Unemployment Will Continue Here and Elsewhere

T WOULD be a mistage for any one to assume that only the financiers are interested in the questions discussed by President Harding and a group of New York and Pittsburgh bankers in Washington this week

Every unemployed textile worker, every man engaged in the building trades, every working man and woman, whatever his or her occupation, and every farmer will be affected by the wisdom of the decisions reached.

This is because the presperity of the United States is dependent in a large measure on the prosperity of the rest of the world

Men are idle here today because the German reparations question has not been finally settled. Business in all parts of the world is waiting until it is known definitely just how Germany is to pay and just how much she is to turn over to the allied nations.

When that is known the world will know on what it can depend for the next few years: France and Great Britain can go ahead with their taxation plans, and business, informed on what burdens will be inflicted on it, can adjust itself to definite conditions. Then the slow process of recovery from the effects of the war can begin. because the uncertainty will have been re-

But Europe cannot buy on the old scale this year because she has not the money Mr. Burleson, former Postmaster General, who has been in Berlin in the interest of the cotton growers of the South, has reported that Germany can buy only about 25 per cent of her normal purchases of cotton because, on account of the impoverished state of Europe, she can find a market for only about 25 per cent of her normal amount of cotton manufactures. France and Great Britain and Belgium and Italy are finding themselves confronted by the same conditions. The consuming power of the world must be restored before the producing power can be rehabilitated.

Now, the conference of the bankers with the President was over the best way for the United States to assist itself by assisting Europe. The President. Secretary Mellon and Secretary Hoover have let it be known that they are opposed to the floating of any foreign loans in the United States the proceeds of which are not spent in the United States. The bankers are opposed to any such restriction on the use of the money which they may lend abroad. They insist that the United States will be benefited in the long run just as much by money spent abroad as by money spent here.

The proceeds of two recent loans, one to Denmark and one to Belgium, have been spent in other countries. The Belgians bought foodstuffs in Argentine, where they could get them more cheaply than in the United States, and the Danes bought locomotives in Germany at a lower price than they could get them here. With American money, mind you!

The farmers are particularly grieved by the purchase of foodstuffs in Argentina. The Administration does not wish to offend the farmers. Its mind is on the political as well as on the economic effect of its financial policy. The mind of the bankers is only on the economic effect. They insist that economically it is the wisest possible course to co-operate to the extent of our ability in restoring the producing power not only of the allied countries, but of Germany. Unless Germany can begin to produce on a large scale she will not be able to pay the reparation bonds that she is to issue, and the nations to which she is to make reparation are selfishly interested in the opening of her factories and in the profitable sale of their

However wide the disagreement may be over the use to which the proceeds of foreign loans are to be nut, there is likely to be general consent that the bankers of this country must not provide money for the budget necessities of the foreign Governments. American gold must not be used to pay for foreign armaments. Governmental economies must be practiced and the taxation systems revised in such a way as to enable the Governments to pay their own way.

John Hays Hammond, speaking in this city yesterday before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, expressed the view of the President rather than that of the bankers. He recognizes as clearly as the bankers that the settlement of the claims against Germany must precede the resumption of industrial activity, but he insists that the money borrowed here must be spent here and that it must be spent for what he calls "industrial reconstruction" and not for building a merchant marine to compete with our own and not for military purposes of any kind, and not in a way to enable our foreign competitors to intrench themselves in markets to which we are seeking access, and not to enable our rivals to obtain a monopoly of raw materials

It is reassuring to know that the President is seeking advice from the financial experts of the nation. The question before him is of such gravity that he seems to desire all the light he can get before he makes a final decision. He and his Cabinet do not disagree with the bankers on the ends to be sought. What disagreement there is arises over the best means to accomplish those ends. Until they are accomplished the re-employment of the idle workers in this city and elsewhere will not proceed very

STATE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS

DR. FINEGAN'S announcement at the dinner to Dr. Broome that the proper educational policy for this Commonwealth cannot be carried out unless the State itself pays one-half of the school bills of each community is based on the assumption that public education is a matter of interest to the whole State. He is right.

Philadelphia is interested in the kind of fucation the children receive in the rural districts, for its population is partly recruited from those districts. A half-educated boy coming here from the country is not so good a citizen as a boy who has had first-class instruction. He cannot become so productive. He is in danger of adding to the vicious population of the city and increasing the burden of the police

THE SQUARE DEAL IS WINNING

THE fire-caters seem to be subsiding. M. Briand's substantial victory in the Chamber of Deputies is a plain rebuke to the militarists who clamored for a policy toward Germany which would have embraced invasion of the Ruhr and persistent refusal to accept her word at face value.

Berlin jingoes are likewise in retirement. Today is payday, and the German Government has announced that it will turn over to the Allies on this date a sum equivalent to \$200,000,000. This, with the addition of 150,000,000 gold marks delivered last week. completes the total of 1,000,000,000 gold marks which Germany was obligated to pay

in declaring that "it is madness to think of war with France. We must submit to and execute the peace treaty. After her pros-perity," he adds, "Germany must know poverty. It is the best remedy. Work at home is our first need. Work abroad is of sec-ondary importance."

over. There are grounds for hope that the Supreme Council will settle down to definite action in the Silesian affair. That all the various and complex human factors involved in the European situation have suddenly grown angelic is a fantastic explanation of all this progress. The change

The Lloyd George-Briand tiff has blown

may be more rationally attributed to a wave of realization. Apart from its ethical significance, it is a fact that good faith and square dealing pay. There are times when it affords the only way out of a crisis. The idealists have undoubtedly meant well, but their publicity methods have helped to spread the delusion that decency and honor operate to the detriment of selfish interests. Superficially, this may appear to be the case; fundamentally, never.

THE FARMERS' BLOC

CORRESPONDENTS in Washington who of predict far-reaching political changes as a result of the powerful movement for control of Congress by the farmers of the country are not merely exercising their power of imagination. In the West-Middle, Far and North-the work of organizing the farmers into class-conscious groups has proceeded relentlessly for years.

"Look," said propagandists of a huge farmers' union to the people of agricultural communities, "at industrial labor and at capital and learn. You cannot get anything nowadays unless you organize for it." farmers organized. They adopted a gospel that is, to a large extent, socialistic. But theirs is not the socialism which presumes to be universally friendly and fair to all sorts of people. It is socialism of and for the people who till the soil and live far from the centers of industrial activity. It is suspicious of the banking system, of business, of industrial labor unions and of the

general system of creative industry.

The farmers would not admit this, but it is none the less true. The farmers' bloc. which represents a pretty frank attempt for a farmers' monopoly of the congressional mind, becomes possible when the Democratic agricultural groups of the South merged with the farm organizations of the West and North.

Smith, Fletcher, Watson, Harris, Harrison, Heffin, Caraway and Sheppard are Democratic Senators who of late have been seemingly ready to act with Republicans in a non-partisan group representative of what is being called the new Agrarian Party. How strong the farmer influence has be

come in Washington one may easily judge by remembering what happened to the national daylight-saving bill. It was supposed only a few months ago that the defeat of the daylight law was a culminating triumph for the farmers' organizations. Now it appears to have been nothing more than an initial achievement indicative of a far more sweeping program. The farmers want Government subsidies

in the form of fixed prices for grain and the like. They want the Government to regulate the packing industry from the grazing fields to the retail markets. They want most middlemen removed and they will probably ask for Government regulation of grain storage and distribution. They appear to have formulated their program without any regard for people who do not live and labor on farms. Of industry and the science of business and export trade and finance and shipping and the more complicated arts of civilization they know, or pretend to know, little. They, as the saying goes, "want theirs." And if Congress has no more courage in the future than it had when it killed the daylight-saving bill, they will get it.

THE BRITISH FEDERATION

THE metamorphosis of British colonies into States somewhat analogous to those of the American Union is one of the many momentous implications of the Imperial Conference to be called shortly in London. The summons also emphasizes an element of contrast and sheds a most informative light upon the political processes of the huge and heterogeneous realm acknowledging the Union Jack.

True federalism, such as now exists in this Republic, is a structure reared upon evolutionary factors, but also upon the specific grappling with a formidable subject, peacefully when the Constitution was framed and on the battlefield in the Civil War.

It is far less easy to trace the definite steps in the consolidation of Britain's farflung empire. The political thought and actions involved are peculiarly native. The so-called British Constitution is potent, vet indefinable. More brilliantly, but nevertheless like Topsy, it just grew.

The reconstruction and amalgamation of the empire has been similarly unsystematic, almost, in a sense, haphazard. Not political wisdom in London alone, but more powerfully the rise of national consciousness in English settlements abroad has produced these impressive changes.

The first convocation of official representatives of the principal British possessions with leaders of the home Government was classified as a "colonial" conference. perial" is now the word, and there is a world of difference in the epithet. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, while intensely loyal to the flag, feel little hesitation in asserting their parity with the original seat of the empire and at the same time their mutual responsibilities.

It is fascinating to compare and relate these sentiments with those entertained by Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York when the United States was formed. Likewise, it is possible to assert that this Republic attacked with commendable speed problems which are tardily appearing within the British empire for adjustment.

Allowances must be made for a great dissimilarity of other fundamental conditions, and most of all for the British temperament. What is important to note now is that the federative idea, involving due self-determination in various parts of the empire, was ever so dominant as today.

This is not imperialism in the invidious sense, but a frank and manly appreciation of the world development of democracy triumphing in spite of wars, marplots, tories and the blunders of small-minded poli ticians.

The Blooming Way Service Commission, we read, has ruled that a subscriber has He Says It right to use abusive language to an operator at least once. It wouldn't be nearly so good a news item, we suppose, if it stated merely that a man would not forfeit his telephone service for a first offense.

Allied Council meet-Tee-Hee ings, we learn from a Paris dispatch, are to be held in a golf club; doubtless, the cor-respondent says, out of respect to the British Premier." Does this refer to an alleged desire to put an opponent in a hole?

We judge from the Some Saddest Words wail of Old King Coal, who seems to have grown hoarse crying "Why don't you buy?" that the "mite of hin" spoken of by the poet refers to a depleted coal stock.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY SENATOR WILLIAM B. McKINLEY, of Champaign, Ill., long a member of the House of Representatives, has an enviable reputation gained by the consideration he habitually shows for other people, a consideration which this story will show is even

extended to the dumb creatures that play the part of lesser satellites of man.

Tambo was a small and woolly dog belonging to a niece of Senator McKinley. Tambo's tastes ran to ice cream and his instinct was marvelous in smelling out the control of the control good customer.

One midsummer night Mr. McKinley gave his niece a five-dollar bill and sent her and Tambo to a social where they quite surfeited themselves. It was hard to keep the dog happy, however, and the next day it lay panting and miserable beneath the states-

Presently a long-distance call and two telegrams having accumulated, the staff be-gan a search for Mr. McKinley. About the same time the dog Tambo was also missed.

After much hunting a "long shot" from the back window into the alley revealed the two. Mr. McKinley was sitting on a trash box and Tambo was between his knees. In his hand was an inordinately long pair of office shears and he was giving Tambo a haircut to relieve his suffering from the heat.

Had not a certain romance of a missionary worked out as it did down in Georgia seventy years ago Miss Alice Rob-ertson would not have been the lone woman

ertson would not have been the lone woman scated among her peers in the House of Representatives today.

Her father was sent from New York state to minister to the Cherokee Indians. The good church people who sent him kept in as close touch as they could and sought in many ways to make up to him for the privations that were his.

Among other things they came to the conclusion, influenced by Scripture, that it was not well that man should live alone. They would send him a helpmate. They would select from the flock an ardent spirit who would go into the wilderness and marry him. They did select her and start her on

But the missionary felt the spirit of revolt that has dwelled in the breasts of men and women for whom marriages have arranged since time began. And, beside, there was in the scenario a young woman missionary whom he had met under conditions where eye flashed back to ove those subtle messages that wed soul to soul as God intended they should be united. So, two days before the arrival of the matrimonial candidate, there was a hurried wedding, and thus was upset a plan of mating falsely based on other considerations

than the desires of the two principals to it. And so were united the parents of the congresswoman from Oklahoma. Major General Wendell C. Neville, of the marine corps, has done much handy fighting and suffered many strange experiences, as is the way with "devil dogs." He was brevetted for conspicuous service at Santiago bay in the Spanish-American War; awarded the Congressional Medal for distinguished conduct at Vare Cours and given tinguished conduct at Vera Cruz; and given the Distinguished Service Medal and many

in the world war.

But he also met his humiliations. There But he also met his humiliations. There was the matter of the overcoat in the Meuse-Argonne fight, for instance. It was a splendid overcoat bought out of his own pay and it was brand new. It had a lot of mud on it, but that would have scraped off when it got dry.

He had floundered around in the mud for two days and was so dead tired that he put his head on a hele of hav pulled his new

oreign honors for the sort of things he did

his head on a bale of hay, pulled his new overcoat up over him, and went to sleep. It was probably some doughboy of the army who thought that it would be a good joke to steal the stars off the shoulders of a marine corps general. And so he did. A day later the outfit was further along toward Germany, was muddler, tireder. The

general hung his overcoat sans stars on a limb and started pounding his car again. Along came a soldier and spied this fancy overcoat with nothing on the shoulders and the unusual stripes of the marine corps on the sleeves. He thought it was a German cut the sleeves off above the elbows that he might send them home as souvenirs. This finished the coat.

Marine corps officers are celebrated for their gallantry to the ladies, and Gen-eral Wendell C. Neville is the most punctilious of them all

Imagine his embarrassment, then, when on the march to the Rhine during recent unpleasantness he was forced to say "no" to the importunities of a gran duchess far-famed for her beauty an

It happened in Luxembourg. When the young grand duchess who rules that small principality found that an American general was leading his forces through country she sought to extend hospitality She sent an invitation to General Neville to rest and refresh himself at her palace. The general was forced to decline. Or-ders had been issued from G. H. Q. to the effect that no hospitality was to be ac-cepted. The grand duchess was insistent The situation was explained. She wired to general headquarters; she wired to Paris She just must entertain the American gen-

And so stern and impersonal are orders when troops are on the march that even the fair ruler of a principality pleaded in vain and the general slept that night under a dog tent in his blankets.

Senator Charles Curtis was a jockey and was riding a race at the fair grounds at Kansas City when, after the crowd was all in and the money was collected, the James brothers, notorious outlaws of their time, rode up to the box office, relieved it of the cash and rode away.

This was but a chapter out of the early

life of this son of the West, himself one-eighth Indian, descendant of a line of French voyageurs.
In those days the cattle trails that led

from Texas north, trails that must be trav-eled by all animals bound for market, were avenues of adventure and romance. The horse was king and Charlie Curtis was usually up when a race was run. For seven years he followed the fairs of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Indian Territory, and it is not recorded he missed a single mount from being buried in a study liamentary law or other fundamental studies of the statesman.

It will be remembered that during the early stages of the war Henry Cabot Lodge. dignified and classic as he is, got into a controversy with a pacifist who called names smashed that gentleman on the nose.

The result was an outpouring of congratulation from all points of the compass, innumerable letters of commendation, one of which was from Theodore Roosevelt. It came to be said of Lodge that he was the man who put "fist" in "pacifist."
Twenty years of earnest and thoughtful the senator said, had not brought forth the amount of commendation that re-

Fearless Colorado Students

sulted from this one moment of rashness.

From the Kansas City Star. A number of college students at Fort Collins, Col., turned out the other night and captured a hard-boiled old cowboy from up Wyoming and removed his six-inch mus Perhaps the boys should not tache. couraged in hazardous pursuits of this kind but at any rate it is a joy to find now and then a bunch of college boys who aren' hopeless tea hounds.

Another Slam at Art From the Atchison Globe.

A family with an artistic temperament isn't really as much of an addition to a neighborhood as one owning a stepladder.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

WAKE UP!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

lines indicated.

Fly Is Dangerous Pest

the fly. If the fly—just one pair—reproduced normally from April to August, and all the offspring lived and reproduced normally, allowing one-eighth cubic inch to each

fly, the surface of the earth would be covered forty-seven feet deep with flies from that one progeny at the end of August. That is something to think about when we con-

sider how easily the fly carries infection

coming a modern and wholly scientific i

from and to stables and other food supplies.

"I may be mistaken, but I think I see

for much of the trouble with milk. It is the

new powdered milk, produced by atomizing the lacteal fluid in a heated container. The food loses none of its solids or fats. Mixed

with water again, it is palatable and has the real milky taste. We now get eggs des-iccated, powdered. The saving in freight

costs would be enormous, and the chief difficulty would be in educating housewives

to care for this product properly. It would naturally be very sensitive to the atmosphere

"Kent air-tight and used scientifically, i

ought to remove the last vestige of the milk-

making the product would kill the toughest

pasture-bred tuberculosis culture that ever

The Open-Shop Policy

The example of the helpful hen may well be studied by followers of the industries these days. Although the price of eggs has

two weeks, she goes right on producing just

An Easy Lesson

Of course, Republicans have been "view

ing with alarm" for quite a time, but it doesn't take much to convert a political

pessimist into an optimist, and there's

hardly any telling how soon they may begin "pointing with pride."

The General Agreement

There is general agreement on the sub-ject of tariff by all interests—that is, they

believe their own products should be pro-tected but that there should be free trade

What Do You Know?

What legislative body was known as the Mad Parliament?

Who was known as the Father of Music?

5. When was Decoration Day first observed in Pennsylvania?

6. How did the poppy gain its significance as a Memorial Day flower?

7. Of what state is "Sic semper tyrannis"

Where does the phrase, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," occur?

9. Who wrote "He has not a single redeem ing defect"?

What American city first adopted the commission form of government?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

3. A distinctive trait of the cowbird is its habit of laying its eggs in the nest of smaller birds for hatching. When the brood is hatched the young cowbird ousts the smaller fledgling from the nest and monopolizes all the food.

4. Sir Dagonet was the fool attendant on the King in the Arthurian legends.

5. Franz Schubert composed the Unfinished Symphony.

6. General Korfanty is the chief of the Polish insurrectionists in Silesia.

7. Sumptuary laws are laws to prevent extravagance in private life by setting a statutory restriction on the prices to be paid for clothes, furniture, etc.

8. Canton has passed Pekin as the largest

to be paid for clothes, furniture, etc. 8. Canton has passed Pekin as the largest

city in China.

9. Louisa May Alcott wrote "Little Women," a classic story for the young.

10. A misogynist is a woman hater.

distinctive trait of the cowbird is it.

Pennsylvania is the Keystone State. Aristide Briand is Premier of Fran-

From the Lawrence, Kan., Journal-World.

fallen twenty-four cents a dozen in the

tuberculosis menace, for the heat used in

and to sources of contamination.

rode in a milk can."

From the Marion Star.

From the Portland Heraid.

Where is Ferrara?

Who was Thomas Parnell?

in all other articles.

the same.

"In this connection we must not forget

DR. RANDLE ROSENBERGER

On Flies, Tuberculosis and Fresh Milk NINETY per cent of beef cattle killed have tuberculous glands or some other sign of the disease. This source of infection eliminated, humanity would be far along the road to conquering the white plague, according to Dr. Randle Rosenberger, in charge of the department of bacteriology and hysteric at Jefferson Medical College.

hygiene at Jefferson Medical College,
"Not only are steers and cows heavily
preyed upon," says Dr. Rosenberger, "but
swine and sheep as well. This does not swine and sheep as well. This do mean that the meat is unfit for use. developed pulmonary tuberculosis may exist and the meat still be fit for consumption, but in the cow there will be infection through the milk.

"Pasteurization is what is preventing this condition from doing its old-time damage Whereas operations, especially among chil-dren, for glandular tuberculosis were almost daily occurrences formerly, now they occur monthly. The pasteurizing of the milk does not, as often believed, reduce its nutriment nor kill the vitamines. It does destroy harmful bacteria, some coming from the cow and many from stable conditions, which are never perfect except in the very best dairies.

"The bacillus of tuberculosis is reached as well as the colon bacillus and the streptococcus, which causes many summer com-plaints, gastro-enteritis and the like. These bacteria, if not killed, produce poison toxins which are often fatal to children.

United States Inspects Animals

"The Bureau of Animal Industry Washington has for years favored the ac-credited herd plan. Only those who sell credited herd plan. certified milk can claim accredited herds. The Government inspects their animals and faulty specimens are thrown out. In this way, under cleanly conditions, raw milk the highest quality may be shipped. And, naturally, it costs more.

"That practice should be general. It

should be compulsory. Of course, a definite amount of herd loss would have to be anticipated in the beginning.

"I recall one herd of 101 animals at Roelofs. Pa., where the first tuberculin test revealed twenty-seven infected animals. next year, after they had been replaced, cleven were found. Then seven. Finally, cleven were found. Then seven. Finally, none. The tuberculin test is simple. Bovine tuberculin is injected. If no tuberculosis is in the blood no reaction worth noticing follows. If there are any active, a temperature rise of several degrees, lasting forty-eight hours, will be observed.

"The occurrence of tubergulosis in children and the enlargement of glands of the neck during adolescence are decreasing to a very marked extent, so that wherever possi-

Watching

WHEN he was young, too young to watch, V he played And often found the joy he values now;

That was before he knew the years endow Dreams of the moments which he never weighed.

He can appraise the pleasures that have strayed, And so he thinks he should have seen their light
When suns themselves to him could be more bright

And days were harder to be disarrayed.

He covets all the glamour of his scope, Forsaking all his worn philosophies. No distillusion dulls him, though he sees ess grandeur in the buildings Than in the casual, independent trees Which grew unbidden in his memories.

-Charles M. Prager, in the N. Y. Herald.

Bomb in a Church From the London Daily Mail.

East Bergholt, near Colchester, the birthplace of Constable, was a scene of concentrated "frightfulness" by German airmen during the war, and its escape from any serious harm has been curiously commemorated. A German bomb has been hung in the parish church, inscribed: "This bomb is one of forty or more dropped on our parish by a German airship, September 12, 1915; yet no one was injured, thank God!"

An Efficiency Expert From the Kansas City Star.

"Say, looky yur, Loovindy!" spoke Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., after an extended period of cogitation. "What sort of an idy would it be to paint the baby's nee once in a while instead of washing it often?"

Old General Humidity is the short

ble to eradicate the remaining menace we Perhaps Mrs. Bergdoll will now have t draw on the pot of gold. must continue the work of climinating the prime source of child infection along the Suggested naval disarmament is merely the first bite at a promised world-peace pit.

with allied politics.

SHORT CUTS

Self-determination in Austria is dilute

THERE STEEL

Devon gee-gee fans now appreciate the possibilities of a dark horse that feels in

There appears to be something about a British banquet that loosens an American tongue. A broad "a" and an afternoon "t" tell where the United States Senate

The only drop in prices some restar-rants know is when somebody spills the nenu cards.

Nobody, apparently, has thought of in-terviewing Josephus Daniels on the London speech of Admiral Sims.

Perhaps the reason Uncle Sam doesn't swat John Barleycorn is because he has a sneaking affection for him. The ward heeler may not actually ruthe business of lawlessness and disorder, but

he is very frequently vice president. The Borah resolution is perhaps at nificant because of its setting: A dove a peace nesting in the breach of a cannon.

Postmaster General Hays in liberating the Liberator indicated that common sens has resumed business as a common carrier.

Before he settles the matter once at for all, the President probably plans to give everybody else in the country a chance in everybody else in the coun nominate the Chief Justice.

The absence of yawps in the press at the White House dinner of big business at indicates that the country is making pref-ress in the matter of economic hoss sense. Women nowadays may buy eyelasha and paste them over those nature provides. The cool girl who never batted an eyelast may therefore consider herself out of date.

Former Attorney General Palmer say he still has the political bug. Well, that all right. Who are we to object to be classification? He ought to know what be

got. We ain't no entomologist.

An electric-light plant has been established at Kodiak Island, Alaska. If a just works could also be started, night life in place where the night lasts three months could be made full of vivid interest.

F. N. Withey, of the National Surey Company, told the Kiwanis Club in Atlant City that married men, fat men and profess men were the best risks. A fat and profess married man, we judge, therefore, should be able to get anything he wanted out a Mr. Withey

Mr. Withey. If there is to be an alliance betwee England and Japan, Prime Ministers Hugh and Smuts want it so constructed that; will not offend the United States. As a ce-clusion, we may therefore draw one, Pris Minister Lloyd George, and make it this of a kind

There is hustle in the forest where the tre are falling fast; There is bustle in the paper mills when pulp is rolling past; And the printing presses whizzing set i populace aglow, For Russia's printing rubles though

The wall-paper no longer sticks like par It has all gone into money and is now good at all. The newspapers no longer tell the perobliged to quit; For Russia's printing rubles and the

to do their bit. See the cunning little rubles roll their ning little own!
A trillion and a half of them!—the

A Change of Phrases

From the Deiro't News.

"May I not" abdicated, deidentally, to "My countrymen."

A trinion and a many and a more than a many and a more than a more than