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Philadelphia, Friday, June 3, 1921

SECURITY FOR A SHRINE

OBVIOUSLY, the public's duty toward the Independence Hall group should not end with occasional repairs and restorations with intervening periods of indifference and

Mayor Moore has appreciated this fact by appointing a supervisory committee as ward ers of the national shrine and empowered collect relies, portraits and other articles of historic property.

The structures today require exceedingly careful watching, for the seeds of disintegration, once sown, fertilize with distressing rapidity. This has been proved in the case of the old Supreme Court survival at Fifth d Chestnut streets, which is now in a shocking state of decay. Director Caven announces that as soon

as the specifications can be delivered the ievously needed work of restoration will gin. The change cannot come too soon.

A "RADICAL" OF THE PAST

THEN victory is so established as to be come a commonplace, oblivion is often the portion of those who began the fray. Such was, indeed, the reward of Phebe A. Han sford, a pioneer with Lucretin Mott and Susan B. Anthony in the once ridiculed cause of the emancipation of woman. Mrs. Hanaford died in Rochester resterday at the age of ninety-two. Virtually every "sennational" movement which she expoused is now accepted as a concomitant of modern civilization. She was a preacher, a doctor of divinity, and times without number she loubtless heard applied to herself the Johnsonian speer concerning the resamblance of woman in the pulpit to a dog standing upon hind legs. If women ministers are not mon even today, they are certainly not

The world forgot Mrs. Hanaford chiefly because it brushed aside questions regarded as settled. If her sense of humor was en duringly keen it must have amused her to recall those far-gone days when she was beanded as a "radical,

REFORM WITHOUT VANITY

GOVERNMENTAL Research Conference is the somewhat ponderous name cova group of public-spirited agencies which bave proved of real assistance in the civic problems. Certainly if the Bureau of Municipal Research, which is a part of this anization, may be considered typical of the whole, there is no question of its carned

This local body is void of the impertinence that sometimes stains the reforming spirit. It is free from intellectual snobbery and its grasp of practical values is only paralleled its integrity and sincere desire to be helpful. The bureau is gratifyingly goodtempered, and while its weekly bulleting have seldom failed to be frank in pointing out remedial abuses, they have never degen erated into sensationalism or futile grum-

Proof of this wholesome attitude is avail able in the excellent relations maintained ween the practical politicians with practical jobs and the research workers dominated by idealistic motives. In the sense therefore, in which the word has grown distasteful to many Americans, "uplift" is no applicable to the thirty old citizen bodies

omposing the present conference.

Its aim is clear, constructive thinking along lines beneficial not to exclusive classes. but to entire communities. The mission is not patronizingly paternal, but advisory.

These investigators of municipal problems cannot in the least be characterized as vain. ilk-stockinged reformers. They are exports concerned with realities, and hear no emblance to the types of visionaries who so often abashed because human nature human institutions resist wholesale and hasty attempts to transform them.

The city is pleased to be the heat of these interesting, same and undiscouraged visitors.

KNOW THEM BY THEIR FRUITS

CALIFORNIANS are drawing the attenvailing freight rates will mean "substantia! losses" to Western fruit growers

This would seem to be a good time for ruit growers in Eastern States to draw the ttention of consumers to one undoubted act not sufficiently well known, to wit es and cherries, for instance, are per apples and energies. hercies from the West are being sold in lastern markets.

And this despite the further fact that the Western fruit, though perhaps better look ing, does not exceed in fine flavor fruit grown on the Atlantic seaboard.

THE BOARD OF JUDGES' TEST

"LORD knows why they should be," was the Board of Judges, empowered by law to select members of the Board of Ed

Mr. Pepper, speaking at a rally of Rean women the other night, urged his carers to consider deeply the question of best means whereby officials with auity to direct educational matters in this should be chosen. The advice was

It comes, however, at a time when the reent system is as fully intremched as ever. All plans for revising it were turned down at recent session of the Legislature. At precise moment the most earnest cogiatton by the most sincere municipal ideal-

the is incapable of helping matters. Where solemn thought and painstaking ment are necessary is at the table around which the Board of Judges will meet today This body will name two new members of Board of Education to fill the vacancies ed by the resignation of Simon Gratz the death of Charles H. Edmunds.

responsibilities involved are apparent every thinking citizen. The board sorely of new life. The Judges hat an end to Mr. Pepper's amage-

ment over the extent of their prerogative by rising to a situation of which the whole public is aware.

As almost any other system of governmen or administration, this one can entirely justify itself by working well. A conspicuous chance for reform is at band.

LIBERTY BOND HOLDERS AND THE EUROPEAN SITUATION

Until the Old World is Put on its Feet There Can Be No Economic Recov-

ery in the United States COLLOWING the announcement of the Federal Reserve Banks that after July 1 Liberty and Victory Bonds would be acepted as collateral for loans on the basis of their approximate market value instead of at par, the market price for the 31g per

cent tax exempt bonds fell to S6. The action of what is to all intents a Government bank has thus depressed the market value of Government securities.

It has been explained that the purpose of this move is to force a reduction in the amount of outstanding loans secured by Government bonds. The bonds have not been properly absorbed by the investing They were bought in large quantities by banks, which took the amount assigned to them; and the banks, in order to prevent their working capital from being tied up in this way, borrowed money from he Federal Reserve Banks on the security of the bonds. Private capitalists went to the relief of the Government in the same way and borrowed money from their banks to pay for the bonds, and the banks in turn borrowed money from the Federal Reserve Banks to get the money to loan to their

An attempt was made several months ago to force a reduction in the amount of these loans. It was not so successful as was desired. Until surplus capital enough has been germulated to absorb the war loans without drawing on the banking resources of the country the bonds will make trouble in the money market. And so long as money can be lent to private borrowers at a higher net rate of interest than is paid on the Government bonds, those bonds will be selling below par.

This condition will continue until the conomic questions growing out of the war have been settled both in this country and in Europe.

The situation is such that every holder of a Liberty or Victory Bond is financially interested in the policy of the Administration in Washington. Consequently the man ifest determination of the Administration to participate in the settlement of the economic questions in Europe through the Supreme Council, sitting in London, and the Council of Ambassadors and the Reparations Commission, sitting in Paris, should be reassuring. However reluctant the United States may be to get entangled in any way in the political concerns of Europe, it cannot ignore the financial conditions over there. European Governments owe the American Goverment about \$10,000,000,000, and European industry owes American bankers between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 more. We must do our utmost to assist our debtors to get on their feet so that they can pay us

If it shall shecome necessary for us to assist ultimately in the political rehabilitation of Europe as part of the task of completing the economic rehabilitation, it is probable that we shall accept the logic of the situation and do what seems best under the circumstances.

The plan of Senator Watson, of Georgia. to relieve economic conditions by making Government bonds a legal tender for debts is of a piece with the populistic theories of this pseudo statesman. The Senator thinks that the country is suffering from a shortage in the circulating medium. He proposes that it be increased to the amount of th outstanding debt of the Government.

Now, in the first place, the country is not suffering from contraction of the currency Its troubles are due in part to too much expansion of the currency, a trouble that afflicts it along with the other nations in volved in the war, which were forced to expand their currency in order to provide funds with which to make the enormous purchases necessary to carry on the war This brought about high prices and high wages and high interest rates for money because the purchasing power of the dollar decreased as the number of dollars in circulation increased.

In the second place, no experiment with an interest bearing Government note as our rency has ever been successful. Such a note has to compete with all other time securities offered in the market. Its value fluctuates with the market. Experience has proved that non-interest-bearing demand notes. such as the Federal Reserve Bank notes, are the best form in which to issue currency. So long as the credit of the Government is good they are on a par with the gold in which they are to be redeemed, for the gold can be obtained instantly whenever it is needed by he holders of the notes. A bond is a time note which cannot be turned into gold until the date of its maturity. This is why the war bonds due in three or four years are colling at a higher price than the long-term sonds, which fell to St when the Federal Reserve Banks announced that they would he accepted as collateral for loans at their

Senator Watson's plan will not be adopted, for the Senator is not a safe financial guide He has advocated irredeemable paper cur rency and all the other Populist economic fullacies based on ignorance of the nature and function of money. If he had had his way, years ago the Government printing presses would have been kept busy turning out "money" just as the Bolshevist printing presses have turned out rubles until it takes balls of them to buy a meal in Moscow His plan deserves attention only to warn the anthinking against it. It would neither restore the Liberty and Victory Bonds to one nor would it relieve the husiness of the country in any way whatsoever, Indeed, if st should be referred it would bring about

Long headed men with available capital are buying the Liberty bonds at the prevailing prices, for they know that there is no safer investment and few on which a better profit can be made in the long run. Every mun of modest means who has a \$50 bond or one for \$500 or \$1000 should hang on to it instead of allowing himself to be persuaded to sell it and has ome luxury with the proceeds. He would better save as much as possible from his earnings and buy more bonds at the present low prices. He will not a better return on his money than he can get from the savings banks and he will make a handsome profit when the bonds are finally paid.

STILL THE ESTHETIC CAPITAL

THE artistic vitality of France after the Franco-Prussian War moved observers evolve a theory that defeat, which confutes materialistic aims, invigorates the cultural and identistic impulses.

Argument along this line was certainly reinforced in Paris of the early seventies by the remerkable school of impressionist painters of which Edouard Manet was a leader and the renaissance in muste in which Georges Bizet played so striking, though unfortunately so brief, a role. The imperishable opera, "Carmen," saw the footlights at the Opera Comique only four years after the triumphal defile of the conquering Teu-

According therefore, to the deductions from these circums nees, flourishing ante-

bellum art should now be sought elsewhere than in the nation restored to dominance in

Western Europe Yet Leopold Stokowski, now upon his annual quest of new musical scores, is testifying enthusiastically to the inspiration to derived from French theatres and French concert halls. "The musicians and players," he avers, "are of the very best." marvels at Camille Saint-Saens, at eightyone still a potent force in music, and is arranging for a visit to Philadelphia of Vincent d'Indy, one of the representative figures in the modernist school.

For Russia, responsible for some of the most glowing, virile and original specimens of early nineteenth century composition, he forecasts a season of utter artistic sterility. German inspiration in music flagged lamentably just previous to the war and the outlook today is far from bright.

Paris remains the world's esthetic capital. The philosophy of defeat or victory has in reality little to do with this leadership. It is inherent in the genius of the nation.

MORE DISREGARD FOR ECONOMY TT 18 proper that this city should be represented at the coming convention of velfare workers in Milwauker. And it is proper that the expenses of the official representatives of the Municipal Court to that convention should be paid out of the public

But \$7600 seems to be more money than should be needed to pay the legitimate expenses of an adequate number of delegates. Yet at the request of the court the City Council appropriated that amount. Mayor Moore, with whom nearly every one will agree, vetoed the appropriation as extrava-But the Council, more interested in

overridden the veto. The Court seems to own the Council and o be able to do with it whatever it wills Last winter it secured appropriations for the salaries of 125 attaches whom the Mayor said were unnecessary, and there is nothing that it has asked for that has been refused

floing what the Municipal Court wishes than

in preventing the waste of public money, has

If the Court were run primarily in the interest of the public there would be no cause for complaint, but it is the somes of a political machine and is being used to intrench that machine in power.

The only consolation there is lies in the hope that the Court is merely laying up wrath against the day of judgment, when the people shall have an opportunity to take rengeance on the men who have been abusing their power.

LENINE'S NEW WAY OUT

WHAT purports to be an official report of the conclusions of the Soviet Govcrument in Moscow justifies the skepticism which we expressed the other day about the authenticity of the announcement that Lenine had formally declared that the comnunistic experiment has failed.

No such announcement was made. All that happened was an announcement that there was to be a modification in the economic policy in order to get industry moving. The farmers are to be allowed to keep twothirds of their crops, while one-third is to be taken by the Government. Attempts had seen made to take all the crops, but the farmers found ways to defeat this purpose. They are not Communists and they objected to working hard all summer only to have the proceeds of their toil taken over for the benefit of others.

The larger industries are still to be regulated by the State, but they will be under the supervision of trade unions, which will regulate the wages. The Communists explain that the unions are to act as the agents of the Soviets. The smaller industries are to be conducted by private persons or by co-operative societies, and personal initiative is to be encouraged.

eonid Krassin, the Trade in London, has explained that the Communists said from the beginning that unless all Europe followed the Russian example the Russians must compromise for a time. They have decided "to make the compromise." Of course, this means that the Communist experiment has failed. But Lenine and his friends are too shrewd politicians to admit it. They are merely saying that it will take longer than they anticlpated to establish it on a firm basis.

The rest of us, however, need not worry over the tribulations of the economic experimenters in Russia. If they are wise enough to adopt a policy which will put that country on its feet again, no one need care how they explain their acts.

A Communist paper Ain't It the in Berlin wants to Naked Truth? know what right the police have to stop the naked bathing of the proletariat when they permit naked dancing for the entertainment of the profitcers and plutocrats? The point seems to be well taken. It would seem that the police have decided that they must draw line somewhere, but don't know at just

Patriottsm and pork sitke obliterate safety first What Tulsa appears to need is League of Nations.

Communism in Russia, unable to clear its skirt, in providing it with a capitalistic

Advices from the Reuthen and Tulsa battlefronts tell and stories of misdir-

Rockefeller gets as much advertising out he nickels he gives away as he does out of

the millions. In naming the new Governor of Alaska even the President's friends will admit he

If Atlantic City's women police sufficiently pretty they ought to prove an

Perhaps we have holidars enough, but if we need another why not call it Play Day and let it go at that?

It must be admitted that Postmaster General Hays played in book in having Burleson for his produces or There are optimists office seekers who

think Senator Penrose carries his plum tree with him wherever he goes. With the light of battle in their eyes, members of the House and Senate seem to

Have you noticed that the latest ban on beer synchronizes with the promotion of

approve of paval warfare.

Is Mr. Knox wondering if the penresolution to be passed by Congress will be all Porter or half and half? The man who satisfactorily solves the

P. R. T. underlying companies problem might make a fairly strong bid for the first Perhap : ceasen the Railroad Labor Board didn't take the wage cherry at one

ite was because of a wish to avoid the pit of opposition. The local boy who stole \$90 so that he

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Words of the White Queen to Alice In Wonderland Have Pertinence for Negroes Who Wish to Succeed

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WITH the opening of the Hotel Dale at Broad and Catharine streets the colored citizens have a first class hotel at their dis It has, besides its restaurant, a big banquet hall that will seat many hundreds diners, and its entrance on Broad street is both dignified and attractive. prise, with a new theatre near by, is a step in the right direction of independence for a race that has sometimes lost out in the march of progress by failing to take the initiative for itself. So long as any one is content to be third

best or fourth best in any line of endeavor he is bound to be jostled and pushed aside by the hustlers who want to pass him. There are many occupations that the colored man is jostled out of because he has not tried for first place, but has been lazily content with fourth or fifth. But where he has made himself an expert he is neither jostled nor pushed aside. In this city of good food, colored caterers have gained and have kept a first place, and

deserved to keep it, else they would not have "stayed put." There is no race prejudice against caterers, either in the price they receive or the position they hold while about their business. They have had to compete their business. They have had to compete with chefs and stewards of every race from French to Japanese; they come tute house that during the time of their stay are dis organized and in a flutter, yet they put through their delicate and difficult business of providing an entertainment and serving is with a dignity and finish that command respect and leave behind harmony and order

IN THE art of shopping for dressmaking firms they excel, even comparative chil eren having what one woman who employs

them calls "a matching eye."

They are excellent and quick packers and have an instinct for fitting things in deftly safely. They play dance music, especially the modern sort, with a verve and rhythm that in natural skill is almost equal to that of the Hungarian bands that play, it will be remembered, without written music the most difficult and subtle harmonies with a syncopation that is more difficult even than jazz. I am told that in their theatre here and in other towns they are creating a new

the hool of acting and of stage setting.

Now if in all these directions they are setting themselves not to imitate but to excel, it looks as though the intelligent among them were on the right track.

A bill of rights that will make it a finable offense not to admit them wherever they choose to apply will give them what they have, theoretically at least, in New York and in New Jersey; but their own superi-ority of accomplishment in whatever they set out to do will give them the only standing worth having.

REMEMBER Booker Washington remarking once that his race had a moboy, and lost it through sheer carelessness. At the time of the first agitation for hygienic shaving and hair-cutting they failed to change with the changing demands, and were

stled out by Germans and Latins.

They might have had the fruit trade; it went to a race of immigrants who were as went to a race of immigrants who were as illiterate and humble of origin as any plantation field hand. The very best market vender of foodstuffs I've ever dealt with is a colored man by the name of Andy, and the most honest. He has a very large and rich and appreciative ellentels; no one would think of "institute him". think of "jostling him"; and I'd take his verdict on a chicken any day above his employer's; in fact, he is superior to most green grocers and could have had a flourishing business of his own. His race would have been no handicap.

DURING the war there was undoubtedly a great deal of German propaganda the colored newspapers to stir up a feeling of "wrath for wrongs"; there is still here in Philadelphia a kind of undercurrent of race indignation that almost amounts to

One of their leaders said publicly not long ago that under certain circumstances that had to do with the bill of rights failing to become a law he could not be answerable for the race outbreak that might follow. These were very foolish words for a leader

race outbreak-German, Italian, Chinese, lewish or Mexican-would be suicidal in this country, and a Negro outbreak no less This country was split into two angry camps over the fate of the Negro race, but had that race risen to do its own fighting the country would have united in a month. If the leaders of the colored race would

raise a great discontent in the breasts of the olored citizens of this city over the whole sale selling of colored votes, that would be lawful race outbreak worth while, and might accomplish all the political power needed to pass any just piece of legislation The votes of 200,000 persons shifted to est and enlightened candidates, with no deal that could not be shouted from the housetops, would do more for the race than any sullen "wrath for wrongs" can effect. The whole point of the difficult matter lies in what means shall be employed to bring about an end desired by all persons who wish justice done.

THE pilgrims who landed on these shores. I the Quakers, the Huguenots, the Scotch and the Irish, all had to struggle for what they got. They conquered by being more civilized than the natives, not less; more being more industrious, more expert and inventive.
This is not a country where any one can rise who does not work who is

seeing and inventive and keen to perfect what he has and is.

As the White Queen remarked to Alice. You have to run to keep in the same

WENT the other day to see a woman whose husband was ill, on a street south of Pine street; or, rather, when I came to the number it was marked on an archway between two houses. The archway covered an open gutter that led back into a court-yard on which six three room houses faced. What had been the back yards of two houses was turned into a little brick open place upon which the six houses stood. These houses had no sewage connection, though think there was a sink with running water All of them were tenanted by colored fami-It struck me, at just a cursory glance that the city laws of housing were violated in more ways than one. If the tenants had been white I would not have been surprised, but that they put up with the conditions i a ward that is predominantly colored was very surprising. Politically speaking, they could have done anything they wanted to ising, proper drainage and lighting cleaning and paving, proper policing and decont neighborhood morals and conditions, and could have made the street a model, they own it politically, unless they have sold it for the price of their pull tax and a little

The time is past when they will listen very amicably to advice from other than their own race. It is to be hoped that among their leaders there will be found those who can lead, not by inflaming words, but by lives that point to work well done, skill well applied and a passion for perfection, the

RESTLESSNESS

CUPRING in the air! Tis a joyous thing. Snatches of song and bits of blue In a sky that has frowned the long days through.

Whiffs from the salt sen far away Where fresh winds scatter the foaming spray And ruffle the sea gull's wing

Forgetting their pain in endless sleep. Tossing with careless bands uside The patiently woven mask of pride Mockingly laughing spring! -Mildred Scitz, in the New York Evening

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

HORACE WELLS SELLERS On Restoration of Old Buildings

PHE obliteration of historic landmarks L buildings that are records in mortar and stone, is one result of the change in the homogeneity of population in the country. but should be avoided at all costs, according to Horace Wells Sellers, chairman Committee on Preservation of Historical Monuments and Scenic Beauties of the American Institution of Architects. Mr. Sellers, a Philadelphia architect, de

clared today such buildings show the social life and taste of the times in which they were built and give reality to historic events. "The State House, or Independence Hall and the adjacent buildings, Congress Hall and the original City Hall on Independence Square," he said, "comprise in one sym-metrically balanced group three structure. representing in historic associations and significance the municipal, State and Fed-

eral Government, and are collectively iden-tified with the founding of the Republic. "When preserved in its original appear ance and devoted solely to the commemo ention of the notable events and personages has been associated, ancient landmark gives reality to history and stimulates patriotism.

Matter of National Concern

"Thus viewed, the condition and aspect of the buildings on Independence Square are n matter not only of local but of national the responsibility that rests on Philadelphia custodian of this historic monument, fi Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has, from time to time tendered and contributed its services to the nuntcipality as a public duty within function as a technical society qualified to ensider the problems which the restoration

of these buildings involves. In pursuance to ordinances of old Counells in acceptance of the advisory service thus offered, the restoration of Congress Hall was accomplished in 1913, according to the plans and under the supervision hapter Committee on Preservation of His toric Monuments, followed in 1915 by the improvements to Independence Square as designed by the committee to bring the in-closure into architectural harmony with

the buildings "In like manner during 1916 the committee was called on by ordinance of Councils to supervise the survey of old City Hall and, through the study of documentary evidence and physical conditions, to prepare plans for the restoration of the building to s original form when occupied by the Mayor and Councils under the first City Charter and when also the seat of the Supreme Cour

United States prior to the year 1800 "While this survey was in progress the services of the committee were extended by ordinance of Conneils, approved December 17, 1917, to include the supervision of a complete survey of the State House, or In dependence Hall, in order to obtain an necurate record of its original construction as it now exists, and the result of this survey is represented by thirty drawings thus

Careful Research Made

"Incident to this search, the committee documentary evidence, gathered from original ources, as pertaining to the erection and subsequent changes in the construction of the building, and when an opportunity is afforded to make a physical examination of the structure, by removal of modern work the committee will, in accordance with agreement, supervise the preparation of the draw-ings of such details as it would be desirable and expedient to restore in harmony with the original design, and which details are variance with the architecture of the building. Philadelphia was extremely rich in early

American architecture, as is the case with all scaboard cities. The change in commerchat centers and the influx of immigration, which always invades the old part of a town, have resulted in a rapid destruction of buildings and a rapid change in their character that is to be deplored. In the case of privately owned buildings

t, is hard to supervise them, and in the case where publicly owned buildings are involved t is hard to convince the politicians that a professional man can have anything to do with public works and be willing to give his Spring in the heart. The a herdless thing.
Awakening dreams that were buried deep time and money for nothing without an ulterior motive. But the basic principle of the Institute of American Architects is to render service to the public.

"We are new engaged in making a survey of the whole United States. But we frequently meet with the situation that arose in Hartford, Conn., where the Socialists

wanted the old State House, designed by Bulltinch, torn down for the benefit of the inxpayers. When they were reasoned they only replied: 'What do we care? were not identified with this country twenty five years ago. The buwell restored, however. The building has since been

IN FULL COMMAND

Get Views of Many Experts

"Our action is always based on the collective views of many men. Some one architect could propose changes in a historical building, perhaps, that would greatly redound to his personal credit, but it might not be historically accurate. But our action, as I said, is always the result of collective adgment of many architects and personality s climinated.

We study history with an appreciation of building construction during the p ciod, and that often puts an entirely new interpretation on the period's history."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

OF ELIHU ROOT, former Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Senator, now adviser-at-large of the Administration on international affairs, I heard Secretary Hughes say not long ago: "He has pointed the way to the stars and I find in his example daily courage and inspiration.

Mr. Root was recently discussing the po-sition in which international lawyers found themselves in these times of vicious public opinion. He said that he knew a man who visited an insane asylum and was being shown through it. They came to one ward in which were many patients and all of them were in rocking chairs and all were oscil-lating back and forth with great energy. The keeper explained that these patients were violently insane and that the rocking chairs were provided as a means through which their violence might spend itself. It kept his attendants from being all used up In the present unpromising circumstances Mr. Root thinks, it might be well to provide

Bert M. Fernald, Senator from Maine owes his success largely to Aunt Henrietta. She lent him the first thousand dollars that led him to get started canning corn from which he made a fortune before he be-Governor and Senator

rocking chairs for the international lawyers,

But before that he had helped Aunt Henrietts. In what way? Why, as volunteer undertaker.

There was no undertaker in West Poland Me., so Aunt Henrietta, without charge. always "laid out" any woman member the community who died. There was a little old man to whom the task of administering similar rites over deceased unies fell. time the little old man were out, so Aunt Henrietta assumed the added responsibility but mustered her nephew in as assistant.

When a pert young man was elected as assessor he whistled up the walk to Aunt Henrietta's little house and announced that he would take her old assessment on real estate, but he guessed he would have to pur her down for \$1000 in the bank. She was frugal and he felt sure that she had that much put away.
"If you do," she said, "I will bill the county for every shroud I have made for

county for every shroud I have made for people who died over at the poorhouse in the last thirty years, and he reconsidered. That was the thousand that she later loaned to her nephew.

As one goes around prying into the ante-cedents of men who stand out prominently in public life he is rather surprised to find the number of them who trace their descent back to that small number of French settlers have been absorbed into our body There is Frank Mondell, for instance

majority leader in the House of Represen-tatives. His father spelled his name Mon delle, was a pioneer in the Upper Missis-sippi Valley and ran a frontier hotel a Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin, Gillett has a name of similarly French ori Senator Charles E. Curtis descendant of a French trader and daughter of Chief White Plume, of Kansa Indians, from whom the State take Kansa Indians, from whom the State takes its name. Then there is Major General John A Lejeune, head of the Marine Corps, descendant of a French voyageur, and the next of rank in that service, Major General Wendell C. Neville. General Pershing of French trapper stock. The progenit of Senator Bert M. Fernald, were French Canadians. Herbert Hoover traces his family back to Huber, the French-Herbert Hoover

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who succeeded William Henry Harrison as President of the United States? 2. During what decade of the nineteenth century did typewriters come into use? Who were the contestants in the Battle of Flodden Field and when was it

4. Who wrote the patriotic poem beginning "When freedom from her mountain height"? 5. Where and what is the Tappan Zee? 6. Who is Vincent d'Indy?

To what countries is the tapir native? 8. What was the full name of the painter. Titian?

9. What is meant by the Ural-Altaic races? 9. In what century did Robert Bruce live

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The George Washington is the largest passenger vessel flying the American flag. It is 722 feet long and of 37,000

 Ludovice Arlosto was a celebrated Italian poet, author of the satirical poem. "Orlando Furioso." His dates are 1474-1533.

3. St. Augustine, Pla., is the oldest European settlement in the territory of the Continental United States.

4 A coif is a close cap, covering the top. back and sides of the head. 5. The French Parliament is composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

6. The Danube River flows into the Black 7. Nutmegs are cultivated chiefly in the East Indies, Spice Islands, West Indies and Bruzil

 James G. Blaine was Secretary of State in the Cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Benjamin Harrison. Austria and Bulgaria are now members of the League of Nations. o Sisul is the fiber of the American agave. closely related to the century plant. It is a native of Central America. Mexico and the West Indies and is

used in making cordage, which is second only to Manila hemp in strength. Gladstone Explains His First Budget

'rom the Manchester Guardian. We owe to the late Duke of Argyll an account of the Cabinet meeting in 1853 at which Mr. Gladstone, then forty-three years of age, explained the proposals of the first of his series of famous budgets. "into the room," writes the Duke. large, flat, shallow official box, very old and shabby, covered with drab-colored leather. He sat on a chair nearly fronting the window, whilst we all sat in a kind of loop around him. Opening the box on his knee, so that its lid stood upright and afforded a rest for any paper placed upon its edgee began a conversational exposition, which endured, without a moment's interruption, for more than three hours. which Mr. Gladstone laid this budget before

From the Springfield Republican. President Harding's trust that "we shall

never be called upon to make war so long as tood and men rule together' may, perhaps,

raise without irreverence the query whether

the House lasted close upon five hours.

the powers of the rulers are concurrent A British Need From the Washington Stat. His work would be wonderfully facilitated f some of our great immaterialistic philexophers could devise a plan to enable Lierd

George to be in several places at the same

Just Ask Her From the Minneapolis, Kan. Better Way. A farmer's wife, according to some stat-tician, earns \$4004 a year. We are waitistician, earns 84004 a year. We are walting for some other statistician to tell us how nuch she gets.

At Wisdom's Fount

A PUZZLED and perspiring world
May henceforth live in richest clover. its warring flags may now be furled; Its troubles, so to speak, are over.

The minds of men and kept them guessing ere will trouble minds perplaxed; Wisdom will soon the world be blessing. Pork bar'ls and governmental pap:

The piffling problems that have vexed

inn Fein, the railroads, tango, Yap

Silesia and her Balkan neighbors:

The U. G. I., the P. R. T.— We'll see their problems dissipating— When as we go to hear and see Que sons and daughters graduating.