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Philadelphia, Saturday, June 4, 1921 SUMMER CLOCKS AT LAST

COMETHING else besides daylight will be Saved tomorrow, the first day in this community of local light economy. chatter and argument over the transparently simple process of establishing the summer clock will cease. They have been as superfluous as the delay.

The whole subject may be characterized as a tremendous trifle. That anything so desirable as the advanced hour during the season of long days should be controversial is one of those mysteries which, according to the cunning Dundreary, "no fellow can find

The point to be remembered now is that the time for instituting one of the most inexpensive and advantageous economies ever devised will arrive two hours after midnight tonight. Persons who have not set their clocks or watches one hour ahead before retiring will conform by making the change when they awake tomorrow morning.

The railroads adjust their suburban schedules to the sensible new conditions. The absurd agony over alleged obstacles is ended at last.

WHISKY AND THE POLICE

DISCLOSURE of such conditions as were found to exist at the police station at Eighth and Jefferson streets has been expected for some time by those who have known what has been going on.

This is what happened: The drivers of a truck containing a load of whisky were arrested on Wednesday night and the truck taken to the station house. The men were released in an irregular way and two of them were allowed to sleep on the truck. They promised to guard it. In a short time these men, assisted by other men who secured their release, were found to be making an attempt to carry off the whisky.

Collusion between certain policemen and the bootleggers is suspected. Whether it was collusion or inefficiency will not appear until the accused officers are tried. But it is known that large quantities of whisky are brought to the city and sold. It is not believed that the police are unaware of what is going on. Probably some of them get a part of the whisky and wink at the way it is brought here.

It may be said in defense of the police so many people are interested in disregarding. But admitting this, there can be no defense for a police officer who actively participates in assisting the men who are violating the law. If it shall be proved that this has happened, the men should be punished so severely that no one will be tempted to repeat the offense.

BUNN'S SINECURE

THE appointment of William M. Bunn as A Prothonotary of the Common Pleas and Municipal Courts is a recognition of the validity of the custom of using this office as a sort of a refuge for old and faithful political workers.

Mr. Bunn was born in 1842 and is ap proaching the age of four score. He, there-fore, qualifies as old. He was politically active for years, serving as a member of the Legislature and as Register of Wills long before most of the politicians of the present day were born. In more recent years he was a follower of the late Senator McNichol. He, therefore, qualifies as a political worker.

The Judges who made the appointment have exercised their discretion, from which there is no appeal. The innocent and unsophisticated citizens, however, who have not been in the habit of regarding the prothonotaryship as a sinceure, will discover with some misgivings that a majority of the Judges so regard it. There is no other explanation for their action.

"THE OTHER AMERICANS"

SOMETHING more than the considerable residuum of the antique Spanish courtesy abiding in Latin America is discernible in former President Menocal's frank and friendly analysis of the relations between Cuba and the United States published in the Public Ledger yesterday.

General Menocal does not hesitate to point out that there are "certain asperities to which the racial characteristics of Anglo-Saxons and Latins are naturally prone to give rise." At the same time he emphasize in the most candid manner the "moderation of the United States" as expressed in policies which "should serve to convince Latin-American statesmen that they have nothing to fear from so called Latin-American im

perialism. That this fear has existed it would be idle to deny. The outlook of our Southern neighbors has, however, perceptibly broadened within recent years, and particularly since the participation of the United States in the World War.

Mistrust, which formerly gave the aspect of insincerity to the most gracious and flowng compliments, has made way for a realistie appreciation of Pan-American necessities. Latin America today is beginning to realize that the term co-operation is to be taken at its obvious value

Proof of this change of view is further afforded by the entente of ideas established at a luncheon given in Washington by Secretary Hughes to Maximo H. Zepeda, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister., Mr. Hughes aignificantly embraced the opportunity to indorse the plan of a Central American union in which Nicaragua thus far has re-

His indorsement of the federation, which is to be proclaimed on September 15 of this year, the one hundredth anniversary of Central American independence, is considered likely to dispel the qualms of the on reluctant State. Nicaragua, it appears, has questioned the status of the Bryan - Chamorro

treaty conceening interoceanic canal rights. the sanctity of our obligations has intely been enhanced by the vigorous and incluive manner in which the State Department has handled the Panama boundary

dispute. The effect of this policy has proved most wholesome throughout the five nations which the new union is planned to embrace. Even "asperities" based on racial differences must eventually succumb to realities betraying a broad and seasoned grasp of states-

manship. Senor Zepeda declares that the people of Nicaragua entertain for the United States an affection which they desire to maintain and strengthen. It is not mere coincidence that General Menocal simultaneously utters similar sentiments.

All friction will not necessarily cease with this new order, but the growth of mutual understanding justifies the hope that Latin America will continue evaluate reasonably differences in temperament which, though marked, ought not to be obstructive.

A REAL STEP AT LAST TOWARD 1926 WORLD'S FAIR

Adoption of Charter and Bylaws for Sesqui-Centennial Celebration Brings a Great Opportunity and Begins a Great Task

DHILADELPHIA took a step yesterday which will carry it further along the road of progress than anything done in orty-five years.

This step was the adoption of a charter and bylaws by the Sesqui-centennial Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.

Without stopping for a few moments to ontemplate the possibilities involved, it is difficult to realize the full force and effect of this action

By putting plans for the celebration upon permanent footing it commits the people of the city to the project irrevocably a project which ought to have a tremendously vitalizing, galvanizing, energizing reaction upon the old town if the citizens are made of the kind of stuff that enabled their forebears back in the early seventies to show the world for the first time what might be accomplished in the way of an interna-

And this step is taken not a day too soon. The opening of the greatest exposition of the arts of peace the planet has ever seen is tentatively set four years and eleven conths from now; none too long a time in which to accomplish the herculean labors required to bring the show to fruition and

After months of casual discussion, the plan for fittingly celebrating the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the document which has done more to make the world safe for democracy than any other single net or series of acts in history now assumes definite form on a firm foundation.

The corporation created under patent of the State of Pennsylvania with the indorsement of the Committee of One Hundred places the question of conducting the exposition solely in the hands of a responsible and legal entity which can solicit and accept the aid, financial and otherwise, of every Government, national, State and municipal which can be inspired with the desire to participate in this great universal convocation of peace, good will and brotherhood. The description is not overstrained at all for that is what the fair can be and should be made.

Now comes the real task-the arousing of the public to a point of hearty interest and co-operation. By the public we mean not only the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity but throughout the United States and everywhere in the civilized world. The event is worthy of such recognition, but it will not come without conscious constructive effort to enlist it. All the devices of promotion and publicity, through statesmen, legislators, diplomats and governmental agencies must be employed. Then will come the schemes for financing, followed by the conception and execution of structural details. and at the end actual supervision and man-

In the elaboration of the complex and manifold efforts necessary to overcome the obstacles which are sure to arise there will be work enough and glory enough for all who help. The work will be too vast to permit of its running by a close corporation or by self-centered cliques, yet there must be individualizing of the labors and definition of duties, else nothing but confusion

Already the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, under the chairmanship of Mayor Moore, has made notable progress. The charter and bylaws adopted show careful deliberation and study of other similar affairs, and while susceptible of amplification and amendment, they outline a skeleton eganization on a wholly sound and workable basis with a scope and breadth com mensurate with the dignity and importance

f the occasion. So it may be said without undue boosting that the committee has done well. It remains for the neople of the city, of the State and of the Nation to see that the leaders of public opinion in each community do like They must get squarely behind the project, which will shed new luster not only upon Philadelphia in a parochial sense, but upon the whole of America.

NEW BLOOD IN THE BOARD

RESPONSIBILITIES of no light order fall upon the shoulders of Cyrus Adler fall upon the shoulders of Cyrus Adler and George A. Welsh, the two new members of the Board of Education appointed by the Board of Judges yesterday.

Seldom in the history of public instruction in this city has interest in the administrative features been keener than at the present moment. The Finegan bill has greatly alleviated some of the practical difficulties in the way of progress. What is clearly needful now are the maintenance of an expert de corps and the zeal of co-opera tion in the board that will justify its almost autocratic origins and the somewhat autoeratic authority which it wields over educa-

tional affairs in Philadelphia. Dr. Adler's credentials for his new post are generally known. His record is one of sound scholarship and complemens administrative abilities, and his appointment en hances the intellectual dignity of the board Decidedly less of a public character is Mr. Welsh, Assistant District Attorney and at one time Assistant City Solicitor and later secretary to Mayor Wenyer.

It is manifestly unfair to prejudge either appointee. It is the extent of their opportunity which now interests the public, to gether with earnest hopes that they will make the most of it on behalf of the vigorous development of the school system.

OUR PET MYSTERY

A NUNDERCURRENT of regret is insep-arable from the announcements that the Mount Everest expedition is to uncover one of the lingering mysteries of title planet. Virtually all of the African ridges and those of the two Poles are solved. Not a few well-meaning explorers are puzzled and embarrassed by an apparent shortage of the unknowable. Secrets are undeniably fascinating. There is something almost pathetic in their growing scarcity. Even Mohammedan women, it is said, are beginning to

unveil their faces.

Hut the age of discovery, while undoubtodly nearing its close, cannot be called entirely completed. For the present, at least, tears over the charting of river sources mountain peaks, jungles and glaciers may

be dried. Fortunately, moreover, exploration of a remaining "terra incognita" would not be For about one-millioneth the excoatly.

possible to amass a considerable amount of information about the port of Philadelphia.

Save for the consequences of arousing its custodiaus from their slumbers, the perils involved in such an enterprise are negligible. The expedition, were it set in motion tomorrow, could begin by proceeding in a body to Snyder avenue wharf, there to view the largest passenger liner ever scheduled to take passengers from this port.

This vessel, which is the crack ship of the French Fabre Line, with the home port of Marseilles, is of 16,000 gross tons displace-As recently as two or three days ago the Maritime Exchange of this city evinced not the slightest knowledge of her coming here, while officials of her dock stoutly denied that she would arrive here or sail from this harbor.

This loyalty to illusion is interesting. Professional explorers are indebted to Philadelphia for its resistance to the impertinences of what has been called progress.

We know today the initial spring from which flows the river Nile. Everest is soon to yield up its secrets. But Philadelphia well. Philadelphia is considerate.

There are still realms to reveal, fields for enchanting discovery along its modest and mysterious waterfront. Obviously and traditionally, it is bad form to dwell upon the development of this port in aught but whisners.

HARDING AT VALLEY FORGE

DRECEDENTS do not seem to be binding when a man wishes to disregard them. Yet the sticklers in Washington for the sanctity of custom will be shocked by the week-end visit of President Harding to the home of Senator Knox at Valley Forge.

It has not been customary for the President to be the guest of any one during his term of office. Of course, if he were making political speeches during a tour of the country, he might be entertained by some one in the town in which he was speaking, but that entertainment grew out of the necessities of the situation

President Harding's visit to Senator Knox s to be purely social, so far as it is known. It is likely to be followed by invitations to spend other week-ends with other men. The invitations, however, need not embarrass Mr. Harding, for he can always plend the pressure of public business as the excuse for declining to leave Washington.

But the political rather than the social significance of the President's visit is likely to attract attention. Of the Pennsylvania Senators, Mr. Penrose used to be the one on most intimate terms with Republican Presidents. Mr. Penrose is, or has been, one of the most powerful leaders in the party. He has dictated its policy on more than one occasion and few Republicans ambitious for national honors have cared to arouse his hostility.

But there are intimations from Washington that the glory has departed from the senior Senator. The President has not sought his advice either on policy or on patronage. Such patronage as has come to this State has come to men known to be friendly to Senator Knox. The junior Senator was the President's guest on the recent trip to New York on the Mayflower. He is welcomed to the White House, and now he s to welcome the President to his farm in the vicinity of the famous winter camp of Washington's army.

And at the same time it became known that Senator Knox was to entertain the President, Senator Penrose hastened to this city in his big red automobile. What connection, if any, there is between these two incidents does not appear. It may when the President fills the Federal offices in this city.

In the meantime the President is welcome here, where he will find picturesque scenery, invigorating air and an acute interest in everything that he is doing and planning

WHEN SHALL WE DISARM?

TT IS not known how many of the 100,000 clergymen invited by the Committee of the Church Peace Union to preach on disarmsment tomorrow will accept the invita-

Many sermons already have been preached on the subject, and many more will be preached before the United States disarms. Many of them will be preached without inconsistency by clergymen who during the war preached sermons about the righteousness of he conflict and the justification for the use

Yet the churches are for peace and for the settlement of all disputes by negotiation. So far as the clergymen become vocal on the subject tomorrow they will express themselves in favor of the principle of disarmament. They cannot well do otherwise.

Dentists in conven-Making Life Painless tion in Atlantic City, after petitioning Congress for the right to prescribe whisky for patients recovering from an anesthetic, now declare that a "chaw" of tobacco is the best disinfectant known to dental science. Demostheres McGlunis says that if they will now come out boldly for beer and a pipe he will be their friend for life.

R. E. Morse is an unpleasant visitor

Untermyer seems to have no difficulty in finding a sore spot to touch

Those who wish to know the amount of kick in a whisky shake may ask the police.

When we begin to save daylight tomorow we may be assured of adequate in-

The market value of Liberty Bonds has no significance for those wise enough to hold on to them.

The crew of the Esperanto spoke to the world in the universal language of hardigood and courage.

The Auditor General has dropped thir-teen more names from his payroll. There is no argument here concerning the unlucky Wellesley girls have been ordered to wear longer skirts. The fact might have significance if they bud any intention of

obeying the order. No objection can be made to Dr. Flexner's suggestion that women take up the sciences, so long as a sufficient number remain adepts at domestic science.

"Penrose is the leader of the Repub lican Party in Pennsylvania," says Mayor Moore. And it will be noticed that the Senator does his leading with an ax.

The President has not yet taken sides a the quarrel between the House and Senate over naval appropriations; but have you noticed that, although what he says some times arouses controversy, what he does in-A Toronto International League pitcher quit his job after being fined for refusing to pitch because he had been required to sleep in an upper berth. Which goes to show

pernmental no a soprano. Before deciding that a 12 per cent railroad wage reduction is not sufficient justify a lower freight rate it is well remember that the trailroad working force has been cut down to a point which demands a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and the further fact that lower rates may mean more traffic and less energy wasted in the pense of the Himala van expedition it will be a movement of empties.

that on occasion a twirler may be as tem-

A GRAND OLD RACE

The Porters of Pennsylvania, Who Made History for 175 Years-The Grandfather of General Horace Porter a Montgomery County Man

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

OVERNOR DAVID RITTENHOUSE O PORTER was the father of General Saturday last. General Horace Porter, although compara-

tively unknown to the present generation, was one of the most distinguished and brilliant men Pennsylvania ever produced. He came of a long line of splendid an-

The original Porter, Robert by name, was North of Ireland farmer who came to America carly in the eighteenth century. He bought land in Worcester Township, Montgomery County, and settled down to raise his family. Montgomery and Hunt-ingdon Counties are linked up with the Por-

ters and their career.

Even those of the family who remained behind in Ireland left the impress of their

lives on their own people.

The Rev. J. L. Porter, D. D., LL. D., was for years professor of sacred literature in the college at Belfast. He was noted as an Oriental scholar. Major General Andrew Porter, the grand-father of General Horace Porter, was born not far from Norristown ir 1743.

THERE existed for years the impression

A among prominent men of New York that General Horace Porter was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry.

It was doubtless because he came from a Pennsylvania Dutch county—in part.
General Stewart L. Woodford, at a brilliant banquet in New York years ago, embalmed this idea in a now famous witticism.

In the course of his after-dinner speech e alluded to General Horace Porter, in whose honor the affair was given, in this whose honor the affair was given, in this erroneous connection.

"He comes," said General Woodford, "of that sturdy race that we find in Eastern Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Germans; godly, brave and thrifty—so thrifty, in fact, that they cross their bees with lightning

bugs so they can see to work at night NDREW PORTER, the grandfather of A Horace Porter, was a failure as a farmer's boy. He was always fussing with fig-ures and arithmetical problems. His father gave him up. One day when a was about twenty he visited Dr. David

Rittenhouse to borrow a book on fluxions or conic sections.

The doctor, who lived in Norriton Township, told him he couldn't understand the book which he wished to borrow.

the conversation that followed Dr. Rittenhouse was so amazed at his profiiency that he encouraged him to come to hiladelphia and open a mathematical school. During his residence in Philadelphia he associated with Drs. Rush, Rittenhouse, Ewing, Franklin and others.

Then he became a captain of marines in the Revolution, but tired of sea life and was transferred to the artillery. Here is a comparatively unknown episode of the War for Independence:

When the siege of Yorktown was deter-mined on, Porter, then a colonel, was ordered to Philadelphia to superintend a laboratory at which the various kinds of ammunition were prepared and tested. Colonel Porter objected. He wanted to fight. He wrote to Washington in hope of

He remonstrated against being taken from The remonstrated against being taken from the field and put to work in "a mere chemi-cal laboratory," as he expressed it. To this appeal General Washington made this reply (all the more remarkable, seeing that we regard the chemists' experiments and

effecting a transfer.

laboratory work as purely modern war meas You say you are desirous of being placed in that situation in which you can render your country the most efficient services. Our success depends much on the manner in which our cartridges, bombs and matches are

The eye of science is required to superintend their preparation; and if the information of General Knox, who knows you well and intimately, is to be depended on, there is no officer in the army better qualified than yourself for the station I have as-

AT THE battle of Germantown Captain Porter was commended on the field by Washington for his bravery.

Nearly all his company were killed or aken prisoners in that engagement. One of the most remarkable things in his cturesque career occurred in 1779, when he was assigned to General Clinton's brigade operate under General Sullivan against the Indians.

From Canajoharie, on the Mohawk River. Clinton and his men marched to the head of Lake Otsego. While viewing the lake Captain Porter turned to Clinton and unfolded a plan to dam the outlet to the lake and thus sufficient water to convey the troops in boats

to Tioga Point, where they were to join General Sullivan's detachment. The experiment was tried and the water in the lake raised, by closing the outlet, to a height of three feet.

An artificial freshet was thus created which effected Porter's purpose and the troops were sent down by water. It is said that the freshet was noticeable as far as Northumberland.

A FTER the Revolution, Colonel Porter retired to private life on his farm in Norriton Township, quiside Norristown.

But he was not permitted to rest on his well-carned reputation.

The trustees of the University of Pennsyl-

vania offered him the chair of mathematics in that institution, but he declined it. Subsequently he was named by the Supreme Executive Conneil of the State a commissioner for running, by astronomical ob-servations, the dividing lines between Penn-sylvania and Virginia, Pennsylvania and

what is now Ohio and this State and New Governor Snyder in 1809 appointed General Porter-he having been raised to the rank of brigadier general in the militia-In 1812 he was tendered the position of

rigadier general in the regular army.

President Madison offered him the place of Secretary of War in his Cabinet, but he declined both appointments. He said that his advanced age would prevent the execu-tion of the duties of either station with effi-

General Porter left ten children, six sons and four daughters. He was married twice, his firsts wife dying within a year of their wedding.

THROUGHOUT his life General Porter I was the most distinguished citizen of Montgomery County. He was rather above the middle size, yet nimble and active on his feet, though he was disposed to corpulency.

Long service in the army had given him a inflitury air and bearing, which he carried with him to the end of his days He was not a man much given to speech He was gentlemanly and courteons in his intercourse with society and his friends,

N ANECDOTE of his early days and

A his passion for mathematics runs as follows: After his father had decided that it was impossible to make a farmer of him, an elder brother undertook to teach him the carpenter's trade Seeing the picture of a sun-dial in a book he had borrowed from his Irish school-teacher, he conceived the idea of making one for himself.

He traveled six or eight miles to a soapstone quarry near Spring Mill, selected a stone, carried it back with him and proceeded to shape it into a sun-dial.

In this process he used the saws, chisels other edged tools of his carpenter hers. Of course, they were ruined, and brothers.

from that day he was banished from the

"LET'S GO!" SQUICENTENNIAL SQUIGEESS

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

R. L. REIFSNYDER

On Hosiery Trade Gambling DHILADELPHIA is the hosiery manufac-I turing center of the world, and by that same token Philadelphia harbors as many high-class gamblers as you will find any-where in the United States. So declares R. L. Reifsnyder, editor of the Knit Goods Bulletin and long identified with the knit-

Bulletin and long identified with the unitting trades in this city.

"Next to farming, I don't know of any
legitimate business where the man with
money to lose can lose it easier," says Mr.
Reifsnyder. "I refer here to the manufacture of hosiery, not the sale of it to the
consumer. To be frank, I guess the average
manufacturer wishes he had the average retailer's chance to sell direct, but business
of the said with his customers make

that ordinarily impossible. When a woman buys even a very modest pair of hose nowadays I wonder if she stops to think of the planning and figuring that went into the contract on which they made and sold to her store. The maker of hosiery has to gamble on demand, months ahead; buy his yarns and thread, needles and other supplies, and trust to comes time to make delivery his order will not be canceled.

Has to Gamble on Market

"Ordinarily, the hosiery manufacturer has from three to six months to deliver. If the price of yarn goes up, he has to deliver at the stated price just the same. If it goes down, his customer insists that he make allowance for cheaper manufacturing costs and give a proportionate reduction contract price. The market at time of de-livery is what fixes his price, but the market for supplies when he contracted to make the is what fixes his profits.

Oftentimes it's a 'heads-I-win-tailsyou-lose' proposition.

'A retailer goes to his source of supply and says: 'Here, my men won't buy any more fifty-cent socks. Their women are spending too much on \$4 silks. Cotton yarn is away down. We've got to get a reduction from our contract price to meet competition or there won't be any reorders from me.'
The price is cut. So dad is able to buy his cutton socks for twenty-five or thirty-five cents, perhaps. Incidentally, daughter and mother keep on buying the expensive kind. "There are at least 7500 mill bands in Philadelphia dependent on hosiery manufac ture for a living. I know personally that more than one mill man has gone direct to his help and shown them where he couldn't keep on running if they didn't let him cut wages, and they have responded. In order to nake as small a profit as six cents a dezen on some cheap grades one manufacturer had call his entire force in and explain the

"He was gambling that he could pay running expenses if he kept going, and he asked them to gamble with him. If manufacturers would always lay their cards on the table probably there would be less difficulty in keeping the wheels moving.

Export Situation Puzzles

"The export situation in hosiery is another discouraging variable which hangs gloom all over the mill man's brow often-He may buy yarn counting on a steady trade with Great Britain, for in-stance, and along comes some new monkeywrench in the wheels of the League of Na-tions, or Poland tries a new two-step in Silesia, and the United States export business in cotton hostery drops a million dozens a month. Result, a local market glut, forced price cutting and more wee.
"One might think, to look at store windows and the city streets these days, that all

AD INFINITUM

OH, YES, my dear, you have a mother, And she, when young, was loved by another;

And in that mother's nursery Played her mamma, like you and me; When that mamma was tlny as you She had a happy mother, too. Oh, into the distance, smalling, dimming, Think of that endless row of women; On, on: yes, presto! Puff! Pee-fee! And grandam Eve and the apple tree—

Like bends, like posts, like lamps, they seen:--Gray-green willows, and life a stream-Laughing, and sighing, and lovely, and oh, You to be next in that long row. -Walter de la Mare, in Measure,

the hostery manufacturers had to do was to keep turning out women's silk hoslery in sufficient quantities. As a matter of fact, there are two principal kinds of women's hosiery, full-fashioned and mock-seam, and if it weren't for the full-fashioned hosiery strike in this city the other manufacturer would be having to hustle for a lot of trade that comes quite easily now. Full-fashioned hosiery are the most popular, but the mockseam or imitation full-fashioned are doing 10. What is the Latin Monetary Union? a tremendous business. Yet none of that is absolute velvet for the manufacturer, as he is always forced to look out for some decline in yarns or other market factor which will

force him to make a reduction. HUMANISMS

ON THE theory of leaving them with a By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY O smile when you say good-by, Senator George Moses, of New Hampshire, tells this

story at the end of a speech.

There was a merchant in a small town who wished to acquaint the farmers with the fact that he would buy their cowhides. it from the outside the bushy tail of a steer. It arrested the attention of the first farmer who came down the street; in fact, it seemed to arouse in him a high pitch of

excitement. He felt about the steer and that auger hole just as the Senator felt about his speech. He wondered how he ever managed to get through it.

Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, said that one day a man came up to him in North Topeka when he was a youngster and offered to sell him a horse. It was a goodlooking horse, stood the test of riding, driving, pulling and was wonderfully cheap at which was the price the man asked "Why are you selling so cheap," asked

Curtis. "I've got to have the money," was the

Curtis bought the horse. He took it to the stable, gave it has and corn. The horse wouldn't eat. An examination showed that it had no tongue and had learned long before that it was no use for it to try to nego-tiate solid food. It had to have bran and grits fixed up for it in liquid form so it could drink it. Otherwise it was a good horse. He had, however, been deceived by the horsetrader and would remember and

Curtis went to a miller be knew offered to sell him the horse. He told him all the facts, even to the missing tongue. He onvinced the miller, who had lots of grits, that the horse would be a good buy for him at 850. The miller agreed, made the purchase and was ever after well pleased with

'And thus was it demonstrated." said the Senator, "that there is more profit in straight than in crocked dealing."

Mr. Roscoe Mitchell, a special commissioner of the Shipping Board to Europe, used to be a newspaper reporter and a great friend of Theodore Roosevelt. He has the original "copy" on the only story that the elder J. Pierpont Morgan ever gave the newspapers in all his career.

velt, then President. He got this story very late at night and it was a beat. Mr. Morgan had slipped Washington and gone to the House. He had talked long with the President on some phases of the railroad situation, which was then acute. The two had reached a conclusion as to what should be

The copy had been edited by Mr. Roose-

Mr. Mitchell rode to the station with Mr. Morgan. The latter was very nervous, explained that this was his first communication to the press and pledged the reporter that the statement would be used unchanged.

When I first heard Vice President Calvin Coolidge make a speech, here is what I thought of him: He has a decided Yankee, onsal twang to his voice. He tooks pale, He is a sandy man with thin hair. He wears a double-breasted coat and a ring with a big set on the third finger of his

The only sure thing about Coxey's plan to invade Washington is that if his army reaches there it will again be told to keep

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. How many nations are in Central Amer-

2. What was the former name for the port side of a ship? When was the Battle of Tours fought and

when was the Battle of Tours longit and
why was it regarded as one of the
decisive battles of the world?
What is the salary of the Chief Justice
of the United States?
Who wrote the poem, "The Burial of Sir
John Moore"?
Who was Diderot?
Where is the desert of Gob!?

Where is the desert of Gobi? What is a morris dance Why is Taffy a nickname for a Weish-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. John Tyler succeeded William Henry Harrison as President of the United States. Typewriters came into use during the seventh decade of the nineteenth century. Flodden Field is the name given to a battle fought between the Scotch under James IV and the English under the

Earl of Surrey on September 9, 1513. The English gained an overwhelming victory. Flodden is twelve miles south-west of Berwick in Northumberland, England.

England.
Joseph Rodman Drake wrote the poem.
"The American Fiag," beginning
"When freedom from her mountain
height," Drake was born in New York
in 1795 and died there in 1820.
The Tappan Zee is an expansion of the
Hudson River in New York immediately north of Irvington. It is about
cleven miles long and more than three
miles wide at its widest point.
Vincent d'Indy is a distinguished modern

Wincent d'Indy is a distinguished modern French musician and orchestra con-ductor, composer of symphonies, operas and other works. He was a pupil of Cesar Franck, and his art is to some extent based on the principles of his

master, to tapir is a bulky animal belonging to a family related to horses and rhinoceroses. It is native to South and Centrai America and Malaysia.

The full name of Titlan, the painter, was Tiziano Vecelli or Vecello.

The term Ural-Altale races designates a branch of the yellow or Asian races and embraces the Mongols, Turks and Tartars, Finns, certain Arctic tribes, Hungarians, in part, and the Koreans and Japanese.
Robert Bruce, the Scotch patriot, was born in the thirteenth century, A. D. and died in the fourteenth, His dates

are 1274-1329.

From the Los Angeles Times. There will be no more robber heroes in history. The days of Claude Duval and Jack Sheppard on the highways of England were exploited in books, but everything they ever did has been duplicated recently in American history. They wore period costumes, had road horses with fancy names and used clumsy pistols. The highway robbers of today wear evening clothes, ride in motorand carry automatics. Years later historians may be writing of our sky knights, such as Frank Luke or Raoul Lufbery, but they wan't calcheste our highwaymen. That they won't celebrate our highwaymen. sort of hero worship is gone-and good rid-

Asking Too Much

dance!

From the Richmond Missourian, There's a fellow around these parts who repeatedly proclaims his willingness to die for his country, but he never gets a date.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY

THE tayern door was open to the spring-A stretch of shaded sward, heaven above: Beyond the marshes rolled the whispering

Thus did the captain tell the tale to me:

"A friend had I who knew my heart, Whose heart was one with mine. We swore we'd never drift apart. And we clinked our pots of wine. To saal the pledge of our comradery— I and this friend of mine.

"But ere we drank, the wind arose

The clean salt air was sweeter

For the finger of his love.

Than the wine to me. "My comrade heard a robin sing A spring song; he bethought him of A pretty lass—and bought a ring

And brought a breath of the sea;

"Yes, this is how a robin's song, And a vagrant breath of the sea,

Gave a wife to this friend of mine
And a ship to me."

Joseph J. Sexton, in the N. X. Tiess. J