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Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 8, 1921

SLAVE-DRIVING AT CITY HALL

EXPLAINING to Council's Law Com mittee the need for an extra \$25,000 to pay extra clerks in his office. Recorder of Deeds Hazlett pleaded in extenuation the act that he was making his subordinates work harder than ever in the apparently endless task of trying to catch up on the recording of deeds, mortgages and other instruments still eight months behind.

There has been a gain in five months of only 6000 papers. The situation moved even a Vare Councilman, Mr. Gaffney, to

"You will have to work faster than that to estch up before the end of the year,

And then Recorder Hazlett replied: "I've already made the men work an extra hour. They are on duty now from 9 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon!"

Did the public ever realize that such a Gradgrind was holding office in City Hall? Are the taxpayers going to stand for such Simon Legree methods as these?

If this sort of thing is allowed to become intrenched, who knows what further encroachments will be made on the time of the handy boys that ought to be devoted to lining up voters for the Vares?

DEADLOCKED

LTHOUGH Congress has been in session A nearly two months, it has done little besides passing the Emergency Tariff Law. And this is of doubtful value,

The leaders do not seem able to agree on a program. They had expected to have the ew tariff bill ready to be introduced on June 1, but it is now said that it will not be ready before July 1. This is because influential Congressmen have not learned that anything has happened since the Republicans last controlled both Houses.

The kind of a tariff law that might have been suitable in 1912 would be pernicious in 1921. The Representatives who are aware of this are fighting for a law which will be framed to meet the new conditions. But the prospects for their success are not brilliant at the present moment, for the interests that were satisfied with the last Republican tariff are seeking to have the new tariff framed along the old lines.

The men who take the broader view that he tariff must be framed to make it possible for the debtors of America to pay what they owe have not been active enough to offset the influence of the selfish and short-sighted men who have been unable to realize that a tariff law suitable to a debtor nation may be the worst possible kind of a tariff law for a creditor nation.

It may be necessary for the President t interfere in order to bring the Congressmen to a realization of their duty to act and to act in the light of all the facts. He succeeded in persuading a reluctant Senate to ratify the Colombian treaty. He may be equally successful in persuading a reluctant House to to consider the needs of the Nation as a

WEALTH AS A TRUST

GEORGE K. CROZER, who died at his home in Upland at the age of eightyone years yesterday, was a type of man of which America has produced many examples. He inherited wealth and added to it, but he regarded himself as a trustee of his possessions. He gave generously to educational and philanthropical institutions because he knew that such institutions were necessary if suffering was to be relieved and if young men were to be properly educated. He was particularly active in the benevor

lences of the Baptist denomination. Men like him have given of their wealth to the benevolences of every other denomi-nation. They have endowed their colleges and theological seminaries and have supported their hospitals. Many of them have carried on the work of their fathers and their sons will carry on the work when they

A CENTURY OF BENEVOLENCE

THE fraternal and benevolent Order of 1 Odd Fellows has expanded to large pro portions since it was introduced into this State in 1821, an anniversary which reprecontatives from lodges in all parts of the Commonwealth have assembled in this city to celebrate.

The order is much more than a hundred years old, however. It originated in England in the early part of the eighteenth century, but the exact date is not known. The first authentic records are those of Lodge No. 9, which met in 1748 at the Globe Tavern in London. The order was introduced into New York in 1806 and into Baltimore in 1819. It has been more popular in Pennsylvania than in any other State, for of the 1,700,000 members in this country about 160,000 are connected with the lodges There are about 130,000 Odd Fellows in New York and 110 000 in Illinois.

WHERE ELSE CAN THEY PLAY? THE police go a little too far when they arrest ten small boys charged with playing ball in the street, hold them in the

House of Detention all night and then let them go back home. But what are they to do when the law

rbids use of the streets as playgrounds and a householder annoyed by the game asks the police to interfere?

The law, of course, must be obeyed, but not intended to apply to the sport of small boys. The youngsters must be allowed to play. Many of them live a long way from the public playgrounds. If they can one the streets for their games they will be cept out of worse mischief. Last summer certain blocks were set aside for such use of the children, and so far as we know the dan worked very well.

Adults who are annoyed by the hullabaloo the boys and girls would do well to reper that they were young once. If they uld put themselves in the place of the

vent any further trouble and there will be no occasion to subject the parents of small boys to the humiliation of having their children put under arrest when they are exercising the inalienable right of youth to

FIRM DIRECTION CAN SAVE OUR MARITIME PRESTIGE

Opportunities of the New Shipping Board Chairman Outstrip Even His

Heavy Responsibilities CHAIRMAN of the United States Ship-U ping Board is unquestionably one of the most unpopular offices ever in the gift of an American President. Merely by mentioning their suitability for the post, Mr. Harding has struck terror into the hearts of some of

the ablest citizens of the Republic. It is no secret that the responsibilities and opportunities of this important position have gone begging. Not only have experts well fitted to take up the work expressed a disinclination equal to that of meeting their 'dearest foe in Heaven." but the public, too, has swelled the chorus of pity and alarm.

Regarded in some quarters as the latest lamb to the sacrifice is Albert D. Lasker, of Chicago. His original refusal, on the pleaof ignorance of shipping matters, has been followed by a second request from the President, and Mr. Lasker, who is an advertising authority and a business man of varied interests, has gone to Washington to discuss one of the mightiest tasks in which this Government has ever been engaged.

The job ought also to be inspiring, for embraces nothing less than the assertion of a revived American maritime eminence, wholly unimagined a few years ago.

But for an embarrassing variety of reaons, some of which would be hard to justify in logic, the restoration of the flag to the high seas is a subject that has provoked an avalanche of criticism. Government ownership opponents are in large numbers bitterly averse to the Shipping Board. Competitive foreign steamship interests naturally fear its resources and have striven diligently to deprecate the good accomplished and to overemphasize the defects and mistakes which mar the record of a monumental undertaking.

There is also a curious class of Americans subscribing to the long fashionable notion that this country is incapable of achieving maritime distinction. It is these skeptics who are so fond of circulating the utterly fallacious report that Americans are

not using their own ships.

Senator Pomerene cchoed this nonsense in ongress last week. Apparently it matters ittle that his foolish words can be disproved by actual facts. The impression that they are true is widely prevalent.

Modesty is not generally regarded as an attribute of the national character. But, perhaps to prove the rule, a very considerable number of Americans are inclined to view the shipping venture as one stained with hopeless failure.

What these critics, if they are teachable, have yet to learn is the vast gulf dividing an experiment born of a pressing emergency from an authoritative, organized enterprise governed by a policy long enough in force either to justify or condemn its adoption. Unfortunately, fixed principles are not

asy to discern in the Shipping Board as it has been conducted up to date. Its operation has been handicapped by extravagance in addition to the costly obstacles resulting from the high cost of labor and materials during the war period. Many of the losses suffered, many of the grievous errors committed can never be made good. But if confusion is not to become worse

confounded the time for starting afresh, for organizing the board on principles of sane usiness efficiency and, most of all, of popularizing it with the public, is critically at hand. The question of the propriety of the Government in the shipping business is out

sition of all the federally owned vessels can be made. But it is not now. The board exists. It cannot be instantaneously exterminated by gestures of indignation.

The Government of the United States controls one of the finest fleets of both cargo and passenger vessels ever assembled under one flag. Despite the futile wooden ships, despite the steel vessels unsuitable in type to present-day commercial demands, this statement holds true. What are we going to

Mr. Lasker, if he clinches the President's offer, will find his courage and patience iested to the uttermost. As a successful invader of the art of advertising he should be skilled in countering adverse propaganda, which is in this instance a blend of sincere caution, political interference, deliberate misrepresentation and downright ignorant

All this is only part of the defenses that must be carried. Much of the shipping legislation now in force lays regrettable burdens upon an intelligent administration of an American merchant marine. The measure of protection afforded by the Jones act, passed last year, was probably well intended out its operation has been confined chiefly to the realm of theory.

The section of the law authorizing the United States to impose discriminatory luties upon imports entering the country in foreign vessels has never been executed. Its operation involves the abrogation of a batch of treaties and conventions between the United States and a number of foreign

Mr. Wilson refused to issue the nullifying proclamation. President Harding has taken no outward action, although it is reported that Secretary Hoover is examining the difficulties of the case. These are obviously

formidable. Meanwhile, the Government-owned shipping plan, conceived under costly and ab-

normal conditions, is lamentably crippled. A subsidy arrangement would, of course have obviated all such tangles, and by this time the Shipping Board could have been enabled to define and execute some working formula of progress. But the words "ship subsidy," although successfully adopted by every leading maritime nation of the globe, has long been wormwood in the mouths of

Democratic legislators. This explains the clumsiness of the alleged relief" incorporated in the Jones bill. The new Administration, however, is not hampered by tradition in this regard. Should it eventually bow to common sense, many of the Shipping Board problems would be

clarified without the cost of involving this Nation in the treaty-cancellation muddle. Meanwhile, patience is the watchword which the public can profitably afford to adopt. There are enormous difficulties in the way of a satisfactory management of the Government's shipping enterprise. But to

The Shipping Board is far too new a venture to be viewed with despair. It deserves another chance, commensurate with its magnificent opportunities.

THOSE SOUTHERN DELEGATES

F THE Republican National Committee. which meets in Washington today, can settle the question of the representation of the South in the National Convention it will deserve the gratitude of every Republican who has been dissatisfied with the way the Southern delegates have been manipu-

These delegates represent very few Re publican voters, yet they have been used they were young once. If they have been used at times to bring about the nomination of a presidential candidate who could not have the part of the police will pre- been named if the pill of the majority of number coming and going.

Republican voters represented by delegates from Republican districts had been re-

spected. As the situation is full of the possibilities of grave political scandal, some way out

ought to be found. The plan which a sub-committee will recommend as a temporary solution provides that no congressional district shall be entitled to a delegate at the next convention unless a Republican candidate for Congress is nominated in that district next year by a bona fide Republican party organization Under the present plan, every congressional district is entitled to one delegate, and if it polls more than 7500 Republican votes it is entitled to two delegates. This reduced the Southern representation in the last convention, but it left a considerable number of delegates with no Republican votes behind them to make the friends of all the leading candidates nervous.

The advocates of the plan of the subcommittee are insisting that it provides an inducement to the Republicans of the South to strengthen themselves and to organize a real opposition. If there are enough of them in any congressional district to nominate a candidate and to get his name on the cket on election day they will continue to be represented in the convention. If they cannot do this, then the handful of politicians who have been in the habit of picking a convention delegate every four years and dickering with the Northern party managers for the delivery of his vote should be driven out of business, in the opinion of the advocates of the reform.

PENROSE'S "UNLESS"

DRESSED for some expression concerning the possible re-election of Senator Knox, Senator Penrose gave vent to a statement which the knowing ones in State politics

will interpret as they please. The election of a United States Senator ees not come off until the year after this." said he. "Nobody expects me to be an astrologer and look into the future, but I would think that at this time there is no evidence of opposition to the re-election of

And continues the verscious chronicler: 'In privately discussing the situation, Senator Penrose gave every reason for his friends to believe there will be no fight against Knox unless there shall be a complete change in the political conditions in the State.

Very cleverly put. If you are a Knox admirer you can smile and say that the senior Senator has come out for the junior. But if you are not, you can find comfort in the careful qualification in both the public

and the "private" statements.
"At this time" and "unless there shall be a complete change" are modifying clauses taking anything resembling enthusiasm out of the "big fellow's" indorsement.

To date the junior Senator has enjoyed a front seat at the White House pie counter. In fact, all the pic rations labeled for Pennsylvania since March 4 have come exclu-There is no question that President Hard-

ing wants to keep Mr. Knox in a place of

rather have him in the Senate than else

power at Washington, and probably he would

But Mr. Knox would have a difficult time winning his election again if Senator Penrose were not agreeable to it. Catch the

Therefore it takes little imagination to guess the rest. The President has sufficiently shown his displeasure over the injudicious remarks of Senator Penrose concerning Secretary Hoover and the senatorial rights to conduct foreign relations. He withheld the light of party patronage from the old State leader to a point where the underlings were making it embarrassing for him by their hungry demands. But the President wants Mr. Knox in Washington, and has gone to the unprecedented lengths of showing e wants him by making a week-end visit to enough, the senior Senator was invited to call and pay his respects.

Of course, "politics was not talked" on this auspicious occasion. It wasn't necessary. But just watch the news dispatches from Washington any day now for the beginning of presidential appointments which shall be credited to Senator Penrose.

That's where the "unless" comes in

When the Mayor of Somers Point said On Second Thought Somers Point sai that girls in one-pie eathing suits would be welcomed ou th beach he hadn't heard from the Women's Republican League of his home town. He has since heard and is now preparing an-other statement. In it he is expected to explain that the one-piece is probably the piece that passeth understanding. Anyhow, at Somers Point summer points to a quiet life undisturbed by freakish costumes on

We take it that Day, of Syracuse, wants is evening to himself.

A bonus is sometimes a great cater-up of the fruits of economy. The aviator gets free air without saying

y your leave to a garage man. It isn't woman's dress that undergoes

opular scrutiny, but the line where it ends. An advertising man will at least be to demonstrate the Shipping Board's

elling points. If it is true that the emergency tariff

s n gold brick it must be remembered that the farmers asked for it. As a companion piece to a certain historical painting we may yet have a "Wash-ington Square Delaware Crossing."

Those who are trying to amend the Borah amendment by widening its scope are

trying to choke a good dog with butter. Our own Quiz opines that some of the home brewers are turning out a fair to middling brand of citrate of amnesia these

The King resolution is at least a fairly good argument for the passage of the Ken-yon bill calling for a "legislative docket"

is known as a thankless job usually has abundant opportunities for segvice and that there is a chance for glory in every oppor-

When the logic of events has forced Senator Borah to become a champion of the Lesgue of Nations ever so many people will be willing to forget his former annoying idiosyncrasics. The German submarine commander who sank a hospital ship has been acquitted be-cause he simply obeyed orders. This ought

to pave the way for the conviction of the man higher up who gave the orders. Greenwich Village authority avers that Descending Night has no more use for short skirts or a one-piece bathing suit than Sep-tember Morn. Greenwich Village, in fact, seems to take the ground that it isn't art if it isn't nude.

Politicians who visit 1331 Spruce street never talk politics. They are there to dis-cuss the Einstein theory of relativity, which demonstrates that there is no such thing

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Dr. Furbush's Plans to Improve the Health of Philadelphia's School Children of Interest to League of Women Voters

By SARAH D. LOWRIE HAD an interesting talk with the Director of Public Health not long ago. I had gone to see Dr. Furbush to discuss with him possible ways the Philadelphia League of Women Voters might help his administration.

if in no other way, at least by intelligent comprehension of his plans for the coming year, and I found that those plans were so enlightened and so directed to the heart of things that they were the very ones for a group of public-spirited women to study and to back by their enthusiasm and influence.

I knew that the Philadelphia General

Hospital—or, as it is still called, Blockley—has seen many changes for permanent good within the last year, and that especially in certain wards which are devoted to diseases of the nerves and the brain very decided improvement has been brought about in the arrangement of better quarters for very-ill very violent cases. Privacy under certain conditions is now possible, and a grad-ual elimination of the old system of herding has made a marked difference in the comfort—and indeed the chances for recovery—for those confined there.

Of course, this has been made possible by the removal of certain divisions of the hospital to the new quarters out in the country, leaving more room and better quarters for the units that remain for the present in the city division.

T WAS well aware of Dr. Furbush's keen A interest in the whole subject of nervous and mental diseases—or rather in the prevention of those diseases—because of the sympathetic interest he has shown in the Farmington elinic, which has been a sort of laboratory for work of this sort for the last two years. His predecessor, Dr. Krusen, counted on the clinic to mark the way for future city work, his idea being that if one clinic for neuro-psychiatric cases could be

made a success, the task of making that work part of the Department of Health would be greatly smoothed. He asked three favors of the new psychiatric clinic:

First. To study the possible necessity of longer and more intensive after-care of discharged patients from the wards at Blockley that had suffered from mental or nervous diseases. Second. The diagnosing of the shell-

shocked or psychopathic cases of returned Third. A study of the school children with a view to the possible needs of certain among them for treatment on account of retarded development, actual diseases of the brain or a simple non-functioning due to physical

WITH the coming into office of Dr. Fur-bush, those of us in the city who were interested in this whole subject became aware that he meant to avail himself of all the intelligent sympathy he could muster from his fellow citizens in order to place a system of scientific value in operation on a wide and firm basis, using to that end the data of the Farmington clinic, of the Philadelphia General Hospital and of other hospitals and clinics, notably the Pennsylvania, dealing with like cases.

But, though I was aware of his interest and rather guessed his ultimate intention, I was surprised as I talked with him that he so much done in the mere matter of laying his foundations, just as I was de-lighted, rather than surprised, at the scope and pluck of his plans. His real beginning of the foundations for a great future along these lines is a neuro-psychopathic laboratory and clinic, already

prepared and shortly to open, to begin work out at the Philadelphia General. This clinic will deal with cases of children two mornings a week and with adults two afternoons a week, and one day a week will be open for the treatment of prenatal cases. In the cases of children and the pre-natal cases, the work of the clinic will be chiefly preventive work-the arrest and the cure of nervous or mental diseases in their initial and tentative stages.

And in connection Furbush intends that the children of the schools that suffer from threatening symp-toms shall be carefully watched by the school nurses and, wherever possible, with the help of their parents, treated as out-patients of the clinic with a view to arresting the disease before it is too late.

TN ORDER that the children of the public A schools shall come under the skilled and careful observation of trained nurses, Dr. Furbush has asked the Board of Education to provide sixty more trained nurses to their There are now in most of the school He also proposes to hold what he called "flying clinics" throughout the schools, where

parents could bring their children at the suggestion of the school nurse for a thorough examination of their tonsils, teeth, physical development, etc. The data now available from the Farmington clinic bearing on children of the school age prove that a large per cent of the backward children and the delinquent chil-

dren are suffering from undernourishment of the brain from some local physical disability that systematic treatment can permanently cure.
The fact that the Director of Health and

the Board of Education can co-operate to start so far-reaching a plan speaks well for the progressiveness of both departments of City Government. We hoped great things from Dr. Furbush, and it seems that he is not going to disappoint our hopes.

In prayer-meeting phrase, he is evidently going to be "better than we could ask or And I passed the data that he gave me on to the League of Women Voters with a cheered mind.

While a lawyer was Turning Off the Gas making a political speech in a Chicago theatre a stage hand, tired of it all, lowered the steel curtain. It struck the orator on the head and knocked him unconscious. Much as we deplore the rash act, we cannot help feeling some sympathy for the stage hand. Perhaps that was the only possible way of stopping the orator.

Something to Chew Next drives, the latest and oddest being by an organization known as the Ivory Cross. organization known as the Ivory Cross, which seeks to provide "false teeth for the poer." It may be that the organization is backed by the Dentists' Labor Union. The slogan of its beneficiaries is probably, "No

Ivory Cross, no golden crown. Rewarding Virtue a congressional tax-spender will overcome his passion for pie and practice economy whereupon an enlightened electorate will decide that his days of usefulness are past and proceed to pan him. They's jes' gotter

The Selfish Shellifish who believes that every lobster is out to crab A pessimist is a clam

There is strong suspicion that a con-gressional deadlock is a piece of hardware constructed by a political mechanician to keep the wheels of progress from moving too fast for the weak hearts of elderly

Barring trouble in Siberia, Upper Si-lesia, Turkey and a few other places, the big peace following the big war remains An expedition will start for Baffin Land next month to hunt for the eggs of the blue goose. Did the explorers ever try a ball park?

Germany's fresh proposals always justify the adjective.

"YAH-H, WHATCHER GONER DO ABOUT IT!" NORMALCY

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

DR. MATTHEW C. O'BRIEN On Value of Vacations

VACATIONS should not be spent where opportunity offers for unlimited jazz music and dancing, afternoon teas, theatres and movies, according to Dr. Matthew C. O'Brien, physical director of the Central High School for Boys.

"I don't mean that they don't have their place," said Dr. O'Brien. "But vacationing should mean a complete change of environment, a time when one can get away from the crowd and have mental relaxation. "A shore or mountain resort where one is

sympathy with people who save up their money for an entire year so they may go to some popular place for spending vacations and come away after two weeks of high excitement and display of their tinery feeling

Mental Rest Needed

"That's all foolishness. They haven't been benefited. They've had a change of scenery, which is very desirable, but they haven't had the mental rest which is so necessary after a year's work. "Of course, in speaking of vacations, one must consider the person who is going to take the rest and the type of labor to which he's been accustomed. A lawyer will want to spend his vacation in a different

way from the man who has been doing physical labor. A doctor will spend his time differently from a farmer. "For the business man, I recommend getting out in the open where he can get lots of physical exercise and no mental exercise. It's the mental strain which necessitates a vacation for him. His strain is that of daily worries and the continual concentration on business problems. The man held in an office the greater part of the year needs mething like that to freshen him up

The greatest value of a vacation is that it prevents one from going stale. Returning from it, there's an added zest for work. It's the same with every one, no matter what his business or occupation.

'These boys here are an instance,' said Dr. O'Brien, waving his arm in the general direction of the gymnasium. Through the walls of his office came the yells and cries of a hundred or more boys at play. Those boys are nearing the end of their school term. They're worn out. The contions has brought mental exhaustion not only for them but for the instructors, too. They all need a rest. Vacation will bring them

new interests and new activities and they'll return to school much more willing to work than they are now. Change Your Routine

The best recipe for a vacation I can give any one is to get away from their familiar daily routine. Don't do anything you ordinarily do. Forget the mental concentration and get interested in the physical there is opportunity for boating, swimming, sailing, hunting, fishing, hiking, "Traveling is all right. It broadens your

Doing the Things I Want to Do

CICHOOL'S let out, an' I'm goin' away, Over to grampa's farm today. Mother 'n dad I'll miss, I know-Just can't stay; I've got to go. Nothin' to do the whole day through, Ceptin' the things I want to do!

Always a movin', on the go; Feedin' chickens; milkin' the cows; Stuffin' the hay up in the mows.

Nothin' to do the whole day through, 'Ceptin' the things I want to do! None of it's work; it's fun, if you Do the things that you want to do l'ickin' and choosin' here an' there, Findin' some fun 'most everywhere.

I'll be terrible busy, though,

Nothin' to do the whole day through 'Ceptin' the things you want to do Wonder why all the folks I see Don't have fun, the same as me.

Seems as though they go it blind—

Takin' anything they find,

Workin' at, the whole day through, Things that they don't want to do.

Betcher life! when I've growed tall, Work an' me won't hitch at all, 'Cause I'll look around a bit, 'Huntin' for the place I fit, Then I'll spend my whole life through, Doin' the things that I want to do! Henry Barrows, in the N. Y. Times.

Know Best a change of scenery, but a return home may

bring a realization of physical exhaustion. "What could be better for the tired business man than to go off in the woods with three or four pals and just rough it for a couple of weeks? No worries about dressing up, no necessity for shaving unless he feels like it, lots of regular sleep and food without frills."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY MANTON WYVELL was secretary to illiam Jennings Bryan when that gentleman was Secretary of State. In that position he was responsible for arranging engagements and keeping the gate for his

One day there was a jam of people who wanted to see Mr. Bryan. The schedule was full. Then along came Perry Belmont. Mr. Wyvell wanted to make an exception in his case and snuggle him in ahead of some

So he led this privileged gentleman into a room that is kept as a waiting room for diplomats and promised to call him as soon as there was an opening. Then he went At noon Mr. Bryan took a train for New

York. About 3 o'clock Mr. Wyvell went into the diplomatic room to get his coat and hat from a closet that he might hasten away Much to his consternation there lay Mr. Belmont on the couch sound asleep. Waiting in the quiet of the diplomatic room h

had dropped off and was still pounding his Mr. Wyvell faced a fearful embarrassment. He had not courage enough to meet the situation. So he tip-toed to the closet, got his coat, and called Eddy, the Negro porter, who had been handling diplomats for twenty years. He hurried away and left the situation to Eddy, who somehow

Colonel E. Lester Jones, chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, calls attention to the fact that if Alaska were slipped down over the United States it is so large that Ketchikan might rest on Savannah, Ga. with the Alentian Islands reaching all the way out to Santa Barbara, on the Pacific, and Point Barrow touching Canada near the Lake of the Woods.

Thomas J. Geraghty lives out in that filmland which fringes Los Angeles, but he writes so many scenarios that his name is known to many everywhere. He used to be a newspaper reporter in New York and he used to get shaved at the basement establishment of a little German

But a big, brazen barber shop with all the flashy trimmings opened up in the neighborhood and stole the trade away from Herman. So one day he confided to the re-porter that things were going against him and that he saw no way out but suicide. Geraghy did not take the barber seriously.

He joked with him about this idea of selfdestruction. But if you are going to do it, he advised, But if you are going to do it, he advised, do it fancy. Make a good story of it. If you would take that red parasol your manicurist has left, for instance, go out into Central Park, unfurl it, and showt yourself beneath it, there would be unusual features to the saleide that would get you on the to the suicide that would get you on the

front page. The next day Geraghty's paper sent him out on a story of a suicide in Central Park and it was the little German barber who had died just as his jocular customer had

Andrew D. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, smokes tiny eigarettes, probably Cuban, done up in black wrappers.

Frank A. Munsey is the owner of a chain of grocery stores that reach through New England and from which he derives hand-

Ambassador George Harvey and John Kendrick Bangs used to share an apartment together in New York and were close friends.

Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, has a twin brother, Edwin, a lawyer in New York, who is so much like him that good friends often mistake one for the other. They were born of American parents in Constantinople.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ What is the meaning of the name Pueblot 2. What is the fastest day's run ever made,

by an ocean liner? 3. Who succeeded Andrew Jackson President of the United States? 4. What is an impeyan?
5. What is the longest memorial dedicated.

to a great American?
6. Which was the last nation to declare war against Germany in the World

7. Into what ocean does the Zambezi River 8. Who wrote the poem "How Sleep the

9. Of what country was Fitzsimmons, the

pugilist, a native? 10. What is a runagate? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The most disastrous flood in the annals of the United States was that of Galvesten in 1900. About 4000 persons were drowned.

2. The Arkansas River is a tributary of the Missouri.
3. Henry Cabot Lodge is the Republican leader in the Senate. 4. General Allenby commanded the British army which wrested Palestine from the Turks in the World War.

5. Sacha Guitry is a noted Parisian play-wright and actor. Among his most successful dramas are "Deburau" "Beranger" and "Pasteur." 6. Hiram Johnson ran for Vice President on the Progressive Party ticket in 1912. 7. Connecticut is called the Nutmeg State in sattrical reference to the alleged "Yankee notion" of wooden nutmegs.

said to have been produced in that Commonwealth.

8. The Priblioff Islands are the greatest scal-breeding group in the world. They are located in the Bering Sea and belong to the United States,

9. The famous ironclad Merrimac was called

Virginia when she belonged to the Confederate navy.

10. The Eddas are a collection of ancient Icelandic poems.

A Tough Job

From the Los Angeles Times. President Harding will have his troubles in the next four years. We believe and hope he will pull out of them in good shape; but regardless of his success, he will be much more than a four years older man in 1924. And his friends, or rather his intimates, will be far fewer. No man can take the Presidency without giving away a great part of his life in exchange.

It may not be an enduring peace, but it has endured a great deal.

A Glutton for Punishment

From the Baltimore Sun.

remember the wind

FLOOD KNEW you, Pueblo, L Blanched like a heap of bones on the

Drifting across your sapless plainslains merciless with distancestrange wind, hot, Yet coming from the range of the Sango de The snow-capped mountains

That wait like huge waves of the sea,

White foamed Inland, thirsting, you were the last outpost of waters. Your alkali covered, burning, flat mesa Cracked open, unhealed, with arroyos, Your dry river courses were sodden with

With cottonwood logs sunken, forgotten. Cactus spiked its way through the sage-You parched for water. Your streets caked with the need of it Under the feet of Mexicans And Indians and city lured owboys. You brought it in foot-wide sluices

Hundreds of miles, glinting, To feed to your fields of alfalfa-As a child is fed a spoonful of honey. And now flood! Now cosmic malice; a deluge! Waves dashing over Pueblo, floating it. Houses and trains drifting and bumping.

Crashings of walls and livid revealments. Once these were all yours, these prairies. Have you never forgotten?

Was your breath indeed on that wind? Did you send these swift waters To reclaim for a cruel few hours Your long lost dominion? God! God! your elements are tameless

things.

They pass their bounds, they war.
They hold carousals, they mock law.
How can you look for soberness
In hearts of men?
—Kathryn White Ryan, in the New York