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BRIDGE PROGRESS

THE prompt fashion in which dates have been set for the public hearings on the Delaware Bridge location infuses the whole

enterprise with a healthy tone of progress. There is not the least occasion for in eminable wranglings over the site question Partisans of various location programs ought to be able to argue more convincingly under time limit than if latitude for digressions and side issues were provided. If the cases are worth debating at all, the

material should be now in hand. Full consideration to the appeals will, of course, be given by the Bridge Commission. The recommended Franklin Square ter

minal will be debated today, the Spring Garden location on Wednesday and the Washington Square site on Friday of this week. All other proposals, emanating from whatever source, have been excluded.

There is an excellent augury of a vigorous rosecution of the great work in hand in the application of such compact, just, expedims and systematic methods.

THE FAIR DESERVES THE GAMES

ALTHOUGH the present schedule does not typify 1926 as an Olympic year. Mayor Moore is entirely justified in orging that the great international carnival be de a feature of the Sesqui-Centennial Excessive respect for precedents and con-

ventions is not constructively applicable to the memorable historic event which Philadelphia is to signalize. The significance of the occasion amply warrants a boldness of treatment. Moreover, the time-table of the Olympic

cames was formerly suspended by a great tragedy—the war. It would seem that consideration. The plan to authorize an invitation to the

gram need not interfere with the prospective holding of the games in Paris in 1924 and in Antwerp in 1928. In neither of these cities will the one for mbling international athletes be stronger

Olympic managers is excellent. The pro-

than in Philadelphia, where the celebration will take so profound and imperative a siderable degree dependent upon the

MORE LAWBREAKERS

waiver of technicalities.

EEAR of the spread of comphor scale Caused the Louisiana State authorities to issue an order requiring all wearers of flowers to carry a certificate attesting to their freedom from the pest. The order was reseinded after being in effect one day, principally because girl graduates of New Or leans scornfully refused either to get cer tificates or to answer the polite inquiries of the police concerning said certificates.

Perhaps this shows a growing discospect the law; or the foolishness of enacting laws that cannot be enforced; or anathr of connivance on the part of those supposed to enforce the law; or a failure on the part of ininity to rise to the responsibilities of cirizenship. Perhaps it shows none of these things; or all of them. But assuredly there is wisdom in repealing the law if it cannot

In the meantime the camphor scale (what ever it may be) has an opportunity to get in its licks. If it teaches the lesson feared by entomologists, he very sure that the order. again issued, will be strictly enforced, for will be backed by Public Opinion, born of Knowledge by Experience.

A DISAPPEARING BUGABOO

GRICUL"URE seems to have removed the stage at which commercial paper sed on the security of cattle or crops is to be accepted in the Eastern banks along with ommercial paper based on the security of This is indicated by the agreement of

Eastern bankers to provide \$50,000,000 or thereabouts for the relief of the Western farmers. Half of the sum will be taken by Wall street bankers against whom the farmers have been in the habit of making railing accusations for many years. When they discover that Wall street can be of use to them they are likely to be less hostile to what they have been in the habit of calling the Eastern money power.

Much of the populism of the past great out the dissatisfaction of the farmers with the credit system which denied money to them when they needed it but provided it for manufacturers. The farmers demanded that the Government finance their business for them because the bankers would not. If the Pastern bankers are to do the agricultural financing on a large scale, the dawn of an ers of a better understanding between the West and the East is approaching

SOUTH AMERICAN MATURITY

THE validity of the Drago doctrine, whose Aires, is still disputed. None the less, it must be admitted, even by those opponents of the theory that military or naval force should not be applied or threatened as a debt-collection expedient, that the principle advanced by Luis Maria Drago has exerted a considerable influence in the field of in ecnational law.

The methods by which Britain acquired Egypt lack a certain ethical conviction today. The tactics pursued by Italy, Germany and England against Venezuela in were not viewed in the United States with entire equanimity.

This was not because of sympathy with efaulting untions or with their citizens in lebt to foreigners. The delicacy of the m lies in the fact that territorial occupations bave been known to be sequely of h conditions.

As yet the Drago idea has not developed eyond the stage of an interesting dictum. recognize its existence, and it is of signifi-cance that so imperiants doctrine has ema-

nated from one of the leading scholars of

a Latin-American republic South America is passing out of its apprenticeship in the family of nations when an Argentine formula is incorporated even tentatively among the body of precepts that make for international comity.

As the period of adolescence expires in the neighbor nations of this continent, the task of the United States is gratifyingly

PRIVILEGED MEN. BUT NOT A PRIVILEGED CLASS

The New College Graduates Will Fail in Their Duty if They Refuse to Interest Themselves in Public Affairs

THEODORE ROOSEVELT was elected to the New York Legislature within a little more than a year after his graduation from college. This honor came to him because he had decided on graduation that he ought to interest himself in the government of his country. He had no influential political friends, but he joined the political association in his district and showed a willingness to do his share of the party work.

He showed such capacity for politics that within three years he was one of the Delegates-at-Large from his State to the Repubican National Convention, the other three being the most powerful political leaders in New York.

It would be interesting to know how many of the young men now graduating from the colleges of the country have deliberately decided to take a practical and active interest in polities after the manner of Roosevelt. If the colleges have been doing their duty there will be a large number. in the United States has suffered because too many educated men have been in the habit of looking with contempt on politics. They seem to have forgotten that the system of public education in the United States was organized in order to qualify the people for self-government. An ignorant people can he influenced by demagogues and is hospitable to impressionistly theories based on fallacies. It was in order to enable the voters to study public questions that it was arly decided that every boy and girl should e able at least to read and write.

The colleges were originally founded for training men for the learned professions and little attention was given to the study of the art of government. It was assumed, if men thought of it at all, that this art could be learned by practicing it. As a result few educated men besides lawyers have inerested themselves in politics, and the lawvers have been politicians in many cases because they could thus bring themselves to he attention of the public and increase their ractice. There have been notable and briliant exceptions, but they have merely served o call attention to the prevailing rule.

The Legislatures of other countries are such more representative than those of the United States, for they contain men of all professions in large numbers as well as men who have devoted themselves exclusively to ublic affairs. There was a ruling class in ingland for years from which the holders of high office were chosen. They had been educated for the duties they were to perform. They went to the universities with the deliberate intention of preparing themselves for public service. They were well grounded in history, in International law and in economics, and at the same time they received instruction in what are called the numanities; that is, in the great literature f the world and in the arts. No attempt was made to train men to make a living. doubtless because the great majority of the students did not have to trouble themselves with such matters. Their minds were trained o that they could be used as an efficient instrument for use in mastering the details of whatever public duty presented itself. So e find distinguished scholars in the British Parliament and men who have written great books on subjects alien to politics, yet the men are all able politicians.

The French Parliament resembles the Parliament of Great Britain in this respect, for the able men of the nation are summoned to the law-making body to participate in the government of the country. Members of the French Academy, distinguished for their hieraments in history, literature or science, alt beside politicians like those who make up the body of most American Legislatures, and they receive the respect that is their due

It is customary in America to sneer at the scholar in politics." because it has too often happened that the scholar has deveted so much attention to scholarship that he has carned nothing about politics. Woodrow Wilson used to be classified in this way bemuse it was not until he was fifty years old that he began to give any attention to the practical details of politics. Roosevelt. who was as much of a scholar as Wilson. never suffered from this handleap. He might be a learned man, but the politicians with whom he dealt always knew that he was as familiar as they with the practical details of political management and with the means necessary to carry elections and

to obtain the passage of laws. The American colleges have changed radically within a generation, for they have ceased to give almost exclusive attention to the work of preparation for a learned profession and are now engaged in preparing joing men to earn a living in business of one kind or another. Courses in business idministration are offered where there used to be courses in the Greek dramatists or in medical lan. Courses in history and polities have been enlarged. It is true, but they in not seem to have been articulated with the

Such governing capacity as has been dereloped here has come about with little asistunce from the colleges. Men with a sense of duty have qualified themselves as Lincoln qualified himself. He read Shakespeare and the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress," it is true, but he also read the history of the founding of the Government and studied the early documents in which the principles of democracy were set forth, so that when he was called to the presidency he was probably better grounded in these matters than any of his associates, although many of them had had the advantage of much formal edu

cation. The colleges have failed unless they have inspired the graduating classes with a realizerton of the obligations of citizenship. The college graduates, although they have en joyed privileges denied to others, do not constitute a privileged class. They cannot serve their country if they assume that they are better than the rest of us, for they are not, as they will find pretty soon when they begin to compete in the open markets for the prizes of professional, business and political life But they have had a training which ought to make them democratic in their sympathies and patriotic in their desire to co-operate with all others in making government serve its ends more successfulls

GOMPERS' ANNUAL FIGHT

THE annual attempt to displace Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor will be made at the convention of the federation which open at Denver today.

With all his faults, and they are many Mr. Compers deserves the gratitude of the country for his persistent light against extreme radicalism in the federation. knows very well that the worst thing that could happen to organized labor in this country would be its alignment with the radical wing of the labor movement, the wing which is seeking to bring about an industrial revo-

Mr. Gompers had quight for the rights of

labor for many years and has indulged in much special pleading. But that is expected of him. He is an advocate and not a Judge. The business of the advocate is to make out the best possible case for the interests which he is defending. But with all his special pleading Mr. Gompers has persistently supported the present social system under which both employer and employe enjoy the opportunities of making as much out of themselves as their abilities can command. He has simply fought for a fair share of the proceeds of labor for the laborer, with proper consideration for the share that is due to the employer. The radicals demand that labor get everything.

IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

THE seventy-odd American organizations which have been engaged this summer in adorning England with Washington memorials were probably aware at the outset that their gifts would be gratefully received. Had any doubt remained on this score it must have vanished with the assured prospect of a division of glories in the very heart of Britain, originally and exclusively dedi-

cated to the genius of Horatic Nelson. George Washington in that inmost lair of solid British patriotism and conservatism-Trafalgar Square-is a conceit inspiring reflections piquant or profound, according to the trend of individual American tastes. The thought, however, is more than merely fanciful, for within a few days it is to be concretely expressed in a replica of the famous statue which has so long bestowed artistle distinction upon the Capitol of Vir-

The Houdon masterpiece, carved by a gifted representative of that very nation which Nelson gave his life to crush, is to be presented in reproduction by the State of Virginia "as an expression of its friendly sentiment for the country whose natives were the first settlers of the Commonwealth." There is fine and true historical perspecive in this sentiment, and the English are

ustified in accepting its spirit. Nevertheless, Washington in the shadow of the Nelson Monument typifies not merely that formula of Anglo-Saxon solidarity which banqueteers are so fond of exploiting. The British mind has been called rigid, but its flexibility in this instance is marked.

Memorials to enemies, whatever the course of history since the age of their activities, are not common at the patriotic shrines of any hation. The Anglo-French cutente. despite the hond of sacrifice which seals it. has not yet produced a monument to Napoleon in St. Paul's nor one to Wellington in the Hotel des Invalides.

Yet only a few weeks ago a bust of Washington was unveiled under the great dome of London's cathedral. Another goes to the Town Hall in Liverpool and a third to Sulgrave Manor, the home of Washington's

The three memorials and most of all the fourth, which is to invade the sacred precinets of Trafalgar Square, are emblems at once of peace and of conversion. The latter attribute is significantly one-sided. Americans, Washington is precisely what he always was. To the English, who have nodernized and changed their views, the new vision is unquestionably hopeful. The peace which is based upon such a measure of understanding is the peace that endures. Indiscretions and errors by either party to it annot subvert so sound a fundamental.

TITLE TO AN ENGAGEMENT RING Now that the season is approaching when eligible young men visit a summer resort at their peril there will be considerable interest in the decision of Judge Lawrence. of the New Jersey Court of Common Pleas, that the property right of a girl in an engagement ring ceases when the engagement is broken. The Judge has ordered a girl to

return a ring to the man whom she refused

o marry after once consenting It may be admitted that it is not gallant for a young man to take such a matter into court, and it may be argued sentimentally that a girl should be allowed to keep all the engagement rings she can collect as evidence of the fascination of her charms. But it seems that in New Jorsey at any rate such sentiment has little standing in court.

But all this may be changed when the women begin to exercise their political power. It is not impossible that a young coman may become a candidate for the Legislature on a platform proclaiming the right of a girl to all the gifts made to her by a young man whom she has promised to marry, and denouncing the theory that when n man gives things to his fiancer he is not really giving them to her but merely making a temporary transfer of their possession to her with the expectation that after marriage he will get them back again. The property rights of a woman are involved in this controversy, and its ramifications are broader than would seem at first thought.

General Menoher may perhaps succeed squelching Gener Mitchell, but can The Man and the Idea General aircraft can sink the most powerful navwe ought to know it before we go ahead and

Add Harvey - Ad. Sims

Clubs are trumps of the first bridge

will brook no interference in his hatter. Tennyson's brook

The rule for bridge gratory today is, Make it brief; and file it.

Zeal for the flag should be unflagging. set it ready for display tomorrow.

There appears to be a general desire that wheels of Mexican diplomacy be well mied. Wonder if the Stillman case isn't an

exception to the rule that everything has

It may be that General Mitchell has presented the best argument thus far for naval disarmament.

We are willing to admit under pressure that the proposal to automalize the Fourth of July is the only nationalization scheme of which we whole heartedly approve.

be a bint here for Dempsey. Goaler, a selling plater, has cupped a fifth of a second from Man o' War's mile and a furlong record; but the Young Lady Next Door But One says she doesn't think

diving at him, throwing him to the bank and lying on him until be ceased to flop. There

The fact that Rumania and Czecho Stocakla have swapped villages may set a precedent that may prove valuable in Upper Silesia. On the other hand, it may indicate that boundaries hald down by experts are not presentily either wise or enduring.

Man of Was will ever miss it.

is responsible for cancer and that it will be possible to abolish the dread disease inside of ten years. If he is right, the time is coming when to say a man is the "salt of the earth" will be no longer a compliment but a deadly insult.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

John Brown's Body Lies a-Moldering in the Grave, but His Soul Goes Marching On in Unsuspected Places

By SARAH D. LOWRIE CAME across an English novel the other

A day in which there was a strange doggerel 'John Brown's body lies a moldering in the As we go marching on."

It was as unlike the original as possible and yet still recognizable, though the Eng-lish costers who sang it must have been quite ignorant as to who John Brown was or

where he lay buried.

I sometimes wonder if most Americans know where that grave is. It lies a mile or so off the great Adirondack motor road that curves over the mountains and through the notches between the Placid Lake region and that of foothills out toward Champlain. Some of his farms and the first of his Negro settlements are still to be seen, much as he saw them when he made his big experiment in that north country of settling his freed Negroes in the remote wilderness. If his plan had succeeded the Adirondacks might have been the Liberia of this country, a Negro State. It failed because the climars was too severe for the dark race. They died of the very disease hundreds of white men have since found a cure for in that very climate and region—tuberculosis!

I suppose here and there are Negroes who do weather an Adirondack winter, but of the swarms that are employed in the hotels and clubs in that country every summer, very few linger after the first severe frosts of a winter that lasts from the first of November to the first of May, with an even thermom-eter for weeks on end of 20 degrees below

And I doubt if a sanatorium, however well disciplined, could successfully deal with Negro patients in that climate, there being something in the chemical pigments of the skin that are calculated to protect the body of the black man from heat and apparently make him more susceptible to cold than men of fairer complexion.

Indeed, the whole susceptibility of the Negro race to tuberculosis has been a matter to be taken gravely to account by the de-partments of health throughout the Northern States of this country. The race evidently cannot endure close confinement within doors and must have a great prependerance of sun and air to properly flourish. With conditions that are rigorous out of doors, the tendency to hug the unventilated warmth of houses has marked hundreds of thousands of the race as a special prey of tubercular diseases. The whole question is a very serious one.

SAW not long ago a little printed letter of a child to his father:

Dear Father, our kitten has fits; what Life has many such catastrophes that end ith the question mark, "What to do?" with the question mark, "What to do?" Apparently in this one of tuberculosis among he Negroes, that blasted the plans of John Brown more than half a century ago, we have still to look for "what to do," alhough I see from a report sent to me from the Phipps Institute by Mrs. Milton Stein, the publicity director, there seems to be some promise of an organized effort to do some thing that in the end may prove effective.

THERE always has been a tendency on I the part of some of the colored race to resent what is called segregation. That is, the treatment of them as a race and not as individuals seems to some of them to cast a sort of obloquy on their citizenship; but in the case of physical idlosynerasies that are purely physiological there must be special-ized treatment. The same is true, I am told, in racial treatment of neurotic and psychopathic ailments. Certain well-defined types of mental symptoms are racial. A very exaggerated ego is a marked symptom in one race that in the same disease is not so emphatic in another.

THE Henry Phipps Institute, in establishing a clinic for Negroes suffering a tubercular and venereal diseases that is slightly different from its other clinics for the same diseases in white patients, was moved to do so after a long consideration of the subject and from purely practical rea-It was thought, and has been proved true, that Negro nurses, and above all Negro doctors, would prove more effectual in work ing a hygienic propaganda among the famies of the colored tubercular patients than

This city begins to have a very long and onorable roll of colored physicians, and the two colored hospitals are turning out good. up-to-date nurses.

OF COURSE, everything has to have a beginning and has to begin somewhere. The Whittier Center was the place chosen the Phipps Institute to begin seriment, and a nurse by the name of Tyler was the first expert colored nurse to earry out the treatment. This was in 1912. The experiment could not be called even approximately successful until Dr. Henry Minton, a very capable and much-liked colored physician, was added to the staff by the Phipps chief of staff, Dr. Landis.

By 1920 the clinic had three assistant colored physicians and two nurses-Dr. Minton, Dr. Boston and Dr. G. Saunders, physicians. and Miss Johnson and Miss Ernst, field nurses. All of these except the last are employed by the Philadelphia Health Counlast are cil, the Whittier Center still supporting one nurse, Miss Ernst, and the Phipps Institute partly subsidizing the clinic through the work of the head of the bureau, Dr. Landis.

It is another case of private support of an enterprise that, to be really successful, must eventually be undertaken by the State or the municipality.

Now that the number of patients treated through this clinic during a year mounts more than 1000 and the number of treatments by visiting nurses registers more than 2000, and nothing but wider and wider utilization of the clinic seems to promise for the future, it becomes very evident that the work so ably begun under private auspices must in the end he undertaken and supported by the municipality

The very best technical skill available has been given the clinic through the Phipps Institute under Dr. Landis, and the colored physicians of note have railled to its sup-port. It now remains for the colored citizens of the intelligent classes to lend a hand in order to back the authority of science by the authority of public opinion.

How'd y' Like Mr. Fixit, when ice-to Be the Iceman? hergs have commercial value they will cease to be a menace. Ice companies will get busy cruising the seas for bergs, and when found they will be towed to shore. One may then have cooling breezes at shore resorts on the hottest summer day, while commercial companies are busy chopping off hundred-pound blocks for ice-distributing companies in the

Where Extremes Meet doubt the assertion of physicians (made at a recent meeting in Boston) that the nervous excitement and fatigue brought on by dances, parties and shows make the children of the very rich peculiarly prone to diseases of malnutrition. Once again extremes meet and the very rich and the very poor walk a sickly path that children of the fairly well-to-do neonsciously avoid.

Lloyd George might Gives Zip to Life be worried over the temporary angopu tarity which is his if it were organized which it isn't. As things are he knows the populace, at present disgruntled, may be bollering their heads off for him inside of a couple of weeks.

The approach to nor Exceptions Noted mal continues upage.
An American may now fo to Canada without a passport. As ever, if revenue men are on the job, he may return without a hottle.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

SAMUEL P. TOWN

On Preserving Patriotic Ideals DERPETUATION of the ideals of patriot-

Ism for which the boys of '61 fought and died is the aim of the Grand Army of the Republic, according to Samuel P. Town, assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general of the Pennsylvania division of that organization. "Within a few years," said Mr. Town,

"the hand of the Great Master will have removed from this earth all of those onetime stalwart boys in blue who fought to keep their country intact. We hope by that time to have perfected an organization of veterans of other and later wars that will were on the traditions and clarics of Americanism, patriotism and loyalty to the country that have distinguished our own body.

"Our country is becoming populated with an army of men, women and children from other lands, who need but to be properly educated in our national spirit to become the hest of citizens. They are for the most part willing and anxious, but this education must reach them if this country is not to face a serious division in the next few years

G. A. R. Dwindling Rapidly "We flatter ourselves that we have been nstrumental in the years that have passed in proving a potent influence in preserving these ideals. But the Grand Army of the Republic cannot last much longer as an or ganization because its members are rapidly ying off, and many of those still alive, while till hale and hearty, are well past three-score years and ten that is man's miletted span.

During the Civil War it is estimated that the Union Army totaled 2,200,000, about 600,000 more than the Confederate Although a large percentage of these nen did not join our organization, an equally

large percentage did.

'Thus in Pennsylvania the organization started with 3500 members in 1807, and gradually increased until it reached its maximum here in 1894 with 44.101 comrades. The membership gradually decreased through the meeting of the division in Allentown has week it was found that these figures had decreased within the year to 8959.

"Similarly, the ranks of the veterans have decreased in the country from 409,489 in 1893, which marked the high point, to 58,000

Only 417 Posts in State Now

"The number of posts has likewise de eased. In this State in 1894 they numbered 622, and today they total only 417. Philadelphia has one post with 150 members. Harrisburg one with 182 members, there are 144 posts averaging twenty members and 101 posts with about ten members appear We consider that the usefulness of a post s gone when it falls below this number, ex-ept in some of the small towns, when we have continued them with a membership as sary to disband the posts we have given the members remaining transfer certificates which have entitled them to join such existing posts as may please their fancy have found that even this small

lemonstrations may be formed, and thus they have served a very useful purpose in perpetuating our ideals.

To do this effectively we have visited the schools a great deal. The youngsters form our hope for the future. Their spirits can high, they are enthusiastic and their ideals are of the highest. Although the new veterans do most of the talking, we find that the children like to see the old veterans in their uniforms, and the inspiration which furnish can hardly be measured, "In Philadelphia we still have an ef-fective organization, because there are thirty four posts and none of them has fewer

number has formed a nucleus of leaders about whom patriotic observances and

Younger Organizations

"We still have remaining the Son- of Veterans and Veterans of the Foreign Wars heroes of the Spanish-American War, of Santiago, of the Philippines, of the Chinese uprisings and other military It is our hope that we may be able to

weld all of these organizations together with the American Legion and others of a kindred sature into one big central organization with a unantmous purpose to preserve this country under one dag, with the school of pairintism which is the backbone of the Nation in all its pristine glory. "For that purpose we are holding a meeting in the fall with all these organizations to

perfect an arrangement whereby the Grand

Army of the Republic may pass on the pre-

cious heritage of patriotism which it has spatnined through all these years to be a incumanent monument ere it ceases to exist.

"Our desire is to see this country exist for all time as a nation devoted to the principles of true Americanism, which shall never in its proudest moments forget the spirit upon which it has developed to be the greatest Nation on earth."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY SENATOR MOSES, of New Hampshire was American Minister to Greece a decade ago when he met Buckman Pasha, aide to the Sultan of Turkey and admiral in his navy. The title of "Pasha" was comparatively new to Buckman, for a few hours arlier he had been skipper's mate on a New

England sailing vessel. But Turkey had bought a battleship from American makers and Buckman had been a member of the crew that delivered it. The Turks did not know how to navigate the thing, so they hired the mate to stick around as technical adviser.

They had bought a similar vessel from Germany and sent Buckman down to Kiel te get it. He found that it was tied up to a dock where a charge of a couple of hundred marks a day was being chalked up against it for dockage. The frugal Yankee in Buckman cried out against this, so he pulled it out in the bay and anchored it snugly where there was no charge at all.

Resenting this the man who had been tting the graft hired four thugs to beat Buckman up when he rolled uptown that night for a bit of sport. They set upon him in a dark place, but the Yankee, who was as tall sitting down as standing up, laid about with no other weapons than his bare hands, polished off the four neatly and went on unruffled to his night of pleasure. It was when the story of this adventure

was retailed to him that the Sultan made Buckman a Pasha, whatever that may be, and an admiral, and made of him a palace would let him get away only once in a while to run down to Athens to tell of his adventures to the Yankee minister there.

Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, was campaigning for Governor some years ago and had spoken at Caldwell. After the day's work was over and he was getting into bed at his hotel word was brought that a man who had beckled him that night had been arrested, was unable to get bail and was consequently languishing in jail.

Senator Willis telephoned the Mayor, got him out of hed, convened a special sitting of police court and brought the culprit to trial. He even appeared in the man's de-fense. The offender was fined for disturbing the meeting. Senator Willis paid the

As the Senator's train neared Columbus the next day this man came up to him, admitted that he had been a hired heekler, said that he had sworn off, returned the money the Senator had paid out in his behalf and pledged him his vote

Fifty years ago there was a little box on a farm up in Maine whose feet were so misshapen that he couldn't walk. The hig toes were so twisted around that they almost touched the heels. And while the other children played in the orchard in the summertime Bert Fernald, for that was his name, could but sit in the shade of the house and watch them.

But finally his father found a surgeon so skillful that Bert's feet were brought back o normal and in appreciation of what he had lost he played so unceasingly that he secume the best athlete in the whole munity and a far-famed footracer. Getting the habit of running he entered mayoralty, gabernatorial, senatorial races and won them ill successively until he found a snug place hencenth the big dome at Washington, where he promise to serve his State indefinitely

The Door of Home

WHERE ancient elm trees, one upon each Stand guard above, the door swings open

To every call of friendship or of need; To welcome every coming guest, and speed I pon their divers ways the parting ones; To balmy breezes and to cheering suns; To greet, at eye, the boming ones who From work or play and bid them "Welcome home.

But it is closed to envy, malice, sin; And guards the love and happiness within, —Roselle Mercier Montgomery, in the New York Times,

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who were the Green Mountain Boys and for what were they celebrated?
 Who said "orthodoxy is my doxy; heterodoxy is another man's doxy"?

Who are the "Narikins" In what century did Lucrezia Borgia live?

Which is "The Collar City"? . What was the first name of Majo Andre?

 What is to be the length of the Government railway in Alaska? 8. Who was Hera in Greek mythology? What is the literal meaning of the Latin word "obit"?

10. What is a lapwing? Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Dr. Luis Maria Drago, who died in June. 1921, was an Argentine jurist noted for his formulation of the doctrine that the collection of private loans by milipation of territory, and was, there-fore, at variance with the spirit of the The doctrine was American policy. The doctrine was pronounced at the time when an Italian, a German and an English warship appeared off the coast of Venezuela to compel the payment of debts owed by individual Venezuelang.

Tarragon is a plant allied to wormwood used in salads and in making tarragon

vinegar.

3. A testatrix is a woman leaving a will or testament in force at her death

4. Catherine of Aragon was the first wife of King Henry VIII of England.

5. Two novels by Thomas Hardy are "Test of the D'Urbervilles" and "The Return of the Native."

of the Native."

5. The basis of oileloth is a canvas usually made of jute or burlap.

7. Twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit is the freezing point of sen water of average

kiwi, or apteryx, is a New Zealand bird, about the size of a goose, with no wings and a rudimentary tail. Augusta is the capital of Maine. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore was a noted American musical director and bard master. He organized the musical fea-tures of the National Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1869 and the World's Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia in 1872, and with his band made numerous tours of the United States and Europe. Gil-more was born in Ireland in 1829 and

1786-Winfield Scott, general in chief of United States Army at the beginning of the Civil War, born near Petersburg, Va. Died at West Point, March 29, 1866. 1821-Duke de Broglie, celebrated French tatesman and academician, born in Paris. Died there January 19, 1901. 1842-Queen Victoria took her first jour-

ney by train. 1847-John M. Pattison, forty-first Gorernor of Ohio, born in Clermont County. Died June 18, 1906. 1857 - Great plarm exhibited because of a rediction of astrologers that on this day the earth would be destroyed by a comet.

1861-United States Sanitary Commission established. 1883-Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association organized at a convention in Columbus. 1920-General Essad Pasha, Prime Minister of Albania, assassinated in Paris.

Today's Birthdays William Butler Yeats, celebrated author

and playwright, born in Dublin, fifty-six years ago.
Sir Charles Parsons, who developed the turbine, which drives liners and battleships. horn sixty-seven years ago. Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. University States Navy, retired, born at Lyons, N. Y.,

sixty-seven years ago. Henry P. Davison, the New York banker who seveed as head of the American Red Cross War Council, born at Troy, N. Y. fifty-four years ago. James E. Allen, president of Davis and Elkins College, born at Hebron, Va., forty-

Birds Attack a Common Enemy

From the Field.

I was approaching easually a small copse, being attracted by the chatter of many birds. I got as near as I could without disturbing them and saw a squirrel being attacked by six missel thrushes and iwo jackdaws. Every time it climbed a few feet two or more birds would swoop down and flap their wings at the terrified animal. This continued for about three minutes. utes. As I got closer the commotion ceased and the exhausted squirrel scrambled up to a fork in the tree, where it lay motionless, apparently completely out of breath. A apparently completely out of careful search revealed no thrushes nests, but twenty yards away the jackdaws had a nest in an old tree. I wonder if any of your readers could give an explanation of this attack on an inoffensive little animal. G. Fox Rules, Osborne, Isle of Wight The little animal is not quite so in as supposed, and the birds know it. Squir-rels whenever they have a chance will help as supposed, and the brace will help rels whenever they have a chance will help themselves both to eggs and young birds, at that naturally when detected they reimposed."—Ed.