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PENROSE GETS FIRST PLUM DRESIDENT HARDING has been in office more than three months and he has kept Senator Penrose waiting for recognition all

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 15, 1921

It was not until this week that a nomination to a Federal office in this State was sent to the Senate with Penrose's indorse ment. It was to the superintendency of the Mint in this city. The man is Freas Styer, a Montgomery County lawyer, who is chairman of the County Republican Committee.

The superintendency of the Mint usually poes to the politicians in this end of the state. The senior Senator lives in Philadelphia. Therefore it was to be expected that a man with his indorsement would be

Many politicians hungry for jobs will hope that it foreshadows a further distribution of Federal patronage in this neighborhood.

DEMOCRATS AND PEACE

THE surrender of the forty-nine House Democrats who voted for the Porter peace resolution may be regarded either as a resigned acceptance of the inevitable or as an instance of the appeal of harmony, on whatever basis, as the sole recipe for liquidating the war problems.

The latter view has the virtue of being optimistic and as such may be worth entertaining by a public eager to discern even the faint outlines of a constructive settlement of our share in the sequel to the world

So far as formulating a foreign policy for the United States is concerned, the House peace resolution is extremely modest. Its importance—and the same thing applies to the Knox proclamation-lies in the fact that it is in spirit if not in exact form an indispensable preliminary to future progress on much more tangible lines.

It matters not, at this late day, whether the interest of the majority party in a verbal peace is justified or otherwise. The solutions can do comparatively little actual harm, and they may be productive of much good by disposing of an issue which has been nterrupting congressional vision for more

The adoption of a joint resolution, satisfactory to both houses, should clear the ground for consideration of vital policies with a bearing upon realities.

SOME STEAMSHIP MYSTERIES

FIRES upon the liners George Washington, Panhandle State and Buckeye State and a serious mishap to feed pipes of the Wenatchee on her maiden trans-Pacific voyage compose in part the chapter of accidents of which some of the finest steamships under the American flag lately have been victims.

The visitations of misfortune come at a time when the Shipping Board and privately owned American steamship companies have been contending with a widespread strike. lince, however, the deadlock has at last been broken and there is no convincing proof that sabotage has been carried to extremes, it is well to consider all possible causes of these regrettable events.

Significant is the fact that so many oilburning vessels have been damaged. The superiority of petroleum over coal as ocean fuel is generally admitted, but it should be equally plain that with the change increased precautions against confingrations are re-

quired Notwithstanding the fact that the magnificent new 21,000-ton passenger liners now being completed for the Government are equipped with the very latest devices in firefighting machinery, the best of safeguards cannot be substituted for individual respon-

It is, of course, conceivable that the series of mysterious fires is due to exceptional perversity of circumstances, related neither to conspiracy nor carelessness. Nevertheless, they should serve as warnings for future

vigilance.

MUSIC AT CITY HALL PLAZA THE presence of more than 1000 persons At the opening concert of the summer season on the Parkway Plaza the other night is an index of the intrenched popularity of

music provided by the city. Naturally, the attendance grows as the series is extended, for every year there are new groups of individuals to whom the opportunity of enjoying the spiritual refreshment of good music comes as a novelty. The city is to be commended for the interest and money which it has bestowed on this entertainment feature, and yet what has been thus far accomplished is but a beginning of an enterprise capable of stimulating ex-

The frame bandstand erected last year is t considerable improvement over its flimsier predecessor on the City Hall Plaza. Acoustic conditions also are bettered by the new senting arrangements in the plot between Filhert and Arch streets. Broad street and the Parkway. Without indulging in burdening expense, however, there are possible improvements which the increase of public interest

in music amply warrants. A permanent bandstand, built of durable material and devised to be decorative as well as useful, will soon be a necessity. Particular attention may be profitably be stowed upon the character of programs presented, and the director-in this instance Edwin Brinton-need have little hesitancy in submitting selections of vital worth and

In this city within the last decade or so the march of musical education has been awift. Jazz. musical comedy airs and socalled "popular" songs, of course, find favor. ut it is questionable whether their alleged

ad appeal has not been exaggerated. The fiction about "heavy" music is evapcrating. What remains is often an appreciat in genuine inspiration.: He may be to analyze his esthetic pleasure, but tiefaction is none the less keep.

It is been on the plana and in the city of the still to banish timelity, should

revealing the best of their wares. There is a strong likelihood of sincere response from an awakened public that takes so just a pride in the Philadelphia Orchestra. It is a mistake to consider that the popular

SENTIMENT MUST GIVE WAY IF WE ARE TO HAVE A BRIDGE

taste is necessarily banal.

It is More Important That the Living Be Served Than That Historic Landmarks Be Left Unmoved

THE interest of the Methodists in the preservation of St. George's Church in North Fourth street does them credit. The reasons for its protection are of greater validity than those for the preservation of any of the other church buildings which must be removed to make way for the proposed bridge in the event of the adoption of the engineers' plans.

The first Methodist society organized in this city worshiped in St. George's, but this society had been in existence several years before it got a church building. Its meetings were held in a sail loft on the site of the present buildings at 248 and 250 South Water street. That loft was torn down long ago, so that the first home of Methodism here has not been in existence for many years.

The building now occupied by St. George's Methodist Church was built for a German Reformed Church, but before it was completed it was discovered that the people who started could not pay for it. A citizen bought it at public sale and gave it to the Methodists in 1769. They completed it and have occupied it ever since. It is the oldest Methodist church building in the United States.

When they have considered the matter in all its bearings it is likely that the Methodists will find themselves on the side of progress and will make such concessions as are necessary to facilitate the completion of so great a public work as the proposed bridge across the Delaware.

It is not necessary to destroy the building. Its location is such that it can readily be preserved by moving it across the street to he next corner. Much larger buildings have been moved greater distances with no injury to their structure.

The sum which the city must pay to the hurch for the site should be much more than enough to cover all the expense of moving the building. If the ordinary rule in such cases is followed, the condemnation award will be large enough not only to cover the cost of moving the building, but to provide a considerable endowment for the maintenance of religious services in it.

The original site can readily be marked by a tablet which can contain the announcement that the church was moved in order to make way for the bridge, and was consented to by the Methodists in order to show their sympathy with all those movements undertaken to increase the comfort and conveni ence of the people.

What must happen if we are to have the bridge, no matter what site is selected, is what has happened in every other large city in the world when it has had to rebuild itself or replan itself in order to provide accommodations for the increasing population.

When Baron Haussmann laid out the new Paris for Napoleon III his plans involved the destruction of scores of famous buildings closely linked with the history of France. They involved the wiping out of streets made memorable by centuries of use and by the residence in them of some of the most distinguished Frenchmen.

But what might have been suitable for a Paris of 300,000 population was not suitable for a city which had outgrown the plans of a century or two earlier. Paris today, with its broad boulevards and

spacious squares, is admittedly one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and there is not a Parisian who regrets the heroic methods employed by Haussmann in opening up the narrow streets and destroying the The same methods were recently employed

in London when the new Kingsway was opened through a huddle of ancient and historic buildings and streets. The comfort and convenience of the living were regarded as of much greater importance than the preservation of historic sites unchanged, no matter how great the sentimental interest in those

The same practice has prevailed in Rome a city more ancient than either London or Paris and fuller of historical monuments. And Prague, the capital of Czecho-Slovakia, was torn down and rebuilt on a modern plan when it outgrew the narrow alleys of a medieval town, and in spite of the regret felt for the demolition of ancient and historic structures it is generally felt that it was a price that must be paid for the convenience of the living.

This is the law of growth. A child gets too big for its first garments and new ones have to be made for it. The fond mother regrets that the babe must grow out of her arms, but she knows that it is best for the child and she adjusts herself to the situa-

The lovers of expanding cities must take the philosophical attitude of the mother and learn the content of the creature of the sea of whom it has been said that

Still, as the spiral grew.

He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway
through.

Bullt up its idle door.

Built up its idle door.

Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more. All that is necessary to remember just

now is that the bridge can be built nowhere without the destruction of some of the monuments of old Philadelphia around which cluster many sentimental memories.

If we can adjust our thinking to this condition, then we can give our attention to the selection of the site which will best serve those who are now living and those who will come after them.

WHAT IS MONEY?

THE Bolshevists continue to think that their most effective attack on "capitalism" can be made by destroying the value of money. When they first came into power they set the printing presses to turning out paper rubles and announced that they would print so many of them that the people would

cease to think money was worth anything. Leonid Krassin, their Minister of Trade, has just been saying that while they will pay for what they buy abroad with gold or its equivalent, they will print so many paper rubles "that money no longer will be taken seriously" and then the internal debt will liquidate itself.

Krassin and his associates are likely to discover before many months that they have misconceived the nature and function of money. Because money can be accumulated and because in large masses it can control industry to a certain extent, they and others have assumed that it is a curious and in explicable thing.

As a matter of fact, the only theory that explains money is that it is an intermediary commodity invented to facilitate barter

A man who makes shoes cannot very easily buy a suit of clothes with the things that he makes. A third commodity is necessary Experience has proved that one of the pre cious metals serves this purpose best. The shoemaker sells his shoes for the precious metal, or something that represents it, and gives this precious metal for a suit of clothes or a quart of milk or a table or a chair or whatever he wishes to buy. The transaction is barter as really a though no third commodity entered into a transaction.

Trade between are one is more nearly like the barter of the description and is more nearly like

barter of th

invented than is trade between individuals

at the present time.

The United States sells goods worth \$500,000,000 to Europe and Europe sells goods worth \$450,000,000 to the United States, but the only money that passes between the two parts of the world is \$50, 000,000 needed to settle the difference.

All the money that circulates in the United States is gold or its equivalent. The greenbacks, national bank notes and the Federal Reserve notes are merely promises They circulate because the credit of the Government and of the banks is good and we believe that we can get the gold whenever we wish it. The moment doubt is cast on the ability of the Government or of the banks to pay these notes in gold the holders of them demand the gold.

This happened in the last century when the deficit in the Federal Treasury was large and growing and when Congress was doing nothing to increase the revenues. The banks which held the greenbacks immediately began to present them for redemption, and they exhausted the gold supply of the Treasury. President Cleveland had to make a bargain with J. Pierpont Morgan to supply the Treasury with gold and to use his influence with other bankers to stop the run on the Treasury. It was only in this way that he prevented a disastrous panic. The panic was pretty bad anyway, but it might have

All this is but an elementary exposition of the subject, but it is good to remind our-selves of it when the Bolshevists are exhibiting such monumental ignorance.

STILL DOUBT ABOUT MANDATES

THE second reminder to the United States L that this Government has failed to auswer the invitation to send a representative to Geneva, where the Council of the League is to meet on Friday, is susceptible of sev-eral interpretations. Listed for discussion by the League Council is the question of

It is permissible to believe that the principal allied Powers are anxious to establish clarity of our refusal policy as a warrant for procedure regardless of American in

On the other hand, the very fact that the mandate subject is to be reopened suggests that the Hughes notes addressed directly to the foreign Governments and questioning their right to dispose of Yap. Mesopotamia and other territories acquired through the war, through the agency of League machinery, have made a considerable impres-

If the League were sure of its prerogatives it may be wondered why the issue should still be left open. Aside from technicalities, it would seem that the Powers are not quite sure of their ground.

Within the League itself there is reported strong sentiment in favor of referring the whole question back to the principal nations which negotiated the Versailles Treaty. Notwithstanding our refusal to sanction that pact, the United States did actually play a vital part in its framing.

Judging from his actions as thus far re-vealed. Secretary Hughes is apparently anxious to have the mandate matter settled by the victors in the war against Germany without special reference to the League. There are indications that the old argument that this country forfeited its rights by rejecting the League is less vigorously supported abroad than was the case a year ago. Final proof of the worth of the Hughes

THE "TYPICAL AMERICAN"

program must be sought in the future.

GITTHE typical American of today," said ▲ Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, "is more often the descendant of steerage passengers than of the Pilgrim Fathers." And the scant context in the Evanston, Ill., dispatch seems to imply that the fact is deplorable But is it?

The "typical American" of today is a mighty good though sometimes a somewhat careless citizen, and if he comes from among those who, as Mr. Dooley says, missed the first boat, it must be admitted that the steerage in the old days carried some pretty

What the "typical American" of tomorrow, the descendants of present-day steerage passengers, will be is, as Perlmutter would say, something else again. Which is one of the reasons why the immigration problem is just aching to be solved.

bitten by rabid ani-mals, the action of a No Time for Being Finicky Media citizen who had

suspected dogs valued at \$1600 shot is to be heartily commended; and one hesitates about stopping to sympathize with other owners who loudly complain of pets put out of the way. Children are of more importance than dogs any old day in the week.

While people are being

Cobb now knows Ruth as ruthless

The new way of phrasing it is, "Oh, all right, old toddle top."

Of course, Senator Harrison didn't expect any answers to his questionnaire.

Last chance today to pay the second quarterly installment of your income tax.

We suspect that the toddle top is the can of the gymnast who walks on his hands.

Suspicion grows that uprisings in Si-beria are less anti-Bolsbevist than pro-Japanese.

The principal objectors to the Franklin Square bridge site appear to be voices from the grave.

eral Building yesterday morning. Barleycorn raisin cane again. Do you suppose Attorney General Daugherty's search for deadwood qualifies him for the forestry service?

A gallon of hooch exploded in the Fed-

Hot dogs are being given a chance to off. Coney Island sausage stuffers are

on strike for an right-hour day After having taken a second look at the Sevres Treaty, John Bull has decided that he would go a mile to get a Kemal.

If that young Buzzards Bay Socialist keeps on turning down fortunes of a million dollars apiece it may grow to be a habit with him

Sims showed initiative; newspapers pro-vided the referendum; the Secretary of the Navy provided the recall. One, two, three and away. Germany has given Rinteln the Iron Cross, which strengthens the suspicion that

f she is not watched she will give the Allies

the double-cross. . Chemists at a recent meeting in New York declared the Volstend act a blow at science. Any ex-bartender will swear it is also a blow at art.

Any system of Government reorganization is bound to give birth to an army of kickers. It will be composed of those who have lost their jobs.

We learn from London that Admiral Sims has dined with Ambassador Harvey. What a lot of trouble they might have aved themselves if they had saved their at thes for this private and intimate occasion

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Principles of Party Politics Summed Up-Jobs That May Be Bought for Cash or Perquisites

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THINGS are arranged in this country a citizen in order to vote has to mark ballot as a member of some political y. He need only vote for the candidates party. He need only vote for the candidates he likes in that party and he may substitute names of those he likes in other parties at a general election. At a primary election, of course, he must vote for the majority of the candidates of one party and he must announce himself as belonging to some party in order to get a ballot. Within that party before a certain date and after complying with certain regulations he can see to it that with certain regulations he can see to it that certain candidates that he favors are placed on the official ballot of his party, and if he takes a great deal of trouble and spends a considerable sum in advertising those candidates he has a reasonable chance of registering a reasonable vote in their favor, in some cases a majority vote if he has under-stood his business.

stood his business.

I had a near relative who was once approached by the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic Parties in his locality up the State with the proposition that he should run for Congress from that district. It was understood that whichever party ran him he would be practically unmolested by the other, but the cost of the campaign was fixed at about \$35,000. He was given the choice of paying that down or of assuring the leaders of both parties the control of certain appointments that would eventually come under his influence to proeventually come under his influence to pro-cure from the Federal Government. These appointments to offices totaled up a larger sum than \$35,000, but that was counter-balanced by the fact that by the time the appointees paid "the boys" what was com-ing to them out of their official salaries they would have spent about \$35,000.

THE suggested candidate could not "see" the proposition and the offer was taken elsewhere. The man who accepted it made a very good thing out of it both for himself the district and eventually for the State. During the war he was even a national figure. I have sometimes wondered whether he paid the cash down or gave the equivalent in appointments. It is entirely possible that in either case he saw to it that the money or the appointments were well

But the whole episode threw a very prac-But the whole episode threw a very practical light on what "going into polities" means for an ordinary citizen. If he skips all the first rungs of the party ladder and gets one of the high-up jobs, he does not land by vaulting or by flying. He has to be put there by a party, and the persons in the party who want the place as well as those who work for him to have the place have to get something from him or through him something from him or through him that they want.

THE persons who work in a party do not A do it for love of glory. Martyrs on the mission fields may look for heavenly crowns, patriots on the battlefields may look for heroes' crowns, and orators at the hustings may be satisfied with applause, but the men who are in the political parties for a life job expect something different from a martyr's crown or a hero's chaplet or the applause

They may love their country and be patriotic with the best of us, but they are in a business and must be paid by that business or 'go broke'! Hence the thing that goes by the very significant name of "practical

THE reform politician and most of the I new voters among the women have a tendency, when they think of "going into polities" as a proposition for themselves, to look at the matter as though they were going to a town meeting of the New England type to use their franchise for the affair of the moment with the same freedom that they use their umbrellas when it rains. They con-ceive of government as actually the will of the majority, whereas government is the program of parties carried out eventually by vote of the majority-a very different

IN LOOKING back over the history of party in the United States two figures stand out as directly responsible for the speed with which the voters massed themselves into two adverse camps. Alexander Hamilton's vivid personality and clear reasoning and adroit statesmanship made the ideal of Fed eral power and a protective paternalism popular in New England and in the Middle States: while Thomas Jefferson made the idea of State sovereignty and a democrac based on personal worth popular among the planters of the Southern States. The fact that the South produced raw ma terials and wished to import manufactured

ones made a low tariff a logical desire. Jeffersonian ideal of democracy of States' rights fitted the mind of th Southern gentleman planter to perfection It gave him his reason for disliking Federal interference in his private concerns, and at the same time gave his practical position as autocrat and slave owner a theoretic atmos-

phere of genial simplicity.

After the Civil War the fact that the freed slaves became Republicans in a body has compelled the white South to stand firm as Democrats. In the North and West the line-up of the parties has been brought about by less general causes.

MOST elections are run for candidates: most men vote for candidates rather than for theories of government. The strength of the political parties is their organization before an election and their keeping faith with their workers after an election.

The platforms of the two big parties are The platforms of the two hig parties are constructed to lose as few votes as possible. It is left to the minority parties to push new causes and to the freak parties to lead for-lorn hopes to the point where they look like winning hopes, when they are adopted with believe to the highest the back of the highest terms. alacrity by both of the big parties.

T HEARD the other day the above very able summing up of the history of party government in the United States. For the new voters, if party politics is at times somewhat distillusioning, its study is none the less a necessary one if we are to under stand our country, for it belongs to the very warp and woof of our country's history, It is disillusioning because the party leaders have little faith in the theory of democracy—government of the people by the people—they have faith only in themselves! The study of the history of parties is not disillusioning, for it proves that the party leaders who attempt to be party because. leaders who attempt to be party bosses are wrong. It is the people who actually rule, and woe to the party boss who fails to hear their voice!

Old New York War Record in Missouri From the Columbia Missourian.

Among the interesting relics owned by Among the interesting renes owned by Columbians is the roster of the Eleventh Brigade of the New York State Infantry from 1828 to 1835, which has been preserved by Prof. Charles A. Ellwood, General Isaac Ellwood, grandfather of Prof. Ellwood, was commander of the brigade when was the presented ninety three wars. the roster was presented ninety-three years His commission when he was made brigadier general is also in possession of the grandson, with an address made by the general curiously like the partitic addresses made in the late war. Another interesting relie handed down to Prof. Ellwood is a bird's-eye maple cane sword, owned by the great-great-grandfather, Isaac Ellwood. is at least 150 years old, but still retains its original finish and color.

Afraid of Nothing From the Galveston News.

One reason a ripsnorting revivalist has One reason a ripsnorting revivalist has the courage to get down on his hands and knees on the tabernacle platform and dare the devil to come out of a knothole in the floor is that he knows the devil isn't there.

A Stadium Defined

From the Boston Transcript.

"An old-fashioned woman" writes in to ask, "What is a stadium?" A stadium, madam, is a large ball park with a university stlached.

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

K. M. COOLBAUGH On Men and Industry

THE average worker is an individual of A specialized knowledge, limited to one job and consequently unable to fill another position to tide him over financially during a period of business depression, according to K. M. Coolbaugh, superintendent of the State employment office, 1519 Arch street.

"Industry's zeal for increased production has brought about this condition," Mr. Coolbaugh said, "and yet I don't mean demn the employer. It's not his fault; rather that of the individual for not developing his abilities along other lines of endeavor.

"For the last eight or nine years, even before the war, the trend of employers was to put a man on one job and train him until he knew that one particular operation thoroughly.

Auto Trade as Example

"Just take the automobile industry as an instance. A man would be so placed in a plant as to know how to fulfill some small triffing in itself but vital to the completed product. He was trained to perform that operation in the minimum time and with the least effort. He filled the job perhaps for years.

"When the period of depression caused a slump last fall, what happened to such individuals? They were out of a job and had no training to do anything else.

There's only one remedy, and that is for the worker to develop his talents during his spare time. He has the time because the country is now practically standardized on the eight-hour day.
"What we need is more jacks of all trades.' A man can very easily be a master

of some line of work, but he should be able to turn his efforts in other channels if "The fact that we've specialized in the training of the industrial worker has really increased unemployment, I think. It has

submerged individuality and versatility, that is only the price we've had to pay for ncreased production. 'Men have become cogs in huge industrial machines. They know one operation and no other. Such a man has no place to turn when a business slump throws him out of employment. He can only qualify as an

unskilled laborer.

War Made Some Changes 'We've had a sort of half-way machinist developed during the war. A man was put on a machine and he learned that one and no other. He couldn't begin to compete with the journeyman machinist who has spent anywhere from three to seven years learning his trade and can operate anything which may be found in a general shop. Those are the types of men who are

Old Houses in the Slums

MANY mansions face the street Where the past and present meet— Mansions old and ivy-swept. Homes that once were proudly kept By aristocratic dames Bearing old and bonored names Now the carven lions, set On the steps' low parapet, Only serve to guard at play Foreign children all the day And the rooms are homes and shops Where an ancient splendor stops Like a presence, and and slow, Wistful, lingering, loath to go.

Life was once a stately round On the consecrated ground Where the crumbling mansions stand, But the democratic hand Of the years has leveled low All their pride of long ago. Now a hundred noisy feet Through the dingy portals beat Tragedy and death and birth. Joy and sin and noisy mirth All emotions one may trace In each stony furrowed face And they make a human whole That has given the houses soul

Walls are kindly arms to shield. Doors are lips with secrets sealed, Windows, patient weary eyes Lit with wisdom and surmise. They have served so long, and borne Poverty and shame and Warmed the poor and fatherless, Given rest to sick distress.

Even sheltered Christ, I think,
Suppliant for food and drink.

Surely these old houses know

There's a heaven where mansions go!

Hilda Messis, in the New York Times.

casiest to place. Another class of men with whom we have little trouble in finding jobs is the sailor with good training. Such a man can rig, he can tie knots, paint, do a little electrical wiring and possibly even run a

"HEY! ARE YOU OUT OF THE HOSPITAL ALREADY?"

gas engine.

'These fellows have had their industrial education rounded out. They probably know one thing better than any other, but at the same time they can put their hand to another trade when necessity demands.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY N THE Senate barber shop in Washington there is an ancient colored man who has probably shaved more distinguished men than anybody else in America. His name

Sims is a preacher among his own people and was mentioned as a candidate for the chaplaincy of the Senate, a mention which he took quite seriously. He used to shave Mr. Harding all the time

that gentleman was in the Senate.

Speaking of going back to the good old days of our fathers, it may be said that Sims once insisted on this policy somewhat to the disadvantage of the Senator from

Ohio.
Mr. Harding had not been in the Senate more than two or three years, and while he shaved him Sims moralized on the tendencies of the times, lamented because the introduction of the direct primary had resulted in a different sort of Senator, and said the place had run down sadly since the good old days.

Then he happened to think that Mr. Hard-

ing was comparatively new in the Senate and tried to back up.

But the man who was some day to be President refused to be reconciled and he and Sims quarreled about the reflection for months thereafter.

The eccentricities of scientists are like unto those of artists, says Dr. Charles F. Balduan, of the United States Public Health Service.

There is, for instance, the classic example of Dr. Elie Mitchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, who became famous for the dis-covery of the so-called bacillus of long life, the microbe which makes buttermilk sour. The doctor was, quite naturally, very particular about germs. One day he was eating grapes and he was so careful that he washed each grape separately in his water glass.

Then he drank the water in which he had washed them.

Nick Longworth, representative from Ohio, played many a joke on the late Theodore Roosevelt who, Longworth says, had the distinction of being his father-in-law.

One night at Oyster Bay Mr. Roosevelt was showing a party, of which Bourke Cockran was a member, over the house and was expatiating as usual over his trophies. Just as they had reached a certain bear rug on the second floor William M. Calder called and Mr. Roosevelt had to go downstnirs.

Thereupon Mr. Longworth took his place on the bear rug, thrust his hand into the front of his coat and made a speech recounting the thrilling adventure of slaying the bear just as he knew, from frequent repetition, the Colonel would have made it. When Mr. Roosevelt returned he out on the rug and began his speech. To his surprise it provoked only mirth.

Colonel E. Lester Jones, chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who has been making a mighty reputation as an efficient Government executive during the last ten years, made his first hig step in that direction by spuling a telegram from Market tion by sending a telegram from Alaska to President Wilson.

He had gone up there to report on Alaskan conditions. He wired back that the first necessity was to map the waterways of Alaska. The only way to get in was by water. Boats would not go in unless they knew where the channels and where the rocks The recommendation was made a part of

the President's next message to Congress. It was the basis for Colonel Jones' subsequent advancement to his present post,

The Wind T KNOW how the young wind has joy in June.

Yet I may not forget the old wind's grief Hearing his dirge above the last red leaf.

—Clinton Scollard, in the New York Herald.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

 By what route did Magellan circum-navigate the globe? 2. Of what country was he a native? 3. For what was Samuel Pepys noted?

4. Under what Federal instrument of government were the American States united just previous to the adoption of the Constitution?

5. Into what ocean does the Brahmaputra River flow? 6. Which is the smallest planet of the solar system?

7. How old was Shakespeare at the time of "his death? 8. What is meant by "roast beef au jus"?" In what decade of the nineteenth century did railway trains come into use in Great Britain and the United States?

10. Who were the two Vice Presidents under McKinley? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. President Arthur was a native of Ver-2. A helicopter is a heavier-than-air machine, capable of ascending vertically and hovering. It consists of a three-armed steel tube framework, each am carrying one 120-horsepower Le Rhone engine, all three driving two oppositely rotating air screw shafts. Lieutenant Petroczy, of the Austrian Army, is the inventor.

3. Philander C. Knox is the author of the peace resolution passed by the Senate Assam is a portion of British India situ-ate in the Brahmaputra Valley. It is noted for its production of tea.

Edmond Rostand, French dramatist and poet, wrote the play "Cyrano de Ber-gerac." 6. Degrees of latitude on the earth are sixty geographical miles apart.

Junius Brutus Booth was a noted Angle-American actor, father of Edwin Beoth the equally celebrated actor, and of John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Abraham Lincoln. Junius Brutus Booth was born in London in 1795. He died on a Mississippi steamboat in 1852. Stippling in art is engraving, painting or drawing in dots instead of lines.

10. Sago is a kind of starch derived from the sago palm and used as food in puddings.

2. Alexander Pope, the English poet was known as "The Wasp of Twickenham"

Today's Anniversaries 1667-First transfusion of blood in man performed by Jean Baptiste Denis in France. 1752—Benjamin Franklin by his kits experiment identified lightning with electric-

1805—William B. Ogden, first Mayor of Chicago, born at Walton, N. Y. Died in New York City, August 3, 1877.

1846-General Frement captured Sonems. 1861—Steamer Maid of the Mist safely passed the rapids below Niagara Falls. 1860-Violent eruption of the volcano of Colina, near the southwest coast of Mexico. 1862—William Dennison, Governor of Ohio at the commencement of the Civil War, died at Columbus, O. Born in Cincinnati, November 23, 1815. 1920—Jack Dempsey, champion pugilist, found not guilty of evading the selective

Today's Birthdays

Mme. Johanna Gadski, famous operatie and concert singer, normal and concert singer, normal structure forty-nine years ago.

Rt. Rev. Henry J. Granjen, Cathelie bishop of Tucson, Ariz., born at St. Etienne, France, fifty eight years ago.

France, fifty eight years ago. and concert singer, born at Anciam, Pruseis,

Frank E. Elwell, the first American sculptor to have an example of his work erected in Europe, born at Concord, Mass., sixty-three years ago.
Lieutenant General Sir Charles Carmichacl Monro, a prominent British commander in the World War, born sixty-one years ago.

THE WHIPPOORWILL HEARD the whippoorwill at dusk, When all the branching ghosts were still

And little breaths like myrrh or musk Rose from the stream beneath the hill. whistle like a phantom flute. A piping delicately sweet, o summon Nature's forces mute

From their sun-heaten, shut retreat. t seemed as the' a whisper ran, A something almost less than sound, As gathering of a secret clan

That passeth the watchword round and round. And then the armies of the night

Invaded all the fields and lanes; Without a sign to mark their flight. Save where the scout moths wheeled the

- Maurice Morris, in the N. Y. Herald.