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Philadelphia, Thursday, June 16, 1921

CENTRAL MARKET NEEDS

THE seriousness of the food-distribution situation in Philadelphia is emphasized by the magnitude of a suggested reform. The municipality has been considering the

erection or acquisition of two or three produce piers, but at a meeting of farmers. produce dealers, city officials and consumers. called by Director Sproule the other day. this remedy was branded as an impractical makeshift.

Edward T. Butterworth urged the construction of a great central market, with a cold-storage plant and facilities for 500 freight cars. He fixed the probable cost the undertaking at \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000

The proposal is certainly far from modest. and yet it is well to keep in mind that a metropolis the size of Philadelphia is justified in large-scale planning. Petty improvements when summed up are often more costly than enterprises conceived on generous lines.

Clumsy and archaic processes of distribu tion within the city itself have long militated against the reduction of food prices. Belt Line is theoretically beneficial, but autiquated methods and a wilderness of technical underbrush have produced a number of costly absurdities. It was brought out at the meeting that produce cars are sometimes shipped from Delaware avenue to Thirtieth and Market streets, the present central distributing point, by way of Wil-

The proposed central market, covering eight or ten city blocks extending back from the river front, would be part of a great modern terminal scheme suitable to the rapidly growing needs of the community. Even though the execution of this comprehensive idea is delayed for some years, it will do no harm to be boldly appreciative of its merits.

Meanwhile, any increase in the adaptability of the Belt Line to present day conditions will be peak the sort of initiative with out which the central market program becomes a mere figment of the imagination.

A DOCUMENT WORTH READING CUPERINTENDENT BROOME'S advo-

cacy of the celebration of Constitution Day next September 17 in the schools might be profitably expanded.

Barring the Treaty of Versailles and the covenant of the League of Nations, there is probably no document in existence concerning which more talk is spilled on less ac quaintance than the Federal instrument of the American Government.

Some years ago these conditions did not prevail. But the verbatim study of the Constitution fell under the ban of modern educators who decried "narrot learning It was enough, they maintained, to know where facts could be found. Anything more was medieval pedantry.

The theory is fascinating. Infortunately there its charm ends. Vast numbers of Americans of approved and advertised per centage are densely ignorant of the consti tutional provisions, a fact which may in part account for their obliquity with regard to that discussed unity of world responsibilities which is in a sense a sequel to an

Idea first developed on this continent. Exponents of the last word in radicalism form another group of strangers to the fundamental charter of our liberties. When perused, this 130-year-old part is an effective and singularly lucid answer to the

Dr. Broome entertains the right thought in commending the Constitution to the school

FOR RATES APPLY -

THE popularity of Sing Sing Prison will be considerably enhanced by the most recent story turned out by the press agent

It seems that one of the prisoners while fishing through the bars of the prison landed a carp so large that a guard had to open the gate so that it could be landed. We understand (though the fact is not mentioned luthe dispatch) that the other prisoners have since been calling the lucky fisherman

Far be it from us to boost any resort naduly or to seem to give preference to one place over another. We merely point out to local thieves, grafters, confidence men and thugs that they might well consider the advisability of changing their residence to New York. We have nothing in the State in the way of a penal institution that can begin to compare as a lure for Izaak Waltons with the big summer colony on the banks of the Hudson.

HE'LL TELL THE WORLD

BOSTON dispatch says that a woman in A Milton, Mass., is convinced that she has received a spirit message from Prof. William James. He told her truthfully that he was not her husband, but that he, who thought he knew a lot while he was on earth, had learned a little which he now wished to impart to the world through her.

He has not yet sent any message of importance, but the lady is hopeful.

The presumption is that he is trying readly to get her number and the heavenis exchange is telling him that the line is busy No more dismal conception of a future state ever has occupied the mind of man,

KEEPING FAITH WITH THE WEAK

THE promise of moving day in Santa Domingo, outlined in a proclamation issued in the capital of the West Indian republic by the military governor, Rear Admiral Robison, is explicit and inspiring. American evacuation within eight months is pledged. The terms are orderly elections. observance of the Dominican Constitution. ratification of the occupying Government's Lets and loan validations.

There is every reason to believe that these e politions will be met and that an admirable

. inpter in the development of the democratic

idea in the western world will be brought to an auspicious close.

With a perversity that is perhaps characteristic of the human race. Americans are prone to celebrate achievements of questionable value in preference to those which, if less spectacular, are fundamentally sound.

There is a fine ethical principle animating our wardship of Santo Domingo. The little republic, long so turbulent, has been restored to order and given a new start. There have been and perhaps still are governments capable of capitalizing unsettled conditions in weak neighboring nations as a pretext for establishing permanent control. reversal of this procedure by the United States is stimulating.

THE SANCTITY OF JOBS THREATENED BY HARDING

The President Can't Carry His Plans of Reorganization Against the Objections of Spoilsmen Unless the Voters Back Him Up

THE country will soon know whether I President Harding is stronger than the members of the permanent force in the executive departments.

On Monday he made public his request to Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee of Reorganization, that a bill be drafted rearranging the Government bureaus to secure greater effi-At the same time he gave out the avitation of Mr. Brown to him and to the members of the Cabinet to furnish the committee detailed suggestions for such rearrangement of bureaus as seemed best to

Then something must have happened, for on the next day the President announced through the newspaper correspondents that any bureau head or any member of a commission who sought to block the reorganiza-

tion would be summarily dismissed. Every self-respecting man would have made the same announcement under similar circumstances. Mr. Harding is the head of the Government. The responsibility for the conduct of executive business rests upon him. Tens of thousands of his subordinates, appointed directly by him or by proxy through the members of the Cabinet, hold office on good behavior. An attempt to obstruct the purposes of the President is sufficient cause for summary dismissal of the guilty officeholder. There can be no two opinions about

Yet it is intimuted from Washington that certain men, fearful that their jobs will be abolished by the reorganization of the executive departments, have begun to organize a protest from their friends in their home States, and these friends are flooding the mail of Congressmen with letters demanding that nothing be done to disturb the job or the officeholder

At best it will be difficult for the President to carry out his plan, because the machinery of Government has been running in deep ruts for years, and the men conneeted with it object to any change. Many of them hold office by grace of the political leaders in their home districts.

The first instinct of the man whose job is threatened is to appeal for protection to his political leader, and the first instinct of the olitical leader is to give that protection. If he cannot take care of the men for whom he has got jobs his own political power is menaced.

Nothing short of heroic measures can break down the opposition to change. However much any Congressman may commend the proposed reform as a general proposition. every Congressman is likely to object to any reform which will legislate out of office any of his proteges. If two or three obstrucionists could be dismissed at once, the task of the President would be ensier.

Mr. Harding has taken especial pains to make it clear that he welcomes criticism of the reorganization plans, but the criticism must be made in good faith. No official who can give sound reasons against abolishing ureau or against its consolidation wi other bureaus need fear the wrath of the President. The experts in the various departments ought to be able to assist in the ork if they can ignore their own private interests and give their whole attention to devising plans which will save waste and expedite public business. It is a mistake to suppose that the President has gagged official who is seeking to co-operate

with him. It is notorious that there is not an executive department which does not in some respects duplicate the work of some other department. Congress has created bureaus and commissions and has assigned them to one department or another without any clear understanding of the relation of the department to the work to be done. It is years since there has been any serious attempt

at reorganization. When the Department of Commerce and Labor was created, certain bureaus from other departments were transferred to it. and when this department was divided there was another readjustment. But these

hanges were only superficial The Navy Department is performing functions that properly belong to the Department of Commerce. The War Depart ment is cluttered up with unitters that more properly could be attended to by the Department of the Interior, and the Trensury Depariment has many functions which have no relation whatevever to the collection of revenue and the financial policy of the Gov-

Functions that properly belong to the Department of Labor are performed by other departments and by independent commissions which have no connection with any department.

And so it goes through the whole list. If the introduction of methods of business efficiency into the conduct of public business is to be obstructed by men afraid that they will lose their jobs, the taxpayers would like to know who the obstructors are and what Congressmen are backing them. Ther they can be dealt with according to their

There is nothing that would please the great mass of the voters better than such a readjustment of the duties of the different departments and such a consolidation of bureaus engaged in the same kind of work as would reduce by thousands the number of men on the payrolls in Washington.

But this reform enunot be brought about unless the President is willing to buck the political bosses who live on patronage and appeal to the voters directly over their heads. This seems to be his purpose.

TAKING A JOKE TOO SERIOUSLY

TT IS with great regret that we discover that Roy A. Haynes, the new Prohibition Commissioner, has not read and inwardly digested Lord Shafte-bury's famous Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humor If he had done this he would have learned that a subject which will not bear raillery

Mr. Haynes is grievously offended by the lippant and humorous comments made about the Voistend Law, and he thinks they in dicate lack of proper appreciation of the serious intent of that statute.

He misapprehends the whole situation There is no one who does not appreciate the seriousness of the situation produced by the Volstead act. It is an attempt to regulate the habits of the people by law, always a

difficult and disconcerting thing.

He may have poted that those not affected by the law are refraining from joking about it. The others feel the matter so seriously that the only way they can preserve their poise is by concealing under an

antic disposition the depth of their grief. It would be cruel, indeed, to deprive them of this slight relief.

It certainly cannot be that Mr. Haynes has so little confidence in the force of the sentiment back of this reform statute that he fears it can be undermined and brought to naught by that raillery of which Lord Shaftesbury wrote.

AMERICANS ABROAD AGAIN THE vacation rush to Europe this year is

assuming proportions that will bear respectable comparison with pre-war conditions. Two great liners left New York yesterday carrying a total of 4490 passengers. Many of these voyagers are tourists less curious, perhaps, to interpret European conditions than to taste once more, or for the first time, the delights of Old World ex-

istence when smoothed down and cased by the password of a New World pocketbook. To a certain extent, disappointments are bound to ensue. England, in the last threes of the coal strike, is not precisely merry. France is sensitive and uneasy concerning the dubious fruits of victory. Italy is unsettled by the conflicting activities of Fascisti and radicals. Transportation conditions are difficult. Governmental regulations are

onerous. Coinage systems are chaotic. It is possible, of course, for the very wealthy to ignore most of these circumstances. De luxe trains are again in service, de luxe hotels are as comfortable as those of New York, with their appeal increased by characteristic and individualistic European

It is less onulent travelers who will contend with discomforts and be inclined to reminisce, either openly or secretly, upon the charms of God's Country.

With a little philosophy they could bring home pictures far from dismal, for it is a fact that reconstruction is proceeding in Europe, that the shock of war is receding and that much misery has been alleviated.

But vacation voyagers are notoriously impatient and exceedingly apt to construe annoyances as tragedies. Linguistic limitations are often the food of bigotry, and no one is so intolerant of "foreigners" as he who is mystified and vexed by their "unintelligible" speech. Under such conditions the suspicions of the average stranger are easily aroused.

It is not cynical to suggest that the gayety of considerable numbers of departing tourists this summer will reach its maximum at the sailing hour in port. The conception does not apply to the minority whose mental luggage is furnished with understanding and sympathy. Those are the commodities which Europe needs more than the gold of the "most favored nation." Citizens who dispense them abroad will find themselves and their spiritual faculties repaid with in-

Because of labor Not Unmixed Evil trouble behind the scenes there will be fewer musical comedies next season, we are told, and more plays that require little scenery. It is thus conceivable that continued labor trouble might bring us back to the physical bareness of the Elizabethan stage. This would bring about the startling necessity of having the lines worth while.

Evidence of Weakness Glenn Voliva has de-ereed that the women of Zion, Ill., who wear dresses which expose more than their neeks "to the juncture of the collarbone" will be put to work cleaning the streets. The man is bluffing, of course. The very fact that he made the threat is proof that he is not streng enough to buck the prevailing fashion.

It is not wickedness nor mischievousness that promits auto-Instructing the spoil the lashes and trees of flowers. It is a love of the heartiful joined to ignorance, carelessness and acquisitiveness. All that is needed is to give them some instruction backed by the puddle of an occasional fine.

We may be Yappy yet, you bet

Underlaidly Great Idea that of Bodine's,

Would Mr. Haynes enforce the prohibition of jokes also?

Demosthenes McGinnis says the lesson the world most needs to learn is retirence.

Philadelphia's suburbs appear to have joined Coney Island's boycott on hot dogs,

Whether Mayor Moore has four aces or a hobtail flush, he has an extra eard he is

Perhaps it would be easier to laugh at the farmers' bloc heads if they spelled it

The question now confronting Senators

Lodge and Knox is: "Straight Porter or half-ann-half? Admiral Sims appears to be developing

a large following of those who love him for his indiscretions. Arden. Del., single tax colony, has taken in the welcome sign. The visitor may not

New York has been mistaking Venus for the comet. Old Father Knickerbocker must be understudying Adonts.

Philadelphia may be somnolent, narked our own sporting jape-fst, but New

York has proved it is comet one Though it be but in friendly rivalry, House and Senate are liable to pull the tail teathers out of the dove of peace.

It looks us though the sob sisters were trying to rob Carpentier of his popularity

by bleating about his "beauty. Almost we are ready to announce that not a great deal of water will flow under the bridge before the bridge is completed. Bully!

Volstead has little show now that the etymologists have got after him. But perhaps he can "manufacture" a good excuse,

It was understood, of course, that when President Harding said that government was simple thing he did not mean pure and

The Spanish ambassadorship puts Knox one lap ahead in the political julep. Penrose has the mint, but Knox has the kick percentage.

This is the kind of weather that con vinces the average man that the fellow who writes articles on how to keep cool doesn't know what he is talking about.

"Slips are over again" may apply to slips in governmental machinery that permit the passage of laws that are not representa-tive. Which, not to put too fine a point on it, may refer to Utah's anti-cigarette law.

Brigadler General Cole, speaking In branded as untrue the of Ambassador Harvey that America entered the war because she was afraid not to fight. Isu't there somebody somewhere who will

When the head of the A. E. F. gets his D. M. S. at F. M. C. would it be proper, asks the Young, rady Next Door But One, to speak of him a man of letters? Hardly, my dear, as D. M. S., we are informed by Pericarp, stands for Darned Masterful Soldier.

LETTERS ON COAL

A Few Gems Culled From a Large Correspondence on the Subject of Anthracite-What the Public Thinks of It

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN HAVE made it a rule never to publish in this column any letters dealing with subjects or personalities mentioned or dis-cussed therein.

While most of the communications received are of interest, yet if one correspondent is favored in this respect all others should be entitled to the same courtesy.

As a result, not one but several columns a week might be utilized in this fashion. Besides, the columns of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER'S Public Forum, ably and carefully conducted, is the recognized publication dengativent for all communications.

department for all communications. Today, however, the rule will be disregarded.

My news articles that have appeared from

time to time on the anthracite question have brought a great number of letters from readers. They have been commendatory encouraging, critical and some frankly denunciatory.

Most of the latter have neglected to carry

the author's signature.
I shall reproduce excerpts from a few of these that bear most directly on this sub-ject of immediate interest. In every instance the writers requested that their names be withheld. Many were personal and therefore not intended for pubcation. These are withheld.

A COMMUNICATION from a former dealer is interesting because of his personal experience and his knowledge of trade

conditions. He says:
"I have stated time after time that the coal combine unjustly surcharged \$5 per ton because of a secret compact of the coal operators, railroads and retail dealers.
"I offered the Judiciary Special Committee

of the State Senate to appear before it and prove by facts and figures my statement. one prominent coal operator and several coal dealers said to me: 'Why, hell, X—, you got yours: have a heart. Stop your shouting and let us alone: 'The late George F. Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, said during the 1902 coal strike that God had put in the hands of a few men the coal of the land and

hands of a few men the coal of the land, and as one of His agents he was going to do as he saw fit. "But Teddy Roosevelt, with his big stick, settled that agent."

A NOTHER correspondent sends the fol-lowing:
"I have read the two articles in the Eve-

NING PUBLIC LEDGER presenting the operators side of the coal question with a great deal of interest. I believe that the statements you made were absolutely correct, and they were presented in a very able way.
"I believe that the retail situation should

be analyzed and published, and as I am one of the largest dealers in the city, I am sending you my figures, hoping that they may be of some value to you. (The figures and data furnished were sub-equently published.)

The reverse side comes in a two-page letter

dealing with the local or retailer's side, as "In your articles you neglected to ask the retailers why they charge fifty cents a ton for carrying in if it is only twenty feet from the cellar window. I had fifteen tons put in my cellar and paid \$7.50 for carrying

it a distance of twenty feel.
"The man who carried it told me that he did not get any part of the fifty cents; the boss got it all.
"You did not ask the smaller dealers why they joined the association and who induced them to do so; and if any threats or intimidations were used by the officers of the retail coal desiers' combine to compel them to join,

cise the coal companies would make it hard for them to get coal shipped! The Retail Dealers Association of Chicago was recently indicted as an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and several of them are at the present time under \$1500

L'I have read your articles relative to the anthracite coal situation, and it looks as if there was a prospect of something being done in reference to this gouge,
"I have sent copies of your former articles to Attorney General Daugherty at Washing-ton, with the request that he read them over

THIS same correspondent adds

ONE of the prominent operators, and one of the few who does not hesitate to express his concern over the situation into which the anthracite trade is drifting with

carefully, so be is now familiar with the

reference to its relations to the Federal Gov ernment, wrote: There were a couple of places in your article of yesterday where there were typographical errors. One of them is where you mention a freight rate of \$4.64 instead of

\$2.64. The answer is that the freight rate of \$4.64 was correct. It had reference to the cost of shipping a carload of coal from the Carbondale region to the city of Reading The freight rate was so unreasonable and excessive that the consignee refused to accept the coal. As a result, the consigner, the

operating company, was compelled to pay the eight and in addition a big bill for demurrage on the car. At the time tens of thousands of idle cars were lining the tracks and sidings of the railroad company.

HERE is a correspondent who views the coal issue from a different slant. It affects the State as well as the individual's rights:

"It is notorious that, without exception

the coal lands of Pennsylvania, and particularly in what are known as the anthracite counties, are under-valued for assessment surposes by hundreds of millions of dollars. "If the coal barons of Pennsylvania paid anywhere near the taxes they should pay on their coal holdings, the State would not be compelled to float \$50,000,000 loans to build good roads and there would be millions left over to care for State and charitable institutions as no other Commonwealth in the Union would be able to do."

THE question of steam sizes and their price irritates another writer:
Your articles on the coal question are all right and you have gone straight to the except as to steam coal. The operators fooled you on that when they talked of steam coal at \$2.75 and \$3 and thereabouts. nore, and there was not too much of it at A second writer on this same question of

steam sizes, who lives in Norristown, sug-"I was reading your articles on the coal question, and would like to know where steam coal can be purchased for \$3 per ton. I don't think the operators gave you the

right facts there, as steam coal was \$9 to \$12 per ton here. The great question today is regarding coal prices. THE following is from a citizen who mani-

festly is hot under the coliar:
"You ought to apologize for publishing that stuff the anthracite coal operators gave you. It is the people and not the coal barons who ought to have their side of the coal grab brought forward. The operators have got brought forward. The operators have got all the best of it and the public-that is, my

neighbor and myself-gets all the worst of it,

"Before the war we could buy coal for \$7 and \$8 per ton. Now look where it is! 'oal operators can give all kinds of figures to order, and they seem to have done it in this case. And they can sell us slate and dirt as pea coal and try to make us believe it is the real stuff.

The article in question was published in the interest of fair play and to disprove the charge of the operators that they could not get their side of the controversy before the public. The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER printed their statement of the situation in shape of interviews and explanations

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

HORACE B. HARE

On Military Training Camps T IS to the younger brother, who long-I ingly and wistfully watched Bob and Bill start for the training camp during the war. that the movement to have American citizens spend a month this summer at a training camp is especially directed, according to Horace B. Hare, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Military Training Camps

Association for Pennsylvania. With the comparatively small appropria tion granted by Congress, present results of the movement must be limited, in the opinion of Mr. Hare, but it is the aim and object of the body to convince the Government that there is a widespread and universal desire on the part of American men to devote part of their summers to this

particular end. "The camps, scattered throughout the country, with which we will start the move-ment this year," says Mr. Hare, "will be based in many respects on the Plattsburg, N. Y., camps of 1915 and 1916, except that actual military training will occupy a smaller

proportion of the time.

Noted Men Were Privates "In the former camps such men as the late Mayor Mitchel, of New York, and George Wharton Pepper, of this city, worked as privates along with everybody else, and took orders, if it so happened, from mere boys. Yet they and almost every one who attended those camps—yes, and paid their vailroad fare going and coming away, to say nothing of their entire equipment and their food during the entire period of the camp besides-were unanimous in praise for the good they got out of their month of training

In the present case the different camps run from August 1 to August 30. Men between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five are eligible. We hardly expect the men who served in the recent war, especially those who went overseas, to choose this way of spending a part of their summer. Some unwill, but others will shy, and

quite naturally. To Train Younger Men

"It is the younger brothers of these men whom we expect to come to our camps, the men who were just too young to go during the Great War, but who longed for the experience of learning how to be soldiers. experience of learning how to But, of course, there will be others come to these summer camps, older men who want to regain some of the physical fitness of their college and younger days, red-blooded men who resent fifty-two weeks of desk and work-table, men whom illness has pulled down and who desire their former good

Some things which made the life of the wartime soldier a nightmare the man who attends the summer camps will miss. One example - kitchen police, that well-known torture familiarly referred to as K. P. Also, he will have only the mornings devoted to military training, which will include target practice, military and athletic training, per sonal hygiene and kindred subjects. "And then there will be such things as

MODESTY EXPOSED

Miss Eva Curie says it was not the travel nor the people she met that made her mother ill, but the persistence with which she was asked how she liked

OUR weaknesses are here exhumed: They're of, the lady says, the oddest Our vanities are all assumed At heart we're really truly modest We're doubting Thomases at best;

We do not know in court or college Our worth. We've put it to the test The corn we feelingly acknowledge We need indersement of the great Look up with hope at stars above us; And plead with fame's approved to state

That they, the great ones, truly love us. Oh, fellow countrymen, go slow, And, please, consider how you're acting. With proper care perhaps we'll grow

An egotism less exacting.

Twere better far we should repeal The law that wins us condemnation.

We've got to know we're good and feel

No need of strong corroboration.

noving-picture shows, athletic games and clean amusements. That doesn't mean that the month will have any of the attributes of a loating period. The boys will be treated well—as well as those who went to the Platisburg camps—and they will have to work. Our camps will have failed in their purpose if at the end of August those who entered do not return to civil life expressing perfect satisfaction at the month they have spent in this manner.

COMES HIGH, BUT-

More Funds Needed

"The appropriation of Congress this year was far too small, we believe, to accomplish our purposes. For example, the quota for Pennsylvania would provide for only about 800. In time there will probably be many, many times that. This year the men will be divided according to districts and not ac cording to priority in the sending in of applications, as we would like to do. lowever, those who sent in applications early this year will come first on the preference

Fares, food and all equipment will be provided. It is desired that the men pay their fares to the camp, where they will be eimbursed at the rate of five cents a mile.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY was in the New J Jersey State Legislature from Hudson County and a man of some political influence before he became secretary to Woodrow Wilson.

It was natural, therefore, that he should go to Boss Davis, of the organization, and ask that influence be used toward getting a pardon for a certain constituent of his wh was suffering durance vile for homicide. Just then the local juries were being made up. Boss Davis wrote the name of Tumulty's man on a slip. Unfortunately he got

mixed up with other slips of men who wanted to be called for jury service. The result was that the man in jail, instead of getting a pardon, got a call for jury service to which he was unable to respond

The scientist in the Senate, Dr. Edwin Freemont Ladd, of North Dakota, has a tracedy in his past. ten years he labored on an agricultural chemistry. He had devoted his life to this science at the State Agricultural College. On Chrisman Eve, 1909, copy of the manuscript was on his desk, all y for the printer. He was a happy man as he bustled down wn to make some final Christmas pur-

That night the chemistry building was burned and with it Dr. Ladd's manuscript. He has never found time to rewrite it.

Today's Anniversaries

1803-Cincinnati's first banking institu tion was opened.

1821—John Ballantyne, the confidential printer of Sir Walter Scott's novels, died at Edinburgh. Born at Kelso in 1774.

1846—Cardinal Ferretti was raised to the papal chair with the title of Pope Plus IX.

1857—Etelka Gerster, a singer who was prival of Partichard for in Hunion was opened.

regarded as a rival of Patti, born in Hun

ry. Died at Bologna, Italy, August 20, 1871-British Parliament passed an act to suppress the "Ribbonmen," a secret society in Ireland. 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes was no inuted for President by the Republican Na-

tional Convention at Cincinnati, 1897 - Princeton University conferred the degree of LL, D, on ex-President Cleveland, 1896 - Rev. Thomas cirace was con-secrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Sucra-1920 The council of the Lengue of Nations opened its first public meeting at St. James Palace in London.

Today's Birthdays

King Gustav V., the present ruler of Sweden, born in the royal palace at Stock-holm, sixty-three years ago. Hon. Arthur Meighan, premier of the Dominion of Canada, born at St. Mary's, Ont., forty-seven years ago.

Dr. Joseph Swain, the retiring president of Swarthmore College, born at Pendleton, d., sixty-four years ago, Rt. Rev. Cornelius Van de Veb, Catholic

Bishop of Alexandria, La., born in Holland,

lifty six years ago.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Name four countries in which the exist-ence of oil has raised international problems.

2. What is the classic legend of Europa and the bull? 3. Where is the city of Oppeln? Who was Rimsky-Korsakoff?

What is a gnomon? Who succeeded James Monroe as President of the United States?

What bird attacks and lestroys sheep? 8. What is a peccadillo?

9. What is a tembels? 10. What is a hookah?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe was accomplished plecement. Having willed from Portugal, Magellan reached sailed from Fortugal, Magellan reached the Spice Islands in the East Indies in 1512 and then started on his return journey back to Europe. In 1513 he left Seville, sailed across the Atlantic discovered and passed through the strait which bears his name, crossed the Pacific and was killed in condict with the natives in one of the Philippine Islands. As the longitude of this island, Mactan, was beyond that which he had reached in the Spice Islands, the circumnavigation was complete. Juan Sebastian del Cangtook command of Magellan's fleet and

took command of Magellan's fleet and fluished the western voyage, arriving in Europa on December 21, 1521. Magelian was a native of Portugal, the original form of his name being

Fernao de Magalhaes. Samuel Pepys derives his fame principally from the composition of his diary of the times of Charles II, between the years 1660 and 1669. The work, written in cipher, was translated by the Rev. J. Smith and first published in 1825 by Lord Braybrooke, who had

discovered it in the Pepysian Library of Cambridge University. The Federal instrument under which the American States were united previous to the ratification of the Constitution was the Articles of Confederation, adopted by Congress in 1777.

The Brahmaputra River sends part of its waters into the Ganges and forms with the Ganges a vast delta, the waters of which flow into the Bay of Bengal, an arm of the Indian Ocean. 6. Mercury is the smallest planet of the solar

7. At the time of his death in 1616, William "Roast beef au jus" means "roast beef, with juice or gravy." Railway trains came into use in Great Britain and the United States in the

Bluffers

Garret V. Hobart was Vice President, during McKinley's first term. During the uncompleted second term Theodore Roosevelt was Vice President.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. There are times when we are led to sus; pect crises are the biggest bluffers in the world. We see one coming and everybody gets scared stiff, but when we pass it wefind it was about as tame as a baby lamb.

The New Diplomacy From Life. Our new diplomacy consists of observation without representation.

THE FLOWER HORIZON to horizon, bends outspread
The tenting firmament of day and night;
Wherein are winds at play; and planets shed

And the fixed stars their sliding light.

The huge world's sun flames on the snow Cindrous his heat burns in the sandy plain: With myriad spume bows roaring ocean swills. The cold profuse abundance of his rain.

Sighs o'er a Universe transcending thought. Afflicted by vague bodings of the past. Driv'n toward a future, unforescen, unsought.

And Man, a transient object in this vast,

Yet, see him, stooping low o'er naked weed.
That meeks its blossom in his anxious eye.
Mark how he grieves, as if his heart did And wheels his wondrous features to the

As if, transfigured by so small a grace, He sought Companion in Earth's dwelling

-Walter de la aiare.