## Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PARSIDANT n C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; s A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Ludins-bility S. Colline, John B. Williams, John J. con. George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiler. AVID B. SMILEY....

OHN C. MARTIN .... General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lergage Building Independence Square, Philadelphia, ATLANTIC CITT Press Union Fullding New York 394 Madison Ave. Dernoit 701 Ford Building St. Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building CHICAGO NEWS BUILDEAUS NEWS BUREAUS.

NEWS BUREAUS.

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
New York Bureau. The Sun Building
SUMSCRIPTION TERMS
The BYENING PUBLIC LEMORE is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding fowns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States. Canada, or United States possessions, postage free. fifty (60) cents per month. Six (60) dollars per year payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (81) dollar a month. Nortice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, 8000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, NAIN 1601 EF Address all communications to Eccuse Cubic

Ladper, Independence Souare, Philadelphia

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Philadelphia, Monday, June 29, 1921

#### A VEXATIOUS TRANSIT TANGLE THE ethics of the quarrel agitating the P. R. T. and the West Chester traction companies are decidedly less a matter of

public concern than the practical consequences of the conflict. Popular interest is fixed upon the subject of efficient and convenient connections be tween the metropolitan and the subjection Despite the erection of the Sixty ninth street terminal, it cannot be said that

the through-communication problem has yet been worked out upon a really constructive and common-sense basis The contention of the transit company that the West Chester time has tailed for nearly two years to render any services whatever over its trackage between Sixty ninth street and Sixty third street is made in answer to the suburban company's complaint regarding the turning back of many

to compel the other to carry the burden of expense in the intervening territors Meanwhile, however, the public is victimized by obstructionist factles which seriously retard the proper development of transport ence. It is in such complex questions as this that the services of the Public Service

Commission are most welcome.

of the elevated trains at Sixty third street

Obviously, each corporation would be pleased

So far as physical conditions are concerned, it would be perfectly possible to rante cars directly from West Chester, Ard more or Media into central Philadelphia, and vice versa. In a sense, the Sixty-ninth street terminal station created a problem rather than solved one, since it gave speciou force to the contention that a change of cars was a necessity.

The commission, which will continue ithearings this week, has responsibilities which do not merely end with apportionments of praise or blame to one or both of the contestants. The transportation sport at the western frontier of the city will not be untangled until some adequate system of through routing is established.

#### "POLITICS" IN DELAWARE

GOVERNOR DENNY has announced that he still is determined to appoint Senator Wolcott as the next Chancellor of Delaware It is his firm belief, he says, that appoint ments to the bench "should in no political appointments.

In view of the common impression about the reasons for taking the Democratic Mr. Wolcott from the Senate, thus creating a vacancy which could be filled by a Republican, and putting him on the bench, many persons will be curious to know what kind of an appointment Governor Denny would regard as political.

#### WOMEN AS PARTISANS

THE presence of women for the first time officially in the Republican State Committee and the accession of a woman to the vice chairmanship is a novelty that will soon subside into a commonplace.

It is safe to assume that the energety par tisanship upon which the American system of Government operates will appeal no less strongly to the newly enfranchised class of voters than to those with an older preroga-

The futility of a women's party, exclusively constituted as such, scarcely needs to be proved. It is as components of existing partisan machinery that the distinctive abilities of women will be most serviceable.

The extent of their influence, as with that of the men, is dependent chiefly upon per-sonality and the capacity for consistent An auspicious beginning has been made in the elevation to the vice chairmanship of the Republican State Committee of so active a party spokeswoman as Mr-

According to a resolution formally adopted her role in the matter of appointments and State patronage is duly recognized. He affuential position is an index that male politicians are accepting the realities of the new order.

The enfranchisement of women has passed out of the merely complimentary stage into tion as they are unafraid of that term, white is sometimes invidiously used, will the the complex functioning of Government

### MELLON'S OPPORTUNITY

A BOUT \$0,000,000,000 of the amount raised by the Government through the sale of Liberty and Victory Bonds was lent foreign Governments. Greet Britain get \$4,210,000,000; France, \$2,750,000,000; Italy, \$1,650,000,000, and Belgium, \$400, 000,000. The renainder went to Russia Jugo-Slavin and the other Affres.

The only security which the Federal Treas. kry has for this money is what amounts to demand notes. No interest has been publ because the horrowers have not been able

Secretary Mellon, who is an experienced financier, has been working on a plan to change the demand notes into time honds hearing such a rate of interest as will artract investors. His purpose in doing this is to change the debt from an obligation to the Government of the United States into a debt due to private investors. The reason

for this are economical and political. It is admittedly unwise to permit the debt to remain an obligation of foreign Govern ments to the United States any longer than is absolutely necessary. So long as this

source of irritation. It is of the highes political expediency to change it as soon as passible. Economically, the change would prince the Federal Treasury. The bonds of the eign Governments would, of course, come first into the hands of the Washington Gov

ernment. But they would be negotiable securities. As fast as the market warranted they could be unloaded on private the ders of large blocks of law the ders of Bonds might in ;

be induced to exchange those bonds for the foreign securities bearing a higher rate of This would at once reduce the interest obligations of the Treasury. Such an exchange cannot be made, however, until the solvency of the foreign Governments is restored.

As soon as the Washington Government can unload this foreign debt in such a way that the interest will have to be carried by the debtors the Federal budget can be reduced by about half a billion dollars a year.

If Secretary Mellon can bring this about ie will achieve a triumph of financial statesmanship which will lift him into a secure place in American history as one of the most successful Secretaries of the Treasury we have ever had.

#### PLANES VS. DREADNOUGHTS: THE GREAT TEST THIS WEEK

If Aircraft Proves Superior to Battlesnips It Will Displace Them, Whether Naval Officers Like It or Not

THE further development of aircraft as An implement of war cannot be preunited by the opposition of the officers of the army and the navy

There has been no radical revolution in methods of warfare which has not been criticized by the men who were brought up under the old traditions.

But the club gave way to the spear and the spear to the bow and arrow and the how and arrow to the gun. The bont propelled with ours was superseded by the ship

with sails and sails have given way to steam If it shall prove that aircraft is superior to the battleship it will ultimately vindicate uself, and even the pullbacks will have to accept the situation.

For some reason the development of the air wing of the national defense has lagged n the United States since the war. Other nations which learned what could be done with it have been enlarging their air force and putting it on a permanent basis. They bate been experimenting with various forms of flying muchines for use over land and over the sea, and they are accumulating a east mass of valuable information.

Yet, in spite of the lack of enthusiasm for aircraft in the attitude of the naval and military authorities in Washington, a series of experiments begins today which may prove

The first test is to discover the relative efficiency of aircraft and gunfire in destroying submarines. One former German under sen hoat has been assigned to the airmen and two to the crews of torpedoboat destroyers. This may be because the aircraft demonstrated its efficiency during the war in this sort of work. It could detect a sub merged boat which would be invisible to a

A neck from today the ameraft is to make an attempt to find the old battleship loan and to bomb it. The ship will be somewhere within a hundred miles of the const between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henlopen.

Two weeks later the aircraft will be sent out to sink an old German destroyer, and gunfire from ships will be used to destroy we other German boats, and the week after this test an attack will be made on an old German battleship from the air and from batrleships.

The aircraft will be required to remain 4000 feet above the surface of the water in order to meet the conditions which prudence would require they should observe in actual Yet in the war during aviators approached much nearer the surface than this and dropped their bombs and escaped

The conditions of the tests, however, re such as to put the airmen on their mettle. If they can hit the targets under the cir. comstances the critics of the air forces will ose one of their arguments against the expansion of the new branch of the service.

The public is not deeply interested in the alty of the officers of army and the navy to the old methods. What the people wish is the most efficient machinery for na tional defense that can be devised.

The submarine has not driven the battle ship from the sea, and no naval officer today thinks that it can do this. They nearly all nsist that the great floating fort will still he serviceable. What most of us would like - the development of aircraft as a supplement to the floating sea forces and as an auxiliary of the land forces. It seems to have qualified itself for such service. If it shall prove to be useful in a more extended range, even the conservatives will accept it just as they have accepted the turbine engine and the use of oil in place of coal for making

Hospitality toward progress is the proper attitude of mind, an attitude characteristic of most of the men in the army and the navy But they wish to be convinced that any new levice means progress before they will comnit themselves to its adoption.

There are exceptions, for General Mitchell of the army aircraft bureau, is so enthusi estic that he irritates the men who are still waiting to be convinced. This excess of zeal has got him into trouble with his superior, and Secretary Weeks has had to rend cture to the two men in order to induc-

hem to work harmoniously together. The hopes of the advocates of disarma ment that the series of experiments will lemonstrate the futility of spending more money on battleshins is not likely to be conlized, for It will take more than a single speces of afrecaft to break down the force of the arguments in support of armored shipcarrying heavy guns with a long range.

What such ships can do in scouring the sea for hostile vessels was demonstrated by the British Navy so convincingly that so long as nutions find it necessary to have a pays the will be likely to insist on having vessels that an do what the British ships did to th tierman crossels off the Falkland Islands, thing that aircraft could not very well had

#### STEERING THE SHIPPING BOARD

THE reconstituted Shipping Board, although heir to past blunders and facing obstacles which probably not even a super buman genius could have diverted, has now the advantage of functioning under clearly

defined general principles; defined general principles.
Government ownership of transportation resources on sea or land is field in distinct disfavor by a large majority of Americans. Belief that the experiment in -hipping could eventually succeed to a considerable extent has evaporated. President Harding has should this sentiment in his instructions to Mr. Lasker, the new chief of the board.

According to this incumbent of one of the most responsible of public offices, the President strongly believes that the ships should he turned over to private ownership as soon as possible at fair prices, but that it should he done only in communities prepared not only to operate the vessels, but to help develop markets for the goods carried by

The accompanying presidential admont tion was to the effect that the prestige and scope of the American merchant marine should be re-established under the present

It is, of course, one thing to demand a comprehensive reform and another to achieve Nevertheless, the policy outlined in general terms by Mr. Harding has the virtue of

being intelligible. me change from the kind tr murks a welen of floundering which made it difficult for the bether the Government public to judge v as a potent factor in was going to remai the merchant marine business or was seek-ine to liquidate in venture. ine to Hanidate it

lished, and this assuredly must be helpful in the powers that have been asked to give it

#### CLEAR VISION IN THE LEAGUE

THE position which Secretary Hughes has I taken regarding the disposition of mandates is perceptibly strengthened by the valedictory of Dr. Da Cunha, retiring president of the Council of the League of Na-

At the thirteenth meeting of this body, held in Geneva last week, Dr. Da Cunha declared that he had urged the principal allied Powers to come to some agreement with the Government of the United States in order that the Council might net with unquestioned authority. Here is significant intimation that the former German territories were somewhat hastily apportioned among the Allies.

Mr. Hughes has asserted that, as a copartner in the war, the United States retains a proportion of rights in this matter, and that these have not been forfeited by our refusals to send representatives to the League to discuss the terms of the mandates. Opportunity for this Government to explain and justify its position is furnished by our present participation in the Supreme Council and the Council of Ambassadors.

The parleys already opened with Japan auspiciously forecast a clearing up of the mists enveloping the status of the little Island of Yap. The Mesopotamian trade rights problem is a subject for adjustment between the United States and Great Britain. These are the two mandate questions

which America is primarily interested. If answers can be found for them this summer, the League will be extricated from a quandary which it now fears. The Assembly, the fully representative body of the association, will reconvene next September. Naturally, the Council is desirous of dealing in replities when the entire organization is

Herbert A. L. Fisher, British representaxe in the Council, observed the other day that the Assembly "may not understand why the numbered territories are not yet enjoying stable civic administrations." If the international difficulties involving the major League powers and the greatest power outside the League are smoothed away, the formal decisions of the association will acquire a validity heretofore lacking.

Curiously enough, by a keen appreciation of conditions outside the League, Dr. Da Cunha has taken steps which may materially enhance its prestige. Moreover, in realizing the trend of Mr. Hughes' diplomacy the League, through the retiring president of its highest body, has evinced a measure of sympathetic understanding which may serve to win it additional friends in this country. A frankly hostile attitude could scarcely fail to augment existing prejudices.

#### PERSHING'S HOPE

GENERAL PERSHING hopes that never again will the Nation have to pass through such an experience with untrained bodies and minds as it did in the inst war. It won't if war can be avoided; it may

not even if war comes. Unquestionably unrestricted immigration had something to do with the physical and mental unfitness of many of the conscripts.

There is disposition to mend this matter. Habits formed in army camps have unquestionably improved the physique of young men of the present generation. The civilian summer training camps will do much to keep them fit. Such organizations as the Boy Scouts are also important factors for physi-

cal mental and moral betterment There is abundant reason for believing that the hope of General Pershing will be

Governor Sproul characterizes the nomina-More Room tion of eight women to the Republican State nittee as "a significant step forward in the political progress of women. Which gives added interest to the declaration of thirteen year-old girl pupil of the Blaine School that women of today are more pro

gressive than their grandmothers because their skirts are shorter. Mayor Moore wants it distinctly un derstood that he has just begun to fight

The moment Economy passes doorstll be becomes a Cheese Paring Policy

The one thing developed at the bridge hearings is that it is impossible to pleas

Will It he considered amiss to ask if the bloc heads are responsible for the sug-gested tariff on lumber?

Happily the One Big Union which the American Federation of Labor favors is the

one fought for in the sixties.

The Bartenders' League has become the Beverage Dispensers' League. The new term seems to lack the kick of the old.

There is reason to suspect that the king of Angle-Japanese treaty the British will favor will make little appeal to the Japa-

divert some of the gains of the building trust into Uncle Sam's coffers. But that provides no remedy for the building short-Those who are forever predicting the overthrow of Lloyd George may console themselves with the fact that some of these

The tax on lumber is perhaps designed

days Old Age will creep in on him and do th

Ambassador Harrey's refusal to speak at the dedication of the Washington Manor House suggests the possibility that the cinistration has equipped him with a

Are we right in surmising that the eleven rattles in the tail of the rattlesnake killed at Waynesboro. Pa, are to be used to entertain the bala acropus emptured at

There is no likelihood that I'nele Sam will seek to drive out the bootleggers by the method being adopted in Vancouver, B. C. There the Government is selling Scotch whisky at \$4 a quart.

ing for increased armaments; but it is a safe but that the clamor has been heard by nobody but the politicians, must have bollered in its sleep The popular Members of the Massachusetts Chicopody Association were told in Boston hist week that if women insisted on riding in-

Perhaps the populace has been clamor

igh beeled, narrow vamped shoes their feet ould eventually become hoofs. We take it, herefore, that it behooves them sensibly to We learn from the report of the meet ing of the Republican State Committee that the two men who excerted the vice presi-dent to the chair had plenty of sartorial dush. One of them, the story goes, were n civid purple cravat and the other a white

carnation. Well, it wasn't much, just a sartorial dash, as it were, but, so far as it

stend of walking and persisted in wearing

uent, we have no doubt it was effective. We see in the papers that the vice chairman of the Republican State Commitblack charmouse gown relieved by a string a black charmense gover reneved by a string of pearls and a jaunty black toque. Gra-cious sevens! How times have changed! We have seen the day when the vice chair-

### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Primer of Politics Containing Information That Every Voter Ought to Know, With a Hint as to Who

Governments, and our conversation on the subject became so animated that eventually the whole group at the table stopped their various tete a tetes and 'fell to' on the fifty-seven varieties of officials that do Government business here in Philadelphia.

Of course, there are not that many varie ies, but there are enough who are functionmany of them. They are not all elected at once or appointed at once, so one can be aware of them gradually. Like the Carpenter in

To give a hand to each.

I doubt if any well-ripened voter feels much confused about the powers and functions of the national and State officials, but it is a wise man who knows the difference between the State and the county governments, or the State and township or the State and municipal. And yet for the every day affairs of life it is the local government that counts.

A county, its form of government would be that of a first-class county. The State of Pennsylvania has sixty-seven counties, governed according to the amount of population each county contains. Our county of Philadelphia comprises more than 1,500,000 per sons and belongs to a class by itself. There are eight other classes in the State.

county board consisting of three County 'ommissioners; two of these represent the majority party in the State and one the minority party. The other county officers are a Sheriff. District Attorney. Coroner. Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Treas urer and Controller and the county Judges These officers are elected by the vote of the

people and are paid either by fee service or by salary according to the class of the county. Each county has four courts of law presided over by county Judges. These courts are: The Court of Common Pleas, for civil cases; the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Court of Over and Terminer, for criminal cases; the Orphans' Court, for decedents

A IT happens, this year the spotlight falls somewhat conspicuously on the county, for at the November election we are to elect in this city a District Attorney Register of Wills, three Judges of the Court

And in September of this year each party in the State will put up various candidates

TF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY were like Delaware or Montgomery Counties, i. e.

A horough is an incorporated part of township. Thus a township may contain one or more villages or hamlets or clusters of ises; the largest of these villages may wish to control its own taxes and police it own streets and run its own water and lighting works, and maintain its own local officials without interference from the town-ship at large or the other villages or hamlets groups of dwellers of the township. then becomes a corporation known as an inorporated borough by an act of Legislature Townships baving a population of more

llowing local government: mmissioners: Township Treasurer.

essor, two Assistant Assessors and three These officials are elected for from two

Townships having a population of lector.

tion districts for purposes of State and

This year the spotlight is on the election districts, as owing to a regrouping of the population and to a growth of the popula-tion there is to be an additional number of election districts added to the State and a consequent addition to the number of officials that will preside at the polls. In the counties outside Philadelphia and in the second and third characters of the State, besides the county officers to be elected, there vill be some township officers to be

mission to the County Commission, and

of Taxes, also judges and inspectors of elec-

ur police courts are also to be elected. The ordinary voter might well look into the police courts of his own neighborhood and see the type of men he has ejected for that office in the past. He will find food and see the type of men me has elected for that office in the past. He will find food for thought! If his curiosity impels him to seek further, he might penetrate the head-quarters of his political party or pay a social visit to his ward boss.

from Harrisburg and others who rule it from Washington and others who rule it from the newspaper and tobacco store around the corner. In cities, where the rank and file of the citizens are not politically minded except on an occasional election day, the ward boss rules the city or his little piece of it-for he is the man who really nomi-We have seen the day when the vice chairman wore a black mustage and a jaunty binch either undisturbed by string of oaths.

the Bosses Are and Why

By SARAH D. LOWRIE WAS talking to a foreigner not long ago who was very much confused about the difference between our State and National

ing to make the matter of keeping track of them no light task for a new and conscientious voter. As a matter of fact, unless the limelight of publicity is thrown on one or another by some misdeed or signal virtue the ordinary citizens cannot keep track of in Alice:
"We need not do with more than four

one's county or township or municipality TF PHILADELPHIA is regarded as a

But the general form of county govern-ment, our own among the rest, is by

of Common Pleas and one Judge of the Orphans' Court.

for these offices, which the party members will vote upon, in order to decide what can-didate will be the party candidate at the November election.

That is, since the various factions of the Republican Party may not be able, without help from the voters at large in the party

to decide which is the most popular candi-date to head their ticket in November for, let us say, District Attorney, a number of names will be submitted to the Republicans that vote at the September nominating elec-tions—called the primaries. The name receiving the majerity of votes will be the Republican Party candidate for District Attorney in the November elections.

rural counties comprising a number of towns and villages, it would be divided into bor-oughs and townships.

han 300 persons to a square mile have the Township Commission, consisting of five

than 300 persons to a square mile have the following officials: Three Supervisors, three Auditors, one Assessor and one Tax Col-lector. These are elected for from two to

THE township is further divided into elec-

Federal representation.

For this reason the result of the election s very vital to each locality, especially as present the ladder of ascent to political power is generally from the Township Comon to the State Legislature or the City Councils. It is really important who your County Commissioners are although in a large city like Philadelphia this fact is app to be overlooked and minin greater stress laid on the municipal officials and the City

THE municipal government is yet another I form of government within government that is confusing to the bodger on. Being in the county, as the county is in the State, it is under the county and under the State and yet has a government of its own. Philadelphia, being a first class city of the State, has a charter from the State giving it a form of government that differs from that of the other cities. It has a fity Council and Mayor and a large number of appointed officials. This year three of these municipal officials are to be elected in November—a City Treasurer. City Controller and Receiver.

tion districts.

These last will have the responsibility of presiding over the elections in the next two years, when we cleet a Governor and a Mayor and legislative and conneilmanic representatives, so that much depends on their reliability and intelligence. Sixteen of the Magistrates presiding over

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

brines of the country.

#### MISS ANNE HEYGATE-HALL

On Restoration of Bartram Gardens A LITTLE public enterprise backed by aid from the city would make possible the restoration of the John Bartram house and botanical garden and perpetuate a shrine of international interest, in the opin-ion of Miss Anne Heygate-Hall, president the John Bartram Association

"The city owns the garden," said Miss Heygate-Hall, "and should take care of its For thirty years it has been in its possession, yet in that time the place een shamefully neglected. Many of the most beautiful trees in the garden, some which are of exceedingly rare varieties and would be hard to replace, have been allowed

"The house, built by John Bartram himself in 1731, has fallen into a pitiable state of decay through lack of attention. Architects have been at work for some time en gaged in research to determine the original condition of the place, so that it may a rately be restored. But if the city and the public do not combine to put the house in order and help restore it to its original condition much of this work will simply leave the house in a worse condition than before.

"We have succeeded in getting the Civi-

#### Society and various other horticultural solettes interested, and hope to get many of the city's substantial citizens to help.

Tub, the Colonial Dames, the

Have Historical Value The house and gardens have historical and sentimental value of the first importance. Thus, Washington and Franklin visited the place during their heyday, and the society has letters from both attesting to its value. remains of an old elder mill hewn by John Bartram from the solld rock still stand

on the grounds. "My vision would see the banks of the river put in order. As it now is, the river at this point is a dirty, unsightly stream. This could be cleaned and dredged and the old river wall improved. I would like to see a line of boats run from the center of the city to the landing on the Schuylkill. Such an improvement as this whole project would be an exhibit of which the city could well be proud at the time of the Sesqui-Centennial in 1926. When you consider the uternational fame of the gardens-greater abroad, in fact, than it is here-you can see what it would mean to the city to have this

work completed by that time. "A reasonably small sum, when you con

importance of the place, would bring about this desired object. "John Bartram rode on horseback from one part of this country to another to collecthe rare plants and slips and seedlings of trees that gave this garden such unique importance. He carried them from place to braving the then unknown wilds of many places with their attendant danger

#### and made this place a Mecca for naturalists Royal Botanist to George III He was not only the pioneer botanist of this country, but he was well known to all the great botanists of Europe. He was royal

reign of that monarch and served for a small alary until the time of his death "Not only did he bring rare plants trees here from all parts of the world, but he also took abroad specimens of American plants and insects that contributed much to Europeans' knowledge and earned for him a lasting regard from all parts of the world. Some of the plants in the famous Kew Garden in Landon are his gifts.

to King George III during

"Many sketches of plants and trees made by Bartram are housed in the British Mu-seum, and so highly regarded are they that they are kept under lock and key at all

When Lord Howe came to this country command of the British army during the Revolution. King George gave strict orders that the Bartram property was not to be disturbed. The botanist died shortly after disturbed. the Battle of the Brandywine, His son. William Bartram, was the first professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania.
"John Bartram and his work are valued

far more highly abroad than at home. Peo-ple come here from all parts of the world to see the gardens and the house, but for the most part go away disappointed. The house is owned by the city and is not open to the public, or in any event there is no one about take an interest and show them any "It is my fondest hope that the near fuWhat is a burnous?

#### What is a lanvard? ure will see the house and gardens restored, What is a kepi? the house opened to the public, the original furniture restored and in every way fitting notice and tribute be paid to this one of the

**HUMANISMS** By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY THE story is still told in chuckle circles I in Washington where old cronies get ogether of the night when E. W. Pettus.

venerable Senator from Alabama, ther ighty-two, stayed out too late The day after the escapade the Senate was droning along and Mr. McCumber was making a speech that was well studded with tatistics and entirely denuded of thrills The Senators drifted into the cloakrooms Only Senater Pettus remained. is shoulders were seen to begin to shake with mirth, and some observer went over to learn what, in so dry a speech, could have

PSHAW, WE'VE ALL TRIED THAT NAVY EXPERIMENT!

made him laugh. He said he had played poker with the Jon tannon crowd the night before and when the hour of 12 arrived, the time at which Mrs. Pettus required his presence at home, he and all the blue chips and could not grace fully get away. So he played till 3 o'clock. When he got home he pulled off his shoes the front door, slipped into his room, undressed in the dark and sought to go to bed. Mrs. Pettus, unfortunately, had cast unchor in the exact middle of the bed bestowed himself most uncomfortably on the edge and courted Morpheus in vain.

Just at dawn Mrs. Pettus awoke.

got up on her elbow and looked at her partner for fifty years in the increasing light. Instantly she detected his discomfort. "Mr. Pettus," she said, "you would rest at greater case if you would take off your

Senator pretended that he was sleeping. She

It was at memory of this that the pa triarch laughed.

Mrs. Haviland H. Lund, head of the Forward-to-the Land League and student of rural reconstruction for the Department of the Interior, says that Americans are too busy to be gravious. They haven't time to stop to observe the amenities. Many of them fee that they can't even take time for friend-ships. Two or three hours of an evening for visiting cannot be spared. sociable people at heart, but the speed madness interferes.

Fifty tears ago, says Commissioner Thomas E. Robertson, of the Patent Office, an experienced examiner of patents re signed because he believed that patents had been taken out and that he would soon be left without a calling. wanted to acquire a new profession before

In the decade that followed a score of such inventions as the telephone and the electric light were made. So many patents are being taken out now that the Commissioner has to sign more than 100 of them every day.

He is a dignified gentleman, this Commissioner of Patents, with a gray goatee and signs busity with a big fountain pen while he talks to you.

. . . John D. Rockefeller used to leave his home in Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, and walk zeross town into what is known as the San Juan district, bordering on the Hudson, and occupied largely by He liked to wander around unrecognized in this humble section.

One day he came upon a group of small oys, some white and some Negro, down on he payement shooting craps. stopped to remonstrate with them, to breach them a bit of a sermon on the vices of gambling. He ended by making a prothey would give up game, he would bestow upon each of them

"Huh." said one of them derisively, "we are shootin' for four bits a throw. Compressed Wheat

#### From the Scientific American.

An odd suggestion comes from England as to conserving wheat. It is proposed to crush or rough-grind wheat, then soften with super-heated steam and compress in hard blocks and store until wanted, hen a sim de crushing process would fit it f flour mann. facture.

#### What Do You Know?

QUIZ What is meant by a trimmer in politics and who was the first person to bear that name?

What color is take? What position does Lord Curzon hold in the British Cabinet?

8. What was the eventual fate of the German submarine Deutschland, which visited the United States during the war in 1916?

Where is the city of Urga?

#### 10. What is a supine position? Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The Battle of Waterloo was fought on June 18, 1815.
 Samuel Gompers is president of the American Federation of Labor.
 In the metric system a hectare is a superficial measure, 100 ares, equal to 2.471

ficial measure, 100 ares, equal to 2.471 acres.

4. Ashlar is hewn stone; masonry constructed of this; similar masonry as a facing to a rubble or brick wall.

5. Phoenician or Punic, a Semitic tongus aidin to Hebrew and Arabic, was apoken in ancient Carthage.

6. In France vehicular traffic on roads keeps to the right, while railway traffic keeps to the left. The latter is the case because England, a pioneer in railway construction and an influence by example upon the general development of railways in Europe, observes the rule of the left.

of the left.
"En bloc" means in a lump, wholesale.
Billingsgate is abuse, violent invective,
so called from the scolding of the fishwomen in the Billingsgate Market, Great Britain contains more inhabitants than any other island in the world. The population in 1911 was 40.831,396. Java is the second most populous is and with 36,034,485 in 1912.

# tand with 35,034,485 in 1912. The curule chairs were ornamental camp stools of ivory placed by the Romans in a chariot for the chief magistrate when he went to attend the council As dictators, consuls, practors, censors and the chief aediles occupied such a chair they were termed curule magistrates or curules.

Today's Anniversaries Today's Anniversaries

1673—Sir John Dalrymple, the English
Ambassador to France, who foiled the plots
of the Pretender, born in Edinburgh. Died
there May 9, 1747.

1763—Theobald Wolfe Tone, Irish pairiet
and revolutionist, born in Dublin, Committed
suicide in prison, November 19, 1798.

1836—Emanuel Joseph Sieyes, one of the
chief political thinkers of the period of the

chief political thinkers of the period of the French Revolution, died in Paris, Born May 3. 1748. 1859—The first Handel Festival was opened in London in commemoration of the centerary of the composer's death. 1867-City of Mexico surrendered to the Juarists after a siege of sixty-nine days. 1873—Shah of Persia was invested with the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle.

## 1920—Two persons killed and many in-jured in a race riot in Chicago

1896-Madagascar was formally declared

Today's Birthdays Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy of India now British Ambassador to France, born sixty-three years ago.

Prince Juan, third son of the King and
Queen of Spain, born in Madrid cight years

Mrs. Helen M. Shepard (formerly Miss Helen Gould), noted for her deeds of philan-thropy, born in New York City fifty-three

years ago, Charles F. Murphy, head of the Tammany Hall organization, born in New York City Sixty-three years ago.
Francis E. Warren, United States Sen-ator from Wyoming, born at Hinsdale.

## Mass., seventy-seven years ago. Hugh Duffy, manager of the Boston American League Baseball Club, born at River Point, R. I., fifty-two years ago.

From the Los Angeles Times, The motion-picture people are at their wits' ends for scenarios with new plots. Don't they know that there are but thirtyseven plots which comprehend every possible human experience and set the dramatist and story and novel writer? Judg ing by what we have seen on the screen, but a dozen have been used

A Narrow Range

#### The Real Embarrassment the Louisville Courier Journal

The Canadian who says the Americans are embarrassed by their wealth should know that the neighbors wealth, not his own embarrasses the average American husband father.