DHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Published daily at Public Levens Building
Independence Square, Philadelphia.
ATLANTO CITY Press-Union Building
SER YORK 384 Madison Ave.
Direct 701 Ford Building

Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building

The EVENING PUBLIC LEGGER is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in

135 United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month.

134 (36) dollars per year, payable in advance,

To all forelyn countries one (\$1) dollar a month.

Notice—Superibers wishing address changed

100st give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 LP Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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THE FRANKFORD LEASE

TT IS to be hoped that the hearing on the lease of the Frankford elevated line today before the Transportation Committee of the City Council will be directed toward a clarification of the situation.

The city has \$15,000,000 invested in the new line, on which it is paying interest. This condition will continue so long as the line remains idle. And worse than this, so long as the high-speed cars are not used, tens of thousands of residents of the Northeast section of the city will continue to be put to the inconvenience of using the present slow and overcrowded surface lines,

There can be no objection to an attempt to secure an equitable lease. But it is easy to use a prolonged public hearing as an instrument of delay.

No matter how long the subject is discussed, it will be impossible to draft a lease which is satisfactory to every one, and it is useless to make any such attempt. What ever differences there are must be compromised.

The sooner the compromise is reached the better will the people be pleased.

A REAL SPORT

TNVIDIOUS comparisons aside, it may be safely admitted that the traditions of American rowing are of the cleanest and most unsullied sportsmanship. Morcover its decisions are as clear out as its principles. The great race at l'oughkeepste tomorrow will establish some unquestioned titles to skill, pluck and brawn.

The existing prestige of Annapolis and Columbia is regarded by the experts as sufficient to place these crews in a class by themselves. Pennsylvania is aspiring to a creditable position in what is forceast as the second division of the regatta. This is a modest ambition and contrasts somewhat dismally with that entertained in the lusty days when the University's carsinen were deemed fit to compete at Henley.

Regattas, however-and this is one of the reasons for their appeal-are seldem devold. of surprises. That these may react favorably upon the fortunes of the erew from this city is at least a permissible hope.

GOOD WILL WORTH SOMETHING

TT MAY be that the managers of the Reading Railroad may be able to explain who the morning train from Ocean City vesterday contained so few cars that twenty-six passengers were compelled to stand in the baggage car all the way from the shore to the Camden terminal. But if this was the first time anything of this kind had happened the explanation would be easier and

The overcrowding on the trains running out of this city to the suburbs and to the shore resorts has long been notorious. There is hardly a commuters' train out of the city or into it during the rush hours of the night and morning which has cars enough to accommodate the passengers.

It is false economy to permit such a con-dition to continue. The prosperity of the railroads depends in large measure on the attitude of the public toward them. . He cause of the past sins of their financial manregulations. Much of this regulation might have been avoided if the people had not been convinced that in too many cases the roads were operated in the interest of stock speculators rather than to serve the public.

It is economical in the long run for the reads to provide such accommodations for their passengers as will enable them to ride in comfort. Many a great retail business has been developed because the management has acted on the rule that the customer is always right even when he is netually wrong. If the railroads can adopt this policy their troubles will disappear.

A MEMORABLE MONTH

TT IS not easy to entertain hard thoughts d of a summer that has been prefaced by weather of which Californians would be en

The farmers, it is said, are displeased with the dry, cloudless June with which Philadelphia and the surrounding region has been favored. But if the poets and romantielsts generally are not content with the meteorological performance, they should be

denounced as ungrateful. For what they have received there should he sufficient inspiration to withstand the most devastating invasions of humidity and

minutes after 6. When the scorchers arrive, as they doubtless will, persons eapable of gratefully recalling the bright and balmy days of an ideal June will probably be in

Therefore let it be recorded that Philade. phia climate is not invariably a bitter trial One may abuse it all the more roundly for its sins by apportioning credit when due,

PHILIPPINE RELIEF

A HEARTENINGLY swift recognition of facts is registered by the House of Representatives in its passage of a bill authorfixing the Philippine Government to increase the limit of its indebtedness from \$15,000. 000 to \$30,000,000.

General Wood has not disguised the necessities of our island empire. His recent telegram to Secretary Weeks was an imperative call for relief of conditions which are in part the result of a nebulous Philip

nine policy Naturally, sentiment for independence has increased, as does all discontent in lean times. Whether the islands are to be considered as temporary wards of the United Littes or as permanently established under our flag, so long as our sovereignty is maintained the obligation to make proper provi-

Degression in the Philippines has as ed the proportions of a crisis. The inate will do well to imitate the prompt

procedure of the lower House in authorizing aid where it is sorely needed. It is difficult for a sovereign power to justify itself to tributary possessions if its rule is ungenerous and indifferent.

WHO'LL GET THE COAL BARONS SOME CAPABLE PRESS AGENTS?

Apologists for the Profiteering Combines Are Manifesting Signs of Hysteria and Brain Fag

IT IS extremely difficult to believe that the violent and disordered tumult created by lobbyists in opposition to Senator Frelinghuysen's "coal stabilization" bill reflects any heartfelt sense of threatened injustice or

impending wrong. Nothing could be milder or, in the long run, safer for the coal men themselves than the measure now before the Senate. The bill does not even provide punishment for social sins that range in the higher circles of the coal industry from ignorance and gross ineptitude to systematic conspiracy in restraint of trade.

It does provide for one thing which profitcers hate and fear.

By giving to the Department of Commerce, to Mr. Hoover or other agents of the Government, a right to look into the coal business and to let daylight in upon the weird mechanisms by which extortionate prices are maintained, it grievously offends the soul of every practiced monopolist. It may mean alien feet in the sanctuary, violation of the holy of holies!

The Senate is asked merely to expose abuses and crimes in the coal business and to leave the rest to public opinion. Amid thunders and lightnings from the "publicity bureaus" maintained by the coal men, the public is informed that the Senate is taking to bolshevism!

A propaganda bureau maintained by prirate and anti-social interests is much like good burglar alarm system. It goes off with a terrific clatter; it goes off automatically, at the first approach of danger. So the wires are burdened, the bells are tolled, hands are wrung and speeches are made to spread the dreadful tidings: The Senate is

Reading that announcement one can only feel that if the coal combines are taking money unjustly from the people they in turn are being swindled by their press agents. Scaremakers who cannot find something newer than bolsherism to shout about aren't worth their keep. That theme is dog cared. outworn, utterly and wretchedly futile.

If now or in the future a man tells you that the Senate is going Bolshevist, if he even suggests that any tinge of real liberalism has penetrated its steely crust, call a policeman to feel his pulse and see to it that he isn't permitted to wander at large.

The Senate is not Red. Indeed it manifests the old, persistent tendency to look out cautiously for the friends who have always been near and dear to it. For if Mr. Frelinghuysen's stabilizing bill is passed by Congress it certainly will forestall far more drastic schemes of regulation and control contemplated by a few radicals from the West and the South.

The coal men ought to call Mr. Frelinghaysen their benefactor. Perhaps they actually regard him as a benefactor. Their inmentations and their shouts will seem to really sophisticated observers to be little more than stage business. Yet you never The first rumors of an interstate Commerce Commission caused a riot of furious objection among the big and little combines. The new bank laws were viewed as a menace to the country.

When the coal operators and distributors say that the Government should keep its hands off business they say what is logical government in business we ought to have less of the business man who attempts to create and exercise in his own interest comething of the power and authority which ought to be and must be exclusive to govern-

If, for example, a group of men plotted to inonopolize the water supply or to get complete control of the food supply and if they then used their power to the detriment, discomfort or actual danger of society, they would be usurping authority of a sort greater than that which belongs to any modern gov-

Coal, too, is a necessity of life, and if the Senate has come to feel that its distribution because there has been a tendency in some quarters to incorporate in business too many

The coal combines have been seemingly disposed to set themselves up as super states within this country. They need policing. If they do not accept it in the form proposed by Senator Frelinghuysen, they will have to

accept it in more painful forms later on. And if by bolshevism you mean the negation of logic and wild rule by a minority, it is necessary to admit that the bolshevism of which the Senate lobbyists are talking now is more apparent within the coal rings than

DR. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, president of Princeton University, was one of the group of American "intellectuals" who, at the moment when the war ended, saw clearly that it would forever be impossible for the people of the United States or any other country to live in comfort or even in complete safety as isolated units in the new world of enlarged competitions and intensi-

In his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the university on Sunday be eloquently repeated his belief in the need for a new international point of view and new means for the humque and scientific reconciliation of national trends and ambi-

A reading of Dr. Hibben's address to the Princetonians brings a sense of something like regret for its lateness and for the months and years that have intervened since the time when such utterances would have carried further and struck deeper into the national mind than they do now.

When the forces of right and wrong, logic and unreason, darkness and light were hanging in a stupendous balance, many col lege men in the United States were either silent or half-heartedly or casually on the side of those who fought lonesomely for the good of the future world. Among American "intellectuals" there was not the same degree of the fire and kenl that character ized the thought and action of liberal intel

ectual groups in England and elsewhere, Now, after all the long second thoughts, after the evidence of events has shown how perilous the future chay be for a world given

over again to the dewitries of old-fashioned diplomacy, the thinkers of America are reyealing a tendency to get actively into the fight for a cause that seems almost lost. Are they too late?

THE PEACE COURT QUANDARY

THE relationship of the Hague Tribunal, I in which the United States is officially oncerned, to the Permanent Court of International Justice in process of erection by the League of Nations, to which the United States is not a party, is illustrated by the interesting invitation which has just been issued to Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore, Judge George Gray and Oscar S. Straus.

These eminent American jurists, who are duly qualified as arbitrators in the Hague Court, have been asked by the council of the League to submit the names of four persons, no more than two of whom shall be Americans, as candidates for election as judges of the new court under the League. When the council and the assembly of the League meet in September these bodies will make the final choice of Judges, of whom there are to be fifteen, and of deputy Judges, of whom there are to be six.

It is significant that in requesting the services of Messrs, Root, Moore, Gray and Straus the council has primarily recognized their tenure of offices which have the sauction of the American Government.

The arbitrators of the Hague Tribunal are appointed for six years and they may be renominated. Judge Gray is the veteran member, his assumption of office dating from Mr. Root has served since 1910. Mr. Straus since 1902 and Mr. Moore since 1913. Changes of Administration obviously have not affected their incumbencies, nor have their duties been regarded usually in a light other than respectful.

Despite its failure to prevent the World War, the Hague Tribunal has been given the credit for excellent intentions, and anti-League opinion in the United States has favored such a strengthening of this court as will render it authoritative in settling the most vital international problems.

But the original builders of the Hague Tribunal scarcely contemplated the existence of either a rival or a partner organization devised along similar lines. It is in this capacity that the League's International Court of Justice, in the framework of which Elihu Root was so actively concerned, now appears. The elder court is, in a sense, requested to give the new one its start. Nations which are members of the Lengue are naturally unembarrassed by this circum-

The United States, however, is presented with a problem of unusual complexity. It may be argued that the four American arbitrators in the Hague Court have no right to participate in the operations of a League which the United States has rejected. On the other hand, the council of the League solicits their services as individuals holding offices to which they were accredited by the American Government.

One way out of the quandary, of course, would be to dismiss Mr. Root, Mr. Straus. Mr. Moore and Judge Gray if they betray an inclination to advise the League. The adoption of such drastic methods, however, might be interpreted as discountenancing the general principle of arbitration, in which the country as a whole maintains a warm

Should the League persist in its adherence to the procedure outlined in Article IV of its constitution, new American members of the Hague Tribunal would be sent invitations similar to those received by the present officeholders. Should we withdraw from the Hague altogether, it will be permissible to discern a paradox between our sentiments and our actions.

It has been said that the means of selecting the Judges of the League's court was troublesome to its makers. Reliance on the prestige of the Hague Tribunal was chosen as an escape from the difficulty. The socalled Root plan was praised in some quarters for the fashion in which it incorporated the Hague Court in the scheme. The simplicity of this tribute is evaporating in contact with realities.

IS THERE A REAL SHORTAGE?

TT WAS announced at a medical convention in Washington yesterday that there is a shortage of 25,000 physicians in the United States. Statisticians of the Protestant churches have lately discovered that there is a shortage of 5000 elergymen.

The attendance at the medical schools and the theological seminaries is falling off. The churches are more alarmed at the situation than are the doctors.

But there is no real reason for alarm The old and much disputed law of supply and demand is likely to provide the country with all the doctors that it needs. Preven tive medicine is decreasing sickness. The automobile is making it possible for one docfor to attend as many patients as two doctors could attend in the old days when a horse was used for getting about.

When it becomes known that there is such a shortage of doctors that a young man can he assured of a good practice as soon as he buts out his shingle, business will cease to attract men with inclinations toward a medical career who have been avoiding it

As to the shortage of Protestant ciergymen. there are many persons who will not regard it as an unmixed evil. It has already forced churches of different denominations in small towns to combine informally in order that they may continue their services. And every one knows that there are many towns with five or six churches with a church-going population large enough tossupport only one. A single church could maintain an able pastor who would do more good than the five weaklings who gravitate to the little churches because there is no demand for them from anywhere else.

Without discussing any of the other ren-sons for a shortage of preachers, it may be said that the economic reason is likely to be that the demand for them is not acute enough o attract men to the profession.

Dr. Jenabe Fazel Ma-Not Pooh Bahaism zandarani, expounder of Bahaism, now in this city, while praising America's stand for altruistic principles during the war, regret the "nationalistic sometimes sectional, spirit springing up here, fostered in the schools and colleges. Recognition of some such condition is contained in Dr. John Grier Hibben's dissection of the phrase, "America first" and his indication of how the slogan has be justified and glorified by a larger and more vholesome viewpoint. In may be we have swung over far from the exaltation that filled us during war times: and since it may be so we hearken with receptive car to the words of wisdom of the stranger within our gates; but we are more likely to glow with resolution when one of our own points out our weaknesses and

Attention Needed our civic pride that an appear should have the made for the preservation of Bartram tlardens. The suggestions made by Mis Anne Heygate-Hall are excellent. An once we start renovating, perhaps something may be done for a certain dilapidated building at the southwest corner of Fifth and

Everybody Crazy Chicago has had its third hanging halted by a plea of insanity.
This plea, by a recent decision of the State Supreme Court, automatically brings about a stay of proceedings, as it were. Which an body will admit, is enough to make Jacle Ketch himself mad.

THE FAITH OF GREAT MEN

How A. J. Cassatt Knew That His Accounts Were Squared-A Countess as an LL. D. and Why. The Start of Stetson

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN REAT men often have the faith of a Child in matters pertaining to their

cternal destiny.

Abraham Lincoln was a fine exemplar of this. U. S. Grant was another.

One of the most striking stories I have heard for many a day corroborative of this fact of simple faith was told me by a friend. He in turn had it from high ecclesiastical

It concerns the late Alexander Johnston Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Rail-road and the far-visioned engineer who planned the Manhattan Railway tunuels Mr. Cassatt was born at Pittsburgh He married a niece of President James

Buchanan.
In the brief period of nine years and before he was thirty-two he climbed from the position of rofman to that of general su-perintendent of the Pennsylvania System.

IKE thousands of other great figures in business and finance today, he was a

Not active or conspicuous in the inner life of the Church, but what a clerical friend once described as "a contributing member."

The affairs of great enterprises left for him little time, as is the case of thousands in the maeistrom today, for the eternal

Toward the close of his masterful life his thoughts evidently turned to these problems. Few knew of the changing current. One of his visitors toward the end was a clergyman, an old friend, who was deeply concerned about the great constructor's outlook and hope and faith for the coming unknown journey.

"Your affairs in this life are doubtless in admirable shape, but how does your account stand with God?" "Fine, fine! Everything's all right,"
was the reply, to the surprise of his friend.
It wasn't, perhaps, just what the clergyman had anticipated, that spontaneity and

the decisive utterance. He had expected an expression of a great hope for the future; a reliance on the mercy of the Master of Life. And then A. J. Cassatt, with the calm-

ness of conviction, continued:

"The account is squared and I'm perfectly satisfied. I have nothing to fear."

"Might I ask how this wonderful conviction has come to you?" inquired the

"Certainly. I've talked it all over with 'Bill' S.—. He works on the road. I've known him a long time and he's a splendid

fellow.

"He's been visiting me. He was converted at the Galilee Mission years ago.
Hill knows the road; just how it is. I sent for him and—well—I know that I'm all right with God."

The great engineer, said my friend who

THAT was all.

told the story, had found solace and direction in the guidance of one of his men.

"He saw, and he made A. J. Cassatt to see, the light that shines for all of us some time. THE Countess Santa Eulalia, of this city

was invested with the degree of LL.D. by Bucknell University at the commencement last week. Director of Public Welfare E. L. Tustin, whose father for years was a member of the faculty of Bucknell and who is himself a

member of the Board of Trustees, presented the Princess to the convocation for her It is the first time in the history of Buck-

nell that this doctorate has been conferred The honor was in recognition of her in terest in and work for Stetson University at De Land, Fla.

Her efforts and benefices on behalf of higher education played a further part in stinguishing her for the honor Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president of Stetson University, now one of the leading educational justitutions in Florida, was a former professor at Bucknell

Countess Santa Eulalia is the widow of ohn B. Steison, manufacturer of this city who founded the university that bears his name back in 1887. She has maintained her former husband's interest and ideals in the institution ever since his death,

TOHN B. STETSON'S life, rather than I the internationally known industry that bears his name, is his greatest monument. He was the son of a batter and was born Orange in 1830. A Jerseyman by birth, possessed to an unusual degree the push, thrift and ambitions that seem, in many modern industries, to mark the native

of that State. Stetson was thirty-five years of age when e came to Philadelphia. He had decided that this city was the place rather than New York to begin busi

Capital he had none. He was a total tranger, but, like Benjamin Franklin, he determined to make his way A single small room was his first work-hop. He was thrifty, saving every penny

and hearding his profits like a miser. He was his own salesman, too, A larger workshop became necessary, then a larger, until before his death he saw his enterprise the largest of its kind in the United States.

He became interested in a struggling Bap ist school at De Land, Fla., through his repeated winter pilgrininges to that State In 1887 he bought ground, creeted buildings, increased the faculty and brought into being the university that now bears his

The institution has a faculty of thirty-seven and a student body of more than 500.

How many pieces of unclaimed real estate are there in this city? That is, hand for which there is no reg

Investigation in connection with the loca-tion of the Delaware River Bridge has disbleh there are no claimants. Every once in so often such a discovery made somewhere in the State.

Errors in surveying or defective definition boundary lines are usually the causes. It is a rare thing, though, in a crowded metropolis, where land values are high and onety lines carefully defined, to discover such

A generation ugo there was sourcely a legislative session that did not witness a land-grabbing bill designed to capture such iragments of earth as were unattached.

Some big State politicians were usually interested in these intempts.

ONE of the boldest was the attempt to pre-empt the land lying beneath the bed of several Western Pennsylvania rivers. Valuable coal deposits lay beneath these sireams, the navigable water courses, as hey were called. The Monongahela, Ohio, Allegheny and

the non-navigable streams like the Kiskic minetas and the Youghiogheny were the veted realms. In the session of 1885 it was only by the ost strenuous exertions of James L. Graiam, then Speaker, that all that portion of he Ohio River channel beds lying between Neville Island and the opposite banks was gived from the spoilers.

Neville Island today is the most valuable fere of manufacturing territory in Western Pennsylvania, and the coal has not been nined in the channels of the river adjacent. The defeat of a Lloyd Compensation George man in a by-election suggests the thought that if this kind of thing is repeated

and make his promised visit to America.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

casy matter.

Miss LEAH K. DICKINSON On Indexing Social Service

ECONOMY and efficiency are promoted in welfare work by able eard indexing, according to Miss Leah K. Dickinson, assistant secretary of the Philadelphia Social Service Exchange, which acts as a clearing house for more than 200 large social agencies in and "Through the simple expedient of baving an organization to specialize in this

of the work, social service organizations in and about the city are saved thousands of ollars, much valuable time and a great deal of overlapping and lost motion, with a conse quent impairment of efficiency. 'Supported by these agencies, this organi-cation has records of 280,000 families who

have figured in charitable cases within the last fifteen years. They have among their iles probably from 30,000 to 50,000 active 'A simple phone call if it be an emergency ease, or a letter if there is more time to spare, and any one of the agencies has at its disposal a complete identification of every

ase that comes to its attention, provided it has a history. "Thus if Mrs. John Smith or some member of her family figures in the case in question, hange of address, change of name, if it so osppens, and the name of the society or organization that previously handled the a . as well as the date.

Get to Facts Quickly "This enables the organization to get right own to bedrock in a very short time instead of waiting the time of high-priced investi-gators duplicating the work done by others

subjecting the families in question to the ordeal of several examinations where one "It also checks up on what are technically known as 'scamp families,' who use sweet charity to further their own ends. This is,

course, a negative phase of the work, but is none the less important. "It goes without saying that such a system enables the various agencies to co-perate sympathetically with each other and, relieved of the drudgery of such detail, to be able to devote their best efforts to the larger

phases of their cases. "In juvenile cases, many of which figure in the courts, the organization is enabled keep the various agencies interested in

the times when these cases will come up, so hat they may be able to attend to them and the same time be relieved of the drudgery keeping tabs on them. "As an idea of the scope of the labor-saving achievements of the organization one might consider the following facts:

New Spirit of Co-operation

During the year 1920 the exchange re-excel 34,745 inquiries, or an average of 114 day. In 1919 the exchange received 40.841 total inquiries, but about 60 per cent of these were made by the Red Cross. In 1920 only 20 per cent of all inquiries were made by the Red Gross, so that in spite of the decrease in total inquiries there is a net gain for 1920 of more than 10,000 inquiries made by other es than the Red Cross. Part at least of this new volume of work

is an indication of a new spirit of co-opera-tion on the part of many agencies. The service of the exchange to home-nading departments has been utilized in only a few eases, but with startling results in saving children from being placed in improper homes and in climinating duplication of effort on the part of child-placing agencies. "In addition to these gains, there has been

identified inquiries, from 17 per cent, or 5914 identifications, in 1919, to 31 per cent, or a total of 10.640 identifications, in 1920. to a Philadelphia social agency for help the chances are one in three that the family habeen previously known to some other social

startling increase in the percentage

Phonetic Indexing System the big feature of the indexing system

the exchange is the phonetic Dealing with many persons of foreign extraction or those whose development in English is quite limited there is plenty of room for inaccuracy and error in improper spelling. But with the phonetic system it has been demonstrated that almost any one will pronounce a name close to its correct form. Thus it makes little difference how often enough the little Walshman will have a chance to indulge the wish of his heart they spell it, for with the phonetic key one immediately can narrow the search down to the identification becomes a comparatively

"'S ENOUGH!"

Through the strengthening of the work of the agencies and of their unity both in spirit and practice, the exchange will find the realization of its purpose of obtaining more sympathetic understanding and effec-tive help for those who are in need."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

4. Who declared that the only good Indian was a dead Indian? 2. What is the correct pronunciation of "ye

when used as a definite article in such expressions as "ye shop," "ye theatre, "ye inn"?

3. Of what State is Chevenne the capital? 4. How did the Andes Mountains get their

name ? 5. Who is the woman tennis champion of the

6. What is the Applan Way? Where is the Republic of Andorra?

 Who wrote "Write me as one that loves his fellow men"? What does the Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provide? 10. What is meant by a bezonian?

 A burnous is an Arab or Moorish booded cloud used as a protection against the politics, a trimmer is a person who stands neutral. at time-server. Sir William Coventry, an eminent British statesman of the seventeenth century, was the original trimmer, so called. Writing to his nephew, Viscount Weymouth, he declared, "I have not been aslamed to own myself to be a trimmer, me who would sit unright and

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

not overturn the boat by swaying to much to either side. 3. A lanyard is a short rope or line attached

to something else, especially to shrouds or state, to secure it or serve as a A kepl is a French military cap with a horizontal peak,

5. Lake is a crimson pigment. Lord Curzon is Foreign Secretary in the British Cabinet.

7. Urga is the capital of Mongolla. 8. The German submarine Deutschland was naval practice.

Etellin Gerster was a noted operatic soprano, popular in both Europe and America. She was born in Hungary in 1855 and made her debut in Venice in

10. A supine position is face upward.

1722 - The ship Whalebone, of the Hudson Bay Co., left Fort Prince of Wales to attempt the Northwest Passage. 1803-Jeremiah Morrow was elected as first representative in Congress from the

1813 The French under Joseph Bona-parts were disastrously defeated by the allies inder Wellington at Battle of Vittoria, in 1846-Isane McCoy, a missionary who delivered near the site of the future Chicago

first sermon preached to English heavers n that becality, died at Louisville. Born in Tennsylvania in 1784. Pennsylvania in 1784.

1887 An international exhibition in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee was opened at Adelaide, Australia.

1893—The Ferris wheel was set in motion

at the Chicago World's Fair. 1898—The General Federation of Women lubs met in biennial session at Denver. 1901—William H. Taft was appointed first Civil Governor of the Philippines. first Civil Governor of the Philippines, 1320—The Allied Premiers at Boulogne fixed German indemnity at between 110, 000,000,000 and 120,000,000,000 gold marks with minimum annual tayments of 3,000,

Today's Birthdays

Beigndier General Charles J. Bailey, who has been assigned to the command of the Seventh Division at Camp Meads, born at Tamaqua, Pa., sixty-two years ago. Thompson Bachman, noted Kentacky nutther and playwright, born in New York City forty-four years ago.

Dr. Charles C. Wenyer, for more than ten years president of Emory and Henry Cos-

lege, born in Ashe County, North Carolina. nty-six years ago.

Jack Munroe, formerly well known as a
cavyweight pugilist, born at Chester, Pa., forty-four years ago.

SHORT CUTS

The trouble with Old King Coal is that he has never tumbled to the fact that this is a republic.

Spain is importing minnows to exterminate mosquitoes. New Jersey's minnow crop must be loafing on the job. The Young Lady Next Door But One says she supposes that the British golf title is Lord Lynx, or something like that.

It is not guesswork with Chairman Lasker: he knows his Shipping Board white elephant is fed up with peanut politics.

Though the Fordney Tariff Bill gets a thorough threshing out in Congress, it do not follow that it will yield much grain. The "go-to-sleep" is the latest Parisian

lance. Doubtless it is a knockout. For

details wire Manhasset and Atlantic City. Summer arrives officially today, but we uspect she's been loafing around town unofficially off and on during the last couple

A Government expert says that Mexican

oil shows signs of giving out. What effect will this have on diplomatic bearings? Will they grow hot? Or will diplomacy slow up. ans have so strong a sense of humor that they enjoy reading about the forthcoming Dempsey Carpentier tight and the amount

We begin to suspect that Lloyd George not so clever as he is cracked up to b He is quoted as saying that he wants to come to this country for a complete re Complete rest is something our visitors "get anything else but."

Inside a blacksnake killed in West Ches-

ter there were found a rabbit and a lark. Which prompts the thought that this was not the first lack that had a bad end; and the further thought that this rabbit's left hind foot was not a lucky one. Though money talks, the Secretary of the Treasury cannot make himself heard is either the House or the Senate; which is probably the reason the members apparently don't know that the Government's expen-

ditures are outrunning its income. Though Wilkins Micawber is without doubt the world's greatest economist (see Micawber on "Income"), the United States Congress apparently prefers the mid-Victorian's lighter work (see Micawber on Waiting for Something to Turn Up").

neuritis was discovered, after an X-ray es-numbation, to be the possessor of an extra rib. The doctors believe that if the rib. s removed her trouble will disappear. Perhaps, perhaps. It didn't work that way The New Orleans hanging presents 45

tshment. For a man to have thirty minutes before dying could not have otherwise thana bad effect on a morbid crowd. If one wished to be frivolous (and, of course, one) one might add that the victim didn't enjoy it either. Federal census report sets forth that the number of cattle for every 100 persons in the United States is today one-third less than in 1900. From Washington comes the

fairly strong argument against capital pun-

declaration of a physician that the United States is short 25,000 doctors. Oh, well-remarks the Vegetarian Fiend, if people estings must be seen as the control of the cont less meat they won't need so many doctors. The plea of the National Women's Party for equal representation with men its and State is an appeal not for a right but for a privilege. As a voter a woman cas get all the representation she demands when

she demonstrates her fitness. To beg for I

nurely as a matter of sex is to confest

Dr. J. H. Hartwell is near death as result of a slight cut received while by as performing an appendicitis operation forfeited. It is but another tragic instance of the fact that the Job in Hand is the and

Though he knew there was danger of infer-tion, he went on with his work. The Pa-tient's life was saved. His own may be refeited. It is but another tragic instance of the fact that the Lab is Dand is the pareportent thing in life. If progress and civilization would cease.