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Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12, 1921

WEGLEIN AND GAS

COUNCILMAN WEGLEIN'S comments on the situation produced by the Mayor's suggestion that the Council appoint committee to confer with the City Solicitor, the Gas Commission and the U. G. I. reparding a new lease are far from satisfac-

The President of Council professes to believe in the co-operation between the legislative and executive branches of the city "It was my hope," says he, Dovernment. "that the Mayor and the Council would be able to sit around a table and discuss mu-nicipal affairs."

But when it comes to the gas question he mys, "As the Mayor sent the gas subject to Council it is hardly likely that Council will now send it to a special committee to confer with the Mayor and the United Gas Improvement Co."

It thus appears that Mr. Weglein believes in the principle of co-operation between the legislative and executive branches, but is epposed to its practice.

DR. BROOME EXPLAINS

CUPERINTENDENT BROOME'S expla-D nation of the new regulations for the appointment and promotion of supervising principals of the schools ought to be reas-

The rules provide that after September 1. 1925, a person to be eligible to appointment as a principal must either be a college gradnate or must possess such professional attainments as will enable him or her to pass an examination under the direction of the perintendent.

These rules apply to appointments after the given date. They do not apply to any principal now on the rolls. They do not threaten the position of any one, nor do they nterfere with the promotion of principals rom one class to another. The salaries prowided in the new schedule are to be paid to those qualified to receive them.

The only persons affected by the new rules are possibly thirty or forty who may seek to be promoted to the highest grade among the principals. But Dr. Broome explains that there is time for them to qualify before the new standard is fully applied.

The purpose of the rules is to secure better equipped principals in the future, and inducements are offered which ought to lead those anxious for promotion qualify themselves.

CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, who took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the United States yesterday, is the first man who has ever been the head of two of the three great departments of the Government. executive and judicial. In the nature of things there can be no head of the legislative department, for that is made up of a large number of representatives of the

Mr. Taft enters the Supreme Court with broader experience than that of any of his predecessors. Other members of the court have held Cabinet positions or have served in the Senate or have been Governors of States, but none of them has ever been compelled to consider legal and political quesions from so many different angles as Mr. Taft. His experience ought to enable him b enlighten his colleagues on the practical earings of many questions which they are able to consider only theoretically.

AS TO SAVING YOUR SKIN

COLONEL HARVEY'S remarks that w fought in the World War to save our kins has been repudiated by every representative American who has had occasion to talk on the subject since the remark was General Pershing is the latest to add his

objection to the long list. In an address over the bodies of more than 7000 soldiers fust brought from France he said: "They fought for eternal right and justice, as did the founders of this great Republic. The freedom of mankind was their battlecry.' The general was on the ground, so he must speak with authority.

Men are not in the habit of giving their

lives to save their skins, for they can save them at much less cost. Bergdoll, for example, saved his skin. But he did not save much else.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF FREEDOM

MONTH of Liberty" is a patriotic Latin-American metaphor for July. In cosmic vein our Southern neighbors eite ur own birthday of independence, the ning move in the French Revolution on July 14, 1789, the proclamation of Venesuclan freedom from Spain on July 14 1811, and the establishment of Peru as a sovereign State on July 28, 1821.

It is the last-named event which, perhaps looms largest of all in the lower half of this continent. The vicerovalty of Peru was the major seat of Spanish power in the New , World, and Limn, "City of the Kings," the center of Hispano-American culture, aristoeracy and civilization.

The centenary of freedom which this an elent and charming capital is to celebrate ithin a few weeks is, therefore, no insigficant anniversary, and it is gratifying to ote that President Harding has suitably gnized its distinction. His appointment of Dr. William Farabee, one of the curaters of the University Museum, as a member the national commission to participate the commemoration admirably coincides

with the dignity of the occasion. Dr. Farabee is not only a noted ethgist, whose learning and abilities won r him a place as one of the scientific exerts in the American peace delegation in taris, but he is a specialist in South ican affairs past and present and an

honorary nember of the University of San Marcos in Lima, the oldest institution of higher learning in the Western world. Intelligent and appropriate nominations

of this character are precisely what is needed

to develop that psychological entente so necessary to the good understanding of the United States and Latin America. Dr. Farabee's sympathies and scholarship are sufficiently broad to render him an ideal legate of a Nation that cannot afford to overlook the magnitude of the step taken by Peru 100 years ago, when the gallant San Martin landed his memorable emanci-

pating expedition on her shores.

Some day, perhaps, the fifteen decisive battles of the world will be reclassified by a chronicler with a broader vision than that possessed by Edward Creasy. Ayacucho, which virtually broke the last vestiges of the Spanish royal power in America, deserves a conspicuous place upon the new list. That memorable victory was rendered possible not only by Sucre, Bolivar's resourceful lieutenant, but by that daring proclamation of freedom heard upon the Plaza de Armas of Lima on that historic July 28 a century ago.

HARDING'S CALL AWAKENS HOPES OF LASTING PEACE

Already Broadened Scope of the Disarmament Invitation Suggests World Reconstruction on a Major Scale

THE world is ready for a new Peace Conference.

It is this heartening fact which stresses the disarmament and convention proposals advanced by the State Department on behalf

of President Harding.

The possibilities of this forthright and direct endeavor of the Administration are significantly revealed by the scope of the suggestion. Admirable in theory as was the sentiment against costly and perilous preparations for war as a sequel to the greatest conflict in which humanity has ever engaged, it was evident to all realists that disarmament could not be practicably considered apart from the host of delicate problems left unsolved by the first peace

This point has been recognized in the call of this country for a treatment of Pacific and Far Eastern questions by the principal Allied and Associated Powers. It involves comparatively little strain upon the imagination to picture the inclusion of numerous other international issues.

The dangers of a piecemeal and incomplete peace have been demonstrated. There is scarcely a problem affecting the diplomatic policy of the chief nations of the earth which is not in some way related to the situation as a whole. Once the meeting is called-and there is every indication that t will be-exclusionist tactics are little likely to prevail.

The reopening of cases in dispute in-evitably makes the highest demands upon good will and mutual understanding. But the difficulties involved, formidable as they are, would be secondary to those engendered by policies of conflict or drifting.

The enthusiasm with which the Harding-Hughes proposals have been officially re ceived in Great Britain foretells co-operation, echoes of which may be expected in France, Italy and ostensibly even in Japan. As the reluctance of the last-named nation to participate in any reconsideration of Pacific affairs has been undisguised, it is reasonable to assume that forcible necessities-especially those concerned with the status of the Anglo-Japanese treaty-are at work.

The imperial conference in London has been making history at an almost unprecedented rate. The pleasure which Mr. Lloyd George expresses in President Harding wise and courteous initiative" is full of meaning. The implication that Japan will be forced into a position of compliance is unmistakable.

The opportunity afforded the contemplated meeting of broadening its vision is plainly xhibited in the immediate expansion of its purpose from merely tripartite disarmament questions into those involving all the major nations and the limitations of war preparations of all kinds.

It was Senator Borah's belief that the presentation of military disarmament inquiries to France would immediately meet with apposition in that country still nourish ing fears of a German recrudescence. While the conjecture has plausibility, it forbids the possible settlement of the very problems which have prevented the return of France to a convincing basis of peace,

What is imperatively required is not nergly an isolated disarranment agreement. but a process of world stabilization which the original Paris conference was unable to arry to completion. There were many reasons for this failure, and several of the most potent of them reflect less discredit upon the liplomatic methods of 1919 than is sometimes supposed.

It is idle to deny that the nations, victors and vanquished alike, were duzed after the armistice. The multiplicity of problems which immediately arose was staggering. The demands for even an approximation o settlement could not be rejected.

The specter of a Sovietized Europe frequently appeared unbidden at the peace table. Fears of a red Germany were omientertained. The power of Bolshevist Russia had not yet been accurately estimated. The Bela Kun uprising was dismally timed.

The Treaty of Versallles righted many historic wrongs and many of its provisions are of permanent constructive value, but the pressure to dispose of the business in hand as speedily as possible was marked Serious blunders, some selfish and cynical in origin, others unavoidable under the conditions, were made.

It is not too late to repair many of these errors. Such evidences of militarism, for example, as exist in France today are due in part to the incompleteness of the Ver-sailles settlement. An auxiliary pact, the Anglo-French-American treaty, was abanloned. The principle of world co-operation and mutual protection outlined in the League of Nations was imperiled by the refusal of the United States to ratify the

Given assurances of a new partnership. under whatever title, it is more than probable that chauvinism in France, a blight and et explicable, will be speedily exterminated. The Paris Peace Conference was a gcim ecessity. If it is broadened in scope the proposed convocation in Washington will answer a universal appeal. The character of the will to make peace has utterly

ome ugly facts has been of chastening A supplemental parley approved by an eager, an anxious and a ready world promises a substantial and enduring perform-

hanged since the statesmen convened at the

Quai d'Orsay. Two years' experience with

LOVE A LA GASOLINE

TO KNOW how wicked this world is be-I coming you have to be a justice of the peace in New Jersey with jurisdiction in areas traversed by the new concrete pike between Camden and Egg Harbor.

Squire Jackson, of Magnolia, has been seeing modern life as it is reflected in the panorama of shoreward motor traffic and he sn't pleased with it. Gentlemen, he said, often turn steering wheels' over to lady companions and then proceed to embrace the drivers. They drive with one hand. some of the least known regions nent. He is a personal friend damsels in the other front seats. "These t Leguia, of Peru, and an girls," said the Suatre, "will be arrested."

and fined. Hugging in motorcars is a dan gerous practice and it will have to stop." Of course, bugging in motorcars is a dangerous practice. Fine the hugger and the huggee by all means. But the very rational decision of a typical Jersey justice in this instance goes only to prove that the automobile, marvelous as its development has

been, is still an imperfect mechanism. The folk who offend the sensibilities of Squire Jackson are in all probability the sons and daughters of the folk who once went driving in old-fashioned buggies. And one of the great needs of the world, therefore, is an automobile that will answer to verbal instructions, and go right or left or fast or slow as it is told and find its own way around corners and home in the dark and blow its own horn softly in warning to the occupants whenever it sees a Jersey squire spying from afar.

JERSEY AT BAY

TARK as a summer cloud and quite as suggestive of thunders and lightnings to come, the prospect of ten-cent trolley fares hangs over New Jersey. The new Public Utilities Commission hasn't been able to make much progress against the forces that work in behalf of the trolley corporations.

The Commission denied the right of the Public Service lines to establish the higher fare, and its ruling was almost immediately pullified by a counter decision of the State Supreme Court

The new Utilities Commission has the confidence and sympathy of the public. It promptly turned to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Chancellor Walker, who presides over that court, refused to call the needed special session. Now the question of carfares is being submerged again in the mire of State politics.

When the lenders return from their vacaions, when the public recovers from the lethargy of summer and when business men begin to look for the promised return to normalcy in labor costs and industrial balances, there ought to be high old times in the vicinity of Trenton. For even now the people are demanding to be told whether the State is being ruled by elected representatives or by the friends of the Public Service Corporation.

Their curiosity seems to be in many ways ustified. Railway men generally are secking ways by which to reduce passenger and freight rates. The motorcar manufacturers, who are coming more and more to be direct competitors of trolley companies, have lost no opportunity to equalize production and selling costs and to bring both down. But notorear makers have no monopoly. Their ousiness is competitive, progressive, alertly managed and modern-minded. They appear to have realized long ago that out of business, as out of life, you get in the end about what you give.

The factors that determine the cost of motorcar manufacture are similar to the factors that determine the cost of street-car operation. They are the prices of steel and of skilled and unskilled labor and an increased patronage. But trolley fares stay up while the cost of motor transportation ins dropped.

There appears recently to have been a fream among some of the big holding companies which control "blocks" of trolley ystems to make a ten-cent street-car fare a national institution. That dream has been almost entirely dissipated in most parts of the United States. But in New Jersey it continues to assume forms approximating

THE EARTH'S ALL RIGHT

DARIS sizzles at 99. Heat records smash into the nineties at Quebec, famed for its frigid pastimes. San Franciscans are doffing their summer overcoats and there is consternation in the premier climate-boasting State of the globe.

England is parched and burning. Gibus hats make way for Panamas. The excess of temperature in Philadelphia since January of this year is 988 degrees, Meteors are falling into the sun at a great

rate, and the melancholy belief that the whole earth has tumbled into a stew pan is prevalent. As the "seorchers" pile up the cientists may be expected to grow increasingly vocal, and to analyze, if not prescribe for, the ailments of this distracted globe. And yet, is this solicitude really needed?

One antidote for worry about high temperatures and humidity on this perverse old earth is to look south-not merely to New Orleans or Vera Cruz, but beyond. It's winter in Chile, winter in the Falkland islands, winter even in Tierra del Fuego. Valparaiso, as usual, is dreading the blasts of its icy "southers."

Reflections on these themes will not keep one's collar from wilting, but it will at least reduce the fears of a planet gone wrong. Some day perhaps the fact of two hemispheres will be grudgingly admitted. though it may jar the empiricists and the provincials.

THEY NEEDED IT

A N EXHIBITION of paintings done for the most part by American artists of the sort ordinarily called "representative" is being shrilly ridicaled by the art critics of Paris. This news will bring to sophisticated minds on this side of the water an impression that the younger set of painters in this country should exhibit oftener in France for the good of their own souls,

Never since the Indians dropped out of the field of art and put away their pigments has painting been so sickly in the United States or so much a matter of moods, manners and foolish protenses as it is now, More and more people paint. Fewer and fewer people learn to draw. If you are of the brisk young modern group you will, by merely changing your summer painting camp, develop a new "manner" every year. You will potter. You will daub. You will make "sketchy" things because you do not know how to finish a picture. You will not be able to paint what you see. You will paint and paint and imagine into the canvas meaning that is not there for any one else. Since American critics are notoriously uncritical, you will, as the saying goes, get by. You will be credited with a personality and with the idiosyncrasics of genius. Goodhumored or believing folk will buy your canvases.

The newer generations of artists are drifting budly. Abroad, the critics are not so easy to get along with as they are in this They are frank and sometimes they are brutal. And, to consequence, almost every country in Europe produces a few really great pictures each year. It has been good many years since a really great picture was painted in the United States.

We have the assurance Thin End of the chairman of a Nashville, Tenn., church Thin End committee, which will orge on Congress the passage of a Federal

aw prohibiting among other things, the operation of interstate Sunday trains and cluding Sunday papers from the mails. that the proposed law rom kissing his wife and babies, nor from viewing the landscape nor watering the were not generally known the that one thing

Because in Russia bolshevism disoremplied the state and sabitary rules were as a consequence ignored, the assertion that the present visitation of the last far-fetched.

Second the nonor due Private John McGregor, who tramped from San Antonio, Tex., to Denver, Col., a distance of 1100 miles, in forty days. McGregor made the march in full field equipment and averaged thirty-five miles a day for the last 500 miles.

THAT DESERTER LIST

Major Murdock Is Preparing a List That Will Be Worth Perusing. "Tom" Paine the Infidel-As to State Societies That Function in Philadelphia

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN AJOR W. G. MURDOCK, who was MAJOR W. G. MURDOCK, who was United States draft official at Harris-burg during the World War, is unofficially engaged upon a very meritorious piece of

work.

He is compiling a list of all the dead, wounded, honorably discharged, enlisted and distinguished names that have been, and are being, listed in Pennsylvania as draft de-

It's a splendid idea. The injustice as well as the danger of publishing these "slacker" lists was pointed out in these columns weeks before there was 'peep' on the subject from the swivelchair veterans in Washington. Major Murdock was the inspiration for

the objections then registered.

He realized the danger. He sensed the injustice. He even went to Washington and protested-but in vain. And it has all come to pass just as he

He pointed out then that the publication of the draft board lists, without complete and careful verification, would result in the gravest and most indefensible libels on the ames of men who had died or had suffered for their flag on the fields of France.

THE rank injustice of it all has been that I it put the burden of proof that the dead, wounded or gassed hero was not a slacker upon the man whose name has been glorified in the Argonne Forest or on the banks of

What mattered it if to emblazon the shame and infamy of a thousand Bergdolls the names of ten heroes were to be besmirched? The whole proceeding, as Major Mur-dock pointed out in emphatic language at its inception, is one of which the bureau-crats of the War Department should be

heartily ashamed. Not 10 per cent of the newspapers of the country have published the so-called "slacker" list. Why? Because it was recognized as a travesty on justice, even if the War Department did issue insistent re-

TT WAS my fortune, or perhaps misfor-I tune, to be present at a religious gather-ing recently in which the name of "Tom" Paine was mentloned. Needless to say it was uttered with de-

quests to publishers to print the names.

rision and scorn as that of the "Arch Infidel" and skeptic of his time.

Aside from his authorship of the "Age of Reason," every act and influence of l'aine's life was for the betterment of hu-

anity.

I felt like rising in my place and subcting the young chap who berated the dead patriot to a categorical inquisitien as to just what he really knew of this intellectual giant of the American Revolution. For that is what Thomas Paine really was,

There was the flaming disposition to in-form the denunciator that only within the last ninety days a delegation of Philadel-phia's best, most conservative and unquestionably religious people had visited, in a pilgrimage, the site of Paine's home in Bur-lington County, N. J. TOM PAINE was one of the original ad-

vocates of independence for the American Colonies, was a Quaker by birth and training.

And here is where the practical presenta-ion of Paine's theories comes in. While Paine was clerk of the Pennsylvania Legisature in 1779 he donated his entire salary for the relief of the Continental Army. Chalk that up on the credit side when you are estimating the value of Tom Paine's services to the struggling Colonies.

Did this "Arch Infidel" stop at that?

He was so persuasive and successful in

securing loans for the struggling armies of the Colonies from France and Holland that Congress voted him a sum of money; for he had spent every dollar that he possessed in trying to raise cash for the Continental Treasury.
I wonder how many present-day patriots

professional political stripe that control Philadelphia would have done as Tom Some day-and it's more than a possibility-these gentry will have monuments

in the parks or busts along the Parkway, while Tom Paine, the splendid patriot, will continue to be anothematized as "the Arch Infidel of his time." WE HAVE the New England Society, the Delaware Society, the Ohio Society, the

Daughters of the Confederacy and heaven knows how many more State societies and organizations 'in our midst.''
The New England Society, first under Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and later under Cyrus H. K. Curtis, has

left a decided impress upon the character of these extra-Pennsylvania, if I may so denominate them, organizations.

The same of all endeavor was achieved, I think, when the British Anibassador was induced to come to Philadelphia and address the last meeting and dinner of the New England Society. Sir Auckland Geddes "topped the pile,"

so to speak.

And he spoke to a purpose as those who heard him are willing to swear.

THE muse in this instance tunes its lyre to the New Jersey Society of Pennsyl-There are a lot of interesting things encompassed in the annual designs of these historical, heraldic, patriotic, military and

civic organizations. They dine, and walk, and orate, and organtze auto pilgrimages.

Speakers of national fame come from afar to light the fires of patriotism or an-

cestral pride.

But the old New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania does itself bonor by its pilgrim-When men like J. Bertram Lippincott Thomas W. Helme, William J. Conlen, C.

Stanley French, Louis B. Moffett, George H. Armstrong, John H. Hutchinson, James B. Borden, T. Munroe Dobbins and Walter Robb, real sons of Jersey, join up to honor to the State of their nativity or cestry, depend upon it that the "sons of sires who conquered there" are on the job.

They are cultivators of the spirit of

More so, I think, than some of the other State societies in Philadelphia. Possibly it is because they are nearer the heart of things that happened a hundred They cross the Delaware and, presto! they

re in another State and another age. Howard B. French once said to me—and he's a Jerseyman by birth, training, tradi-tion and business acumen—"A Jerseyman can never dissociate himself from the soil. Once a Jerseyman always a Jerseyman, From what I've seen of the breed in a generation and more of intercourse with them I'm inclined to admit that Howard B

JOSEPH M. HUSTON rises to protest. location, plans, designs and scheming for the sesqui-centennial.

French is right.

Harken to his declamatory declaration: 'My plans submitted are not for a Concy Island or a Venice to be torn down by wreckers' crew. "I contemplate a permanent land, water and air improvement for the city,'

The fact that Weston once walked a thousand miles in twenty days, a feat not equaled by any horse ever foaled, does not lessen the honor due Private John Me-



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Know Best

JOHN K. SNYDER

On Vacant Lot Cultivation have had gardeners who succeeded in pro-ducing as high as \$125 to \$150 worth of CIVING a man or a woman a chance G to show their individuality and help themselves is one of the best possible ways of helping people in this world," in the opinion of John K. Snyder, superintendent extra piece of ground to work. of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation

Association. "God helps them who help themselves," said Mr. Snyder, "and that is our motto throughout the city, and as the overhead costs of the organization are small, the too. The reason so many people need as sistance is they never have had an oppor whole cost of maintenance is moderate. effect that vacant lots cultivation has on tunity to show their individuality. developed they present a nice appearance so strikingly different from the weed-covered

"The vacant lots cultivation idea had its inception about twenty-five years ago and has continued without a break ever since Its value was discovered at the time of the great unemployment situation in 1896-1897, in Detroit, Mayor Pingree inaugu-rated the Pingree potato patches to re-lieve the general distress. They proved such a success that the experiment became a permanent thing and the vacant lots cultivation idea spread rapidly to other cities.

Co-operation Plan Failed

"At first the plan was made a co-operative one. Men and women were employed at a nominal salary and given work to do was disposed of on a partnership busis. This developed a tendency on the part of some to let George do the work, o the plan was ultimately abandoned in

favor of the present one. "Each individual is given a small plot of ground, which for the time being he is to regard as his own. We try to make it an individual proposition and interfere as little as possible. We allow him to work out his plot on his own initiative and according to We direct only when we see him going wrong.
"At first the plan was designed only for the benefit of the unemployed. But we

broadened our scope and extended it to the aged individual who could not obtain selfsupporting labor. At present we have on man ninety-three years old, another eightyeight and twenty more than seventy tilling their little plots of ground. Not only does it enable them to maintain themselves in ood, but it does yeoman service for their

health.
"Widows who are not able to devote all their time to self-supporting labor also are included. In many cases they have the help of their children. We also take care of unfortunate cripples. Some of them are in a convalescent condition and some of them are permanently disabled. Some of our men night watchmen who, with their cultivation work during the day, are to support themselves more comfortably,

Must Furnish Own Funds

"As this is purely a proposition of help-ing themselves, our individuals are given no money except in special crises. We sometimes lend them money, but then only in of absolute necessity and where we know they are going to earn and pay it It is our idea that in compelling them to help themselves we help them maintain

their self-respect.
"Just now there are about 200,000 uneinployed in Philadelphia. We cannot give all the help we would like to. If we had more money we would endeavor to carry the work into the congested districts now heavily affected like Kensington and Frankford. We shall try to extend our work to these sections next year. "At present we have about 100 acres of

vacant lots. Each gardener gets a plot 50 by 100 feet. We have about 700 on our list this season, which is slightly less than last ear. During the war, when patriotism was a factor, we had as high as 1100 gardeners. We are giving out gardens even at this late When we present a piece of ground we

first have it plowed and then furnish the seed and fertilizer. A normal charge is made for these things to cover their cost in part. We find that this develops a desirable sense of responsibility.
"From time to time we inspect the gardens. We then check up on the work of

gardeners and give them advice if it is

Few Failures Reported

necessary.

"Although we do not permit the shiftless or the irresponsible to put things over on us and punish this kind of action with for-titure for all time of the gardens, we have advery small percentage of failure. Two per cent is about the highest we have ever had,

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They law with teeth in it.

vegetables. In cases where we find an un

usually proficient and successful gardener

The idea is based on using idle ground

"One incidental to the proposition is the

patches frequently seen that the prospective buyer is impressed to the point of going

further down into his pocketbook to get the

What Do You Know?

. How should the word be pronounced?

. Where and what is the Solent?

9. Why is seltzer water so called?

Who is the present Premier of Italy?

6. When did the United States acquire the Philippine Islands?

Who was Ajax in classical mythology?

8. What is the meaning of the musical term

What kind of an animal is a hoopoe?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Dependencies of Great Britain officially

Zealand.

2. The highest municipal building in America is the City Hall of Philadelphia, the tower of which is 547 feet high.

3. John D. Rockefeller is eighty-two years

4. Amphibious literally means "both-life,"

water.

5. The Synoptic Gospels are Matthew, Mark and Luke, so called from their many agreements. The word synoptic means affording a general view of the whole.

styled Dominions are Canada and New Zealand.

trom the Greek "amphi," both, and "blos," life. Hence the adjective describes animals living on both land and

apocaly use is a revelation, constellation of Ursa Major, or the

The constellation of Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, contains the Dipper.
Yucca is an American plant of the Hy family, having long, pointed, often rigid, leaves, on a woody stem and bearing white blossoms.

Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901.
Yawi is the name for soveral kinds of small boats, especially a ship's folly boat with four or six oars; also a kind of small yacht of the cutter class.

Today's Anniversaries

1817-Nathan C. Mecker, founder of the town of Greeley, in Colorado, born at Cleve-

and, O. Died in Colorado, September 29,

1821—General Daniel H. Hill, celebrated

Confederate commander, born in York Dis-trict, South Carolina. Died at Charlotte,

. C., April 24, 1889. 1855—Queen Victoria took her first cruise

1871-The Orangemen's parade in New

1879-The funeral of the Prince Imperial

(killed in Zululand) took place at Chisle-

1896-The American Bimetallic League

indersed the nomination of William J. Bryan for the presidency.

Today's Birthdays

George Eastman, millionaire inventor re-ently honored by the Italian Government

for his philanthropies, born at Waterville,

. Y., sixty-seven years ago, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor in the

British Government, born at Birkenhead,

rs ago.

England, forty-nine years ago.

olic Bishop of Harrison and delphia, sixty-three years ago at delphia, six

Senator from Tennessee, bos County, Indiana, seventy-one y

York led to a riot in which sixty lives

on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. 1859—The Pope appealed to Europe

against Sardinia.

urst.

1. What is an amphora?

What are noils?

Mr. Harding steps with due deliberaand it often falls well below 1 per cent. tion, but, as usual, in the right direction. "We find that the gardens on the average yield about \$85 a season, although we The price of paternalism is a Govern-

ment hand forever in every taxpayer's It may comfort you to realize that the we sometimes reward him by giving him an

> Those who officiate at tar-and-feat parties are usually feather-brained moralists at hysterical pitch.

dancers is enough seaweed.

'Curfew shall not ring tonight.' The world's a cold, unfeeling one, dis-gruntled fellows say. Don't listen to their ravings, son. They're feeling hot today.

The favorite expletive of General Daws is "Hell and Maria." Are we safe in presuming that that of his able lieutenant, Mr. Kilkenny, is "Suffering cats!"?

icate that somebody has been stung.

Reading, Pa., has a free as big as a good-sized chicken. Oh, well! Such things will happen. We have aforetime ordered eggs and been served with a chicken as big

We refuse to find fault with the Hartford insurance man who inveighs bitterly at blendes and girls with bobbed hair. A man entitled to be as foolish as he darned pleases this hot weather.

to be arrested in New Jersey for embracing a girl while she holds the steering when solemnly declare that he was simply giving her a lesson in driving.

dogs the great Dane can't be ignored.

moralists who rail at the poor girls whose meager pittances do not allow them to wear bathing suits of more than one piece and who are restricted to skirts that barely cover



SHORT CUTS

Belfast, presumably, didn't know & What the saw makers want is a tariff

present heat wave will only be a memory next Christmas.

As the press agent sees it, all that is to turn bathers into hula-hula

And, of course, all diplomatists are aware that China must be handled carefully at a disarmament tea party.

An important step toward peace will have been taken when Belfast can say,

Though the Reparation Commissioners can make the American dollar dance, ther can't always tell whose toes it will come down upon.

There is every indication that the scope of the proposed conference will be wide as the Pacific and, of course, as pacific as it is

Chief Justice Taft, having realized his inbition in life, will now proceed to be the

same scholarly, humorous and kindly gen-tleman he always has been. The fact that the customs authorities have classed bees sent by parcel post from the Mediterranean as wild animals may in-

Book publishers at a Chicago book fair say the best sellers are the Bible and "Mother Goose," An instance of how pop-ular favor runs from the sublime to the ridiculous.

as a good-sized frog.

It is a safe bet that the first motorist

The story of the Astrid, which made port twenty-eight days after her crew had patched a hole made by an iceberg, goes to prove that while enumerating brave sea-One of Supreme Court Justice Taft's

first jobs will be to help to devise means of clearing the Federal Court dockets now swamped with prohibition cases. John Barleycorn is a restless guy; he never stars We have no sympathy with the alleged

Irving T. Bush, America's greatest authority on terminal facilities and their operation, born at Ridgeway, Mich., fifty-two When five men, who said they were Philadelphia painters, were arrested in National Park, N. J., for "holding a noisy celebration." It was found that all the money they could muster was six cents. Suppresume that painting the town red on six cents is a job for professionals; but it money talks, those six browns were suredly vociferous.

The Rt. Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, Catholic Bishop of Harrisburg, born in Phila-