Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

AVID E. SMILET Editor IN C. MARTIN ... General Bustness Manager Published daily at Public Leners Building Independence Square Philadelphia.

LARTIC CITY. Press Union Building W YORK 364 Madison Ave.

TROIT 701 Ford Building

New York. 384 Madison Ave.
Detroit 701 Ford Building
St. Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building
CRICAGO. 1802 Tribens Building
CRICAGO. 1802 Tribens Building
Washington Burkau,
N. E. Cor. Fennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
New York Burkau. The Sun Building
Losdon Burkau. Trafalgar Building
Sulfscription Terms
The Evening Public Lingua is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns
at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable
to the carrier.
By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in
the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month,
Kix (36) deliars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign countries one (31) deliar a month,
Novice—Subscribers wishing address changed
must sive old as well as new address.

Bella 1906 Walnut

BELL, 3000 WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Thursday, July 14, 1921

LEASE LESSONS

DIRECTOR TWINING'S detailed report D on the proposed councilmanic changes in the transit lease definitely permits the inference that many of the suggestions made were obstructionary. Three months' delay in opening the Frankford elevated is foreeast unless the city and the P. R. T. come to terms under which the latter party will operate the new line.

Mr. Twining has never hesitated to subfeet the lease to the severest scrutiny. While It is not ideal, while its value to the public would be vastly strengthened by the incorporation of certain explicit changes, it is obvious that the adoption of this plan does mean the performance of promises long postponed and the fulfillment of obligations long deferred.

Philadelphians utterly weary of delays in entrying out the shigh-speed line program can find in Mr. Twining's survey of the ease the seeds of hope. Steps to plant them are now decidedly in order.

TOKIO'S RELUCTANCE

THE delay of Japan in answering the American disarmament proposal is significant, but need not be construed as alarming. Indeed, the reluctance exhibited in Tokio, coupled with the eagerness of Great Britain, France and Italy to enter the parley, actually exerts a clarifying effect upon the situation.

Making due allowance for some inevitable differences of opinion, it is evident that the United States can count upon the hearty cooperation of her European associates in the world conflict in a plan to reduce naval and military expenditures. The swift line-up of Powers can hardly fail to carry its meaning to the Japanese Government.

The trend of civilization is unmistakable. Japan's position in the coming conference ill not be improved by the way events have

Outside the convention she would be ostracized in an extremely real manner Participating, she will have something of the aspect of a recalcitrant overshadowed by a powerful majority.

PRICES AND MILK BOTTLES

THE head of one of the large milk-distributing companies says that milk bottles worth half a million dollars are broken in this city every year, and that if this loss were stopped milk would be

Of course, care should be taken in returning the bottles to the dealers. They are merely loaned to the purchasers of milk. But the consumers accustomed to the high price of milk may be pardoned if they have some doubts about the prospect for a reduction in the price of milk following greater care for the bottles.

A little arithmetic applied to the figures quoted by the milk distributor produces interesting results. A bottle costs six cents. At this rate half a million dollars would buy a little more than \$,000,000 bottles. There are about 400,000 families in the city. By dividing the number of families into the number of bottles broken, it is found that each family breaks twenty bottles a year, or one bottle every eighteen days. The bottle loss, then, is one-third of a cent a day

No milk dealer will reduce the price of milk a cent as a result of a saving to him of one-third of a cent. But if the dealers have been adding a cent to the price of milk to cover their losses on broken bottles, thus making a profit of \$1,000,000 a year on their glassware, there might be a reduction of one-half a cent a quart in case the bottles were never broken. But it is not likely that the milk dealers will admit that they have been charging the consumers three prices for the broken bottles.

Yet if the dealers can make some ar rangements by which they can reduce the price of milk every one will be delighted.

THE UNTEACHABLE

A LREADY it is possible to foresee the A character of the opposition that will be organized against those who really wish to make partial disarmament a world rule through the approaching conference at

"The Allies," says Mr. Borah, "have to disarm unless they wish to be dragged under the feet of a rising and armament-free Germany by the weight of their own tax Spokesmen for the militaristic clique at Paris were as quick as Mr. Borah to be cynical. The conference, they ob serve, is called by the United States chiefly

to prevent a war in the Pacific. Let us suppose for a moment that Mr Borah and the French chanvinists speak truth. Is there something more horrible in the thought of the nations of the world peaceably adjusting their differences and reconciling their affairs than there is in the thought of another confiagration in Europe? Is it better to avert war by rational and reasonable methods than to go headlong to another period of slaughter and national

BASTILLE DAY FITLY HONORED

TOROSTRATING heat is given as the official explanation of the order calling off the traditionally gorgeous display of the erack troops of the French Army at Long. champs today. The excuse may be au-

The abandonment of the spectacle is, however, significantly timed. Ten or twenty years ago denial to the Parislans of their brilliant review of the Fourteenth of July would inevitably have been deemed a reflection on "la gloire."

If any considerable number of protest have been raised this year they have failed to carry across the Atlantic. Bastille Day, that rubricated cate in the calendar of human liberties, is being joyously celebrated at this moment. Its luster cannot be by conversion of the event into unething different from a military show,

The French possess a recognized faculty for making holiday. They have long done well with Bastille Day, and yet that festival denoted in one of its most highly organized features the grim prospect of conflict. In an unmistakable sense the Longchamps review served as a warning and a threat. The peril from over the Rhine, though some

militarists still dissent, is of the tragic past.

The best love and admiration of America go out to France today upon her inspiring national anniversary, fitly celebrated without the delusive pageantry of preparations for strife.

CONGRESS, A DEAD PRIVATE AND THE LOST BATTALION

Some News From a New York Hospital That Should Speed Disabled Soldier Relief Work in Washington

TALK about the soldier bonus is one thing. I Talk about the duty of the Government to men who returned sick or crippled from the war is another. In his address to Congress President Harding did not altogether dispose of the case between Congress and the Federal bureaus and youthful veterans who suffer from indecent neglect. Large appropriations, which are not quite large enough, have been appropriated for the care and rehabilitation of these men. But how is the money being spent?

A day or two ago, while a flock of waiters spread luncheon and distributed iced drinks in the enticing outdoor restaurant at the Capitol, a Senate committee appointed to consider the merger of Federal agencies established for the relief of disabled soldiers

haggled dismally. The sages floundered in the jungle of red tape that has grown about the administra-tive system of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and other departments through which help and care are supposed to be made available to the sick and injured service men.

that volunteers and drafted men should be treated alike. No one ever was or ever will be disposed to disagree with him. Colonel Forbes, Director of the War Risk

Secretary Mellon wrote a letter to suggest

Bureau, made a speech. Representative Sweet, of Iowa, who introduced the merger bill, said a few words. The Senators talked and fanned themselves and adjourned to luncheon and the feed

Some one said that some one else had said that the merger bill would soon be ready to be reported out. While the Washington wire buzzed with that old familiar message another wire from New York came to life. It told that the body of one of the immortals of the A. E. F. had just been discovered lying unclaimed in the New York City Morgue and that members of the American Legion were passing the hat to keep it from Potter's Field.

This soldier, the wire from New York continued to say, had died slowly, painfully and obscurely in a charity hospital from disabilities suffered in the field. He was John J. Munson, first-class private, and the man who carried the message which brought relief to the famous Lost Battalion in the Argonne Wood. In the small bundle that held all of his belongings the hospital doctors found the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre with a palm on the ribbon and the Medaille Militaire, the decoration that is reserved by the French Army as a mark of supreme recognition for valor and exalted service.

Only four men in the entire A. E. F. received the Medaille Militaire. Few men in any army ever did or ever

will receive it. When the dead soldier in the New York City Morgue was identified there was a hurried search of newspaper files for the long citation published by Marshal Petain when he decorated Private Munson. Petain said that this American soldier volunteered to go through the German lines, that he faced almost certain death and that he deliberately drew the fire of German marksmen to himself to divert attention from the officer who accompanied him. Munson had been enestedly goesed The almost inevitable tuberculosis followed. It was from Governors Island that the hero of the Lost Bat tallon found his way to a charity cot in Bellevue Hospital, where he died last Friday.

Those who know most about the hardships and neglect suffered by men returned wounded or disabled from France and of the failure of the Government to live up to the letter and spirit of its promises to them have a habit of saying that the Republic is ungrateful and that its memory has proved

to be tragically short. Republics are ungrateful, but popular ingratitude is not responsible for the suffering of sick and maimed soldiers of the new army. The multitude is always absentminded. But it is a certainty that the people of the United States would willingly and gladly make any conceivable sacrifice in money or service for the good of the men who suffered injury or permanent burt in the service of the country.

The memory of the people is not so short as to explain the neglect of which Representative Sweet talks. Popular sympathy is not so short-lived as to permit the country to read current news from Washington and New York without a pang of sorrow and a sense of bitter impatience.

The trouble of which Legion officials are forever talking is not with the people. It lies with Congress, which foolishly and cruelly extended its rule of financial economy to the departments created for the relief of disabled soldiers; with the various relief bureaus that have fought the movement for a merger and greater efficiency and with the eternal slowness of Federal administrative processes.

Yet if the preparations for war had been as slow as the work for soldier relief has been, the Germans now would be in control

If Congress had been as close-fisted with war appropriations as it has been with the money necessary to give disabled soldiers the full measure of care and attention that they earned, we should not have won the

war. We should have lost it. What is needed in Washington is a flash of the old consciousness, a few hours of our pre-war efficiency, a return to the liberal mood of 1918, when Congress wasn't afraid to spend money to perform an imperative The lonely private of the Lost Battalion, dying as he did, performed a final service for the other lost battalions who await terribly needed help. Now we shall see whether his last message can mean as much to the country as his first did to the men who went to Whittlesey's rescue in the Argonne Forest.

POST ROADS

THERE is no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to construct and maintain post roads and an interstate highway system such as is provided for in the Townsend bill, which Senator Penrose says he will support.

The matter at the present time is purely one of expediency. When the Constitution was framed there were no railways. It was deemed important that national highways should be built in order to facilitate the transportation of the mails. This is why the Constitution empowered Congress in Sec-"to establish postoffices and post

At the present time the mails are carried by the railroads save in the sparsely settled sections of the country, where the highways are used. No general scheme of highway development was ever adopted because the States and their sub-divisions built roads for their own convenience that have been used by the mail carriers.

Yet at the present time, with railroads covering all parts of the country, the importance of good roads is appreciated more fully than ever before. This State is spending \$50,000,000 on its highways. Similar sums have been appropriated by other States for the same purpose. But there are some States in which there is hardly a decent road outside of the large towns. Transcontinental automobile tourists report that the farmers of Missouri will not vote any money for road-building for the reason that they find it profitable to use their horses to pull automobiles out of the mud in their highways.

The merit of the Townsend bill lies in its indorsement of the better-roads project by the National Government. It is not expected, however, that Congress, in view of the present state of the national finances, will commit the Government to the expenditure of vast sums on a national highway. Government enterprises should be curtailed rather than extended just now.

WHAT IS A SECTARIAN CHARITY?

THE State may not pay money to the I three or four sectarian institutions involved in the suit in which the Supreme Court decided that the terms of the Constitution forbidding such appropriations must be

But there are two or three score other institutions to which money was appropriated by the last Legislature. It will be necessary in each case to find out whether the institution is under sectarian control within the meaning of the Constitution. The Auditor General has asked the attorney for the Anti-Sectarian Appropriation Association to supply him with his objections to each institution in the Charities Appropriation Law. When this information is supplied it will be the duty of the Auditor General to give the institutions an opportunity to be heard, if there is any doubt of its right to State money.

The matter is so important to the conduct of the charitable work of the State that it should be decided as early as possible. Some institutions are officially under church control. They seem to be excluded without question. But there are others whose sectarian character is nominal. These are entitled to State aid. Yet the money may be

denied to them on technical grounds. The Auditor General may find it helpful to study the rule of the administrators of the Carnegie fund for paying retiring allowance to college professors. Mr. Carnegie did not wish his money to be used to benefit sectarian institutions. Yet Yale University, which is nominally under the control of the Congregationalists, receives the Carnegie allowance. And so do Brown University, nominally Baptist, and Hamilton College, nominally Presbyterian. But Colgate University, which is no more intimately controlled by the Baptists than is Brown, cannot get the Carnegie money because it maintains a Baptist theological school as one of its departments.

No one should question the decision of the Supreme Court since it is in accord with the American spirit. The regrettable thing is that the decision came at a time when the Legislature was not in session and when it was thus unable to prevent the demoralization of the charitable work conducted by private institutions that have been depending on State aid.

SOMETHING IN A NAME

THE fitness of things is admirably realized by Mayor Moore in his dedication of the latest municipal playground, bounded by Tenth, Eleventh, Rodman and Lombard streets, to the memory of Phillis Wheatley. The name is assuredly worthy of preser-

vation, for its bearer was in several respects an extraordinary character. She was a poet and a slave, virtually the first member of her race to invade the realm of literary Phillis Wheatley was born in Africa about

1753, was brought to the American colonies in 1761 and purchased by of Boston. Her marked mental aptitudes and responsive personality inspired her master with the then radical idea of developing her talents with a sound education. She repaid his endeavors by achieving distinction as a versifier, eliciting eventually a complimentary letter from Washington.

Far beyond the intrinsic merit of her Poems on Various Subjects Religious and Moral," however, was the convincing proof which she furnished of the intellectual capacity of the colored race. That her fame as a writer has been far eclipsed by that of Paul Laurence Dunbar fails to detract from the wonder of her achievement. Nine years of her life were spent amid circumstances of barbarism, followed by a swift transition o conditions of a well-developed civilization. That she was stimulated by the sudden change is appealing testimony of her strength of character.

It is a happy thought, in a city historically associated with the principles of humanitarianism and liberty, to keep alive the name of Phillis Wheatley. Councilman Hall entertains the notion that to call the open place the Charles Seger Playground would be more appropriate. The designation would perpetuate in municipal nomenclature the memory of the late Vare leader of the Seventh Ward. But is such reminder of gang political activities really a vital need?

MORE MOB LAW

TT IS impossible not to feel, after a reading of the dispatches which describe an outbreak of rioting and race antagonism at Beaverdale, that the story is not yet half told. Americans, we are informed, drove Italian residents out of the town and into the hills in a movement of reprisal because of bomb outrages committed by Black Handers. That statement has not a convincing sound.

Were none of these Italians worthy to be designated as Americans? And what about the children and the women who sought refuge from the mob in the hills? news from Beaverdale is much like some of the recent news from Mingo, and it is reminiscent of news that emanated from the country about Pittsburgh during the recent steel strike. An outbreak of mob violence is not a pleasant thing to see in this State. But it is undeniable that we are in this country to accept mob law and all its unspeakable abuses as a matter of course.

The State Police at Beaverdale should be asked to explain why they did not prevent the bomb outrages and the violence organized by crowds in retaliation. To stress the fact that the mob was made up of "Americans" only makes the case appear worse.

Youth is optimistic. The Optimism of Age but no more so than optimism of youth is centered on personal advancement; that of age on the progress of the race. Youth says, "I shall get on." Age says, "The world improves." Such old of the race. Youth says, "I sha Age says, "The world improves." optimists are John Wanamaker, John D. Rockefeller, Chauncey M. Depew and John A. Stewart, hard-working and hard-headed business men. Stewart at ninety-nine still goes daily to his bank in New York. such an optimist also is Abraham Oppen of this city. He has only a hundred years to his credit, and he declares that he does "not intend to use a cane until gets old."

The Smiths led the fighting forces of America in the World War, closely followed by the Millers, Sullivans and Joneses. When a blow is to be struck, Smith is the man you naturally look for to strike it.

A TWO-MAN JOB

That's What the Modern Practice of Medicine is Coming to Be-The Dangers That Menace Us From a Medical Standpoint

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE medical practitioner who five years ago was thoroughly up to date is a back number today, unless in the intervening years he has kept himself fully abreast of the progress of medical science."

The person who uttered these unusual

words is a prominent physician and a mem-ber of the faculty of one of this city's lead-Then he continued:

Then he continued:

"In no science, unless it is possibly that of aviation, the science of the air, have there been such phenomenal strides in the last half decade as in medicine and surgery:

"You forget the strides that have been made in the science of war," I suggested.

"War is the science of destruction. Medicing and surgery are the sciences of salvation of human lives; they are constructive. I'm not counting war in the same category."

"And what is to be the ultimate result?"

I inquired.

inquired. complete revolution in modern life with reference to these professions. The physician and surgeon will attain to a higher position, the highest among the professions in our civilization, than ever be-

DR. THOMAS KLEIN, late of the Medical Service, A. E. F., is assistant professor of medicine in the post-graduate school of medicine at the University. He has no uncertain viewpoint on this

subject.
Unquestionably he is one of those who believe in canonizing their profession.
"The practice of medicine today, as the direct outcome of the advancement and discoveries of the recent war years, is assuming the position of a two-man profession," said, commenting on the above statement. said, commenting on the above statement.

"The physician or practitioner, the diagnostician and consultant, and the laboratory man, the scientist.

"It isn't enough to examine the pulse and respiration and institute polite inquiries as to the operation of the bodily functions, as was once the universal practice.

"Patient investigation, correct analysis and the registration of facts identified with every case are now a part of the work of every physician who deserves that name." "And do you believe that the physician who was up-to-date, informed down to the hour five years ago, is today a back number?" I asked.

Dr. Klein smiled. Then almost verbatim

quoted the words of my friend.
"I should say that he is behind the times, unquestionably, unless he has kept himself abreast of every late development and discovery in medical science.

DR. A. C. ABBOTT—perhaps I should write Colonel A. C. Abbott—eminent bacteriologist. is and has been a member of the University faculty for many years.

As a man of vision, wide experience and practical ideas, Dr. Abbott cherishes no il-

isions as to the future of his profession in its concrete relation to humanity's needs. "The menace to American life from my standpoint," said Dr. Abbott, "is in the lack of hygienic conditions in rural districts. Every great city suffers the loss of valuable lives from this cause.

"Philadelphia in recent years has, fortunately suffered to no alexange extent."

nately, suffered to no alarming extent.

"She has been forewarned for years and has benefited by experience. The annual outbreak of typhoid fever following the return of the people from country vacations excursions has been materially les-

"Years ago, when I was connected with the medical department of the city, we instituted investigations that proved indubi-tably that over a series of years the city suffered from this typhoid invasion directly traceable to the lack of rural, or country,

for HE jutelligent administration of our State Medical Department is lessening typhold menace to the cities," Dr. Abbott continued.

"But it still impends. The lamentable feature of it is that it is so unnecessary. We are fully aware of the cause of this sacrifice of human life. We could, we should and we can halt it. But the people are carcless, indifferent—hardened, I might nost say—to the thing."
"And the remedy?" I asked.

"Education. Perpetual Ceaseless endeavor to point out to the millions that they are the victims of their own indifference to the most ordinary rules

"Attention to rural hygiene is the imperative demand of the moment.'

"A ND the other dangers of which you spoke?" I suggested.
"The loss of human life for lack of proper medical attendance in the remote country districts of this country," was the reply. "There is a dangerous lack of doctors in the distant regions of every State," said Dr Abbott. And then this man of wide ex

"I am seriously of the opinion that the exactions of many of our medical colleges are contributing to this condition.

"Once a young man has finished his college course, entered a medical school, spent years in it, and afterward takes perhaps post-graduate course, he does not feel that he can, after his sacrifice, maroon himsel in a country village where half his time wil be spent in the open or in visiting remote sections over almost impassable roads at all hours of the twenty-four "Our cities attract these brilliant young

chaps. But why should there not be conditions in our medical colleges that would permit the graduation of men who are willing to undertake this other work? Possibly not as physicians of the front rank, but men who are competent to cope with the ordinary ills and accidents of life. "I think the subject is worthy of great and careful consideration," concluded

Abbott. DOLICE magistrates are not Solomon-I Yet there often arise situations that

might well claim the wisdom of the of men. Whenever there is a difficult question to settle the other magistrates often side-step it by referring the problem to Presiding Magistrate Mecleary at the Central Police

One day this week two clergymen called and in broken English desired that a war rant be sworn out for Jake Schmidt for disorderly conduct. That wasn't his name 'Where does he live?'' inquired the

magistrate. "At the Home. He is one of our inmates. We are in charge of the Home. "How old is he?" "About eighty years. He makes a nuis-ance of himself. We have ordered him to

leave and he refuses to go. That is why we want him arrested for disorderly conduct. He will not leave." "But don't you see if I issued a warrant and he was arrested on this charge, and secured bail, he would return at once to the home? It is his residence and he has nowhere else to go," commented the puzzled

Judge. "He's not disorderly," went on the com plainants, "but he will not leave when he is ordered out. "But he paid a sum of money to admission to the institution." insiste magistrate. "He has no other home." insisted the

magistrate. we know that, but he will not You had better consult your attorney, anid Magistrate Mecleary in despate.

The Solomon-like verdict still hangs fire.

Altoona boy while trying to retrieve a horseshoe was run Where All Signs Failed a horseshoe was run down by a police car escaped serious injury because his shirtwaist was stuffed with green apples, which squashed and acted as a cushion. You can't tell that boy that horseshoes are lucky or that green apples are bad for the health.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

SAMUEL H. MILLS On Care of Trees

EVERY city in the country, large or small, should encourage the citizens to maintain the trees within its boundaries, according to Samuel H. Mills, the city landscape gardener.

Me

"While the trees of a city are of value principally for the beauty they add to a town and the shade they give during the hot weather," says Mr. Mills, "they have some practical value as well. Philadelphia stands high among the great cities of the country in the number of trees which it has within its limits. Of course, there are many room and where the streets are not asphalted. which have a larger number of trees in pro-portion to the population, but among the large cities Philadelphia, both in the number and in the condition of its trees, is well to the fore.

The Care of Trees

"There is a general impression among those who are not familiar with arboreal life that a tree pretty much will take care of itself and that all the householder has to do is to plant the tree and then his work is done. This, however, is a mistake. Trees will thrive in the woods and the open spaces without much care, but even there vould be vastly improved if they were looked after a little

"But in the city it is different. A tree to prosper, must have care and considerable attention. In the first place, the soil must be treated occasionally so as to be sure the proper food elements are in it, to make the ree grow naturally, and a sharp must be kept for the natural enemies of the ree in the shape of insects.

"The city will do most of this work if the property owners will notify the officials that the trees in front of their home need attention. Spraying and trimming must also be done. Asphalt pavements and con-crete work are also among the worst enemies of trees.

Roots Must Have Air

"The reason for this is that the roots of a tree must have air as well as water if the life of the tree is to be maintained. A concrete pavement may be run so close to the ing, but if the air be shut off from them the tree will not prosper.

"Among the natural enemies of trees the caterpillar is one of the very worst. The State Forestry Bureau has reported a new nemy known as the Japanese beetle, which recently has appeared among the trees north of Frankford Creek. It has been found as et only in very small numbers and there some dispute among arboreal experts as just how dangerous to tree life the Jap-ese beetle is. Thus far, this pest has done more damage to shrubbery than to tre Nevertheless, there has been a rigid proper. parantine imposed on all trees and shrub bery north of Frankford Creek, and no one in that region is allowed to move either trees

How the Pests Work

"The manner in which the caterpillar works is typical of the way nearly all the insect enemies of trees destroy them, that by eating the leaves. This lets the giving sap out of the tree and ultimately causes its death.

"Then again there is the bark This pest goes under the bark of the tree, as is name indicates, and loosens it, sometimes until it falls off in huge pieces. of this is the same as when the leaves are enten; the sap is let out of the tree instead of going into it as nourishment and the tree iterally starves to death. These pests are These pests are always found on soft wood trees because the back of a hardwood tree never grows; it simply expands, forming the diamend-shaped designs which are familiar on nearly every species of hardwood trees. The Oriental plane is a tree which loses its bark, These trees are doing so very early this year, on account of the long dry spell which we have had this spring. "Thousands or these trees are now losing their bark and their leaves are turning

brown. This should normally occur in September of each year, but on account of the

long drought, the sap has been forced back into the roots of the tree instead of nourishing it as it should. An Exceptional Year

"From the tree lovers' standpoint, this has been a most exceptional year. The sap ran earlier than was ever known before and the foliage was fully developed at an earlier date than has been known for fifteen years. This was due to the exceedingly mild February which we had, causing the sap to start

MOSTLY NOISE, SO FAR

"As a natural result, the foliage also will drop earlier this year. The Oriental plane and the Norway maple are shedding now; and if this recent rain had not come along it is safe to say that nearly every variety of tree in the city and parks, would have been bare by the end of September.

"There are fewer caterpillars this year than we have known for seven years. This, I believe, is due largely to the fact that more care has been given to the trees than for-merly. The men employed by the city are this plan is kept up rigidly, it is not im-possible that in a few years we may have no caterpillars to denude the trees of Philadelphin. There are never any caterpillars on hardwood trees.

A New Pest

"But while we have been blessed this year scarcity of caterpillars, a new pest has made its appearance on the trees in the outskirts of the city. This is what is known as a borer. It is a bug which bores a hole about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, from the outside, right into the heart of a tree, resulting in the death of the tree if prompt measures are not taken. Six or eight of these pests will bore a dozen holes into the very vitals of a tree in a single night, and when this is done it takes a hard fight to save the tree. Although small in size and thus far not very great in numbers, it is one of the most dangerous enemies to trees that

has visited Philadelphia in years. To fight this tree pest, we have a strong fluid which is squirted into the holes made by the 'borers.' This fluid kills the insect itself and also destroys all the eggs which the pest lays in the holes which it makes It is very efficacious, but it must be adninistered promptly.

"But the worst of them all is the army We have not had any of them this year and we will not have them now, as it is oo late. It is hard to fight them on account of their great numbers. But bad as they are for trees, they are even worse for grass and crops. In a year when they make their appearance, they always come in great numers and they will go through a ten-acre

field in a single night. Air Space Vital

"The greatest trouble with the care of trees in the city is the almost universal lack of air space for the roots. There should be minimum of nine square feet, and this amount of room is now provided for by a city ordinance. Without this air space a tree will become bark-bound and this condition is certain death to the tree. Too hard soil and the lack of air space are responsible for the death of more trees in the cities than any

"The city has done its part in trying to care for and save the trees within its boundaries, and in 1913 all trees on the public highways in the entire city were turned o the care of the Park Commission. property owners would take the right interst in the trees on the public highways in front of their property and notify the com-mission when the trees begin to show signs of something going wrong, there would be ery few deaths of trees in the city.

The Carolina Poplars

"The contractors have also in the given a lot of trouble with trees. When they begin a building operation, they used to make it a habit to plant a row of fastgrowing Carolina poplars in front of the rows of new houses. Then, when the oper-ation was finished, there was a row of shade

trees moderately well grown.
"But the Carolina poplar 4s a water-bunting tree. Of course, it has to bunt the water with its roots, which are as fine and s sharp as needles and as strong as steel With these, it penetrates easily almost any kind of drain pipe, for the water it finds in That the roots stop up the pipe completely is a matter apparently of no conse quener to the poplar.

"The city has really more authority over its trees than most persons think. Besides those on the public highways being under the care and supervision of the Park Commis-sion, all residents of the city are forbidden by ordinance to either cut down or to plant rees without a permit from the commission Naturally we encourage the planting of trees, and any person who wishes to have trees on or near his property will have no difficulty in obtaining permission to do so. The idea in maintaining this supervision is

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who was Harry Hawker and for what achievement was he famed?
 What name do the Spaniards give to their own language?

3. What treaty ended the Russo-Japanese War and when was it negotiated? 4. What is the chief work of Boccaccio and in what century was it written?

5. For what number does "L" in Roman notation stand?

6. What State does Senator John Sharp Williams represent? 7. Name a famous opera by Von Flotow, 8. What is millet?

9. Who is Assistant Secretary of the Navy! 10. What countries are the chief sources of natural rubber?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The Greeks created the science of geom-etry and of numbers as applied to the 2. Of Fernao Lopes, the pioneer of Portuguese historians and keeper of the royal archives, Robert Southey, the English poet, declared that he was thought all comparison the best English poet, declared that he was "beyond all comparison the best chronicler of any age or nation."

Lopes has been called the Portuguess Froissart. He was born in Lisbon in

3. The word loot originated in India. It is derived from the Hindu "lut."

Cibus hat is an opera or crush hat named after its inventor. 4. A Cibus A gibbous moon is humped or hump-backed, having the bright part greater than the semi-circle and less than the circle.

6. The word should be pronounced with the 7. Sappho was a celebrated Greek lyric poet, who flourished about 600 B.C. She appears to have been a native of Mytilene in the Island of Lesbes where she probably spent her life.

 A quagga is a South African quadruped, related to the ass and zebra, but less striped than the latter. 9. Obloquy is abuse, detraction.

Australia, including Tasmania, is the pendency of Great Britain officially styled a Commonwealth.

SHORT CUTS The Weather Man has no sense of pre-

The new Immigration Law appears to afford strong argument for a new Immigra-The patriot who risked his life for his

country is not going to grumble over a cale withheld.

The work of the bulls would be simplified if fences could be removed from the field of crime.

And unless the people actively back the

amount to nothing. Democrats have little chance to all while the National Administration steers & straight and manly course.

statesmen the disarmament conference will

So long as it is precedents rather than promises the President breaks, the country has no complaint to make.

There is involuntary confession in declaration that the new city automobile is to be of the usual family size.

The larger policy which militates against the proposed duty on oil is persent not without pertinent bearing on other selected and the selected cles scheduled.

YANKEE DOODLE POLO

while doing the work of Chief of Staff of the Army, General Pershing plays pole every morning with the army team.

WHEN Yankee Doodle came to town Riding on a pony.
A polo player of renown Then played the macaroni.

What Yankee Doodle did will serve For Yankees as example. Thus Pershing, man of strength and perfe Has precedent most ample.

Whene'er the chance comes handy, He sticks a feather in his hot Like Yankee Doodle Dandy.

world remains askew, we'll find, While Uncle Sam sings solo; But we may all have peace of mind While Pershing's playing polo. only to prevent the planting of undesirable trees, for there are such, especially in a