Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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TOHN C. MARTIN... General Business Manager
Published daily at Puntic Lessess Building
Independence Square Philadeiphia
ATLANTIC CITY Press Union Building
New York 304 Mathem Ave.
Defract 701 Ford Building
Et. Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building
CRICAGO 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS;
WASHINGTON BURBAU.

The Evening Public Lemons 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 roints outside of Philadelphia in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, fix (46) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all fareign countries one (\$1) dollar a month, Norice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

HELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 D'Address all communications to Evening Public Lodger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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CROP GOSSIP

DORMER JUDGE JAMES GAY GOR-DON, who was in Washington last week in conference with Senator Penrose, denies that he talked politics. The fall planting season is approaching, he explained, and he went down to Washington from his farm to see the Senator about some seeds.

'I think the winter wheat crop will be good," he ventured; but when he was asked if he got the seeds he said, "Not yet, but

No one expected him to admit that he talked politics with the Senator. never do. They just make a social call, or they inquire after the man's health, or they talk about old times, or they renew their acquaintance with the scenes of their youth. But politics? Such a thing is always as far from their thoughts as-well, at a venture, as far as hooch is from the thoughts of the

When the seeds are delivered to the former Judge we may have some more talk about crops and fall planting-and perhaps about fall harvesting. In the meantime there are a few politicians who are getting impatient at the slowness of seed delivery.

CAMDEN TAKES A HAND

CAMDEN, through its Chamber of Commerce, views with disfavor the limitations imposed by the Rapid Transit Company upon the number of its subway and elevated trains to the ferries and takes occasion also to comment severely upon the increase of fares to the present six-and-aquarter-cent rate. Considering that the charges are still higher in New Jersey and that the Public Service Corporation is not famed for either efficiency or generosity, this complaint might be deemed amusing.

New Jersey, however, has a way of finishing some things that she starts. The battle over transit conditions in that State has waxed lively for some time and is likely to be persistently waged. A novelty is an assertion of this militant spirit in Harrisburg by alleged sufferers in a sister common-

The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission will naturally give some heed to protests originating beyond its direct province. The grievances listed demonstrate the impossibility of regarding all transit problems as detached or confined to a narrow

The matter of the short-run subway train is exceedingly complex and the inconvenience has unquestionably been to some extent exaggerated. But the reasons given by the Rapid Transit Company for halting some of its trains at Sixty-third street are not entirely applicable to the situation at Second

Adequate service in Philadelphia to and from the Delaware ferries seems to be a basic transit necessity. Philadelphians are likely to applaud the manifestation of spirit from over the river.

MISS ROBERTSON'S COURAGE

MISS ROBERTSON, the lone Congress-woman from Oklahoma, is weefully behind the times. She is assuming that there are certain activities in which the Federal Government should not engage, as they come properly within the sphere of the State Governments. She is consequently opposing the so-

called Maternity Bill, which appropriates a considerable sum of money to be apportioned smong the States to encourage the proper instruction of expectant mothers. She has advised Senators Kenyon and Sheppard. who support the bill, to go back to their respective States and urge the passage of laws there which will make it difficult if not impossible for any prospective mother to be ignorant of the way to care for her Miss Robertson admits all that is said

about the need of better trained mothers and about the lack of a proper registration of births in a large section of the country. But she insists that neither the need of better instruction nor the lack of laws re quiring birth registration is an argument for Federal interference.

Her courage will command the admiration of all who have been taking note of the gradual breaking down of the old barriers which kept Congress from assuming powers which the framers of the Constitution never thought it would possess.

It is not necessary to go back of the pres ent year to discover other proposals besides that of the Maternity Bill which ignore the functions of the States. There is, for example, the proposition for a Federal Department of Education, the head of which is to have a seat in the Cabinet. Under the plan this department is to have control over the whole educational system of the country, a control secured through the distribution of Federal funds to States which conform to educational standards set up in Washington.

This proposition has many defenders, and the chief among them are the men engaged education. They are supposed to know the theory of the Constitution and the history of the country. But this knowledge does not prevent them from advocating a plan which, in its present form, could not carried out without a surrender by the States of their educational autonomy. It may be that they are devoting so much thought to the need of higher educational standards in some of the States that they

forget that the Constitution gives to Congress no power over education save in the territories

Another instance of disregard of the independence of the States is found in the suggestion by the Secretary of the Treasury that a constitutional amendment be adopted which will give to Congress power to tax income from State and municipal If such an amendment should be adopted Congress could destroy the market State bonds by levying so heavy a tax make it impossible for any State to

int a loan.

never be exercised, but it was also said when the income tax smendment was adopted that it was intended only to enable the Government to raise needed revenue in a great national emergency. Then as soon as the amendment was adopted Congress levied an income tax to provide revenues

cut off by a reduction in tariff duties. We do not know whether Miss Robertson expects to check the centralizing tendency which has been affecting legislation for a generation or more. But it is evident that she intends to keep herself straight on the

CHOSTS OF THE PAST STAND BETWEEN IRELAND AND PEACE

Lloyd George and De Valera Alike Are Undoing the Work of Wrong-Minded Predecessors

MILLIONS of amateur statesmen, untroubled by a knowledge of history, unmoved by any recognition of the trenendous part that emotional and spiritual forces have come to play in the affairs of nations, will sit down now and write blistering indictments of Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera. They know how the business in Ireland should be settled! They are worlds away from the scene and from the facts— but they know! We have had their word

for it in the past. One army will demand to know what could be more reasonable than the claims advanced so lucidly by Mr. de Valera. Another will demand to know what could be more reasonable than the reply of the British Prime Minister. And both schools of criticism-the pro-English and the pro-Irishwill have justification for their partisanship. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera are alike infinitely reasonable in the statement of their cases. That is why the "deadlock" of which a large part of the world is talking may be no deadlock at all. but an inevitable preliminary to new discussions and peace.

The trouble, meanwhile, is that reason alone appears to have only a limited potentiality in the world affairs of the mo-Governments are just beginning to learn that other factors have to be reckoned

with in every great human crisis. The terms and conditions suggested to the Dail Eireann by Lloyd George assure to the people of Southern Ireland all the practical advantages of national independence and self-government. But it happens that the Irish question is like no other political question in the world. It is too old. It has been too long neglected and mishandled. It is complicated by passion and clouded by bitter tradition and a thousand terrible memories.

The inhabitants of Ireland, especially those in the South, are not lacking in imagination. Things that might be said to be of the heart often can count more heavily with them than things that can be weighed and measured in practical ways. They want more from the British and from the world than autonomous government. They want recognition of their racial entity, their racial spirit and their own national idealism. They want to realize an ancient hope and to attain what in their view is an unquestionable moral right.

With such aspirations as these it would be difficult to quarrel in an ideal world. But you have only to look around a little, at people close to your elbow or in the higher seats of civilization, to understand how difficult it is for any nations or, indeed, any men, to achieve and enjoy all of what they may know to be their moral rights.

The complexities of social and national relationships which make compromise necessary at every step in the progress of Governments and individuals may be lamentable. But they are present. They have to be The Government of Mr. Lloyd George didn't create them any more than Mr. de Valera and the present generation in land created the feverish desire to be rid of English control. The dead past is forever complicating the problems of the living present.

English ministers and administrators blundered cruelly and blindly in Ireland. The insurgence and desolation of the present are inevitable results of their work. ery for independence is a cry against theories of "rule" long buried with the British statesmen who originated them. All the songs and legends and traditions and literature of Southern Ireland tend to preserve the character and the ambition and the race consciousness of a people of distinctive traits and talents and temperament - and to preserve dislike, unforgiveness and prejudice

A people that has endured so long and survived so much may reasonably demand to be the master of its own destiny. Yet Mr Lloyd George would be a traitor if, as Prime Minister in England, he were not cautious and tireless to safeguard the empire at its very foundations.

It may be true, it probably is true, that an independent Ireland would never aid in a war against England. The fact remains that it would have the power to aid such a wer if it willed to do so and that the sent the British Government might, at the whim of an Irish President yet unborn, he compelled to face enemies in the rear as well as enemies in front. Such a possibility, no matter how remote it may is what Irishmen and Englishmen alike must recognize now.

The temper and the terms suggested in the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. de Valera are suggestive of a revolutionary change of front in Downing Street. In comparison with the Home Rule programs of the past, Mr. Lloyd George's program represents a long advance in generous and progressiv thinking. It does not propose an idea peace or a perfect settlement of the age-old souffict of desire and feeling between the Irish and England. It does propose a peace which is no near perfect us it can be in the imperfect world with which we are hame dintely concerned. Moreover, on its face it obviously not an exclusively English

It is clearly evident that the new policy here revealed was inspired by the recent onference of Premiers and that it reflects the feeling of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa-great and free Commonwealths that are pioneering magnificently in the democratic philosophy, It is a peace that is as broad as it may safely he made in a world of repressed

tumult and crowding uncertainties. Time might, and probably will, bring it nearer to the ideal peace in which the Irish recopie could stand absolutely alone. Irishmen who profess to see in it only an invitation to a new surrender may be elinging to a very nigh and brave hope. They might conceivably tear loose from the British Empire, but wouldn't they then be drifting dangerously toward a sort of isolation which most nations show in times that are teaching all democratic peoples that they must cling together or risk disaster?

THE SMUGGLERS

TT STANDS to reason that if whisky smugglers can operate with fair chances. of immunity in the region of Atlantic City they are able to work with almost complete assurances of safety in the Delaware Bay and the Delaware River.

Similarly it is to be presumed that the Federal authorities are under no delusion about the larger scope of the smuggling business suggested by this general view. If they have been concentrating all their attention on the outer coast lines they are woefully lacking in imagination. There is

good ground for the belief that for every bottle of contraband hooch landed at a coast resort a thousand have been slipped into

inland harbors. There is a more serious side to the question of smugglers than that which confronts the prohibition enforcement agents. A vessel which arrives from deep waters at an American harbor with a cargo of illicit whisky naturally must avoid the quarantine stations. She is not subjected to the examination which the law requires in the interest of general health. There is nothing to prevent such vessels from bringing along with their whisky some of the dreaded diseases which it is the business of quarantine doctors to shut out of the country. This is an added reason why the business of smuggling ought to be definitely stopped, even if the co-operation of naval vessels is required to accomplish this end.

THE MUDDLE OF THE LINERS

THE praise carned by the George Wash-I ington on the completion of her first trip as a passenger liner under the American flag stands in painful contrast to the plight of its operator, the United States Mail Steamship Company, which Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, has declared insolvent.

While Bremen in a mood of rather admirable generosity turns out to greet the vessel, once the pride of that port; while the passengers indite testimonials complimenting the American Government upon the splendid new appointments of the ship and commend Captain Canningham as an able navigator, legal complications becloud its destinies, the Mail Company has gone into the hands of receivers and the status of the majority of our passenger trans-Atlantic liners is imperiled.

The courts will perhaps eventually clear up a situation unparalleled even in the involved history of the Shipping Board. It is expected that the George Washington will be seized because of defaulted payments immediately upon her return to the United The Pocahontas, also allocated to the Mail Company, has been libeled in Naples and detained in that port. Several of the finest former German vessels, notably the Mount Vernon, Agamemnon and President Grant, have not turned a wheel for

more than a year, If the fate of the revived merchant marine were unaffected by the time consumed in legal adjustments and the court battles to determine whether the Shipping Board was right in seeking to deprive the Mail Company of its fleet and whether that concern is actually and irretrievably bankrupt, the enormously complex affair might be regarded with comparative indifference. But the case warrants no such attitude of complacency. It is chaotic to the point of pessimism. Foreign shipping organizations cannot be displeased with the spectacle. Whoever b to blame, they must be at least temporary winners by the confusion and buoyed with hopes of permanent gain.

Chairman Lasker, in a long statement to be filed in the Federal District Court in defense of the Shipping Board's contention that the temporary injunction whereby the mail company regained possession of the ships should be dissolved, is much more explicit than he was at the outset of the case. At first it was the intention of the board to hand over the vessels to a rival concern in need of ships, the United American Line, representing Harriman interests.

It is fair to the board, especially in view of the revelations of the bewildering financtering of the Mail Company, to assume that the intended transfer was conceived in good Nevertheless, the rapidity of the proceedings was startling. Mr. Lasker speaks directly and grati-

fyingly to the point in reiterating that the contemplated wholesale allocation of such valuable ships to the United American Lines was entirely a temporary program; that if it will call for bids from "responsible, efficient, sea-operating companies." and that its paramount desire is to see the ships running. This is the sort of language which the public, overwhelmed by the charges and counter-charges and the labyrinthine aspects of the muddle, understands and unqualifiedly approves.

The rumors that the term United American Lines "Is another way of saying Hamburg-American Line" and "United States Mail Steamship Company" a cuphemism for "North German Lloyd" are far from comforting. The tales may be false, but the persistency of such aspersions is marked. Nation must confess to incompetence in merchant marine management if it cannot utilize its fleet of splendid and, in some fostances, magnificently reconditioned vessels to permanent advantage and in honerable competition with rivals under alien

END OF THE CENSORSHIP

WILL HAYS is proving himself to be a pretty good American. For the second time since he has been Postmaster General he has formally announced that he will not allow himself to be made a censor of the press. He has just admitted to the privileges of the second class mail a Germanlanguage newspaper of New York the circulation of which in this way had been stopped by his predecessor, Mr. Burleson,

The law declares that written or printed matter advocating treason or foreible resistance to law is unmailable and that obscene matter or matter tending to incite arson or assussination may not be carried through the mails. These prohibitions Mr. Hays says he must enforce because they are specific, but he announces that the records in each case will be open to the public, so that the fairness of his rulings may be subjest to free inquiry with all the evidence at

There is evidently to be no censorship of opinion under this Administration. Men may say what they please, subject to the penalties provided by law for abuse of that right. That is sound traditional American opinion and practice,

A Tariff That Isn't tective tariff wall in brenches ready made. No duties may be imposed until complainants prove that dumping is taking place (that is, sale at five or more per cent less than the home selling prices, and not even then if consomers are able to prove that the importation is more helpful than harmful. As it stands, it would appear that the law will be more fruitful of debate than productive of revenue or restrictive of imports,

Time works curious Time's Whirligig changes. Thirty years ago Labouchere's Truth, Reynolds' Newspaper and other radical Brit ish publications inveighed mightily against the expense of royalty. Today the people of Great Britain, more democratic than ever are concerned because their sovereign is not getting enough money to put on the style to which they have been accustomed, and he it is who is protesting against any more money being allotted to him, preferring rather to cut out the flummeries.

Department of Commerce figures show that while South American countries are lowering the price of commodities they sell to us we are increasing the price of com-modities we sell to them. This, coupled with the fact that Germany and Great Britain, our competitors in South America, are lowering prices, may explain our de-

HE WAS A CORPORAL ONCE

And 'Twas Then That Louis Cukela Did Deeds of Derring Do That Won Him Many Decorations

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY DOWN at Quantico the other day I saw Lieutenant Louis Cukela, of the ma-rines, taking his examination for a cap-

It may be remembered that, of all the American soldiers who went overseas, Cu-kela got most decorations. He was a mad tornado that raged through every fight in which marines participated, one of his exploits being the capture of a German machine-gun nest with his own bare hands. He was a corporal then, starting on his

way up from the ranks. In 1917 he was a private in the army. He bought his way out that he might enlist in the marines, which organization, he figured, had best the had best chance to go over.

No one knew where this enlisted man got the money that made the transfer possible. Undoubtedly there was much deprivation back of it, for Cukela was but an immigrant boy, having come over a few years earlier from Serbia.

When the Germans drove through that heroic little kingdom they imprisoned the father of the boy who had gone away and enlisted in the army that fights under the starry flag. Later they led that father out and shot him. So Louis, in the presence of the Hun, be-

came a demon, a raving madman, possessed of such passions as could not be stayed.

"Rewenge, rewenge," he was always wont to hiss through clenched teeth as he went into action, and no single scratch did he receive to interfere with his taking it.

Dr. Elmer Darwin Ball and Dr. Carleton Roy Ball are both pure scientists. One styles himself an entomologist and the other an agronomist. One studies insects and the other field crops. One is Assistant Secre-tary of Agriculture and the other is Chief of Cereal Crops Investigations in that same

lepartment. These scientific brothers come down for eleven generations from John Ball, of Con-cord, N. H., and in that span there has never before appeared a man of science. Yet both these brothers babbled in scientific terms

before they went to school It all came about through Grandmother Grimes on the mother's side, who came to live with them and who called plants by their botanical names. Grandmother Grimes was a rare botanist and a good zoologist. Hers was a mind of a natural scientific turn and two out of her seven grandchildren in-

Grandmother Grimes left her mark on Iowa, for she named the town of Willida, up in the northwest of it, after her brother Will and her sister Ida.

Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of Trensury, is a rich young man who can afford to take jobs that do not pay much money. Because of this he went to Europe early in the war for the Rockefeller Foundation, which wanted to give food to the starving Poles but could never find a way to do it. Then Mr. Wadsworth worked for years with the Red Cross. He was chairman of the committee of Harvard Alumni which set out to raise \$15,000,000 as an endowment that the professors might get a 50 per cent raise in salary. They got \$14,000,000. All last year he worked hard as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senatorial Cam-paign Committee. Now he is on the inside paign Committee. Now he is on the inside at Uncle Sam's big money shop. He admits that it is a fine thing not to have to think of the money end of your employment.

Uncle Joe Cannon was telling of the difficulties that the amateur politician experiences when first he goes out and attempts to so deport himself as to capture the votes of his fellows.

Down in Danville he knew a man who printed the notice of his candidacy in the papers and went out on the street corner of a Saturday afternoon to catch up with his handshaking among the farmers, an activity that he had long neglected. This man was very conscious that his name

was right there in the papers in capital let-ters and that all the folks were looking him over, making up their minds as to whether they would kiss or kill him. One farmer stood on the edge of the group and watched. He observed the mechanical, pump-handle handshake, the stiff erectness, the formal address of the candidate. "Huh," he was heard to ejaculate.
"Runnin' for office and ain't let his check rein down yet."

If one, after spending much of his life in the open in the company of mules, for instance, should learn some of the secrets that move those creatures to more efficient motion, and if, just at that time, a new method of transportation should come along and displace them, would one not have right to sigh at the futility of original re-

There is Arthur P. Davis, for instance, the Director of the Reclamation Service He had been traveling all day over the desert trying to reach the town of Phoenix, out in Arizona, where he had an important en But the mules were tired and were ada-

mant, and all that sort of thing, and refused to respond to the urging of the driver. So Davis gave it up and relaxed into resignation. Having a philosophical nature and a voice for song he struck up a camp-meeting melody, such as was sung in the vicinity of Decatur, Ill., when he was a boy. Much to his surprise the exhausted mules

came suddenly to life, sprang into the collars, whisked the buckboard through the shimmering greasewood and landed him at his destination in time for his meeting. And the next time he went West the aunobile had taken the place of the mule and his discovery was useless.

"Trinting ink salesmen," said J. P. Yoder, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, "used to be the individuals who laid more weird bets than any other class of citizens. The commission undertook to suppress their peculiar method of gambling, it amounted, under the law, to uni to unfair competition, which it was their duty to sup-

"An ink salesman would go into a print shop to sell an order. The trade of this one shop might amount to thousands of dollars a mouth to his firm. The foreman was often the key man in placing the order.

So the salesman would say to the foreman: You are a funny looking bird with twelve toes. I never saw a man with twelve 'What do you mean, twelve toes?' the

foremen would respond.
"'I'll bet you \$200 that you have got twelve toes,' the salesman would say. "The foreman would take the bet, would take off his shoes and exhibit the customary number of little pigs that go to market. Th salesman would hand over the money wagered. Then he would take an order for a large amount of ink. . He would lay his and lose his money at regular interval-"If the boss suggested the use of some other ink the foreman would discredit it. If he insisted, the foreman would buy a lot, ould put acid in it and afterward show the boss how it had enten out his rollers. "The whole ink business was honeycombed

stopped it." Edward H. Shaughnessy is likewise suspected of being Irish and likewise has to to do with railroads. He used to be a telegraph operator out in Chicago, climbed the adder to the job of division superintendent. went to France as a colonel and wrestled with transportation for the A. E. F., was drafted by Will Hays as Second Assistant Postmaster General and has nothing to do but attend to the problems of the railway

with this sort of thing before the commis-

sion showed the way to united action which

IT'S A LONG LANE THAT HAS NO TURNING



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

FREDERICK J. POOLEY On Aiding Prisoners

SEEP your face to the sunshine and A the shadows will fall behind you. That is the motto of Frederick J. Pooley. general agent of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, whose job, as he puts it, "is to keep people out of prison instead of trying to put them in."

'Yes," he said, "I have been forty years a member of the society, and have held this position for twenty-three years. Until eleven years ago I was stationed at Moyamensing Prison. Then I came to the conclusion I Prison. Then I came to the could do more good right at the beginning, could do more good right at the beginning. quarters in the Central Police Court in City Hall.

"I am there every morning, and I make a dully visit to the cellroom. Many are the boys and men I have nided, and many have I saved by preventing their being sent to prison. One youth sent for me not long ago. I asked him in surprise how he heard of me. 'Why,' he answered, 'I found written on the wall of my cell, ''If you are in distress send for Pooley. He got me out and will get you out, too.'' you out, too." Visits City Hall Daily

"Each day I go to the cellroom in City Hall, and I walk down the row, saying Good morning, gentlemen, as I pass.
"Then somebody asks who that man is

who calls them gentlemen. Somebody else tells them it's Pooley, and in that way I gain their interest. By the time I have gone to the end of the rows of cells I have their confidence, too. I question them, get their stories, and many a boy have I sent home to his mother. "You must understand that the police are

a fine body of men, take them all in all, and they help all they can. Often a policeman will come to me and say, 'Pooley, has a good mother somewhere, I am sure; ne isn't bad; see what you can do for him So I look into the case, get the boy in touch with his mother or father, and maybe get him out. "I recall one case where a boy was ar-

rested for snatching a purse. He admitted he had done so and said he had been forced it by hunger. I kept at him to tell me who his father was. He refused. He his father would come to the city in the nis lather would come to the city in the spring to buy goods, and he would tell me then. Finally he let slip the place where his father bought. I went there, traced the man and heard he was then in town. I found him; he got in touch with the auhorities and the boy was sent home, and oday that young man is a partner with his ather in a big business. If things had gone differently he would have been given a term in jail and would have been lost to society

What Do You Know?

Through what straits do vessels pass on a voyage from New York to New

a voyage from Orleans?
What kind of an animal is a gavial? What kind of an animal is a gavist?
What is the administrative capital of the
so-called Eastern Siberian Republic?
How old is Sara Bernhardt?
Who was the third and last Secretary of
State of the Wilson Administration?

Who was Buffon? What is the first name of Mile. Lenglen. the champion woman tennis player the world? Who words the play of "R Winkle"?

o. Name six materials used in making rope. Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Lake Titicaca is the likhest important lake in the world. It lies in the Andes on the confines of Peru and Bolivia at an altitude above sea level of 12.545

2. The Revolutionary War ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783. 3. Robert Stewart, second Marquis of Lon-donderry, by courtery Viscount Castle. donderry, by courtesy Viscount Custle-reagh, was a noted British statesman, born in Ulster, Ireland, in 1763, Ho was instrumental in carrying out the union of Ireland with Great Britain in 1800. He was Secretary of State for War during part of the period of the Napoleonic confilers, represented Britain at the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 and was Foreign Secretary 1812-1822. He committed suicide in a mitted suicide in a of insanity in 1822

At or insanity in 1822.

4. Czardas are Hungarian dances, generally opening with a slow movement called "Lassu," which is followed by the "Friska," or dance proper.

5. Two great coffee-producing countries are Brazil and Java.

6. Pompell was buried under the ashes of Vesuvius in the great cruption of 79

. D. ortmantesu word is one formed by 7. A portmanteau word is one formed by arbitrary combination of letters of two words so as to suggest something of the sense of each. The term is applied chiefly to nonsensical coimages as "sithy," from lithe and slimy. Lewis Carroll was the inventor.

8. Metonymy is the substitution of the name of an attribute for that of the thing meant, as crown for king.

9. Senator Shields is from Tennessee.

10. Two rulers of England who were not royal personages were Oliver Crom-

royal personages were Oliver well and Richard Cromwell.

"I have been kept busy. In the eleven years I have been at Central Station I have sent out more than 22,000 letters to mothers and other loved ones of prisoners. I might add, also, that I have been present at thirty-two executions at Moyamensing.

"During the last few years I have talked

with more than 175,000 persons in prison cells in this State. "Once a youth said he hadn't heard from his mother for six years. She lives in Kentucky. Then I asked why, and he said he had got into trouble and was ashamed to

Letters Tell Life Stories "I wish you could see some of those let-

consented to have me write his mother.

I reasoned with him and finally he

ters. What words of joy from those mothers. Whenever I ask whether to write mother or father they invariably answer to write mother—that love for mother is a wonderful thing. A mother will go to wonderful thing. A mother will go to prison to see her boy when no one else will. "There is a greater interest being man! fested than ever before in this prison work, yet to many there is still the feeling that

so long as it is some one else's boy or gir that occupies the cell it doesn't matter. Some years ago I was on my way to visit a county jail west of Harrisburg. way I met a Christian friend of mine and told him I was on my way to visit the jai in his county, and asked him to go along with me. He declined, saying he didn't feel like going, as he did not think much good could be accomplished there.

"I went alone to the jail, and some months later that man came to me with something very important to tell. He said, 'My has been arrested and, do you know, I be lieve him innocent. But, if by some chance he should be convicted. I will take great comfort in the thought that you, as a member of the Prison Society, could visit him at the Eastern Penitentiary."

'It makes all the difference whose boy is, you see. We talk of sorrow, and of trouble, but we do not know what it is until we find it at our own door. Then we know what real sorrow is, and I firmly believe f we were more sympathetic, more interested in fallen humanity, there would be less poverty. And with less poverty there would be less crime."

WOMEN'S CLOTHES

From an Old Bachelor's Point of View. TF YOU really have a passion For the very latest fashion.

It is easy to be in it nowadays: You have only to remember, In the Spring or in November

The uglier, the surer to win praise. To succeed and do your duty, Disregard the lines of beauty, For the beautiful is wholly out of date; Every curve must now be rigid,

Melting tones congenled and frigid, If you want to be a moving fashion plate. Let your cut-off draperies dangle, Stick your hat on at an angle.

And it doesn't matter how you do your hair Stilted heels that make you hobble With a sort of jerky wobble

That suggests inebriation or despair. It is true, the fashions vary, And the Paris makers wary Often change the whole contrivance over-

But you really needn't hurrycan be quite free from worry So long as you can make yourself a fright. -Willis Boyd Allen, in the New York Times.

A Paradox

From the Los Angeles Times. Alice Robertson, Congresswoman from Oklahoma, reaffirms her position as an antisuffragist and declares that the work of Congress is of a kind that makes it peculiarly and properly a man's job. It does seem funny that the only lady we have in the National Legislature should be one holding he opinion that women should not vote of hold office. Still funnier is the fact that she doing more to give the lie to her argument than almost any woman who has invaded the She seems to be making good as a Representative and is received on terms of complete equality with the men. adults and insists that she is merely a congressional accident, not to be repeated.

Loon in Harness

From the St. Marys, Maryland, Beacon, Francis and Haverman Mattingly, Abell, were presented a "war foon" by Mr. Lee Norris. They have this foon in their father's ice pond and are taming it to pull them about the pond in a small skift. Satorday, while the loon was towing the boys down the pend some one fired a gun near The loon dived with the flash and came near drowning the boys. After a ducking they were finally rescued by Mr. James H. Bailey, who happened to see the accident.

SHORT CUTS

The problem of California almonds is nuts for the tariff expert.

We note in the news that pirate ships still float in a sea of imagination. Drought merely postponed the famine

Sunday laws are no more than a delicate shade of blue in National Park.

The only secret some women can't keep s one they consider of little importance. There can be no fifty-fifty compromise

between vice and virtue. They don't mir.

The back of summer heat may not be broken, but yesterday's chill was not unwelcome.

Firemen throwing water on the troubled oil at Point Breeze had thrills enough for a lifetime.

The Dail Eireann will decide today whether or not the milk in the coconut demands a separator. They're birds all right, but ever so

that they're not railbirds. The Dail Eireann is "thinking long." as the old phrase goes, for freedom. May long thinking lend to right thinking.

The necessity for keeping debtor nations solvent is destined to play hob with protec-tive tariffs. One cannot sell unless one also

If the big round-up of rum-runners

comes off as expected, the disconsolate boot-legger will be left with nothing but a sour Tax bill revision won't relieve the rich.

says the President. We're still demagogic enough as a Nation to want to sock it to The supposition is, of course, that preparations for Hoover relief are going on

right along while negotiations are progress-

ing with the Soviet.

Why, we wonder, is Senator Johnson so insistent on full publicity for the Disarma-ment Conference? He'll have as much to talk about either way.

Rumor has it that President Harding will name no women for the delegation to the Disarmament Conference. This may be cause for hysterical shricks.

secrecy is desirable and necessary, but at this distance the Disarmament Conference doesn't appear to be one of them. A snake killed in Hazleton, Pa., was found to contain ten live baby rabbits. The snake had ten rattles, the dispatch states.

There are doubtless conferences at which

Probably one each for the ten babies. As Fairmount Park, Roxborough and Hog Island have been suggested as sites for the sesqui-centennial, we look forward to the suggestion that all three be used and

that they be connected by scenic railroads. The one thing unquestioned in the United States Mail Steamship Company muddle is that Uncle Sam will be better off when he gets out of the shipping business; and that the shipping business will be better

off also. One cannot help but feel that the United States has at least as much interest in the settling of the Upper Silesia question as Brazil, China or Japan. But, of course, we may be right and the rest of the world a little off.

Colonel Harvey is alleged by the Paris Mail to have made "certain contortions of the mouth" while attending meetings of the Supreme Council. The world will rise to do honor to the doughty colonel. He was very evidently biting his tongue to keep from talking.

The Disarmament Conference, if successful, will be an economic conference with a few ethical frills. Too great a stress on assurance of world peace for all time may bring failure. The most effective stream runs in a channel at least narrow enough to

give depth and power. Frank A. Vanderlip, American financier, is in Berlin making inquiry as to how Germany "will be able to invade neutral markets and underbid even American ex-We suspect this question is an porters." We suspect this question easy one. A difficult one to answer to prevent such invasion and underbidding.

Old John Bootleg will get a hard jolt some of these days. There is nothing to prevent Canada and Great British from coming to an agreement with Uncle Sam to agreement would strip the Atlantic book boats of immunity and put a crimp in the smuggling on the Canadian border.