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Philadelphia, Monday, August 22, 1921

A PRECEDENT PRESERVED

EGISLATION to fit very special cases I has long and rightly been regarded as inadvisable. In State and city politics the term "ripper" is sufficiently opprobrious to describe the practice of political ousting which such lawmaking sometimes involves. The usual objects of "ripper" tactics ob viously have nothing to do with the congressional measure which would enable General Leonard Wood to retain his military status during the period of his service as Governor of the Philippines.

The bill, which applies only to General Wood and two other army men, is, however, a clear violation of a commendable principle even though its purpose is not to get rid of these individuals, but to honor them. The shelving of the measure in the House denotes a conservative regard for good precedent the effect of which upon the career of General Wood will not be harmful.

The prospective Governor of the Philip pines will be eligible for retirement, under the thirty-year service provision, on Octo-There is, therefore, not the least ber 9. compulsion upon him to resign from the army. As matters stand, it is likely that he will simply assume his post in the archipelago after he has been taken off the active army list. In that case the excellent rule forbidding army officers to fill civil Government positions will not be infringed upon

As the sentiment of the House is unquestionably sympathetic to General Wood, the tabling of the bill cannot be ascribed to obstructionism. It is the larger aspects of the situation and their effect on future legislation which has been duly considered

MILLBOURNE'S FINE MILL

WHEN motor drivers, venturing a passage through the borough of Millbourne neglect to observe the exact letter of the road law, the 'Squire of the place, one Yerkes, has them hustled before him, from a trap deftly arranged, and fined. Each catch means a little more than \$4 for the Squire and his constable. When watchmen were posted by one of the motor clubs to caution drivers and to keep automobiles well within the suced limit they were arrested at the 'Squire's order and charged with-dis orderly conduct! It is pretty clear, therefore, that the astute Yerkes is a 'Squire of hated legend, a justice of the sort that the roads of New Jersey.

cigarettes apiece for every man, woman and child. As no children and few women smoke tobacco in any form, the average consumption of cigarettes by those who use them must be at least 1500 a year per capita. As \$7,000,000 cigars were manufactured, the average consumption of cigars per capit? must be about 250 on the same basis. It would be easy for Mr. Cattell, the city statistician, to figure out how many plattes of ice cream could be bought for what is paid for cigarettes and tobacco every year, or

how many pairs of baby shoes, or how many suits of clothes, or how many automobiles. or how many missionaries could be maintained in China, or how many times the cigarettes would reach around the world if placed end to end, or the economic value of the ashes if the chemicals could be extracted from them. But these figures would have only a curious interest. The fact that the Government receives revenues of nearly \$300,000,000 a year from the taxes on tobacco is of more practical concern. Is means that those who do not use tobacco are relieved from that much taxation ini other forms.

CAN U. S. MERCHANT SHIPS FIND NO ROOM ON THE SEA?'

Do the Failures of the Shipping Board Indicate a Conspiracy or

Shameful Ineptitude?

SYMPTOMS of an approaching emotional upheaval in Composition upheaval in Congress are apparent in the House and in the Senate alike whenever the affairs of the Shipping Board are brought up for discussion. There will be a probe That is certain. And after the probe there may be a sky-high scandal. It is being whispered in Washington that some gentleen with white vests may even go to jail. The Shipping Board is futile and unbellevably costly. It is rapidly making us ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

In the old days, when the Germans wered, getting rich and powerful by making science and ingenuity and cunning serve instead of the natural resources which they lacked. every ship that carried goods of German manufacture to a foreign port was assured of a profit provided out of the national treasury, when delays or market changes increased the cost of the voyage. It was argued that a vessel which brought in foreign money to pay German labor or German dividend was an indispensable part of the nation's industrial system. Great Britain always has found ways by which to subsidize her ships and keep them profitably employed in the business of the empire.

When the war put the United States Government in possession of vast new fleets and gave us besides the finest of the great Gernan ships, the Shipping Board was established to make these vessels serve the na tional interest. The ships were to be scientifically operated. They were to put the fing back upon the high seas. They would extend our markets to the four corners of the earth and create in American youth the interest in the sea which is necessary to any people who hope to carry on a great foreign trade. But the state of the merchant marine is little more promising than it was before the war. The Shipping Board began by being a disappointment. Later it began to appear like a grim joke. Now it is some-thing of a scandal. It is a drain on the national treasury.

Innumerable American-nwned ships of the first class are lying idle while ocean freight and passenger rates are higher than they ever were before. No one seems to know what is wrong. The affairs of the Shipping Board are shrouded in mystery.

It is being said in Washington that an nvestigation of the circumstances which threaten to bring about a collapse of Government plans for a nationally inspired ocean transport service will reveal evidences of a vast conspiracy of foreign shipping interests intended to continue and strengthen old established monopolies of trade routes and shipping by making a wreck of the scheme which the American Government sought to carry through. There are hints of a night mare of graft. There are hints of a sort of executive sabotage maintained consistently aboard Government-owned vessels in the interest of privately controlled steamship lines at home and abroad, and directed with a view to forcing the Government to sell out to the monopolists. Fantastic as some of the current rumo sound, it must be remembered that if the Shinting Board cannot operate the vessel Encis. under its control without enormous losses the ships and much of the business which they are intended to do will pass sooner or later to private hands. There is no doubt that extensive propaganda has been organi ized to discredit Government ownership ships, to disgust the American people wit the idea of an elaborate merchant marine and to keep American vessels at home. In normal times there is plenty of work for big and little ships of all sorts. Yet it i being seriously suggested that new wooden ships recently turned out of American yards he broken up for kindling!

arately from his room. Or he takes his meals in outside restaurants wherever he happens to be when he is hungry.

Those who have nothing more important to do may try to decide which is the better plan. The rest of us know that the plan now adopted in the cities was not forced upon the public, but that the hotel managers have adopted it because they have discovered that it serves the convenience of the If some other plan shall be depeople. vised that is more convenient it will be adopted as soon as it justifies itself.

RICHES AND DIPLOMACY

THE report from Washington that President Harding intends to keep in the Diplomatic Service those men who have entered it with the expectation of making diplomacy a career is very good so far as it goes. Most of these men occupy small and comparatively unimportant posts. The important posts are filled in the old-fashioned way. Appointment is made to pay some sort of a political debt

General Dawes was brought face to face with the consequences of this practice when he was at the head of the purchasing de partment of the American forces in France. He sought to make arrangements for supplies and labor from Spain and Italy and Switzerland, but he found the American representatives there incapable of giving him any effective assistance. In his diary he says that so long as we continue to send rich men abroad without any consideration of their other qualifications the interests of the United States will suffer. The only American diplomatic representative in Europe with whom he had any dealings who was equal to the emergency, he says, was Ambassador Wallace, in France. He does not mention the others by name, but when he speaks of them in his political diary be puts a dash where the name appeared in his

record. Some of the embarrassments suffered by a man who is not rich are described in the letters of Walter Hines Page, who represented us in London. The salary paid is inadequate and no man can serve in London without drawing on his private resources. Whitelaw Reid's house rent amounted to more than twice his diplomatic salary. Ambassador Herrick, now in Paris, is finding it difficult to obtain any house suitable for his occupancy. He is a rich map and is not forced to restrict his expenditures lest he impair his fortune beyond recovery. But for lack of an embassy building in Paris the dignity of the United States is suffering. Mr. Herrick is a capable diplomatist, as Mr. Wallace was. But the American Government ought not

to be forced to seek among the very rich men of the country for its Ambassadors. Mr. Page was not a poor man and he was an admirable representative of the United States. But he wrote the President that he would not have gone to London if he had realized fully the humiliations to which he would be subjected because of the niggardliness with which Congress treats the Diplomatic Service.

It is all very well to keep the trained men in the smaller posts and to promote them to higher positions as they prove their fitness But until Congress provides buildings in all the foreign capitals for the use of the American representatives and raises the pay to a figure commensurate with the demands for expenditure the most expert diplomatist in the service will find promotion blocked for him unless he has a large private fortune.

THE DISARMAMENT AXIOM

ORD BRYCE, in another address before Ly the Institute of Politics at Williams College, repeats the truisms concerning the madness of heavy competitive national armaments.

The theme is one which, so far as security of mankind is concerned, does not lend itself to original treatment. It is not new ideas of neace preservatives that are meeded, nor new reasons for advocating uniersal disarmament reductions that a quired. The old elemental arguments sol emply hold good.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

In Sheltered Vale Old Mill Creek Still Goes Its Busy Way and Local Photographer Serves as Modern Guide

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THERE is a man named Henry Troth who I is noted all over the country for his beautiful photographs, especially his pletures of garden spaces and of creeks. If he lived anywhere but in Philadelphia and was anything but a Quaker he would have a con-spicuous studio, expensive exhibitions and would be, in fact, one of the celebrities of the town. He is a celebrity elsewhere, but in this town. He is a celebrity elsewhere, but in this town he is just a casual citizen who shifts his dark-room so often that even his clients do not know where to find him. A studio he has never had, so far as I know. Now and then he reappears and has a tempo-rary little shop. I first began to realize the beauty of the streams about Philadelphia from his lovely pictures. His collection should be bought up before it is too late, for already those crecks are disappearing before the oncoming town. I learned about the Mill Creek first from

him and, though since then I have lived on it. I have written this little account of his work out of gratitude for the introduction.

THE way I first reached the Mill Creek was across country from Bryn Mawr. is as pretty a way as any to reach it. One can go on foot, part of the way across farm lands or by rough lanes or by mac-adam roads. From the Bryn Mawr College entrance drive one turns to the right be-tween college buildings through a gateway facing a lane running beside a wood. The wood is a wonderful piece of forest.

and gives one an idea of what the unbroken forest must have been in those parts 200 years ago. It belongs now to an old Quaker ramily-Vaux.

Mr. George Vaux has in his house there a very interesting collection of minerals. Like most Friends, he is fond of scientific pursuits in his leisure hours. I sometimes think the stricter Friends

who do not yet allow themselves music or the play, make up for the lack of that side of beauty by a keen pursuit of nature. I do not know how mineralogy became Mr. Vaux's pastime. He was, I remember, one of the pioneers in the Northwest mountain

regions along the present route Canadian Pacific, near Lake Louise. route of the

GOING along the lane with the woods on the right one comes to a very old grave-yard and little church. At the end of the lane there is a road leading uphill and downhill. One turns to the right and down the hill. The wood is still on the right and the hill. The wood is still on the right and a big dairy farm, with a tremendous and very typical Pennsylvania farm, is on the left. The road is very rough and gradually goes up a hill, always skirting the wood: goes up a hill, always skirting the wood: in fact, when one is past that wood one has gone around three sides of it. Coming out at the top of the lane and at the end of the wood there is a road almost at right angles. One way goes back toward Bryn Mawr or Haverford and the other, to the left, toward the Mill Creek. You take the left road and go downhill

On the right of this new road are the old golf links of the Merion Cricket Club, abandoned now some ten years for the one miles away on the other side of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Ardmore

One can cut across these upland meadows on foot and reach the Mill Creek by going in the general direction of the Schuylkill; but in any case, by keeping to the road and downhill one very soon reaches the going downhill one creek at the bottom.

There is a lovely garden in and about a quarry on the left of this road that be-longed to the late Edward Sayre. It and the old house it surrounds make one of the most delightful little country seats about Philadelphia, to my thinking. Once you have crossed the Mill Creek at the foot of the hill, turn to the right along

its banks and follow it by road or by path until it reaches the river. All along there are remains of old mills, some of them pre-revolutionary, and about each mill there are the vestiges of small villages, houses for the mill hands and the foreman and the miller and the gentleman owner. These houses

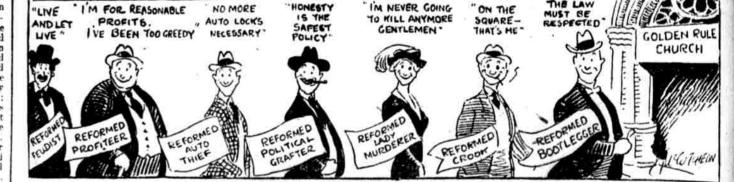




When all the world is at peace.



THE LAW HONESTY I'M NEVER GOING NO MORE ON THE



When everybody is honest.

the case of a prominent business man who loses all. He might shoot himself, but not

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

SHORT CUTS

How that man Hampy does love a scrap ! There are no compensations in being bitten by a snake nowadays.

By the time the Penrose statement arives the people will have lost interest in it.

because he was insane. Merely because his outlook on life showed nothing ahead for Perhaps Hudson Maxim considers the m. "Coming back directly to the war-of the relativity idea his because he never gave it way.

men who entered the service and participated in warfare, there were two different types What is the difference between an ashof those who since the war have become psycho-mental wrecks. One of these was the man who entered the service with an cart seat and an anxious seat? None worth mentioning.

On Post-War Psychology THERE has been a considerable increase I in neurological cases since the way ended. This no one can doubt today, es-pecially if he has come into contact with large numbers of hospital patients." says Dr. Furman Angel, chief resident physician on the medical side, Pennsylvania Hospital. "The question naturally arises, Why I in neurological cases since the war

days before the State authorities harship disciplined them.

Too many road laws are made to be broken. When the authorities in a small borough put signs on their section of a great highway ordering all motor drivers to go no faster than eight miles an hour they really mean that they do not want motorcars to go faster than fifteen miles an hour But they leave it within the power of justices of the peace and fee bunting constables to impose unjustly upon drivers of automobiles

There ought to be standardized road laws applying in all boroughs, rationally drawn and rationally enforced. Then we should hear less of fine mills. Automobilists meanwhile have it within their power to dea effectively with the fining 'Squires. They can avoid the towns in which these 'Squires hold forth. Thus in the course of time business men who rule the boroughs and put 'Squires into office and kick them out will learn that the prosperity of a community depends invariably on the nature and extent of the traffic that passes through it.

AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM

S MIGHT have been expected, work up A the reconstruction of the old City Hall and Supreme Court Building at Fifth and Chestnut streets has immediately emphasized the contrast between the original beauty of the structure and the reckloss and inartistic character of later additions Traces of charming old stairways have been brought to light. Subsequent "patchwork" improvements are responsible for the present unprepossessing appearance and arrangement of the interior.

The restoration, as is entirely proper, will respect the original plan. This is not ev-clusively because of historic associations. Appreciation of esthetic values will also play its part.

Just why so much of Colonial architecture was beautiful is as difficult to explain as the hideousness of the Mid-Victorian or "Late General Grant" achievements. Each age is wont to pride itself upon its sense of structural beauty. Historical perspective, however, invariably reveals marred oscillations of taste, and it is possible to appraise with some necuracy the course of architectural stupidities and architectural inspiration

The grace that abides in the Georgian style, imitated in this country, is absolute and can be estimated apart from the softening influences of age. The American Institute of Architects, which is supervising the reconstruction of the old City Hall, has an onviable opportunity to recreate a structure of which Philadelphia may be proud. The primary assets for evolving a gem

its genre are all present

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

THERE is a small group of persons in the United States who regret that the bucket of water which the servant of Sir Walter Raleigh threw over his head when he found his master smoking did not effactually check the disposition of white men to experiment with the soothing effects of obacco.

There is a much larger group who are and that Sir Walter persisted in proving to als satisfaction that the American Indians knew a good thing when they found it. How large that group is no one knows. consus of the smokers ever has been taken. All we know is the amount of tobacco that they consume.

According to the statistics gathered census takers last year, 46,000,000.000 interes were manufactured for consumution in the United States. This' is 460

Apologists for the Shipping Board are rever calling the attention of the critics to the depressed condition of international commerce. It is true that American exporthave fallen off enormously because the inequalities of exchange rates make it difficult for foreign purchasers to buy heavily in the United States. The fact remains that the great privately controlled ocean transport systems find business plentiful enough to warrant the highest passenger and freight rates in history. Only the American co

panles operating Shipping Beard vessels find difficult or impossible to get along.

Congressmen who have been looking inte the matter refuse to believe that natural auses are behind the Shipping Roard fail are. They believe, and say, that a collapse which appears to reveal a shocking lack of apacity in the United States Government and in American business men is due di rectly to plots devised to keep the American merchant marine in the sketchy and ineffi tient forms that it assumed before the war The congressional investigation that is certain to be organized will be the most interesting inquiry ordered in Washington since the war.

PASSING OF THE BIRD BATH

THE delegates attending the international convention of hotel stewards in Pitts burgh report that the American plan hotel has disappeared from the larger cities. There was a time when no hotels were run on the European plan. A man paid \$2, \$4 or \$5 (crouture became extinct, a day for a room and three meals. The \$5a day hotel was the best that the country offered. For this sum a generous breakfast ans served, an adequate lunch and a dinner of as many courses as the guest chose to order. He might have anything on the bill of fare and as much of it as he wished. The vegetables were served in china bird bathwhich the waiter arranged in a semicircle around the dinner plate. One has to go into the smaller towns to

find the bird baths on a hotel table And it is in those towns that the hotels still charge a lump sum for room and meals. Now and then there is one which advertises the American and European plan. It is what the people of the town call the "swell hotel of that part of the country. It actually has baths connected with some of the rooms In the cities the bird baths have disap

peared from the dining room and baths for human beings have appeared on the upper floors. And in the dining room a guest orders what he wishes and pays for it sep-

What is desirable is continuous insistence ipon an axiomatic proposition. Publi consciousness of the peril and burden of miling up war preparations is widespread. What lagged until civilization was all but destroyed was action upon the commonsense convictions

Lord Bryce need not hesitate to cover old ground in his warnings. There cannot be oo many authoritative volces calling for a practical and constructive recognition of the

It was George Meredith who somewhat sidly observed that there were few great truths which were not trite. But that cfroumstance did not dim their grandeur, nor its the dominant case for disarmament in the feast weakened thereby.

WHE MOTHER MOURNS FOR ALL FullE bereaved English mother who is to L come to the United States to lay a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier to be buried in Arlington Cemetery on Armistice Day is to represent all the mothers of the two nations whose sons were killed in the War.

Her identity is to be concealed, that there may be no personal element in the beautiful embolism of the tribute. She is to be just mother mourning for her son. She will to there vicariously for every mother whose on lies in an unmarked grave on the battlefields. Each such mother may find conscintion in the thought that the soldier in the Arlington grave is her son and that the Buglish mother is laying the wreath beside the monument for her.

And each mother may also console herself with the belief that the three veterans of the World War who won the Victoria Cross and the three Crimen veterans who are to escort the British mother across the ocean would have done as much for her if she had wen selected to represent bereaved motherhand at the moving ceremony next November.

DARWIN DIDN'T KNOW THIS

TB' 1S too bad that Henry Adams did not live to read the latest report of the Field Museum, of Chicago, containing the description, of a marsupial which has reparduced itself for 3,000,000 years without Stringe in its structure. If he were still fve he could find a more convincing argument against the early Darwinian theory of entilution than that of the fossil which he diff use. His fossil is found in the rocks of all ages, continuing without change for hundreds of thousands of years until the

The Field Museum report tells of a small Sodth American marsupial about six inches long said to be identical in structure with the fossil skeletons found in rocks 3,000,000 yeatry old. The animal has survived and reperduced itself during all this period without modifications in its structure such as developed the present horse from a small fives toed animal of prehistoric times. It may be that the evolutionists can explain this as an exception which proves their rules. But however that may be, men of science will be deeply interested in the stusboof the animal known as the enenolestes. in comparing living specimens with forsil remains of his remote kinsmen.

Canal barges are carrying grain in great quantities from the Middle West to New York at one fifth less than rail vates, and are making better time. It is odd that at time when airplanes are opening up possiof quick freight trips the oldest and bilit b s the slowest, means of transportation usure ly be coming into its own again.

good of their kind and some of were very them have always been lived in; others have been renovated and a few have gone to ruin

TUST where the Ardmore Station road crosses the creek is a very old workman's ouse with the date of 1600 and something. been told that that was the oldest house n Montgomery County, but I cannot youch or the truth of that.

There are three very interesting country places from that corner down for a mile or so. The first is an old house to the right with big trees, and belongs to Mr. Charles Mclivatne, the architect ; and the place right next to it with a driveway close to its en-trance is that of Mr. Charles Ludington, one of the heads of the Curtis Publishing Conpany. That place has an interesting garden and a swimming pool that has been made part of the garden architecture.

Mr. Ludington has also made a very anique and worth-while collection of Chinese paintings. Any one interested in the Italian primitives should study these much earlier and more finished pictures of the same type

THE third place can only be seen from one I point on the road, though the entrance drive enters from it. It belongs to Mr. James Crosby Brown, the head of Brown Brothers, bankers. It has a beautiful music room and was the scene of the Greek play was given in the early summer by

Miss Matthison and her company. Crossing the creek again and going steadily downhill along its very shady banks you pass more and more mills, deserted and ed or recently repaired, the road always growing rougher, until without warning you ome suddenly out on a green meadow with pretty old houses and mills, all charmingly kept up and surrounded by vine and flower walls and terraces. It is as though covered one had come upon the Petit Trianon itself there on the banks of the stream, and as though the great trees were part of the park

THE inn of Marie Antoinette, the mill the dairy cottage, the miller's cottage are all there to the life. There are, I suppose, ome dozen vine-covered buildings in the ittle community, all built for some evident purpose of communal life. And, indeed, the mill and the storehouse, the grannics and the inborers' cottages and owner's house all formerly belonged to a man by the name of Chadwick, who in the early days

steam had a prosperous business in that quiet valley. But the place was, for perhaps haif a century, a ruin when it was restored by Dr. Semour De Witt Ludlum and used for his patients. It is known as the Glad-wyne Colony, the nearest Postoffice being Gladwyne, up near Merion Square.

TliE hills forming the cuplike valley are I part forest, part orchard and garden slopes. Two smaller crecks enter the Mill Creek at this point. Dr. Ludium's laboratory and X-ray rooms are in the building that was formerly a great stone barn on the edge of the road as one leaves the colony

going down the creek. The office for receiving strangers and the friends of the patients is, however, in the long building with a baleony, which in the old days was the combination roadside inn, store and Postoffice. One may cross the creek here and go back by Merion Square or keep along the creek to the Schuylkill. On the river bank, as in Revolutionary days, the pedestrian may hail a ferry, rowed by an ancient boutman, and be taken across the river to Shawmont.

Only nowadays frequent trains stop Shawmont, which will take one back to town in twenty minutes or so. The river is very beautiful at this point. There is a great fall just below, and above it is serene and navigable. Cances enter the canal at shawmont, going down the river, and keep to it to the Falls of Schuylkill below Mana-

yunk. A rough but very picturesque road on the west side of the river joins the Bel-By foot, canoe mont road some miles down. or motor the Mill Creek is worth seeking and

should this be? Many widely different facors are believed to be responsible. First should be mentioned the cessation of the so-called 'war psychology.' During the war we were led to believe by the press, the pulpit and public speakers that war, in itself, was right. Many, further, enter-tained the belief that the war would never paigning.

DR. FURMAN ANGEL

end, it seemed, and money was very easily that vast majority of cases of shell shock and war shock which form one of the most made. It was as easily spent. vexing problems that the hospitals of the Easy Jobs Were Lost country face today.

"The post-war period found a large num-ber without employment as a result of changed conditions. This factor alone has used countless numbers to develop neurasthenia, hysterics and allied conditions, and t has been the cause of not a few of our suicides

"In fact, there has been an alarming in crease in the number of neurological cases. Every hospital of any size should have a linic for the examination and treatment of these cases. In this way the ordinary from the Government. practitioner would be able to recognize the abscure phases of mental derangement as ll as the ordinary forms of insanity. "These clinics would safeguard the public well a

by removing from the streets dangerous per-sons or those likely to become dangerous through the development of their mental ills In addition, adequate treatment could be given the mentally ailing, many of whom could be cured.

Causes for Suicide

"As for suicides, the majority of them are not to be attributed to insanity. Take

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- . Name three American generals promi-nent in the War of 1812. What is meant by "poste restante"?
- Distinguish between the Camorra and the Mafia.
 - What is the fer-de-lance?
 - How are the Territories of the United States represented at Washington? What is an epyornis?
- Who was Cornelius Tromp
- s. What is the meaning of the term "dolce" in music?
- What is a coronach?
- Name a European country in which the capital is not the largest city.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- Queen Victoria of Great Britain was the daughter of the Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and a sister of Prince Leopold, who became the first King of Belgium. "The use of the globes," formerly re-garded as a regular branch of the edu-
- cational curriculum, was the teaching of astronomy and geography by means of globes.
- A lory is a kind of parrot-like, bright-plumaged bird from the East Indies, Lenin should be pronounced "Len-yin.
- "Vraisemblance," a French word im-ported into English, means appearance of truth, plausible resemblance. The Island of Forniosa belongs to Japan.
- A vendetta is a blood feud, in which the family of the injured or murdered man seeks vengeance on the offender or his family. The name vendetta is taken from Corsica, notorious for the preva-lence of the practice.
- s. Truce of God was the name given to the
- Fruce of God was the name given to the suspension of private feuds in France, italy and elsewhere in Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The terms usually provided that the feuds should cease on all the more impor-tant church festivals and fasts. Origi-nally introduced by the Church to miti-gate the evils of private war, the cus-tom gradually fell into disuse as the rulers of the various countries became more powerful. more nowerful.
- Alessandro Volta was a famous Italian physicist, famous for his researches in electricity. His name is preserved in the word volt. His dates are 1745-1827.
- 10. William E. Gladstone is credited with coming the phrase the "Unspeakable Turk,"

riginally diseased nervous system. other type is exemplified by the man who from childhood possessed a functionally Grover Bergdoll is sojourning at St. Gall. Sounds as though it ought to be his weak nervous system, a nervous system that patron saint. ordinary civilian re was adequate for his quirements, but could never stand up under

Close Study Is Required

opportunity to observe thousands of

Sun of the West, Good Night

CUN of the west, good night, good night

And night comes down and the shadows dare

To creep from the depths of their hidden

Safe till the dawn may they linger there-

Sun of the west, good night, good night;

-Griff Crawford, in Kansas City Star,

Today's Anniversaries

landed on Staten Island, surprised two regi-ments of Tories and captured many prison-

1777-Americans under General Suilivan

1846 - General Kearney established a gov

Ages may come and go: And you swing on in celestial flight

But I know naught of my destiny-

Nor reckon on things below;

Tomorrow my fragile bark may be

Far adrift on a troubled sea-

Provisional Governor.

'alif., forty-six years ago.

Sun of the west-good night.

Sun of the west-good night.

S Orb of a splendid day: Slowly you sink from my cager sight-

military service.

logical cases."

Into the far away ;

There is something distinctly bolshethe trying circumstances of military cam vistic in Vane's endeavor to inject class into the campaign. "From these types of individuals cam

The War Board seems really peeved at the airplane for adding to the complexities of naval worfare.

'That the war-shock patient is a sick man no one who is familiar with the facts doubts. His is a new type of illness, one that will be with us for the next ten years. Literal-minded Congressmen have decided that General Wood must go out before "Lastly, but by no means least, might be he can come in.

mentioned the type of neurological patient who has the condition which we call 'com-pensacionitis.' He believes that his present The hay-fevered paragrapher consoles himself now and then by sticking one of his wheezes in print. ndition, regardless of what it is, has some relation to war service and that it consti utes an adequate ground for compensation

After mature deliberation we arrive at the conclusion that Suzanne can stand the racquet but not the gaff.

"To be fair to the patient and at the same time to be fair to the Government. If Grover Bergdoll and Bill Haywood could get together what a beautiful little hammerfest they could have. these cases require the very closest study o determine their exact relation to previous

We take it from the report of the Joint Army and Navy Board that the battleship "While in the naval service I had great these is neither absolute nor obsolete. cases at the naval post at Cape May and the general army hospital at the same place. Today 50 per cent of the cases from the Public Health Service hospitals are neuro-

Perhaps Lloyd George made a mistake in the Irish negotiations in not holding back something of what he had to offer.

"What, shall there be no more cakes and ale?" asked Sir Toby Belch. Cakes, Toby, with a luxury tax on 'em, but no more

The ship of state is still suffering from a shattered boom; but repairs are being made as it moves toward the port of Normaley.

One is justified in supposing that Gen-eral Mitchell does not give whole-hearted supproval to the finding of the War Board that the battleship is still the backbone of the navy.

It is said that a substitute has been found for anthracite. If it could only be put on the market this winter the consumer might say of the coal magnate. "Now watch me make this bird come off his perch.'

Bear Station. Del., man says he killed hty-five blackbirds with one shot. Coeighty-five blackbirds with one shot. caine, perhaps. With three black crows and seven men in buckram the eighty-five ought to make an army to delight the Father of Lies.

Stephen Coundouriotis, of the Greek Consulate at Washington, says this jazz that ernment for New Mexico with himself as they call music is just noise that makes you want to shake your shoulders. We take it that this means that the gentleman does not 1861-Yacht America wins cup race at 'owes; trophy has remained in this country

want to want to shimmy No growing nation like Japan can be

whole hearted subscriber to the doctrine of self-determination for small nations. Her contention is that the doctrine was brought into being after the other big nations of the world had "got theirs."

The fact that George Bernard Shaw says he won't come to America because we have lynchers here and because Debs is in jail will lead many to suppose that he is planning a visit. There is nothing commonplace in his self-advertising.

And the Pish Was crimarian tells of a deer an Also Ran that jumped over his antimotific a lear bis

beventy six years ago. Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the Uniersity of Washington, born at San Jose, ohife, a leap autom thirty two feet from track to track. Leap-The Rt. Rev. Alexander J. McGavick, atholic bishop of Chicago, born at Fox frog he calls it, and no frog would attempt to pass the buck. A pretty good jump, well admit, though, of course, it does not com-pare with the boyine stunt on a memorable occasion when a little dog laughed to set

- K Bred

Lake, Ill., fifty-eight years ago. Daniel R. Anthony, representative in Congress of the First Kansas District, born at Leavenworth, Kan., fifty-one years ago. the sport.

ever since, though frequently contested for, 1867-Miss Lucy Johnson, the inventor f seamless bags, died at Elmwood, R. I. 1886-W. J. Kendall, in a cork vest, wam through the Niagara rapids, 1919-Friedrich Ebert was sworn in as Imperial President of Germany. 1920-Women of Costa Rica were granted the right of suffrage.

Today's Birthdays

Edward H. R. Green, son and heir of the late Hetty Green, born in London fiftythree years ago. William L. Douglas, former Governor of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Mass.