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A COURSE IN "VARIABLES"

THE authorization by the Board of Education of a new course in "current geography" for eighth-grade pupils lays new and pressing obligations upon their in-structors. "Current geography" will be as variable as politicians, the weather and some algebraic roots.

As it is the object of the course to direct the students' attention to geographical matters dominant in the march of world events. there is a convincing probability that newspapers may be called upon to serve as textbooks. The static assurance of Mitchell or Tarr and McMurray cannot be in the least helpful when the pupil is asked to bound Bilesia, define the status of Yap, to elucidate the British control of Mesopotamian oil.

A correct answer today may prove coldly erroneous tomorrow. School children, however unstudious in temperament, will seldom forgo any amount of trouble that may be involved in confuting their teachers. It would seem that many little tricks of this sort can be turned by diligent perusal of positively last editions.

If the instructors are wise they will rigidly date their examination papers and in returning them with marks will rule out all entries based on later dispatches from abroad. Sufficient unto the day is the current geography thereof.

THE DEBTORS' PLEA

ONE cannot help wondering what the Sheffield steel manufacturers expected to accomplish when they appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to plead for a reduction in the steel tariff in the Fordney bill, on the ground that if the proposed duties were levied their business would be injured.

There never has been a time when American tariffs were framed for the benefit of foreign producers. There have been times when wavering Congressmen were brought into line by the assertion of foreign producers that a proposed tariff would decrease their profits.

The Sheffield manufacturers profess to ask for no special favors, but they do ask "to be allowed to live and to pay you what

This plea will have no effect unless Congress has come to a full realization of the fact that the debt of Europe to the United States cannot be paid except in goods, and less we have such a tariff as will permit them to enter. This newspaper has been insisting for years that, while the tariff should be drafted primarily for the protection of native industries, it should take account of the fact that the United States has become a creditor nation and that its trade laws must be framed with a view to the protection of the ability of its debtors to meet their obligations. If Congress has begun to perceive the soundness of this view it will give such consideration to the plen of the Sheffield steel men as it deserves.

TWO MOBS

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DRESIDENT HARDING naturally dislikes the thought of an invasion of West Virginia by Federal troops assigned to establish order in the soft-coal country. Yet, on the whole, since affairs in the mining regions have been permitted to drift from bad to worse, regular army officers and regular soldiers, immune from the sort of hysteria that usually sweeps mobs on to acts of wild destruction, are the only ones who may be depended on to avert general bloodshed in the zone of trouble.

Facing each other now are two mobs undisciplined, without rational leadership or a fixed purpose and animated by hatred accumulated passion and moonshine whisky If a clash occurs a general slaughter may The correspondents have already begun to talk of "sectors" and "salients. There is no certainty that the miners wh bey the terms of the President's proclamation and start peacefully for their homes may be able to escape attack or avoid random battles with straggling groups from

the opposition force. Every influence that contributes to economic disturbance in the United Statesflery union spirit, bad industrial management, hatred for imported strike-breakers. faulty civil administration and disregard for the constitutional rights of individuals - bas been joined with moonshine whisky to make the trouble in West Virginia more threatening. Firm hands and level heads are needed now to save West Virginia from the consequences of incredible folly on the part of the unions, the coal operators, the strike breakers and the State Administration itself.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

REPORTS that the recently signed treaties between the United States and Austria and Hungary respectively follow the lines laid down in the Dresel-Rosen pact with Germany are at once informative and ob-

Interpretation of the Berlin agreement was made comparatively easy by its repeated references to a document widely and vehemently discussed in this country-the Treaty of Versailles. Most Americans presume to a certain familiarity with its muchattacked contents.

But negotiations with Austria and Hungary cannot consistently rely upon the erms of the major treaty with Germany. In the separate Treaty of Saint-Germain the Allies determined their relations with Austria, and in the equally distinct Treaty of Trianon matters relating to Hungary

were authoritatively considered. Even "internationally minded" Americans are far from intimate acquaintance with the explicit terms of these pacts. The two treaties never reached the Senate for chate and hence have not been illuminated my the fierce white light of publicity which ed the Versailles contract with all the

p hould any opposition to the new Americiding centies with fragments of the former Twenty Hungarian empire develop it will not

be entirely easy to deplore offhand such references to Trianon and Saint-Germain as they may contain. The bulk of the public has not been taught to regard these European arrangements either with respect or distrust.

It is no mean task to start a quarrel about something that is in a general sense unknown, a fact upon which President Harding and Secretary Hughes may have reflected in their expeditious direction of negotiations in Vienna and Budapest.

MR. BECK'S DARK VISIONS OF A WORLD OFF ITS HEAD

A Clever American Imitates the Ancients by Declaiming That All Good is in the Past

UP TO the moment of our going to press James M. Beck had revealed no disposition to quit his job in the Department of Justice and pack his things and buy a ticket for another faraway world wherein there would be no greedy capitalists, no disconsolate proletarians, no free thinkers, no free verse, no cubist pictures, no young ladies with bobbed hair and no young men contemptuous of authority. But after a reading of the address which Mr. Beck delivered vesterday before the American Bar Associaion at Cincinnati one cannot but wonder how he has managed thus far to endure the company into which he is thrown upon this misfortunate planet. Mr. Beck is always earnest. And he has

gifts. He is so eloquent with words that he can charm and interest folk who would die in their tracks rather than agree with him about anything. Nowadays he appears to be reading the wrong books or viewing his world in a defective light. Nothing. ries he, is as it ought to be. Mutterings of revolution trouble his ears-cries of dissatisfaction! Has so experienced a man yet to learn that these sounds express and mean nothing more than the desire for progress and betterment that is constant in men's minds? Doesn't he know-hasn't he been able to learn in Washington-that what Americans of all sorts seek is not revolution, but better order in their own affairs? There is no enduring respect for au-

thority anywhere, says Mr. Beck despairingly. That is not true. There is respect for authority, and it is linked with a deermination to establish the sort of authority that will be worthy of respect. That is what all the noise is about. The spectacle of Russia is peculiarly distressing to this newest critic of civilization. Russia is, for him, a cause of despair, a cause of dark foreboding. Yet to any one gifted with a little patience and a little philosophy the Russia of today, sad and deplorable as its eircumstances are, promises far more than the Russia of the Czars-the Russia which appears to have been wholly tolerable to Mr. Beck. From bolshevism there can be recovery, at least. From the system which it displaced nothing but catastrophe could be expected, for it was a destructive system. and yet it was self-perpetuating. One need not quarrel with Mr. Beck

One need only recommend to him the comfort of sober second thoughts. In very forceful and picturesque language he informed the Bar Association that all beauty and symmetry are vanishing out of painting and literature before the onslaught of undisciplined and uninformed spirits. Well It would be good to know what books a solicitor in the Department of Justice reads in his idle hours and what exhibitions of the plastic arts he is accustomed to attend. Does he grieve for the passing of the Victorian painters in England and the eclipse of the Bouguereaus in France? If he does he will grieve alone. Do the contented complacency of Mr. Howells and the ineffable smugness of Mrs. Ward seem to him like qualities of literature without which the world cannot survive? There has been something of a revolution in literature and in painting.

Windy platitudes carry no poet very far writing was a business at which you could do nothing but arrange sentences in pretty patterns had their day, and it is over. In stend of them we have the magnificent symbolism of Conrad, the stately humanism of Knut Hamsun and his school, the clear and noble criticism of men like Bryce, which sweeps the world like a clean wind out of the morning. The world is filled with good writing - writing that is concerned with life's actualities. Upon the general current of American and English literature the free verse that irks Mr. Beck's soul is scattered foam. Yet it is direct. It has meaning as

well as sound. Has honor gone out of business, out of olities and out of men, as Mr. Beck would have the Bar Association believe? Who looking around the country, will feel that it has? The shysters and the profiteers are always about, but they are not nev and they are growing fewer. Crooks do not survive. What appears to have misled Mr. Beck is the plain and frank What appears to have movement of insurgence among the young of the land. Youth is making a dis turbance everywhere-in literature, in the arts, in the schools, in public life. what has youth been through? solicitor in the Department of Justice so on forget the strains from which youth is eneting, the horror of the experiences in flicted upon it by the elders of the world. he ruin that was made deliberately of its faith and its brightest illusions?

Youth will be boisterous and inquisitive and irreverent for a long time to come It will be susplcious and challenging. It will write astonishing books and paint as tonishing pictures and devise astonishing verse expressive in one way or another of ts impatience with old accepted things by which it was led blindly into a trap. outh is not all the world. Mr. Beck seem believe that it is. And there are times then it seems that the future would be safer if he were right in that assumption. Since the time when men first learned to rite and make speeches philosophers have formally mourned the past and talked the decline of virtue and the goodness and

REGISTRATION DAY THOUGHTS

glory of older times. Mr. Beck is at least

in distinguished company.

THE comparatively light registration of 1 Tuesday is not necessarily a surprising index of public apathly. A falling off from the enrollment figures of last year was to have been expected. The type of citizen who delights that he "only votes in a presidential contest" is no novelty. Just how he expects to be rewarded for his political abstemiousness is not clear, but there is little doubt that he regards such conduct

Allowing, however, for this familiar and warped conception of franchise duties, there s still a considerable shrinkage to be plained. Without going into the subtleties of deals and maneuverings, which play an apparently inevitable part in local political affairs, there* is one answer which bears marks of plausibility and is far from recon-

The registration days this year are ex centionally early. Prior to Labor Day the town cannot be said to have quit vacationing. Better results may be hoped for next week, but even the last enrollment day. September 10, will prove inconvenient for some late sojourners in the country.

It is easy enough to say that they should be equal to the strain of making a trip to town, but such argument exalts theory in the face of fact. The importance of registration is so vital that the authorized dates should be adjusted to the habits of the

This is certainly not the case this year Theatrical managers are perfectly aware that business would be slack in August should they open their theatres then. Must it be deduced from the early enrollment dates that the absence rather than the presence of the public is earnestly desired in politics?

SMOOT, TAX SIMPLIFIER

THE ideal tax is one which touches the consumer in the fewest possible ways. The present internal tax law is irritating because of the multiplicity of its imposts. The child who buys a plate of ice cream has to pay a tax to the Federal Government. Every one who travels by railroad is taxed on the cost of his ticket. If a man buys a drink at a soda fountain or buys a ticket to a theatre or a movie show he has to pay a tax. There are at least thirty such annoying taxes in force at present.

It has been agreed in Washington that some of them are to be repealed. Senator Smoot has just proposed that they all be repealed and that the revenues of the Government be raised by six taxes, to the exclusion of all others. They are a tax on incomes, the maximum of which is not to exceed 32 per cent; a 10 per cent tax on the net profits of corporations, a tax on tobacco, an inheritance tax, a 3 per cent tax on manufacturers' sales and a tax on im-

The Senator estimates that these taxes would yield all the revenue needed. All but the tax on manufacturers' sales are included in some form in the bills now before the Senate Finance Committee. The tax bill levies 1214 per cent on the profits of corporations, or 214 per cent more than the Utah Senator proposes. His income tax is substantially the same as that of the bill, and he proposes no change in the inheritance taxes.

The proposed sales tax is controversial. Senator Smoot has been urging it for months. The principle of the tax has reently been indersed by the United States Chamber of Commerce after a referendum to its members. In the form in which the Senator proposes it the tax would yield an estimated revenue of \$1,200,000,000. Its opponents will raise the objection that it is practically impossible to decide who are manufacturers and who are not.

There are many completed articles in the make-up of which several independent manufacturers are concerned. Take the aucomobile as an example. The magneto is made by one company, the carburetor by another, the lighting system by another, the elf-starter by a fourth, the tires by a fifth and, in many cases, the wheels by a sixth. Now, is the automobile manufacturer to pay 3 per cent tax on the wholesale price of the car as a completed article, or is he to deduct from the tax the amount paid by the manufacturers of the different parts? Or take a suit of clothes composed of woolen cloth, canvas stiffening, silk or woolen or otton lining, buttons, thread and wadding. Is the clothing manufacturer to pay a tax on the value of the completed suit or is he o pay a tax only on the raine of the work which he puts into it, plus his profit? Under one arrangement there would be # tax of G per cent on part of the manufactured goods and of 3 per cent on the remainder.

If Congress is disposed to levy such a sales tax as is proposed there are no insuperable obstacles in the way. It is not impossible to draft the law in such a way as to prevent double or triple taxation. The manufacturers will object to it as a matter of course, but the plain people, who are irritated by the grasping fingers of the tax collector feeling for their pennies when they make trivial purchases, would be delighted by any plan which would raise the needed revenue in such a way as to distribute the burden as widely as possible.

THE IMMIGRATION BOGIE

THE doubling of the immigration figures I for the year ended June 30 justifies, perhaps, some of the congressional anxiety oncerning the expected post-war flood.

It is worth noting, however, that the forecast of influxes by the millions was not realized. From 1910 to 1914 more than a aillien immigrants annually made their way to these shores. The total for the last Government year was 805,228, as compared with 430,001 for the previous twelve months. Alarmists may argue that there has not been time since the world conflict for the tide to reach its pictured proportions. For that reason, it was maintained, the new law of anotas was authorized.

But the inconveniences and technical diffiulties of this act are now so manifest that liseussion. The fact seems to be that while immigration has been flourishing, imaginations have been more so.

The principle of restriction meets with onsiderable favor, but the Nation as a whole has no immediate cause to be distressed over the unloading possibilities. The resent question is how to interpret sanely perplexing law that appears to have been framed in a moment of panic.

TAX REVISION FIRST

BUSINESS, men will be pleased to know that the Senate Finance Committee has lecided to give the Internal Tax Revision Bill precedence over the Tariff Bill.

The importance of this has been urged upon Congress since the beginning of the present Administration, but for reasons which seemed good to the Ways and Means Committee of the House the Tariff Bill was taken up first. Both it and the Internal Revenue Bill are now in the hands of the Senate committee.

The imperative need just now is for a reduction in internal taxes. The tax bill will raise \$3,000,000,000 or more in revenne, which is about half a billion less than the amount that would be produced by the law as it now stands. The Tariff Bill will not raise more than half a billion at the ighest estimate. It is obviously of greater mportance to reduce the internal taxes by half a billion than to revise the tariff, inthe present Congress is committed to both propositions, and, fortunately also, the Senate committee has perceived the greater need and is planning to meet it.

Strategy
Triffmphant

Frank A. Vanderlip
says Austria's position
is not hopeless. She needs food, and to get food she needs credits. Given these her strategical commercial position will enable her to maintain herself. But her "strategi-cal commercial position" to date has been to be entirely surrounded by countries that refuse to trade with her. Artemus Ward in similar case, it will be remembered, landed is eye in the fist of an opponent and the ground flew up and hit him

While President Hard Jobs for the the unemployment prob and municipalities are in a position to help on the good work. William Rowen, president of the Board of Education, has pointed out the way in Philadelphia. Now is the time to build new schoolhouses. The State has many at work building new road There are other public works possible. time for public improvements is at a time of general unemployment.

If the suggestion of a New York paragrapher that the Congressional Record be put on a paying business by adding a comic supplement is acted upon we suggest Con-

OUR LUXURIOUS YOUTH

Full Equipment Needed for Play Nowadays-An Official Exemplification of "Let George Do It"-The Servile "Thank You" Overdone

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

BOYD HAMILTON, of Harrisburg, dean of the resident legislative correspondents at the capital, came to the city yesterday to meet his two sun-tanned boys.

With their kits they resembled, minus the khaki, a couple of junior infantrymen headed for the Philippines.

They were returning from two months in a boys' camp in the wilds of Pike county.

"It's astonishing," commented the stalwart Hamilton, "the advantages city boys capt you could be adventaged by the wart was the stalwart than to the stalwart than the st enjoy today compared with what we had when I was a youngster.
"A corner lot was a peach of a place for

a ball game then. Now a regular diamond is a part of city recreation. "School yards with swings, bars, 'horses' and instructors; community centers, school

nurses and doctors. "In the summer Boy Scout and other camps, protected swimming holes and every-

thing a boy could wish, plus the element of instruction and safety.

"When I was a kid the greatest sport I knew was to camp out for two nights on an island in the Susquehanna River, where our principal amusement was to spend the nights fighting mosquitoes."

DIRECTOR ERNEST TUSTIN, of the Department of City Welfare, says that Charles T. Preston, chief of the Bureau of Correctors, died from overwork.

It is not often that the public hears of an official of that hind.

official of that kind,
But "Charlie" Preston had a keen sense
of his responsibility as a city official.
It was his first big job, though he had
been in politics for a generation. He wanted to make good. There was the ambition to demonstrate

that he had it in him to live up to his responsibilities.

It was the aspiration of a man of good family and good instincts.
Improvements and reforms at the House of Correction will long be a monument to

TEORGE F. ROSENBERGER before The turned farmer was a chef. His specialty was sea food.

Nearly every resort along the coast be-tween Cape Henlopen and Sandy Hook has been the scene of his activities. He served his apprenticeship to men who were experts in their line.

As a result the Rosenberger clam chowder, when he condescends to resume temporarily the snowy cap and apron, is a delight.

For years Mr. Rosenberger has made the sixty gallons of chowder that is consumed annually on clambake day by the business men and farmers of the l'erkiomen Valley.

This year Rosenberger, Jr., who inherits his sire's culinary ability, made out the list of ingredients needed for the chowder in his ther's absence. Before it went to the Committee on Sup-

plies it was submitted to Rosenberger, Sr. Seizing a pencil, he erased and added until the list was literally shot to pieces. Turning to the boy, in a middly reproving voice he said : "My son, this stuff is for clam chowder that is to be eaten—not sold." Do you catch the fine distinction?

WILLIAM A. VAN DUZER, mainte-nance engineer of the State Highway Department, is the exemplification, in offi-cial life, of the famous "George" in "Let George do it."

A kicking committee from Monroe or Greene or Susquehanna County arrives, "all set' for a beetic session with Commis-Louis S. Sadler or Assistant Commissioner deorge H. Biles.

Their roads are going to the demnition bow-wows. They are impassable in winter and impossible in summer. Can't some-thing be done, Mr. Commissioner? Honest to goodness they're all right if they only had some attention, etc. Instantly the big map is unrolled and Chief Clerk Fry is summoned.
"Ask Mr. Van Duzer to step in, please."

Meantime the chances are that Fry, knowing what is coming, has already tipped the wink to his messenger. The next instant Chief Engineer Van Duzer, suave and earnest, is introduced. His presence is like oil to a troubled sea. He knows the story before it is spilled into his waiting ear. He has heard it a thou-

sand and one times before from similar del-Mr. Van Duzer has charge of this, gentlemen," announces the urbane Commis-

That settles it. "George," alias Engieer Van Duzer, immediately proceeds to

GIT USED to be said that the English lackey was the highest type of service hundlity," remarked a friend the other "If an irate citizen kicked him he would "If an irate citizen kicked him he would "Thank naturally and instinctively exclaim, 'Thank

"I'm beginning to think," he continued, "that we are in danger of acquiring that unenviable distinction. Some one started the practice on auto

"Some one started the practice on and roads of sticking up a sign on the limits of a village, "This is Wallopers Corners. Come again. Thank you."

"Now it's country-wide. Usually the town that has the most disreputable streets and rottenest roads has 'Thank you' in the largest letters," he added, sarcastically, But the fashion is spreading like Canada

Country merchants are copying it. 'Thank you' this and 'Thank you' that. 's no longer a courtesy; it's a nulsance. 'An example of the Inappropriateness of in its new adaptation was a sign I saw ently on a barn. It read:
"Johnston's Funeral Pariors are at 175 Blank street. Perfect service. Thank

"Can you bent it?" was the sarcastic

Chirrup of Cheer up 'Keep up your courage and the world will come right,' says Lloyd George, The British Prime Minister may be a good many of the bings his enemies say he is, but the optiaism here expressed is assuredly a domimust note in his character; one that has brought him far and one of distinct value o his country and the world at large.

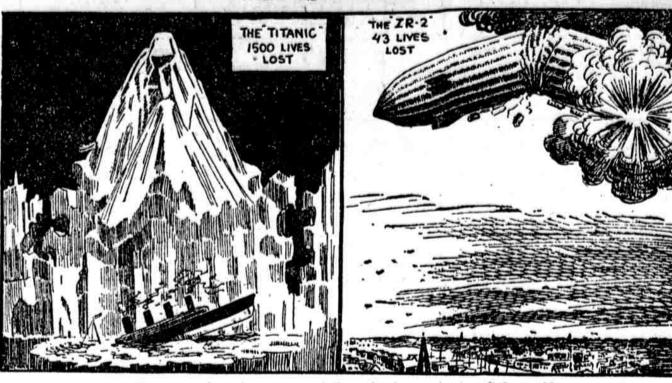
Sanitation has added four years to the average span of life, coording to the mortality statistics of the American Insurance Union; which, remarks Demosthenes McGinnis, wielding a wicked bandkerchief, is about the time the average hay feverite in an average lifetime spends

Some idea of the amount of waste oil on the waters of American harbors is to be found in the suggestion of a Standard Oil man in New York that the city collect it in 50,000 gailon lots and use it for fuel in furnaces or as road oil. The suggestion is valuable not only because of the money that may be saved, but because of the present canger that the oil may become ignited and

Federal Governments to tax freight-hauling motortrucks to a point where shippers will prefer the railroads. They worry unnecessarily. There will be business enough for all. When motortruck companies operate under franchises and pay fair taxes, said taxes should be based on the cost of the road and police protection, and in no case uld the tax be designed to burt or limit their trade.

Three times in three weeks the Intertate Commerce Commission has prevented Henry Ford from reducing freight rates 50 per cent on his railroad. Competing railroads have now a higher opinion of the commission than ever before.

WHY IS IT THAT -



-Disasters such as these so powerfully strike the imagination of the world-



-while disasters of this sort arouse so little interest?

proposed revision of the Constitution.

"Farmers get compensation in the possi-bilities of commercial motoring brought right

to their front doors. Two-day trips by wagon are now a matter of two hours in a

motor car or truck. These expenditures are an investment; not a gamble, but a sure bet.

"Philadelphia will get the biggest share of the benefit to be derived. The coming sesqui-centennial will bring thousands of

visitors here over the new roads. The Dela-ware River Bridge will form the connecting link with New Jersey, and its excellent roads

will bring many other visitors. Long-dis-tance traveling would be popularized through

this State with improved roads, and hundreds who now avoid the State would in-

clude it in their itinerary. The importance of this can be appreciated when you esti-

mate that every carlead of tourists of, say, five persons means about \$75 a day to the

tion and can stand an extensive advertising game. Other States do, with the result

roads here would mean through trunk lines

State Road Standards High

of concrete roads of any State in the coun-

and means a lessened expense and greater

satisfaction in the long run. They will out-

last their cost. In other words, at the end

of a thirty-year bond issue they would be

in comparatively good condition and could be

State, and of course we have grades to con

not have.

tend with, something that some States do

the Constitutional Revision Convention at the primary election on September 20 can

be seen, when the good-roads situation that I have described is realized. With four

years that must clapse in the ordinary course of events, even with favorable action, before

provision could be made for completing the

State's road program, and with the eyes of

the world on us in 1926, it can readily be seen the position we would occupy if the

tages of the State we will not only put it on the map, but we will make an investment

that will repay us many times over in the last analysis."

Today's Anniversaries

to enter the City of Mexico in the Mexican War, born at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Died at Nateljez, Miss., July 17, 1858.

1825-L. Q. C. Lamar, Senator, Cabinet

ficer and Supreme Court Justice, born in

1838-Emperor of Austria crowned King

1858-British East India Company gave

1859-Prince of Wales (Edward VII)

1860-Opening of the Thames Embank.

1896-A convention of representatives of

1900 - Jubilee of Saltan Abdul Hamid of

1920-Riotons disturbances attended the

Today's Birthdays

Sir James Lougheed, veteran Canadian statesman, born at Brampton, Out., sixty-

Judge George W. Anderson, of the United States Circuit Court of Appends, born at Acworth, N. II., sixty years ago.

Mgr. John J. Dunn, the new auxiliary

born in New York City fifty-one years ago.

Edgar R. Burroughs, nuther of "Tarzan of the Apes," born in Chicago forty-six

James J. Corbett, former champion heavyweight angilist of the world, born in San Francisco fifty-five years ugo.

There are those who believe that Pen-

rose's mental processes are designedly tor-

the Irish race from all countries met in

visited Ottawa and laid the foundation stone

for the Dominton Parliament Buildings.

ment from Westminster to Vauxhall,

Turkey celebrated at Constantinople

street-car strike in Brooklyn.

meyen years ugo.

years ago.

of Lombardy at Milan.

up its territories to the crown.

Putnam County, Ga. Died at Macon, Ga.,

1798-General John A. Quitman, the first

"We can make this State first or last in

If we take the natural advan-

revision convention shall not be approved,

"We have 93,000 miles of road in the

The importance of favorable action on

"Pennsylvania has the highest standard

This insures comparative permanency

"We have a large and a wealthy popula-

city and State while they are in It.

that their reputation is country-wide

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EUGENE E. HOGLE On the New Gasoline Tax

MOTORISTS in particular and others in-directly, who use gasoline, will ulti-mately find the one-cent tax on gasoline, which goes into effect in the State today, a good investment, according to Eugene E. Hogle, secretary of the Automobile Club of

"Among other reasons," said Mr. Hogle, the State recognized that the work of departments such as education and health, which are not self-supporting, might suffer the fate of having their highly important work curtailed if they did not have some n made for the is better able than many to afford a tax he was selected, but, as it so happens, he will be the ultimate gainer.

"According to the provisions of the Dawson Act, half of the money collected by this tax, which Auditor General Lewis has esti-mated as worth about \$2,500,000 annually. will go for the general use of the State Treasury, to be devoted to such purposes as

may be found necessary. "The other half goes to the county, collectable about August and February 1, be distributed to each county in proportion to the tax which it has paid. By this vision Philadelphia and Allegheny and the richer counties will naturally be the greatest gainers; but us this is a 'Baby Bill,' other teps will doubtless later equalize any de-

ficiencies.

Tax Will Build Roads "The State Highway Department will not partake in the new tax to any appreciable extent, receiving its money in other ways. But the county tax will go in each county pair of roads throughout the State.

"This means that Pennsylvania, with other provisions for which automobilists have been working, will be in a position to show the rest of the country and the world, for that matter, her unexcelled beauties and

"The tax will be collected from the last purchaser of the product, with a distinct inderstanding that one cent of the charge is a State rax. While I believe it would have been simpler and easier to have col-While I believe it would lected the tax by imposing it on its source, the refiners, on the basis of total gallonage, the bill is well worth while.

"Although automobilists opposed the tax at first, I believe they will now accept it with good grace. We were well represented at the hearings on the bill and a series of conferences melted most of the opposition particularly as allowances were made in ach matters as lights and registration fees The gasoline tax will be talked about for a few weeks and then will be forgotten and never mentioned, in my opinion, the tax being merely absorbed in the price of gas, There would, however, have I ment if the tax had been hald at the source instead of at the end?

First Step for Best Roads

"It is well that this tax has been laid for "It is well that this tax has been laid for this purpose, as it marks but a first step toward the \$100,000,000 fund which we want to borrow by revision of the State Constitution. That amount will be necessary to put the State in its proper position among the other States of the country as to its touring facilities.

"This would put the State in the fore-front of the country, whereas without this money we shall be in the rear. Is would be well to realize the significance of the fact that by the close of 1922 Pennsylvania will have exhausted all the funds available road construction, and this in the face of the most elaborate program ever planned by any

"During one week of the last three, for instance, this State laid more new concrete road than provided in the entire program of an adjoining sister State for the year, "We have scenery and natural resources

This State even excels the much-advertised California in the beauty and variety of its scenic splendors. The Alleghenies excel the much vaunted White Mountains. We have some of the most beautiful, desolate spots in the country in the northern part of the State, ideal for hunting and ishing, with some of the finest trout streams in the country. The only trouble is that we have not the roads to get to many of the Such spots as The Narrows and, in the whole Susquehanna Valley compare with any beauty spots. We have great coal and industrial centers.

Auto Clubs for Revision "Auto crubs of the State are unanimously for the provision for roads embodied in the tuons.

SHORT CUTS Smoot wants the business of the coun-

try to run on six cylinders.

The trouble with the Ku Klux bird is that it neither coos nor clucks.

One thing in favor of beer-Nobody ever takes it through a straw. Philadelphia may console herself for a

small registration with a big ballot. "They certainly are due for a dry time in Liberia," remarked Lizzie V. Hall.

The trouble with the world of today is that it is making syncopated history. The Disarmament Conference may fool

the conferees by becoming really a disarma-ment conference. Add Chronicles of the Unusual-Chi-cago woman is suing for divorce because her husband kissed her too often.

What the President learned was that the mother of nineteen children could write a letter with a kick to it.

Chemists already working to win the next war continue to furnish the strongest arguments for disarmament.

By opposing the German Government, junkerdom on the one hand and belshevism on the other are doing their little bit to awaken sympathy for it.

Mrs. Willebrandt, newly appointed Assistant Attorney General, says women should win office solely on ability, not sex, Respectfully referred to Mrs. Catt and other complainants.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What is the cube root of one?

2. Where are sea claphants and sea leopards to be found: Who said "A mile of green is greener than half a mile"?

4. Name four American nominees for judgeships on the new International Court of Justice.

 Which is the larger body in the League of Nations, the council or the as-sembly? 6. How does Elibu Root pronounce his first name?

7. Distinguish between sinecure and cyno-8. How did Paul Veronese, the famous

Italian painter, acquire his last name? 9. What is the title of Blackstone's great work upon English law? Who was American Ambassador to Great Britain during the World War?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Fourth Amendment to the Constlthe Fourth Amendment to the Consti-tution of the United States provides that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by eath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Calicut is a scaport on the Malabar, West Coast of India on the Indian Ocean. Calcutta is situated much further north and east, on the Hugli River, near its embouchure into the Bay of Bengai.

 General Pershing led a punitive expedi-tionary force into Mexico in 1916. Nirvana is the Buddhist beatitude, ex-linction of individuality and absorp-tion into the supreme spirft.

tion into the supreme spirft.

By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, ratified by Great Britain and the United States in 1850, neither Power was ever to "obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal" or "to occupy or fortify or colonize any dominion over Nicaragua" or any part of Central America." This feature of the pact, which stood in the way of the prosecution by the United States of the Panama Canal project, was abrogated by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

A delta is so called from its common

 A delta is so called from its common triangular shape, formed by rive triangular shape, formed by river mouths, which give to the siluvial tract the design of an equilateral tri-angle, the sign of the Greek letter "delta" or "D."

Zachary Taylor succeeded James K. Two operas by Charles Gounod are "Paust" and "Homes et Juliette."

9. A payan is a stately dance, in which the

10. A centillion is the hundredth power of a million, or 1 with 500 ciphers.