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Philadelphia, Thursday, September 15, 1921

COUNCIL SHOULD GET BUSY WITHOUT a considerable strain upon the verities it cannot be said that the reconvening of City Council today marks the

end of an earned vacation. Technically, the suspension of meetings was a recess. Actually, it was an example of quitting in the face of urgent problems. Once more these present themselves for solution, and this time the shirking of responsibilities cannot be condoned by arguments in support of summer holidays.

"Agenda." that favorite term among diplomatists, who appear to delight in ponderous phraseology, is after all a penetrable mystery. The word simply means 'things to be done." The "agenda" before the present Council includes the transit and gas leases, which cannot be disposed of by mere tinker-

Unless an early decision regarding the city's relations to the P. R. T. is reached the opening of the Frankford elevated must appear hopeless.

The only possible way in which the Counell can justify its vacation is by promptly grappling with realities.

JOHN'S EASY DAY

GREAT hopes and great fears, cherished respectively by the ardent drys and the bootleggers' bunds in New Jersey after the passage of the State's special anti-liquor law, were alike premature, if we are to judge by the turn that events took in Judge Ingersoll's Court at Atlantic City.

Raiding has been the fashion of late in Atlantic City and elsewhere in New Jersey. The local authorities as well as the Federal enforcement agents have been rounding up men against whom evidence of dry law violation was conspicuous. When the acsed were arraigned finally they were permitted to go with what must have seemed to them extraordinarily light fines.

Under the terms of the Van Ness act-the super-dry law passed by the last Legislature—a Jersey Judge may either jail or fine any one convicted of selling prohibited liquor. Judge Ingersoll refused to jail any one because the Van Ness Law is being attacked in the higher courts on the ground of unconstitutionality. He imposed fines which, while they might have hurt an ordinary offender, certainly could mean little to handled contraband liquor is a large way. The maximum fine permissible under the State law is about equal to what some wholesale bootleggers have been able to make in a few hours of any busy

Here again the futility of too rigorous laws is illustrated. There were people in New Jersey who wanted a dry law that would be a terror to all drinkers. They got And it is a serious question whether it will stand the tests of an appeal.

GOOSE AND GANDER

BRIEFLY it may be said that the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, which has again begged the United States District Court to overrule the State's Public Utilities Commission and give it the right to charge ten-cent fares on its trolley lines, is asking for an increase in wages. Its representatives argued that it cannot

continue to live unless it gets more money. Now, it would be interesting for the moment to leave all technical and purely legal arguments aside and inquire about the difforence which seems to exist between the trolley financiers involved in the present case and the multitudes of wage earners everywhere who are being told that they must accept continuing heavy wage reductions if they wish to keep themselves and the country economically safe and efficient Perhaps Governor Allen, of Kansas, who preached the doctrine of lower wages and longer hours in this city, is the man who could best diagnose the peculiar affliction of the Public Service directors. Between these directors and the workers and captains in all other industries there is a wide gap.

Everywhere railway men are seeking to bring rates down in order to get lost patronback. Trolley managers are finding that higher rates of fare tend to drive bustness away and to reduce revenues. Industrial leaders are trying for their own sake to keep the prices of their commodities within the reach of the masses of the people. Workers are accepting wage reductions. But the trolley corporations of New Jersey so on desperately demanding higher fares. running counter to all normal economic processes of the hour, without wondering r a moment where the people who ride on their cars are going to get the money to pay the higher fares that they demand.

THE QUESTION OF JOBS

MORE than a great many people expect may come from the meeting at which representatives of about 18,000 employers in this city sought and discussed ways by which to provide jobs for unemployed men in this general region. The culminating colution offered by Joseph M. Steele president of the Builders' Exchange and the Building Employers' Association, reflected a most sensible and admirable spirit in the sence of what is, for a great many peoale, a very real emergency.

Too many employers have permitted themselves to feel in recent months that the soalled industrial slump is something in the sature of an act of Providence. It is nothing of the sort. It is the inevitable result errors of judgment and policy that may attributed alike to many trades union baders and many influential leaders of the greater industries.

It is too late now to frame new indict ments against the union men who argued too insistently for strikes and sabotage and he equally guilty exploiters like those who virtually paralyzed the building trades by ting a profiteers' corner of all the essen-

ilding materials.

borden of unemployment falls now on labor alone, but on the whole com-

meeting at the Bellevue Stratford

will combine their resources, pool their energies, to bring about an industrial revival that, without scientific stimulation, may be deferred until spring.

CAN PREJUDICE DEFEAT CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION?

it Cannot Do It if Electors With Confidence in Representative Democracy Vote Right Next Tuesday

WHETHER a convention to revise the Constitution of the State is to be held will be decided at the primary elections next Tuesday.

The electors will be asked to vote "Yes" or "No" on the question of holding the convention and to vote for the nomination of delegates.

If the verdict is in favor of the convention the names of the delegates nominated will go on the ticket to be voted at the November election. If the verdict is against the convention,

the nominated delegates will be ignored and it will be as though they had not been named at the primaries. Every voter with a sense of his respon-

sibilities as a citizen and with a proper desire that the Constitution be modernized and that its contradictory provisions be removed will vote in favor of holding the convention.

There is organized opposition to the convention, but not a single valid objection has been raised to it.

One group of persons objects because under the law providing for submitting the question to the voters and fixing the number of delegates and the method of their choice the Governor is empowered to appoint twenty-five delegates.

The objectors profess to believe that the Governor cannot be trusted to name delegates who will be loyal to the public interests. They forget that their representatives in the Legislature approved this plan with full knowledge of what it meant.

The legislators were aware that a majority of the delegates would be selected by the local politicians and that the men chosen in many instances would be without special qualifications for the work they were to do. They knew also that some of the ablest men in the State, men who ought to be summoned to serve if the Constitution is to be revised, would not make a fight for election as a delegate.

Therefore, in order that the State might have the benefit of the wisdom and experience of these men, the Legislature empowered the Governor to select twenty-five delegates, confident that he would be guided in his selection by a high sense of his public duty.

If the Governor can be trusted to name the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Highway Commissioner, the Commissioner of Public Health and the Commissioner of Public Welfare and Judges of all courts of record in case of vacancies, he certainly ought to be trusted to name a small minority of the delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

Governor Sproul, as a matter of fact, has selected the heads of the State departments with a view solely to their qualifications. He will use the same standard in appointing delegates to the convention.

The convention is opposed by a group of sectarians whose members fear that if the Constitution is revised the door will be pened for the appropriation of to sectarian institutions now forbidden Their fear is groundless.

If one thing is established more firmly than any other in the American political system it is that the State must not be taxed to support religious institutions of any kind, whether they be schools or hospitals or orphanages or what not.

The State does not interfere with a man's religious belief, and it will not tax a man of one sect to support the institutions of another sect

It is doubtful if a single delegate could be elected to the convention who would favor a reversal of this policy.

Besides the necessity for a general revision of the Constitution, there are two immediate and pressing needs which cannot be met unless provision is made for them in the speedy manner possible to a convention.

One is the financial provision for a celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration

of Independence in 1926. This city has no power at the present time to raise the money needed for the proposed international fair. It can get that power only through a change in the Constitution. That change cannot be brought about by the ordinary process of amendment until 1925, when it would be too late to be

The other need is provision for a continuance of the State road-building pro-By the end of 1923 the sum of gram. \$50,000,000 authorized by the voters in 1918 as a State bond issue for the improvement of the highways will have been spent. Without a change in the Constitution no money will be available for this purpose after 1923, save the automobile license fees, and the Constitution cannot be changed until 1925, or two years after the present

fund is exhausted. It is proposed to put in the revised Constitution an authorization to incur a highway debt not to exceed \$150,000,000. If the convention should be held and this provision be included in the revised document, and if the voters should ratify it at the polls, the way would be open for continuing without interruption the work of giving this State the best highway system in the

country. Every automobilist is personally interested in this matter. There are more than 600,000 of them in the State, or enough to insure the holding of a convention if every one of them votes right next Tuesday.

Every pretext offered by the opponents of the convention is an appeal to prejudice or intolerance or reaction.

Every argument in favor of it is based on confidence in the ability of the people to manage their own affairs in accordance with the fundamental principles of sound Americanism.

Vote "Yes" next Tuesday!

THE WORLD COURT ENRICHED

TTHE election of John Bassett Moore to the bench of the International Court of Justice, now in process of erection by the League of Nations, is a reassuring index of the possible character of the new tribunal

Although considerably younger than Elihu Root, Mr. Moore is an unquestioned au-thority upon international law, and has been enabled to season. Is learning with valuable

experience. Since 1913 he has been a member of the

were many earnest and talented industrial leaders. They have done fine and difficult things in the past. But they will do a finer and more difficult thing now if they can Peace Commission, and since that date, in addition to other duties, he has been especially active in questions of diplomacy and international law affecting Latin America, a fact acknowledged when he became vice chairman of the International High Commission at the Pan-American Financial Conference in 1915.

His "American Diplomacy, Its Spirit and Achievements," is one of the clearest and most readable expositions of the subject extant.

South American nations have been conspicuous in urging the choice of Mr. Moore for the new court. It has perhaps been felt that, although the Government of the United States plays no part in initiating the tribunnl, an authority upon New World interests, trained in American policy, must enrich the quality of the international bench.

North Americans will be justified in believing that while Mr. Moore serves in the new court their alienation from this ambitiously planned instrument of world peace is by no means complete.

KU KLUX LETTER-WRITERS WE HAVE not space to print the letters that have been flooding this office since the amazing narrative of the Ku Klux drive began a few days ago in the news columns. But the reading of this correspondence has. been an odd and enlightening and reassuring experience, which readers would be per-mitted to share if for a day we could crowd

all the news off two or three pages. Men and women in all walks of life, of all creeds and callings, have written to say that the exposure of highly organized and commercialized malevolence calculated to work havoe to our national spirit is a public service of an extraordinary sort. These cor-

respondents sign their names to their letters A parallel stream of threats and pronouncements and denunciations come from folk who invariably keep their identity a secret. These writers threaten. They accuse in language wild. We are to be publicly hanged on the glad day when Wizard ions establishes his authority over the land. We are to be tarred-if, indeed, we are permitted to survive that long.

One man wrote vividly of his hone to be the first in line when the editor of this newspaper is lynched. Like the others of his sort, he was careful to keep his name to himself. Thus he denied us the privilege of telling him personally what an unhappy goop we believe him to be. For it is hard not to be sorry for such a man.

It is hard not to be sorry for the group that can produce him - a group which, through its anonymous letter-writers, seems for a moment to turn a distorted face of black and unreasoning fanaticism on its

No lie is too stupid, too transparent, to be unacceptable to some people. That is plain. How can the would-be lyncher know that his mind has been poisoned-like the minds of a good many others-by people who do that sort of thing for a living so long as they can remain out of jail?

In some of the small Southern and Middle Western communifies there are printshops which once were devoted to the business of printing and circulating obscene books and pamphlets. In recent years they have been given over to the production of books and folders which outrageously libel any fraternal order or any creed that appears to have enemies.

An amazing thing now is to find that the atrocious drivel written and printed without a moment's regard for truth or decency and so fantastic as to offend a rational mind has been accepted as simple truth by many otherwise sensible people. This newspaper has no desire to be an

arbiter between religious creeds or a champion of any one of them. It is content to remember the provisions of the Constitution and to feel that every man has a right to choose his own manner and way of wor-It is concerned only with the danger which Ku Kluxism brings to the spirit of unity in America and to the whole social order of the time.

If we had had any doubt about the wisdom and justice of the Klux exposures-and we hadn't-it would have vanished after a reading of the letters of the Klan's anonymous defenders. They more than any one else need to know the truth

A NEW BUILDING ERA IS DUE

THE beginning of a movement to catch up with the pressing need for homes in Philadelphia is perhaps discernible in the marked increase in the number of building permits issued for dwellings thus far this month.

Within the last fortnight the Bureau of Building Inspection has sanctioned the erection of more private houses than in any whole month since April, 1920. The total to date for the first half of this September is 220. If this new activity presages a much

greater development a favorable view of the situation is warranted. Taken by themselves, however, the figures represent nothing like the response to urgent necessities. It has been estimated that the wants of the growing population in this community can be adequately served only by the construction of at least 10,000 new dwellings each year. While the cost of materials re mained at the peak excuses for the staguation in building were valid. But although pre-war conditions have not returned and may not recur for a generation, it is indisputable that the day of exorbitant costs is

passing. One of the requisites of the present is enterprise inspired by practical considerations of the future. If the projected celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Nation is to become a fact here, even normal increases in build-

ing will be insufficient. The city will require new hotels and nocommodations of various kinds for throngs of visitors. The resolution presented by Joseph M. Steele, president of the Builders' Exchange, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce this week, particularly specifies the need of vastly enlarged residential equipment.

The success of the fair would be seriously compromised should this city take on the aspect of Washington in wartime. A new era in building is certainly due if Philadelphia is to adjust its energies to its obvious opportunities.

Great Britain favors Teasing the Goats limitation of naval armament so long as she may remain in the lead. Japan is willing so long as there is no chance of anybody licking her in the Pacific. The Disarmament Conference is being ushered in many preliminary gestures. The pitchers are limbering up. The riders are jockeying are limbering up. The riders are jockeying for position. The pugilists are punching the bag. The publicists are mixing their metaphors. And all things point to the likelihood that when the conferces get together every concession will be buttressed with a "but," and every "but" will behave though it ought to be spelled with two t's.

No sooner have w finished listening to a bunch of prophets Mixed Nuts who predict a hard winter than another bunch of 'em, this time from Sussex County, Delaware, steps to the frost with a prediction of a mild winter beginse Nature has failed to provide the squirrels with a plentiful supply of nuts. But what's the matter with the prophets?

A RARE PROPHECY

Herbert Spencer's View of the Future of America and England, Spoken Thirty Years Ago-A Dire Prediction for His Native Land

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THIRTY years ago today Herbert Spencer, the famous English philosopher and author, delivered a prophecy on America. Nowhere does it appear in any of his

published writings.

His words were utered in the course of an interview in London with an American newspaper correspondent.

On this occasion he also outlined what he conceived to be the future of the monarchical government in Great Britain.

Viewed in the light of today, and regarding the course of events subsequent to the World War, it is an impressive declaration. . The prophecy applicable to this country is, as to its correctness, a matter of indi-vidual judgment and point of view. Thoroughly Spencerian, it is characterized

by the clear expression as well as the pessi-

reality. "It is difficult to foresee what will be the

"It is difficult to foresee what will be the outcome of American progress, but I do not think that your republic will escape the consequences of the general struggle.

"The fact is, few men have any true appreciation of liberty.

"Subservience to a majority in personal concerns is as bad as subservience to a king, and there can be no worse despot than the majority.

"Just in the same way that men have low come to resist the dictation of the State

COTTHE great reform needed is to insist A everywhere and always that each mar

That he shall have, without deduction, all the benefits of his own nature and ac-tion, and take all the evils of his own nature and actions, and shall neither saddle those evils on other people nor be defrauded by other people of the benefits.

"This is the law that should be insisted

on, not only in the conduct of individuals to one another, but also in the conduct of the

the carrying on the life in a thoroughly honest, conscientious way, and reprobating everything that does not conform to a high standard of conduct.

velopment is going on at so great a rate.

"In a society like yours ambition inevitably takes the direction of acquiring wealth, and the struggle for this brings inevitable culls." evitable evils.

"So long as you have the American continent to subdue and people. I do not sup-pose you will change much in your ethical standards."

H is views concerning the future of his native England were ultra-pessimistic. His predictions, or rather his ideas, con-cerning the people of England took on a far darker and more gloomy aspect than did those concerning the United States. "Since I began to write there has been a

tending toward State socialism, which will be a worse form of tyranny than that of any government now

'After State socialism will come military despotism. 'At present the State is absorbing the

"Gradually the State will usurp the func tion of private enterprise to such an extent that the people will one day awake to it; but it will be long before they make an

effective resistance. 66T CANNOT but think that the struggle I will be severe-something terrible to

catastrophe or to anticipate its horrors.

"The progress of the doctrine of evolution throughout the world is unquestionable, but at the same time I cannot say that I see any vement in the direction of my own view politically.

Following his predictions concerning the future of the American people, Mr. Spencer predicted the revolution in American copy-right laws which has since been effected. "So far as the present Copyright Law recognizes the rights of an author, it may be

What Do You Know?

What famous specialist in optics declared "The eye has every possible defect that can be found in an optical instrument and even some peculiar to isself. If an optician tried to sell me an instrument which had all these defects I should think myself quite justified in bit his carelessness in the strongest and in sending him back his in ment"?

first appear? 6. What four names are given by the Swiss people themselves to Swizerland? 7. Who were the parents of King Edward
VII of England?

9. Distinguish be Rosencrantz. Rosencrantz.

10. What American State has the motto.
"Mountaineers Always Freemen"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Joseph Priestley, an English chemist dis-covered, or isolated, oxygen in 1774.

covered, or isolated, oxygen in 1774.

Shantung is a peninsula in the northeast of China, between the Gulf of Pe-chi-li and the Yellow Sea.

Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) wrote "Allee in Wonderland."

Albert Lasker is the present chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

Isabella is the heroine of Shakespeare's comedy, "Measure for Measure."

Thomas Jefferson was the first President of the United States to be elected by the House of Representatives,

"The laying on of the hands" as a cure for the king's evil was abandoned in England after the time of Queen Anne because it was supposed that the

the House of Stuart, of which Anne was
the last reigning representative, and
did not extend to the House of Hanover, as represented by George I.
8. The Latin phrase, "mirabile dictu," frequently used by Virgii, means "won-

The Latin phrase. "mirabile dictu." frequently used by Virgil, means "wonderful to relate."

Aphasia is loss of speech as the result of cerebral affection. Aspasia was a celebrated Milesian woman of great talents and beauty, who removed to Athens in her youth and became the mistress of Pericles, the distinguished statesman. Her house became the center of literary and philosophical society at Athens and her ascendancy over Pericles was such that the war with Samos on behalf of Miletus in 440 B. C. was frequently ascribed to her influence.

mism that marked his written and spoken thought toward the close of his life. Herbert Spencer died in December, 1903. COTTHE American imagines that he enjoys the advantages of liberty, but the fact is that there as elsewhere in the civilized world the State is stendily and rapidly absorbing the individual's freedom of action," said Mr. Spencer.

"The American has the form of self-sovereignty, but he does not have it in

the majority.

(be it one man or the majority of men) in the respect of their religious beliefs, so when they fully understand liberty will they come to resist such dictation, even of the million as of the one, in matters of private concern.

shall take the consequences of his own

State to individuals. "Teaching does little. The discipline of life does everything.
"There is nothing to do but to insist upon

66T DO not see much hope of change in I this direction while your material de-

clear reaction against individual liberty. recognized in civilization.

individual activity of men.
"It is intermeddling in all manner of ways in what should be private enterprise.

'I do not pretend to set a date for the

accepted as a good step in the right direction. There will, however, have to be a change before the literature which deserves protect tion can gain any benefit from it." he de

QUIZ

ment"?
Distinguish between Elijah and Elisha.
Where and in what war was the Battle of
Cowpens fought?
Where and what is the Gut of Canso?
When did Darwin's "Origin of Species"

What was the original home of the Kick-apoo Indians?

Distinguish between Resecrans and

England after the time of queen Anne because it was supposed that the curative virtues belonged exclusively to the House of Stuart, of which Anne was

10. Adrienne Lecouvreur was a celebrated French tragedienne. Her dates are 1692-1720.

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

SAMUEL M. CLEMENT

Transportation and Civic Conditions in Europe LUROPE has made a marvelously quick

vealed greater recuperative powers than in the transportation and policing facilities of her largest cities, according to Samuel M. Clement, Public Service Commissioner of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from an extensive trip abroad. 'I went abroad this summe Clement, "with the principal thought in my mind of a close examination of the transportation conditions in the large Enropean

centers and of the study of civic generally. I thought that in this manner I might obtain information of how these things vere being conducted in the world's largest cities, and especially at the greatest war which the world has ever f service to me in my official capacity, and thus make me a better Public Service Com-

Conditions in London "London was the first place which I visited, and I found that the municipal auhorities there have solved the problem handling the people and preventing that congestion which is one of the public transportation problems of every great city. The British metropolis, in this respect, is far

shead of our great American municipalities. "When the British shops and factories close each day there is, of course, an mous number of persons immediately thrown into the streets and thoroughfares of the city. But there is nothing like the congestion in any part of London which I saw, and I was in nearly every part of the city, which we in Philadelphia know at, for instance, Fif-teenth and Market or Thirteenth and Market in the evening or at Sixty-third and Market in the morning, where in the rush to get home or to get down town the people form a struggling mob, and where it is a case of every one for himself and the strongest ones get into the cars first.

"In London the filling of the busses and trams is an orderly proceeding. Under the supervision of the 'bobbies' the people enter the conveyances, two by two, without haste and without disorder. There is no confu-sion, no shoving, and I must admit that the vehicles are filled in this orderly with more speed than our cars are filled by our typically American manner of getting

More Persons Handled

"And it must not be forgotten that with this orderly method London handles a great many more persons than Philadelphia or, for that matter, any other city in the world. This, too, in spite of the fact that the London streets, especially in the older parts of the city, are far narrower than those of

almost any American city. "In all the time which I witnessed this performance, which was amazing to an American. I never saw the first suggestion of disorder. The people obeyed the officers implicitly and without question - another fact which is an unusual one from the American point of view. But the order was largely maintained for that very reason; the officer knows exactly the traffic situation. and when his commands are instantly and implicitly obeyed the results are good.

Vehicles Under Same Restraint

"The vehicles, like the foot passengers, are under the same admirable discipline. In all London I never saw a congestion of vehicular traffic such as we see in Philadel phia on Broad street between Locust and the Public Buildings on Orchestra afternoons or on opera nights. The drivers of the vehicles of every description obey the com-mands of the officers, and there is never any trying to get across after the signal to stop has been given, or any other of the many familiar infractions of the traffic laws which every American city sees a thousand times every day. "The result of all this is that the streets

of London are perfectly safe at all times for the foot passenger, and made easy the vehicular driver to get around with his car or other conveyance without loss of time and with a minimum amount of risk to himself and to others. "The taxis, too, are admirably managed. They are not allowed to stand around in ndiscriminate groups and places, such as

the mass of taxis which we are accuston

as well as the bus conductors themselves. "The streets of London are perfectly safe pedestrian at any or night. I walked around the city a good bit at many different hours and I not only did not see, but I did not hear of a single attempt at a hold-up or other similar in fraction of the law. The streets are well lighted, well patrolled by the officers and as

a consequence, lawlessness is at a minimum.

Paris Even Better "In Paris I found the physical condition of the 'v in even a better condition than London, although before going there I had thought this to be almost impossible. The streets of Paris are marvels of immaculate

perfection in cleanliness and beauty. There is no paper or other litter upon them at all. "But there is a reason for this. In the first place the streets of the entire city are cleaned between the hours of 1 A. M. and 5 A. M. when they are least used and when the cleaners have both time and room to de their work thoroughly. And it is done thoroughly; there are no signs of garbage, ash cans or other defacing objects seen there, no matter in what part of the city you may

"But the people of Paris are themselves largely responsible for this excellent condi-tion of affairs. They have been taught from youth up not to deface their streets and the whole city knows the lesson well.

"Tearing up a letter or an envelope and throwing the debris on the streets is a common American habit; it is not a common one in Paris and again with an excellent reason. If paper of any description be thrown on the streets of Paris and a genlarme happens to see it done the person committing the offense is first made to pick up every piece and convey it to a receptacle for the purpose of receiving waste paper.

"But the matter does not end here. The gendarme has authority to impose a fine of five france and to receive payment and give a receipt for it. If the cuiprit hasn't the five francs, he has to remain in the custody of the officer until it is paid. Under these ircumstances it will be readily seen that the throwing of loose paper and rubbish around the streets of Paris is not a popular sport. The system is strict and the fines are always Therefore, the people soon learn imposed. to put waste paper in the proper place and not in the streets.

On a Festival Day

"While I was in Paris, there occurred one of the great Catholic holidays, Assumption Day. As is customary with Continental holidays, after church service, the theatres, movies and other places of amusement were opened. The parks, trams and all the places of amusement were filled to the doors, did not see or hear of a single case of disorderly or noisy conduct. Every one was bent upon having a good time and every one did have it, but there was none of the boisterousness and rowdyism which is too frequently a concomitant of an American holiday. The Parislans seem thoroughly to understand the principles of law and order

and to carry them out.
"I found the street railways of Paris wonderfully well conducted. They have women conductors on the surface lines, and both the officers of the cars and the passengers are courteous to each other and obliging.

No Overhead Wires

"There is not an overhead wire in Paris, and this as much as any other single thing helps to beautify the city. The gendarmer are a fine body of men, they are all wel dressed, with their shoes always shined, and

dressed, with their shoes always shined, and they present a fine appearance, beside being thoroughly efficient as police officers.

"Naturally, I was much interested in the air service between Paris and London; so much so that I, with my two daughters, came from Paris to London, in that way. The ships carry ten passenger, six in the cabins, two on the outside with the pilot and two outside in the rear. Each passenger is allowed to bring thirty pounds of baggage." see before our great hotels and in other laces around the city. They have their ublic stands and they are obliged to remain sere until summoned to take up passengers. "The taxis themselves are well equipped

Old Tight Wad says all taxes are

Though Hope deferred maketh Erin heartsick, Hope remains while argument is

Finger-print experts have proved the authenticity of a picture by Leonardo da Vinci. Once again Pudd'nhead Wilson receives vindication.

It is the liveliest bird that catches the worm on a tennis court, and where there are two Bills for one worm there is bound to be an interesting time. Americans voted for for Judge of the

International Court of Justice were Scott. Root, Moore and Pound—a most impressive and impsing bunch of monosyllables. Because they can't get enough crop-cating insects to keep them alive, blackbirds this year are eating more than their share of grapes, corn and lima beans. When

pests.

become strict vegetarians they become

The fact that the youngster who killed two automobile salesmen in Chicago brass of the fact that he never in his life either smoked or chewed tobacco should be brought to the attention of the Anti-Cigarette

540 anglers angled for two hours and a

At the annual fishing contest at Paris

half, the entire catch was twelve pounds and the winner won with an eight-ounce That river is evidently both safe and Seine for the finny tribe. A Cleveland girl paraded the streets in men's clothes and smoked a cigarette. She fooled everybody until she saw a cop. She took to her heels, he pinched her, and it was all off. Happily, the feminine heart

can't masquerade as masculine and get away

From Papeete comes the news that movie bathing beauties have been barred from South Sea Isle beaches. Highty-Tahiti! Press agents become hard pressed. Soon we'll be told of South Sea beauties being required to dress before visiting Father Neptune.

A Joliet. Ill., girl advertises that she wants a husband who will give her \$3000 with which to go to college. Which suggests the thought that if she gets the right man she may not want to go to college; and the wonder what, if she does go to college, the husband gets for his money. Don't forget the big serial which the

Collector of Internal Revenue is doing his level best to make interesting. Third installment of the "Income Tax" due today. McCaughn Band in attendance until 9 o'clock this evening. Go early and avoid the rush. Take your lunch with you.—Advt. The Anti-Cigarette League hits our coffin nails and gives 'em fits. It lams our pipes, swats our cigars, attacks our sweet tobacco javs. And since there's nothing left to soak, it knocks the stuffing out of smoke; declaring that said smoke contains carbon monoxide, umpty grains, a quart of two of prussic acid and (to upset our manner placid) some acrolein of vile intention and thin we wanted the contains the contains

tion and things too terrible to mention. We quite believe it all, and so-Bring on your

prussic acid, bo!

Thirty-five forty-eight States that compose the League of Hyperbole Nations are indulging in a lively competi-tion for the eleven sents on the bench of the International Court of Justice and the four seats in the Council of the League. This seats in the Council of the League. This may astenish the world at large, but Father Penn shows no amazement. He has bigger things in mind. He whispered to an aviator the other day that the Quaker City is populated almost entirely by candidates magistrate.



GETTING ROUGH