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Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 20, 1921

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS

THE Republican voters who wish to carry on the work which they began in 1919 and drive the contractor influence from the party should vote at the primaries today for the nomination of the following

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAMUEL P. ROTAN

Mr. Rotan has conducted the effairs of his office for several terms with efficiency and without scandal, and he has secured the punishment of adherents of the contractor machine for complicity in the murder in the Fifth Ward.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER EDWIN WOLF

Mr. Wolf is a business man of wide financial experience and sound judgment. Hs is his own master, and in the Con-troller's office he will not be subservient either to factional political or selfish financial influences.

> FOR CITY TREASURER ARTHUR G. GRAHAM

Mr. Graham has had long experience in handling the funds of the people entrusted to the care of one of the largest savings banks in the city. He is admirably qualified to handle the funds of the taxpayerr in the City Treasury. And he is pledged to do what he can to end the abuses of the pernicious fee system. FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES

COLONEL GEORGE E. KEMP

Colonel Kemp is a soldier with a splendid record in the World War and with experience in a civilian executive post which qualifies him beyond question for handling the business of the FOR REGISTER OF WILLS VIVIAN FRANK GABLE

Mr. Gable, who is a practicing at-torney, is a candidate for the office where the incumbent has received \$250,000 in fees which ought to have gone into the public treasury to reduce the taxes. He has committed himself to opposition to the fee system and has said that \$10,000 a year is all the remuneration which the Register should receive.

FOR JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT JOHN H. MAURER

Mr. Maurer is the Assistant District Attorney who was knocked down by the thugs in the Fifth Ward in the fight which resulted in murder. He is a capable lawyer who should make a good Judge.

The Republican voters who believe in progressive government, and in providing a titution to insure it, should also vote "Yes" on the proposition to hold a constitutional convention, and should vote for the nomination of delegates to that convention.

CLOSE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE

TF THE old South street bridge had been closed when official inspection showed it to be unsound and extremely dangerous there would have been less lazy dalliance among those who have to do with the preparation of specifications and the award of contracts for the new structure. Council loafed and took its time long

after the old bridge began to sag. Repeated appeals were necessary to obtain the appropriations for a new span.

No one seems to have been in a hurry to get the new work under way. That is largely because traffic is permitted to move over the rickety old structure through which a vehicle may drop into the river at any time, despite all the precautions now observed by the city authorities.

The old bridge ought to be closed at once. It will have to be closed when work on the new bridge is started, and since it is of little use in its present condition traffic could be diverted to the Walnut street and Grays Ferry bridges without serious inconvenience

AT THE WIZARD'S THRONE

CUCCESSIVE and continuing disclosures Oat the inner shrines of Ku Kluxism in Atlanta, Ga., make it appear that Barnum was an amateur in the show business and that all the quack medicine men who ever built marble palaces with money wrung from the ignorant and the credulous were even a little more innocent of guile than babes in arms.

Clarke, the King Klengle of the order. was a hard-working publicity man a few years ago, and Mrs. Tyler, new head of the proposed women's section of the Klux, was a trained nurse. Both, according to the police court records of Atlanta, were arrested in a disreputable resort in the underworld and locked up for a night in 1919. Now Clarke and Mrs. Tyler live on a magnificent "imperial reservation" of the Klux near the city limits, and these are leaders in an order which sets itself up as a moral censor for the community!

Wizard Simmons was almost broke a few years ago. Mrs. Tyler has confessed that he couldn't pay his rent. Now he lives magnificently in a fine home that is one of show places of Atlanta.

All this is diverting enough. But what is the matter with a country in which propagandists of bigotry and stupid hatred and general lawlessness can profit so greatly?

MODERN EXPLORING

TF HENRY HUDSON could have had a ship like the Quest, on which Sir Ernest Shackleton has started on an exploring expedition to the Antarctic, he would have overed more and would have been more comfortable while doing it.

The Quest is equipped with wireless tele. graphing outfits, with an airship and with steam engines, and carries fuel which enables her to travel 9000 miles. There is a moving picture outfit on board for the entertainment of the crew and a moving picture camera with which to take photographs whatever seems worth preserving in that

Bir Ernest does not plan to make an attempt to reach the South Pole. That point was discovered by Amundsen and by Scott a few years ago. Amundsen came

back, but Scott died on the Antarctic plateau. The purpose of the expedition is to study the currents in the southern seas. to seek for Tuanaki, an island mentioned in old nautical records, but of which no trace has been found in recent years. An attempt also will be made to find out whether there is any foundation for the theory that the Eastern and Western Hemispheres were once connected by land which

has since been submerged. The Quest is to be gone two years, but t will not be necessary to wait until 1923 for news of her. It is the intention to send out frequent wireless reports of the progress made. The apparatus is powerful enough to communicate with ships similarly equipped in the neighboring ocean, and these ships are expected to relay the messages to the land.

Exploring under modern conditions bas become so safe that Sir Ernest has taken two Boy Scouts with him to give them the kind of adventures which will delight their hearts. In the past only men of strong powers of endurance have been allowed to join such parties,

CONGRESSIONAL ACROBATICS ARE ENTIRELY PLAYED OUT

The Reopening of the Special Session Plainly Threatens an End of Tolerance for Muddling and Ineptitude

THE party is over. The new Congress called in special session by a new President last spring enjoyed every opportunity to pose for the photographer, to look pretty and appear wise.

Discreetly exercised, such posturing is harmless enough. A new Administration is not to be consured for drawing a deep breath of presumed resolution, for striking an attitude of prospective efficiency, for viewing the past with disgust and the future with hope. Nor is a Congress, in part made over, to

be blamed for preliminary deliberation. The average public responsible for the new machinery is at the outset sympathetic and patient. Before the summer of 1921 began it was

realized taroughout the country that Congress was confronted with some of the most affling problems in its annals. Realistically regarded, the responsibility

for these difficulties matters little. No man alive can correctly apportion the responsibility among the Democrats, the war or the general wrong-headedness of civilization, to mention three causes popularly assigned.

It was the job of the rejuvenated Congress to construct, rather than dissect. President Harding, with the urbane sophistication which is obviously one of his signal traits, temporarily assigned himself the role of generous speciator. For the first few months of its career it

cannot be said that the new Congress suffered grievously from Executive dictation. Save for the check upon bonus legislation. the congressional hand was in principle scantily restrained or guided. Yet it succumbed to a self-induced

paralysis so enfeebling that the recess begun a month ugo marked not in the least a culmination of consistent endeavor-merely an uncomfortable pause. The resumption of sessions tomorrow in-

volves a grim set of obligations which can no longer be shirked unless Congress in a critical period is willing to challenge public indignation by floundering in a morass of Measures passed before the summer ad-

ournment included the temporary Tariff Bill, the bill to prevent dealings in futures on grain exchanges, the pestiferous Immigration Bill and the bill extending the powers of the War Finance Corporation to give erelits to farmers In the line of major legislation that

was all Congress is stultified by "blocs," representing selfish, clashing interests in which much more fatal to progress than a lucid. even if rigorous, partisanship is substituted.

Meanwhile, economic and industrial dis-tress continues. It must prevail until some sane and vigorous effort is made to wrestle with the taxation muddle, with a reduction of governmental expenditures and with a mass of pressing problems which inevitably cannot react to anything but direct treat-

The responsibility for frittering and footless tactics is mounting, and unless reme dies are applied the reckoning at the next congressional election is unescapable. No party victory, however sweeping, can be safely accepted as a continuing indersement

of a policy of collapse. The point to which bungling and mismauagement have proceeded is revealed in the embarrassments of the Senate, which is already in such a snarl from its own proconstinution that the House is expected to be virtually inactive for a fortnight to enable the upper chamber to extricate itself, even partly, from the welter of unfinished busi-

Senator Penrose is seeking to win primary consideration for the tax measures. But further wrangling over the beer bill threatens constructive work upon the legislation which before all others profoundly interests the Nation, and, as an additional stumbling block, there is Senator Bornh's proposed repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls

Warranted or unjustined, this proposition on the eye of the international conference most flagrantly ill-advised,

The parley itself is just now serving to bolster up the fallacies of the stuirifiers in Congress. While it is transparently plain that reduced armaments would give promise of lower taxes, the conjectured adoption of such a program is the thinnest of excuses for mishandling or avoiding the taxation problem under immediate conditions. Congress was empowered by the public to

act intelligibly concerning Federal imposts long before the faintest thought of calling a meeting to stabilize peace and reduce individual and governmental burdens was ever entertained. Possibly the German Treaty may be squeezed through the Senate before the regular session begins in December, but the indications of speed are by no means certain, even though eventual passage is undoubted.

Thus fur, and making due allowance for initial difficulties. Congress has botched its duties and made a wretched failure of the special session. Evidence of progressive lendership, adjusted to the vital needs of the Republic, has been wanting.

If redemption is impossible within Congress itself, it may become necessary to apply the conventional outside remedy-Executive interference. Mr. Harding and the public have been patient and the latter, as usual, long suffering.

The charitable period in which congres-

sional imitation of a chipmunk in a revolving cage can pass for substantial performance has passed.

THE UNINVITED CHINESE

ONSIDERING that the Pekin Government refused to be a party to the Peace Treaty sanctioning the Shantung deal and in the end negotiated a separate pact with Germany, the accusations of betrayal huried from South to North China are not entirely convincing.

Less open to question, however, is the

attitude of the uninvited Republic of South China toward the coming conference in Washington. Partisans of President Sun Yat Sen, installed in Canton, are becoming vocal in America and their case is seemingly

not one to be summarily dismissed. But this fact does not lessen the embarrassments of the American Government, which obviously could not run the risk of inviting opposing leaders in a civil war to participate in the parley.

Some choice of alternatives had to be made. The Pekin Government is represented officially by legates abroad and to this authority, therefore, the call to the meeting

The case necessitates in no small amount the tact which Secretary Hughes has thus far so consistently displayed in the preliminary negotiations. South China, whether of doubtful status

er not, comprises a population nearly double that of the United States. Its claims and policies naturally warrant consideration in any adjustment of Pacific affairs. Perhaps if that need is generally under-

stood Dr. Sun's republic will realize at once

the difficulties involved and the carnest de-

sire of the United States to give no offense to his constituents. As an executive, well informed by training and experience concerning American principles, he ought to be aware that the hope of a square deal for China is one of the underlying causes of the conference and that this expectation is much less grounded in favoritism of factions than in the wish to formulate a broad policy of honesty and fair play.

VOTE STRAIGHT!

THE powers behind some of the Fifty-I Fifty candidates are making desperate last-minute efforts to enlist independent

support for their men. Mr. Hadley, for example, is being confidentially exploited as a white sheep among the black ones-as a strayed lamb who ought to have the help of all good people.

No one but the case-hardened machine men apologizes for the Fifty-Fifty ticket as a whole. The fight is on the ground of "individuality."

A gangater is a gangster. If he is a recruit fresh from a respectable calling he is all the more to be suspected.

Don't split the ticket. If you vote for one gang man you might as well vote for all of them. They form a close corporation.

The only way to fight them is to vote straight for all the men about whose character and purposes there is no doubt-the candidates indorsed by the Voters' League.

THE SAME OLD SENATE

WHEN civil war seethed in West Virginia. when Governor Morgan cried aloud for Federal troops while an army of miners and an army of private detectives prepared to battle for control of the soft coal fields, everybody in the United States became interested in the news from the Mingo field. Even the Senate of the United States be-

rame aware of something wrong and authorized an investigation at the source of the trouble A committee was named. But only two of its members deemed it worth their while

to go to West Virginia. These are Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, and Senator Shortridge, of California. They are in the coal fields now, listening to the miners' side of the

Meanwhile all the forces of the State of West Virginia are being devoted to the prosecution of workmen found carrying arms at the time of the disturbance. Some of the miners were murdered. Others were harassed by the deputy sheriffs even after they had obeyed the order of General Bandholtz to disperse. Sid Hatfield, one of their leaders, was shot down in cold blood. But no one is being asked to account for these latter crimes.

It is to be regretted that any of the Senators appointed to investigate the soft coal war in West Virginia found other interests to occupy their time. There is a pretty general feeling nowadays that the country has much to learn about the cause of the soft coal war which it cannot learn from the local and State officials of West Vir-

A LITTLE HUMANITY IS NEEDED

DRESIDENT HARDING confesses that he has been distressed by reports of hardship suffered by immigrants who had to be sent back to Europe because they arrived in this country after the quota for the month from their country had been elmitted. Yet he says that he is informed that the trouble arises through dishonest steamship agents, and he says further that the immigration agents have been imposed on in many cases by an appeal to their

His information comes from the men ac used of an unintelligent administration of the Immigration Law. That law restricts he number of immigrants from any country for the year to a certain percentage of the natives of that country already in the United States, and it permits the entrance in any month of no more than five-twelfths of the mota for the year. The law was drafted this form because it is well known that the number of immigrants is very large at certain seasons and is almost negligible at

The immigration authorities, however, have been limiting the admissions each month to one-twelfth of the quota for the year, and they have been sending back to Europe the number in excess of that quota.

Under this practice they recently sent back to Poland a ten-year-old girl who had come here to join her father, who had been here for seven years. He had been told that his wife and child were dead, but this summer he learned that they were alive. He sent the money to them to pay their fare to this country, but before they could start the mother died. The child came, but as the quota for the month had been admitted the door was closed on the little girl, and she was returned to Poland, where she has not a relative left.

It is incredible that so inhuman a thing could happen in a civilized State. The eagerness of the steamship agents to fill their ships with passengers cannot explain such an abuse of discretion as this. The steamship companies are in business to make They will bring as many immigrants here as they can induce to take passage, and they will take their chances of getting them into the country.

But the real sent of control lies in the American Consulates in Europe. Through the regulation of the issuance of passports it is possible to limit the number of immigrants from any country to the number allowed by law. And then, through an intelligent interpretation of that law, the immigrants with passports can be admitted whether one-twelfth of the year's quota for the month has arrived or not. It is regretted that Mr. Harding says that

such separation of families as has been complained of is unavoidable under the law. When such things were called to the attention of President Roosevelt he did not sny they were unavoidable. He found a way to avoid them.

Good knight, Sur Tax, good night.

from the court to the gridiron.

PROTECTING THE MAYOR

Police Code Number on His Automobile - Every State Road Free of Snow This Winter-Rare Old Theatrical Programs Given Away

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

WHEREVER Mayor Moore goes he is accompanied by a personal guard. J. Artman is assigned to that duty from

the reserve patrol.

He is at the Mayor's elbow or heels every instant of the time he is absent from his office. When he is at the Union League or instant of the talls at the Union League or office. When he is at the Union League or in his own or a private house, or in some one's private office, then Artman takes up his station at the door.

The officer, always in plain clothes, rides beside the chauffeur on the Mayor's automobile. Both Mullen, the chauffeur, and officer Artman are armed.

In one corner of the seat in the official limousine and handy to the right hand of the Mayor is a heavy night stick available for immediate use.

It is the only weapon which the Mayor permits himself. Up to the present he has never had it in his hand.

TN THE private code of the police depart-I ment the Mayor's number is 354. That also is the number of his official automobile. The code number of Director Cortelyou is 358, and that of Superintendent Mills

Every trame policeman recognizes the approach of the chief executive's car before he recognizes its passenger. The official number is visible just as it is on the auto of Director Cortelyou. Neither one ever gets by a traffic officer without a salute.

The automobile division at Harrisburg informs me that the requests for particular license numbers by automobile owners is increasing every year. It mounts into the increasing every year. It mounts into the

Every traffic policeman recognizes the ap-

It is a common thing for a business man to request a license number for his car corresponding with the street number of his private residence, the number of his office suite or the number of his lodge if a member of any widely distributed fraternity. "There are two numbers I'm hoping to see one of these days simply as a matter of curiosity." said a traffic officer to me the

"They're the numbers 123,456 and the 41,144, or 4-11-44. I guess I'll never see 'em go by," he said resignedly.

A WELL-KNOWN advertising expert is responsible for the following:
On a recent afternoon rain threatened to mar the scheduled ball game. As is custo-mary at such a time a rain check is issued

with every ticket.

A rural citizen, manifestly an ardent fan of some bush league, bought a ticket. Grabbing the pasteboard he ignored the rain check that accompanied it. "Hi, there, you forgot yer rain check!" yelled the ticket seller. "Naw, I didn't. I don't want it. I got an umbreller."

ONE thousand miles of Pennsylvania State roads will this winter be swept as clean of snow as the trolley tracks of Philadelphia.

Every trunk line from end to end will be divided into sections of five miles. Every section will have a foreman who will be in charge of a gang of workmen.

The latter will be made up of highway employes who are unemployed regularly during the winter.

The State also will be divided into dis-

tricts with a superintendent in charge.

District superintendents will watch the weather indications and a forecast of snow will be the signal to begin operations. Before two inches of snow have fallen sweepers and snow plows will be at work. Where drifts pile up autotrucks and snow shovelers will be rushed to that point, where they will work day and night to keep the

highways open.

Auto traffic on every main thoroughfare will be maintained throughout the winter, snowfalls to the contrary notwithstanding.

A CITIZEN, whose anonymity shall be preserved, looking out of one of the windows in the Mayor's reception room at City Hall, facing the north plaza, raised his eyes casually and saw the head man in a second-story window of the Masonic Temple opposite. The following day he again happened at

the window and again glancing across saw the same individual in the same position. He apparently had not changed his attitude from the day previous.
"See that fellow yonder at the window."
he said to a friend whom he called to his "I've seen him there two different

What's he looking at?' other burst into a laugh. "That's a life-size oil painting of J. Simpson Africa, once a high Masonic official. It's been there for a week. You can see the top of the gilt frame if you look closely, but not the sides. That's what fooled you."

DHILADELPHIA tourists who have I visited the famous old Cheshire Cheese, Fleet street, London, one of the most ancient taverns in the metropolis, will recall the notable collection of old play bills and programs that decorate its walls They go back to Garrick's time and con-

tain the names of other actors less ent but still notable in the annals of the Percy Waldron Edmunds, in charge of the vaults of a West Philadelphia banking institution, was for more than twenty-five years a member of various English opera

His father was a concert and opera singer during the middle of the last century. One of his hobbies was the collection of theatrical programs, bills and posters. At his death some years ago this unique

collection came into the possession of his son, who resided, during the interim of contours, in London Mr. Edmunds confesses that he did not then appreciate the value of his peculiar inheritance.

A frequenter, with other theatrical and singer folk, of the Cheshire Cheese, he thought it but fitting that the older of his stage mementos should grace its walls. He made a gift of the rarest of them to the establishment where they hang, carefully preserved in frames, to this day. The remainder of the collection gradually

became scattered through presents to friends and acquaintances. Today nobody, doubtless, regrets his open-handed generosity more than Mr. Edmunds. The collection in its entirety now would be almost priceless.

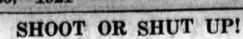
TO MY COMRADES

T DO not sing for critics, but for you, My comrades, whom I meet upon the way Of Life; and I would have you hear and Not "This is bright," or "This is clevernew."
But rather, from your heart, "This one sings true. "Twas thus I felt," "Such is my life

today. "So sings my heart when I am glad and Or this "Dear God! you have known sorrow, too

For, oh, the Human Heart is my one book! The words of all my songs are written there. You, too, may read them if you will but And I but sing them so that you will And comrades, this one thing I strive to Just in a little while we shall travel

"You have a fellow traveler on your way!" -Roselle Mercler Montgomery, in the New York Times.





HUMANISMS

By William Atherton Du Puy

Aviator Who Understudied Columbus and Discovered North America—Love Feast Follows Republican Victory in Tennessee

CAPTAIN WALTER J. LAWSON, of the United States Army, was in comof a flight of tifty-two airplanes which, some weeks ago, went fifty miles out in the Atlantic Ocean and dropped bombs on some captured German warships, the same being done for experimental purposes. Fifty miles is a goodly distance from any place where a filer might land and ask

Finally they strung out and started for After an hour's flying there peeped over the horizon the distant twinkle of a light-house on Cape Hatteras. Captain Lawson's pilot leaned over, touched him on the shoulder, pointed to the light.
"North America," he said.

for a glass of buttermilk; and they soared around a bit, burned up much gasoline and watched darkness settle down over the world.

When the campaign was over down in their first victory since the Civil War with now Assistant Secretary of Commerce up in Washington, who had handled the campaign. It was, of course, an all-Republican af-

But a little while later the Democrats came around to Mr. Huston, signified their desire to get their feet under the table for few eats likewise, and asked if he would not allow them to make him their guest of He assented and a love feast resulted, all

because the whole campaign had been a clean, high-class affair, satisfactory in its main features even to the losers.

Representative A. L. Kline, of New York, is a big, genial, elderly gentleman who likes to gossip about the twenty years he spent in groceries on lower Broadway and the Republican politics, with the Borough of

Kings as a base. He wanted to get it in his record, he said. that he had served as Mayor of the greatest city in the world. So, while alderman, he got himself chosen vice chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. John Purroy Mitchel, afterward Mayor, was president of that board, and Judge Gaynor was then Mayor. Kline was thus third At the first meeting of the board Mr. Mitchel was sick and Kline presided. Not

riors were ill and he was acting Mayor. Then, in 1913. Judge Gaynor died and Kline filled his post for four months.

All of which is an argument for getting one's self in line. Wallace Humphrey White, Jr., that sprightly young attorney from way down East, who represents Lewiston, Me., in Congress, used to hang around the Capitol three decades ago, for he was a grandson

much time had passed when both his supe-

Senate restaurant, a man from Maine named Page, used to favor him with pie and one day when he devoured half of big one of the custard variety and came Mr. White reappeared at the Capitol fifteen years later as secretary to the Vice President in McKinley's time. Then there was another decade and a half and he re-

He is a young man with the sort of mind

help thinking that he will be in the Senate

ollows an idea right along, so he can't

appeared as Representative

of Senator Frye, long a power in the Senate.

Mr. White recalls how the keeper of the

in another fifteen years. Some one called up the du Pont office in Wilmington not long ago and asked that several kees of dynamite be hurried to a station on the Hudson near West Point.
"What was the name?" "Why, it was
Rebinoff, Max Rebinoff."

Whereupon the du Pont office outfit blew up with a loud noise, for it was careful about supplying materials to men with mames which ounded like long whiskers and incendiary plots. It wou'd not ship the dynamite. So Mr. Rebinoff had to go down to Wilmington and explain himself or he got no owder. He was very well known up Boston way,

where he had developed the Boston National Opera Company. He knew Woodrow Wil-son and everybody, for he had been at Paris and was economic adviser to formative Esthonia. He was well known around New York because he had lots of money and had recently purchased a large estate up the Hudson. He had sent a landscape gardener The House tomorrow will begin to mark time until the Senate catches up.

up there and this artist wanted to create a lake. Hence the explosive. The intense interest being manifested in the Democratic ticket today is being suc-"There is something in a name," says Mr. Rebinoff. "There is trouble in a name cessfully concealed. Ernest Lewis, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, a man who has carned his living in the somewhat intellectual profession of

writing for the press, states that his educa-tion consisted of two terms of six months each in a country public school. Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation for the Department of Commerce, makes the study of crime his hobby. Whenever a sensational murder is commitlikely to turn up at the scene of the crime there to inspect the premises and work out his theories of it. Measuring those theories

up with the facts as they develop is, he says,

a fascinating entertainment.

When the disarmament congress, with a deline of Far Eastern affairs, meets Washington, none will have a better background for understanding its problems than Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Denby lived ten years in China as a young man, actually learning to read both Chinese and Japanese a bit. Oriental history is his hobby. He knows all about Genghis Khan, who is probably the greatest conqueror of all history, operating from China west about a thousand years ago. The Secretary of the Navy might be a handy man at this conference, knowing both the Far East and the navy as he does.

Representative A. L. Kline, who writes or himself one of the longest biographies in the Congressional Directory, went to work at Broadway and Grant street, Manhattan. in 1873. Forty-second street was then the boundary of the town, he says, and Harlem was a village way out in the country. was a day's trip to go out there and now it can be done in twelve minutes. Tunnels, bridges and electricity are the three elements that have done most to transform New York, he says.

There are three qualities pecessary greatness, says Representative H. A. Cooper, of Wisconsin. One must have intelligence, heart and conscience. If he fails one he fails to achieve greatness

What Do You Know?

QUIZ Who discovered the Ohio River?

7. What is a kobold?

Who was Baron Lister, and for what was he famous? 3. In what year of the World War did the Battle of Caporetto occur?

4. Who was Quintillian? What is the feminine of the Hindu title Rajah? Distinguish between the Pharisees and the Sadducees.

 Who was the sculptor of the famous statue of Perseus with the head of Medusa? 9. What are lustral rites? 10. Who was Hecate in classical mythology?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A Mogul locomotive has a two-wheeled pony truck, six driving wheels and no driving wheels under the cab. Tegnelgalpa, now the capital of Hon duras, is to be the capital of the new United States of Central America

 The nations to be federated are Guate-mala, Selvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. 4. Rio de Janeiro literally means River of January, the discoverer of the bay on which the city is now located having mistaken the indentation of the Atlantic for the mouth of a great river. January was the month of discovery.

5. Pompey (Magnus Cheius Pompeius) was the most formidable political rival of Julius Caesar. He was defeated at the battle of Pharsalla in 48 B; C. A hight is another name for a bay as also for a curve or recess of or river or of a loop of rope. Robert Burns wrote "Auld Lang Syne."

 According to Genesis, Adam lived to be 930 years old. 9. A quincurs is an arrangement of five objects so that four are at corners of the square or rectangle and the other at its center, as, for example, the five

The one thing certain at this stage of the proceedings is that we are going to get the candidates we deserve.

The President may not yet realize the

closed during polling hours today.

SHORT CUTS

Lloyd George and De Valera are having

Saloons, having been abolished, will be

fact, but his holiday is about over. There is a busy time shead of him. Whatever the future may hold, the general public will cheerfully indorse the action of the railroad shopmen in deciding not to

strike at the present time. Governor Edwards says there are few Congressmen who have empty hip pockets or empty cellars. He is too good a politi-

cian to say a word about empty phrases.

One, if we didn't have war we'd have something just as foolish. We'd continue to waste. We'd simply do it in another way.

The National Park man who gave a parson half a dollar for marrying him was disposed to hang the expense. If it is a wedding, he said in effect, let it be a wedding, by heck! An Interborough builetin for New York straphangers urges the passenger to hold bimself loosely. But, queries a local sub-

way victim, how can this be done when he is packed tightly? The hundred dollars for a rainy day which Chauncey M. Depew put in a bank in 1861 and then forgot has earned \$700 for him. That's because he spent his rainy days reading the New York.

lays reading Joe Miller.

An Annapolis Royal, N. S., bey started a \$250,000 fire in order to see the firemen at work. And now, we suppose, some Up-and-Be-Doing Society will aware him a medal for knowing what he wanted and going after it.

There is extreme likelihood that the 500,000 members of the Ku Klux Klan bear a striking resemblance to the 500,000 reservists that were going to rise in this country and strike a blow for the Kaiser, Uncle Sam may put a little healthful fear in their

"Black eyes," said the Young Lady on the Woman's Page, "seem to have read different messages to the men who made it their business to collect data upon the subject." Meaning, as we seem to hear Little Benny remark, the Hard Guys on the Sporting Page.

Party politics is giving way to group politics. The group in politics will in the nature of things break into smaller groups and group that impinge on one or two other groups. The next step will be every man for himself. By which time all men will be read to form two big parties again and will call

await an issue. Christian Louis Lange. Norway delegate to the League But We Are For Peace of Nations Assembly. says the big Powers are blocking disarms ment against the wishes of the majority of the nations of the earth. It may be so; but size has little to do with beligerency; and there are ever so many of the smaller pations with large scraps on their hands at the present moment and others in the making

Though the apple com Apples and Things for the entire country is estimated about half of that last year, Maine trots is the front with 550,000 barrels, more than double the production of last year. Bull for Maine! An apple a day keeps the doctor and the finer apple and the finer apple. away. But not even Maine has finer apple Philadelphia fruit stores are going to discover the fact. Perhaps it won't be suffered wouderfully progressive here in the Philadelphia consumers fell the decision are wonderfully progressive here in the Quaker Cire. We get fruit from the foar corners of the earth, while we let fruit of in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jesst —better fruit than can be found elsewhere. While trading with the world corners, the might not be a bad idea to brighten up the

corner where we are.

Spindrift is spray blown along the surface of the sea.

on dice or cards.