Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 1, 1921.

THE SAME OLD SHAM

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, emerging from the political obscurity which has lately been his portion, has been drummed into eleventh-hour service to justify the ways. of Tammany to the citizens of New York about to choose a new Mayor,

At a rally on behalf of the Tiger held is the Manhattan Opera House the other night Mr. McClellan painted a dismal picture of the present Republican Administration in Washington and pathetically besought his hearers not to permit the metropolis of the Nation to be lost for the Democracy in a local contest.

The speaker was Mayor bimself once, an intelligent and on the whole a valuable offi-Considering his capacity and experience, it is not for a moment credible that Mr. McClellan believes his own flataboyant guff. "The city." he cries, "is normally Democratic and as such is entitled to a Democratic Administration.

This resurrection of an utterly fallacious political philosophy is not confined merely to New York. Changing the labels from Democratic to Republican, it is heard in Philadelphia whenever machine politicians are utterly at a loss to justify a corrapt municipal government.

It is then that the partisan fetish is ostentatiously produced and a victimized public is asked to sanction abuses at home lest the cure of them should induce an overturn in national politics.

The argument is as absurd as it is prevalent. Realistically considered, the divorce of national from municipal problems is complete. Philadelphians will not jeopardize the Republicanism of their principles by championing local independent movements nor will New Yorkers flout the standards of Democracy by overthrowing Tammany.

The belief that such danger exists is largely responsible for much of the municipal misgovernment that has stained the reputation of these cities.

Mr. McClellan must have known that be was uttering specious rot. Had he been trained in Philadelphia and were he campaigning here, he would doubtless plead so fervently for an imperiled Grand Old Party as to stir the heart of every political coniractor and apostle of special privilege to its cynical depths.

WHITE QUEEN POLITICS

A POLITICAL note not unfamiliar to warning to Lloyd George that no settlement of the Irish situation can be made without the sanction of the National Legislature.

With the simplicity and directness which regularly inspires the British Prime Minister in dramatic moments, Mr. Lloyd George acknowledges his subservience. He would not, of course, think of fixing the status of Ireland without Parlimentary authority. By no means, far from it; or, in other words, perish the thought.

Mr. Lloyd George was explicit on this point yesterday, and it seems that another insufficiently organized move against his prestige crumbles like its numerous predecessors.

In spite of the increasing embarrassments of the Anglo-Irish problem and the growing uneasiness of Ulster, the British Prime Minister is clearly determined to extricate himself sufficiently from home vexations to gratify his desire to attend the disarmament conference in Washington.

Ulster is to be placated with a "short bill" to ameliorate its present position and Parliament is asked to prepare itself for a possible "grim announcement" concerning the Irish tangle,

Alice's White Queen, who trained herself by performing a certain number of impossible feats every morning before breakfast. seems to have been a prototype of the lnextinguishable British statesman. It is now assured that Washington is going to be enlivened by his presence since the oftthreatened debacle at bome is again indefinitely postponed.

THE POISONERS

TT MAY be true, as the more ardent drys continue to insist, that the bootieg traffic will kill itself in time. Meanwhile, however, it is in a fair way to kill or blind a considerable part of the population with the poisonous imitations of whisky now flooding this State.

Had Congress been wiser, had it mut a little more science and a little less emotion into the dry laws, the murderous concortions about which Mr. Rutter and other scial enforcement agents are warning the amunity could never have been manufacared. When the passage of the Volstead ct began to seem certain, cool-headed medical men and chemists suggested that wide-

spread efforts to evade the prohibition law vere inevitable. They suggested that wood alcohol and the equally dendly denatured alcohol marketed for commercial uses be colored with irremovable blue or purple dye. That very wise advice was ignored. the House and the Senate get around to the consideration of the new dry legislation re-

lating to beer they ought to amend the law to compel the makers of poisonous or poisoned alcohol to so color their products that they may be easily recognized and barred forever from any sort of use in beverages.

BRIDGE ACCIDENTS DON'T PAY THREE suits for damages growing out of regrets the promu, "ht against Delaware County. of \$85,000 is asked. If

opinion, which is su are won it is morally difficult the enforcing its will be brought. respect for the law," or the First Baptist C has forwarded their st eding as a pr bad condition. Plans a delayed for one reason os the authorities did e amount of money re-

the county responsible persons thrown into county will have to pay in damages a sum much larger than it would have cost to build a new bridge, and it will discover that procrastination does not pay.

This has been discovered in Philadelphia. In order to forestall disasters, two or three dangerous bridges have been closed to traffic. and some day new structures will replace

But in the matter of bad pavements the city already has begun to protect itself. It has had to pay several hundred thousand dollars a year to persons injured because of accidents caused by holes in the paving. The present Administration is making repairs rapidly and thus decreasing its responsibility for injuries.

MAYOR MOORE HITS BACK AT INTERESTS OPPOSING HIM

He Points Out the Way by Which the City Can Be Freed of the Incubus of Selfish Contractor and Banking Combines

MAYOR MOORE'S startling interview printed in this newspaper yesterday ought to set the voters to asking themselves: Where is the seat of authority in this city? Is it in the City Hall or is it in the private offices of a group of political profiteers in alliance with a group of wouldbe menopolistic bankers?

The Mayor has been seeking to solve the transit problem in the interests of the people. to revise the gas lease in a way that will protect the rights of the city and the consumers, and to make businesslike arrangements for taking the work of cleaning the streets and collecting rubbish and garbage

from the hands of the private contractors. He has found himself hampered at every step of the way. The Job Combine in City Council, formed in the first place to protect the patronage grabbers and the street-cleaning contractors, extended its activities to other matters as soon as the Mayor began to insist that the rights of the people were of greater importance than the protection of the gas and traction interests.

It is well known that Mr. Stotesbury. representing the Morgan interests in this city, urged the Mayor to sign the Hall gas ordinance. It is notorious that Philadelphia and New York capitalists have large sums Invested in the underlying traction companies and have been pulling the wires to prevent anything which would reduce the immense profits earned by those companies under leaves, the terms of which cannot be defended on any sound principle of public or private policy.

That there is an alliance between the Job Combine and the Morgan-Statesbury interests is morally certain. Mr. Storesbury's demand on the Mayor that he sign the Hall ordinance and his insistence that Controller Hadley be nominated for a full term are circumstantial evidence of his netive partielpation in the efforts to protect the financialpolitical "system" as Mr. Moore called it.

The Mayor declined to sign the Hall ordinance. But the Vare muchine yielded to the Stotesbury demand and nominated Hadley.

The Job Combine unajority in Council has started out to punish the Mayor for his refusal to "go along" with the selfish interests. It has held up the proposed \$19,000,000 loan and it defended its course by deliberate misrepresentation of the available financial ssources, a misrepresentation participated a by the Stotesbury-Morgan controlled Hadley, who insists that he is merely an expert accountant and "is not in politics."

The Mayor's suggestion of a way out of the existing deadlock between the executive and legislative branches of the City Government is bound to be considered with in-

creasing seriousness as the months go by. Under the present charter the Council has power to block almost everything that the Mayor plans to do. If it cannot prevent him from earrying out his plane it can make it difficult for him to do so.

It has within a few days interfered with the program for street cleaning by ordering the Director of Public Works to lease the old Vare stables and refusing him authority to lease or build stables that would be conveniently located for the economical conduct of his work.

It has denied him authority to build a rabbish reduction plant where it is needed and it is constantly interfering in matters which should be entirely within executive control.

The remedy, suggests the Mayor, lies in abolishing the Council and in setting up a commission to be both legislature and executive. Under such a plan it would be impossible for anybody to hold up the necessary work of the city. The commission would decide what should be done and it would provide the money for it.

At present the Mayor and his bonds of lepartment decide what is to be done and the ouncil, controlled by the Job Combine, blocks the plans. And it blocks them, not because they are faulty, but because they interiers with the profits of the political | the" the case. profiteers, and the private banking interestwhich seek to monopolize the financial dealings of the city.

If no new charter providing for a new form of government is the only thing that can break the hold on the city of the predatory politicians and of the stockbroking and banking interests with headquarters in Wall Street, then the people are likely to demand that the change be made.

MORE GAS

Vant areas of war gazes in the upper spaces in which airplane pilots will find instant death; possets of hydrogen which will burst forth into flame as airplaned enter them: attack-defying bursnges created by the chemist -a complete system of chemical offense and defense; If bostifities had been uranneur for a few months longer the war would have become a struggla between the manufacturers of sec. turers of gas:

THE above is not an extract from the letter of an outraged pacifist. It is taken from propagancia sheets issued in large numbers on the eve of the Conference for the Limitation of Armamenta, by a firm of press agents in New York.

It is intended to convince you, dear reader that no check should be put upon chemical warfare by the statesmen in Washington, Since navies use explosives and since explosives are to be supplanted by gas the conferees may do as they like with the question of armament if they will not interfere with the really serious business of gas making. Of course you will write a letter to your Senator and your Congressman and demand that pressure be exerted to insure for you and your children the joy of future participation in a war of polson gases!

They are blithe folk, these press agents, who, to eliminate foreign competition with the American dye industry, would actually convert humanity to a love of the deadliest medium of modern warfare. It hasn't occurred to them, apparently, that gas clouds cannot be aimed or guided and that combatants and non-combatants, forts and hospitals foust suffer together when they are over great areas or that a vast unloo ucture collapsed the charge & killing vapor dropped from the air

upon a city-as such charges will be in the next war if there is one-will not wander about and choose between soldiers and women and children.

It may not even turn aside when it comes upon the imposing form of a press agent for big business.

WHERE WE FAILED

THE current report of the Senate commit-I tee appointed to survey all work undertaken under Federal auspices for the relief of incapacitated veterans of the World War is no more painful, no more cheerless and disquieting than any one with a habit of casual observation expected.

The one admirable thing discernible in the whole system of soldier relief is the persistent good intention of the Government. That intention stands out conspicuously from a ruin of faulty plans.

Largely through the breakdown of adminstrative organizations, due to rivalries between hurriedly organized agencies and the killing power of red tape, the desires of the country and the Government have been frustrated at almost every turn. The soldiers themselves are, of course, the greatest sufferers. It is shocking at this late date to read Senator Sutherland's statement that of 108,000 men who sought and needed special treatment only 5050 have been completely rehabilitated.

It ought to be remembered that the plan of relief set in motion by Congress was untried, experimental and necessarily complicated by the psychology of sick and disabled men. There were no guiding precedents to aid a Government which set out with the purpose of curing and caring for every man injured or disabled in its service. The result was a breakdown in almost every

avenue of the relief work. It was provided originally that men who ordinarily would have received pensions could have a choice between liberal monthly allowsucces for a period of years-if they were not disabled-or unlimited care and treatment in special quarters established to completely rehabilitate them and train them for such trades or professions as they might elect. Many men preferred liberty and the allowance. In the end they will lose the benefits intended to be derived from the relief system. This, however, is only a detail in the

general failure. The most saddening part of the whole business is the fate of seriously sick or disabled soldiers who were returned to the country in need of special hospital treatment. Because of the dearth of Government iospitals the contract system was established and, in the words of Senator Sutherland, the Government "farmed out a sacred obligation" to people who in many instances appear to have had a concern only for the profit to be made in the deal.

It is notorious that tubercular patients, the men broken by poison gas, have been the victims of shamefully inadequate treatment and even of neglect in many of the small private hospitals to which they were sent. A great number of mentally deranged soldiers, men whose nerves were temporarily strained beyond endurance by the hardships of modern battlefields, are still confined in

institutions with the criminal insane. Washington was unprepared for the nev and strange responsibility which the appearince of such cases put upon it. Attempts were made to establish permanent and adequate hospitals for victims of shell shock. The confusion between departments made that work almost impossible. It has caused agonizing delays. The heavy, slow-moving muchinery of Congress is now being operated with a view to a complete reorganization of the soldier relief work.

In its reports the Senate committee has suggested a complete uphenval, centralized power and a new theory of control. It is omething more than professional care for the soldier sick. It has demanded, very wisely, that when the new dengerment is in operation it be put in charge of a man who will be animated by a real sympathy for the disabled men and by an understanding of their needs and dues as broken survivors of the most terrible of wars.

VICIOUS RADICALS

SENSIBLE people never could see much good to the raiding haldt which grow upon the police at many places in this country during the war. The practice of raids for political purposes was clausy and it often permitted a dangerous misuse of the police power, as the country at large max is eginning to realize. But the invasion by detectives of the meeting at Seventh and Morris streets, where foolish and victors agitators were bassing a torrent of maligmint nonsense relative to the new famous Succes-Vanzetti ens., was fully justified.

The speakers in this instance wildly criticized the institutions of American Government after implying that these institutions were being manipulated to bring about the execution of two innocent men. As a unitter of fact, the American law was at that moment operating to provide a new trial for two very disorderly and violent men about whose gullt there happens to be a doubt. Sacco and Vanzetti were assured of n new trial before the radicals in Unrope began to resert to mob there's to "tailver-

Speedies like those which the police stopped at the Seventh and Morris streets meeting are detectable because of their sheer stupidity. And the speakers are to be eredited with a unlevalent purpose because they costainly know that the Federal Government has no authority over the courts of mny State and that, moreover, Sacco and Vanuetti have not been treated worse than any other two men would be if all virgim tances indicated that they were guilty of old-blooded marder. The Judge who tried the case of Dedham, Mass., committed a grievous and unjustifiable legal error when in a charge to the jury he streszed the facts of the prisoners' nationality and their radical political beliefs. Because of that fact and for no other reason the care will be tried again, as it ought to be.

TWO TUTS FOR THIS

WE HAVE been led to believe that only the reddest of revolutionaries were prepared to shout for policies of direct action in the tace of real or imaginary grievances. It is diverting, therefore, to find the official ergan of one of the most powerful dry lobbles Washington shrilly recommending that the only good bootlegger is a dead bootlegger" and that "they should be dealt with recording to the code of the Texas Rangers. The writer openly inments the fact that pollegmen take the trouble to do battle with men suspected of engaging in the whisky traffic and observes that such persons ought to be lodged under the ground and not in

A poor advocate often spoils a great cause. And the dry laws will persist, if they persist at all, in spite of some of their more conspicuous advocates. Bootleggers questionably are doing a great deal of barm. But the time has not yet arrived when we must go about killing them informally in the street. If the over-ardent "dry" whose words we have quoted isn't talking shamelessly through his bat, lyuching is not a crime but a public-spirited act, since the offenses for which men are lynched in this country are even more serious than those charged against the peddlers of illigit

ELECTRIC FRUIT LINES Possibilities of Saving Millions to

Philadelphia Annually-Dr. Finegan's Educational Plans Working Out-Pennsylvania's Low Standing a Disgrace

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN WILLIAM T. DONNELLY cherishes the dream of converting our inland waterways into a transportation network as

potential as our railway systems.

He is an electrical engineer and inventor.

He went down the Schuylkill with his two boats, hitched tandem and electrically equipped throughout, on a recent day. One boat carried the power plant and crew. The other was a houseboat luxuriously furnished. The powerboat pushed the houseboat ahead of it. In that fashion Mr. Donnelly and his family have traveled all the way from interior New York to Florida and The important feature has not to do with the pleasure seeking houseboat phase of his invention. Quite the contrary.

THE Donnelly idea proposes the develop-I ment of the South along lines parallel to the development of the West.
Millions of dollars' worth of fruit and vegetables are lost every year along the Southern Coast line alone for lack of trans-

portation:

The Donnelly electrical powerboat is designed to tow not one, but a fleet of barges through canals and coastwise channels. It will perform the work of a dozen steamboats.
At intervals along the entire Eastern seaboard fruit and vegetable shipping stations, after the manner of grain elevators of the West, will be established. They will be feeders for the barge transportation lines. There are 3300 miles of inland water-

ways available.
On time schedules approximately as exact as railread freights, they could be made to They would save millions of dollars' worth of products from loss, while the system would reduce costs to Northern consumers. Phila-

delphia particularly.

That the engineering and scientific methods of using the inland waterways will keep right abreast of their construction is Mr. Donnelly's idea.

THE Finegan plan for improving the edu-A cational system of Pennsylvania will show development the coming year to an appreciable extent.
Its progress will be noticeable first in

that is known as the index number for State school systems. This is a collection of data of unique value. It shows at a glance in any one year just what the standing of any State is with respect to education. It is the same statistical device used for measuring changes in wholesale and retail prices and rates of wages over periods of

By this compilation the index number for the cost of living compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics takes the 1913 price as 190.

It fixes the figure from month to month

on that basis. With 1913 represented by 100, in 1920 this index number had shot up to 199.

It is a complicated system to the lay mind, but it shows results and besides is of universal adoption in this country.

DR. FINEGAN, Superintendent of Pub-D lie Instruction, plans to restore Penn-sylvania educationally, not only to her old standing, but in the course of years to force her into the position occupied by such States as Montana, California, Indiana, Massa-chusetts and New Jersey. This State today. I regret to note, stands twentieth in the list of States.

It ranks about half down the list, with Montana heading the column as No. 1, and Mississippi bringing up the rear as No. 47. Pennsylvania, as compared with other States, makes the following showing:

In percentage of school popula tending school daily her rank is twenty. fourth: Average days attended by each child of

Average number of days that the schools were kent open, ten: Percentage of total attendance in high school, twenty-nine: Percentage of boys attending high school, eleven:

chool age, twenty-one;

Average annual expenditure per child attending school, twenty-four: Average annual expenditure per child of school age, twenty-five; In expenses per teacher for salary our rank is thirteenth, which is a very creditable showing.

COMPLAINT recently has been directed U against the so-called extravagance of

the new school system.

1. will require a liberal outlay by the people of this State to get their educational system into the fifth or sixth class among the States, much less the first. The situation today almost reaches of

andal when one considers that New Mexico Idaho, South Dakota, and even Utah o fur chead of Pennsylvania in the money spent for the education of their chil dren that they are almost out of our sight.
The only point in which there is anything like a measurable comparison is in the average number of boys attending our high ols, and the expenses per teacher for

Every other great State-Indiana, New York, Ohio and New Jersey-leads Penn-sylvania up to a dozen points. This is how Montann, 1; California, 2; Arizona, ; New Jersey, 4: Washington, 5: Iowa, 6: Utali, 7: Massachusetts, 8: Michigan, 9; Connecticut, 10, and Pennsylvania, 20,

A BOX containing some earth from Valley Forge was shipped South last week, It is to play its part in a beautiful bit of sentiment that is to find exemplification down in Georgia on Armistice Day.

The Pennsylvania Department of Porerry is leading its aid to the project. The Daughters of the American Revolution in Milledgeville, Ga., will plant a Lib tree there on Armistice Day, Novem

the roots is to be placed a small quantity of soil from Valley Forge was collected at the direction of Governor

The tree is to be planted "To remind the youth of our country that sectional es-trangement no longer exists; that in place we have a Union of States no one can

Johnny, Watch Your Gun While the season for water fowl, snipe and woodcock has been open for some time, the real. honest-to-goodness hunting season opens today, and there are stirring times ahend for quail, wild turkey, fur-bearing animals, careless bunters and innocent by standers. New York has already made record with nine persons killed, some o them having been mistaken for partridges and some for deer. But New York has had a month's start, and the good old Ker-stone State need not deepair. Perhaps we'l be able to boast of somebody who was mis-

The declaration of King Belgium and Albert of Belgium that the maintenance of ar-Armament mament is essential to world peace is a natural reaction to what happened to his country; but, nevertheless, he may yet be convinced that it is a mistaken one. It was in an armed world that Belgium suffered. In a world where powerful nations united to limit armament and at the same time saw to it that predatory nations had their claws cut. Belgium might have less cause for fear.

Perhaps an investigation of the explosion at Oppau would reveal the fact that limitation of armament is supercrogatory, as powerful navies may be less of a factor the next war than a chemical factory,



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

J. LOUIS TROEMNER On Goldfish

ONE of the chief joys in breeding gold-fish lies in the fact that you never know just what you are going to get. The goldfish is a highly hybridized product, and its breeding is a continual battle to keep it from reverting to its earlier and more primi-tive form. Perhaps one in every hundred turns out to be a good fish." This is the statement of J. Bouis Troemner, fish fancier of this city, which is the present center of goldfish breeding for the world.

"We have an unusual local condition here which places us at a great advantage in breeding goldfish," he continued. "The pecuitar variety of food, which the young fish require, the microscopic infusoria and the dapline, is to be found in great abundance that section of the city known as the Neck, where the rotting of the refuse and the material dumped there gives them an

"There are four societies in this city voted to the breeding of finey fish, and some \$200,000 worth of fish are shipped to other cities every year. Even Argentine sends here for breeding fish.

\$100 for One Tiny Fish

"Although the price of a good fish, which may run up to \$100, or even more, seems exorbitant at first glance. It is not so when all the circumstances are considered. care which must be taken in the selection and growth of the fish and the difficulty in producing a perfect specimen make them worth all they cost,

"The science of breeding goldfish had its origin about 1500 years ago, in Korea. The Chinese took it up and developed the primitive carp along certain highly specialized lines. A pure golden color was attained comparatively late. The Chinese tried to breed into the fish something of their own exotic art, and they were the originators of the buiging telescopic eye, which our bes varieties now have.

'It remained for the Japanese, who took up the art some 200 years ago, to pay par ticular attention to the shape of the and the tine, which had been neglected by the Chinese. By selective breeding they changed the long eigar-shaped body of the original carp to the round form and they also centuated the flowing tail and fins. On the other hand, they rejected the protruding eve, and the Japanese varieties even today have flat, normal eyes. 'Not until fifty years ago did the art

gain a foothold in this country. specimens were brought here by sailors; as a matter of fact, there has never been any systemized importation of fish from Japan pendent of those countries.

Oriental Species Improved

"The original Aquarium Society, organmed here twenty five years ago, crossed the Chinese and the Japanese varieties and succeeded in retaining the best characteristics The eyes and the coloring of of cach. Chinese fish were present, as were the fine and body of the Japanese.

The result of this breeding and of sub-

sequent experiments is the type now consider the best. It has a broad tail high dorsal fin, varied colors, in which little of the gold remains, telescopic eyes and a round, short body. There are other types, round, short body. There are other types of course, but this is held to be the highest "Careful as we are in selecting our breeding fish, their spawn always shows an overwhelming reversion to type. If we are able to secure one good fish out of every hundred.

and by that I mean a fish that satisfies all

the requirements in almost every particular, we are fortunate.
"In the first place, about 5 per cent of the eggs are not fertile when spawned. Of the remainder at least a lifth usually die within the first two weeks. The remainder are gone over carefully at the age of three weeks and the promising ones retained. The others are removed and sold. These find their way into the pet stores, and are the fish which grace the aquartum on the parlor table in so many homes. The select few for breeding purposes, and these are carefully fed and tended until they are fit for

this purpose. They do not often live beyond the age of two years. Caretaking Is Real Labor

"The care of high-class goldfish is very laborious and requires much time, trouble and money. Winter and summer they must be kept at an even temperature, about 55 degrees, for sudden changes are very in-jurious. Their food is also very important, Some funciers get up at 4 o'clock every morning to go down to the Neck and obtain a supply of infusoria for the young ones to on. After that they go to work, 'It means, too, staying home in summer

to keep water over the fish, unless there i some competent person who can do it, as their hybrid nature renders them delicate. That is the thing which we are trying to overcome, and I think we are succeeding,

"At the present time they are subject to many of the ills of human beings, Paralysis, dropsy and other disorders appear from time to time, and it is necessary to take prompt action to prevent a spread of the infection. Usually we segregate the fish and put a permanganate of potassium solution in the

Their stamina and resistance to disease are

"In spite of these troubles of the fish fancier, it is so interesting, and sometimes so profitable, that there are a great many people who make it either their profession or hobby. There are at least 500 fanciers in hobby. There are at least 500 innerers in this city alone, and the popular interest in fish-breeding is shown by the heavy attendance which we had at our annual exhibition in Horticultural Hall. More than 40,000 people attended on one day. appears to have been made out of bootlegs.

Today's Anniversaries 1765-The Stamp Act, one of the principal

ame into effect.

1784-The tenth session of the Continental Congress opened at Trenton. 1802—Convention assembled at Chilicothe to frame a State Constitution for Ohio.

1821 - Steamship Walk-in-the-Water, the first steamship on Lake Erle, wrecked. 1834-Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad 1870-Columbus Delano, of Ohio, was

Secretary of the Interior in irant's Cabinet 1871-The system of purchasing commissions in the British Army was abolished. 1894-Emperor Alexander III of Russia died and was succeeded by Nicholas II. the

1920-Eight were killed in Cuban election Today's Birthdays

Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia sixtyone years ago.
Vice Admiral John D. McDonald, U. S.

N., commanding the battleship force of the Atlantic Fleet, born at Machias, Mc., fiftyeight years ago Rt. Rev. M. Edward Fawcett, Epis copal Bishop of Quincy, Ill., born at New Hartford, Ia., tifty-six years ugo. Edward Robinson, diretor of the Metro-solitan Museum of Art, born in Boston

sixty-three years ago.

What Do You Know?

Who invented the referre of geography In what year did the great siege of Ver-

dun occur? 5. In what American State did the Non-Partisen League of voters originate?

4. What was the nationality of Henry Hud-5. What is the origin of the phrase "Cab-bages and Kings"?

Who were the campaign managers for the Republican and Democratic Parties respectively during the last presi-dential contest?

What is the Crown of St. Stephen? 8. What is a "tusch"? 9. What novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne has a European setting?

10. Where and what is the Pont-Neuf? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

. The earth rotates on its and from west

to east. Its other principal motion is Kate Fox (born 1839) and her sister Margaret (born 1836) rank as the first spiritualistic mediums. The Fox fisters lived in Hydesville, Wayne County, N. Y., and later moved to Rochester, where modern spiritualism began to nassume its present force.

sume its present form. The Eigin Marbles is the mane given to a cohection of threek sculptures com-prising the bulk of the surviving plan-tic description of the farthenon and a carryatid and column from the Erach-theum. The marbles were brought from Athens between 1801 and 1805 by the Earl of Eighn and placed in the British Museum. The Parthenon sculptures were executed under the direction of Phidian about 440 B. C.

 Ary Sheffer was a noted Dutch painter of the French school. He died in 1898 5. The Odyssey of Homer relates the adventures and wanderings of Ulyace, ling of the little Greek Island of

An obelisk is a tapering, usually mono-litude, shaft of stone with a pyramidal top, erected usually as a memorial. An odalisque is an Eastern female slave, or concubine, especially in the Turkish Sultan's seraglio.

7. A chamade is a signal for retreat on a drum or trumpet. A dulchmer is a musical instrument with strings of graduated length over a sounding board or box, and is regarded as the prototype of the plane.

 Dutch and Engitsh are the chief lan-guages of South Africa. 10. A ptarmigan is a bird of the grouse carnly, with gray or black plumage in summer and white in winter.

SHORT CUTS

In the new municipal alphabet "L" stands for Frankford.

Foch is still in the hands of his friends. Their name is Legion.

Lives of Congressmen remind us that

we can't expect a clarion call from a fog-Reactionaries invariably try to hamtring the man who desires to bring home

Considering the rate of exchange, one wonders why Charles should make such a fuss over a crown.

Having learned that Foch smokes a

pipe, what the country wants to know is what brand of tobacco he uses. The trouble with bootleg whisky, re-marked the Thirsty One, is that most of it

The zoning ordinance not being retroactive, the owner of a building is holding his own while the city is zoning his holding. The best tudication of improving industrial conditions is that ever so many chronic pessimists are beginning to back-

nedal. There is strong suspicion that the Soviet Government's promise to pay Russia's debts is no more valuable than Russia's

rubles.

The fact that Sarah Bernhardt has that she will carry a good press agent to the last.

Tax revisionists, remarked the sales tax advocate, are poor tailors who are patching a poorer coat. What is needed is a new garment. President Harding is expected to make

his proclamation of peace with Germany within ten days. The one place where it

will be read with avid interest is in the Federal prisons. "When a cannibal woman won't do a thing," said woman missionary addressing a meeting at Baltimore, "she won't, and no man can force her to change her mind.

the lady trying to prove that diet has no

effect on temperament? Six Scotch boys, stowaways, held at Gloucester, have been deported. Six Scotch boys with enterprise enough to stow away to reach a land of promise would probably have made good and valuable citizens. And how else can Scotch get here nowadays unless it is smuggled in?

If the Washington conference can provide China with an open door that lacks Japanese binges, Japan with a population outlet, England with security in her possubstitute for natural frontiers, limitation armament will come almost as a matter of course.

Dr. Vilray P. Blair, of St. Louis, told the American College of Surgery, meeting in this city, how he grafts flesh and bone from other parts of the body to make damaged faces beautiful. Every politician who cishes to save his face ought to consult him. He may not make it beautiful—there is a limit to art—but he may camoufinge it a

When the President says "we shall not surrender any of our national independence he means, of course, except the natural surrender and restriction of independence which comes with every agreement, whether it re-lates to things international or things perronal; else there would be no point to his further declaration that if the Washington conference fail "it will be no fault of the United States."

Officers of a German ship which arrived ere on Thursday with a cargo of Christmas toys say that sixty steel steamships are in course of construction on the River Elbe and that many of them are about ready to be launched. This seems to show that hard uck and a depreciated currency are great aids to commerce. We have the ships and can't use them because we are wealthy and powerful and our money is at a premium.

American women in newspaper interviews carnestly protest against the Paris decree for longer skirts. And after they decree for longer skirts. And after they have protested to their hearts' content." says Mirs. Arabella Mixing, "they will proceed to wear longer skirts. Not all at once, but in due course. Once upon a time it took three sensons for the gowns of the uliraishiomable to reach the crowd. Nowadays the movies have hastened the process some-what. But the longer skirts are coming. You mark my words." Well, we're marking 'em, ma'am. For ourse f, we don't profess to know whether the skirts will remain short long or will become long shortly. The subject is too intricate for us.