## Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

John C, Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; saries A, Tyler, Secretary; Charles H, Ludings, Philip S, Collins, John B, Williams, John J, surgeon, George F, Goldsmith, David E, Smiley, restors.

DAVID E. SMILEY ..... Editor JOHN C. MARTIN....General Business Manager Published daily at Public Langua Building Independence Square Philadelphia,
ATLANTIC CITT Press Union Building
New York 304 Madison Ave.
Detroit 701 Ford Building
Fr. Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building
CHICARD 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS:

Member of the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 8, 1921

BEHIND THE CHEERS

dled, and here and there a new voice is

raised to observe with a touch of cynicism

that the extraordinary outhusiasm which is

always generated in crowds by the flash of

more or less inevitable, and that the series of

Conference on the Limitation of Armaments

We in this country have not forgotten the

in the early terrible days of the war, when

cheers for Beatty and Diaz were not solely

for their uniforms or their rank. They were,

the conquest and enslavement of half the

earth. Wise men will see in the receptions

new love for it, but an imperfect expression

which matchless hardship created among en-

the Italians and the French as we have been

doing recently it begins to seem that the

tasks of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments may not be, after all, quite

so difficult as some people appear to believe.

FARMERS AND UNIONISM

DROPHETS of evil in the world of politics

selves by wondering what would happen if

a day ever came when the agriculturists of

the country opposed themselves in solid

masses to the trades unions. Current news

from Washington indicates that such a col-

The farmers have been making swift

progress with their own organizations. They

have borrowed some of their methods from

Now the agrarians announce semi-officially

abolished. This means that the farmers are

legislation of recent years if by that method

they can obtain the advantage of low rail-

road rates and high prices for farm products.

with the additional advantages of a lower

tariff than that which operates usually to

protect the industrial areas of the country.

The West and South want lower railroad

rates in order that they may reach wider

markets. Since they do not manufacture

they are not interested in methods by which

American manufacturing industries are pro-

tected. They desire instead lower import

duties in order that they may buy manu-

Thus the West is going with the South in

a more or less open war on the policies which

both parties have always considered neces

sary to insure our continuing development

as an industrial nation. Sooner or later the

trades unions, which always have shared the

prosperity of industrial America, may have

to join with the employing groups in a move-

ment against this new drive from the non-

"BRIAND AND SECURITY"

WITH the directness of utterance for

Aristide Briand, newly arrived on American

general purposes of the Disarmament Con-

guarantees of the peace of the world."

"France," he proclaims, "is ready to join

ministry, it has seen evident ever since the

armistice that memory of the horrors of

invasion, from which France has suffered

four times within a century, has fired the

determination of her people to yield in the

interest of arms limitation nothing that

reight seem to presage insecurity upon the

Eastern frontier. The view held is quite

comprehensible abroad, and Americans, even

aside from their unaffected affection for

France, are inclined to appreciate the

validity of her fears upon the theme of

Nevertheless, "security" in international

affairs is a word of elastic meaning. It is

quite possible for a recklessly ambitious

nation such as Germany was to interpret as

a menace to safety any position less than

overwhelmingly dominant. The dogma of

security carried to extremes is applicable to

a world of nations each armed for "protec-

The object of the conference is to find

nother formula for stability on this planet.

Upon the sincerity with which this goal is

pursued depends the success of the meeting.

has nursed an irreducible minimum of

concession, it is not entirely fair to censure

the most vulnerable of the group, geograph.

A navy incapable of defending what are

semed the just interests of the United States

is without popular appeal here. But as even

enceptions of justice are debatable, it is

lear that exaggerated insistence on protec-

the wheel of madness and folly.

tive rights must mean merely a new welding

There is no escape from the tragic circle

As there is not a nation involved but

untional protection.

tive" purposes to the teeth.

ically, for its anxiety.

which his nation is historically famous.

factured articles more chennly.

industrial West and South

safeguards for his countrymen.

in a mood to ditch much of the economic

that they will seek at the next session o

lision of purposes and aims is not far off.

have been accustomed to name them-

When we can cheer for the British and

national strife.

lightened peoples.

result.

and the tumult and the shouting have

onslaughts by outworn conventions which tend to paralyze the reasoning powers both statesmen and average citizens. When the latter begin thinking internationally, their spokesmen in what is called statecraft will fall in line.

The conference will essentially reflect the ablic opinion of its national participants, BELL, 2000 WALNUT KLYSTONE, MAIN 1601 which is what Mr. Briand has done for his particular constituents, whose sense of inse-curity is aggravated by conditions unfortu-Lodders all communications to Evening Public Lodder, Independence Square, Philadelphia

armament.

nately felt in some degree in all countries. Though it may be slow, the only remedy THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-sized to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published therein protection which excludes war-making ability as an antidote for war. The disease can only succumb to utterly new treatment. In this instance like does not All rights of republication of special dispatches cure like.

unless a new guiding principle is adopted.

Wholesale immediate reform is inconceivable. It is absurd to imagine that the parley

will instantly establish a new order. But what is needful before even belpful com-

promises can be reached is the establish-

ment of new tenets of faith, the inculcation

of belief that honorable co-operation may constitute a more durable defense against war than the greatest navies and the most

A world moderately policed and united in

pacifism is obviously a safer place of abode

than one in which the lesser nations are

held in order through fear of powerful neigh-

bors, the latter boasting, as the Kaiser often

did, of keeping the peace through might of

The truth is plain, but subject to

magnificently equipped armies.

### THE DAY WHEN DEMOCRACY SHOWS WHAT IT CAN DO BEATTY and Diaz have come and gone

Will the Result of the Voting Justify the Hopes of Our Ancestors Who Fought for the Right of Self-Government?

THIS is the day when we exercise that military uniforms will continue to make war I right to secure which our uncestors fought for hundreds of years. military fetes which has been preceding the The political orators call democratic scif-

provides little encouragement for the men government a precious heritage; And the political bosses, exercising all the who are trying to find a way to end interpowers of the feudal barons, sit with straight That is a short-sighted view of the matter. faces on the platform listening to the glorification of that democracy which they ignore peculiar place that Beatty and his men held

Who selected the candidates on the ticket which is voted today?

they were the only force that held devastation back from the world beyond Germany. The In theory they were chosen by the voters at the primary in September. In fact, they were chosen by a little group of men very largely, for the British and the Italians sitting in private offices, who decided on whose collective spirits imposed themselves their own initiative what names were to be in the way of forces that were directed to put on the primary ballot.

The voters consent to this system. In that respect it differs radically from the old accorded these two visitors not a reassertion feudalism. It is a delegation of power to of the spirit of militarism or any signs of a irresponsible governors. When the power is abused it can be conferred on others, and of the sense of a new sort of comradeship t usually is. But the delegation of authorty continue

Because of this some pessimists insist that elf-government is a failure, and that the cople, especially in the large cities, are not fitted to manage their own affairs. In order to remedy the admitted evils, it has frequently been suggested that the privilege of voting be confined to those having certain qualifications either of education or property

But this suggestion was never made by any one who hoped to get elected to office. Citizens with political ambitions are aware that the gentlemen who choose the candidates always consider availability, and that n man who had publicly declared that a large part of the electorate was not fit to be trusted with the ballot would be defeated by a man chosen by the opposition who insisted that the poorest and most ignorant citizen had the makings of a Presi-

the unions, which, in turn, borrowed liberally dent under his hat. But for all this apparent-consideration of from big business. The so-called "agrarian the susceptibilities of the voters, we are bloc" in Congress-working crews in the House and Senate pledged to toil almost exclusively in the interests of the agricultural minority, composed of men who are willing ment must be maintained, and because more high-minded men refuse to "soil their fingers" in the mire of municipal politics Congress to have the Railroad Labor Board we are governed by men not quite so squeamish, who in the process line their pockets with the people's money.

> The small coterie of politicians who govern this city are expecting to strengthen their hold on the official machinery today. If their expectations are realized it will be with the consent of the voters.

The ballots cast for the Job Combine ticket will be cast not so much for the candidates named on it as for the political machine which named those candidates weeks before the primary election was held. They will be cast in favor of a return to the contract system of cleaning the streets and collecting rubbish and garbage, a system which yielded \$1,000,000 or more profit every year to the contractors, a sum that the opposition wishes to save for the taxpayers. And the ballots will be cast also in favor of a revival of a partnership between the City Government and the purveyors of vice of one form or another.

If there is no considerable protest vote against this sort of thing, the Job Combine will conclude that it has received a mandate to go ahead with its plans to levy tribute on vice and to enrich its favorites by contracts of one kind or another.

And then the pessimists will say once more that popular government of the city shores, qualifies his enthusiasm for the has broken down. But they will not be ference with a very specific insistence upon wholly justified.

Perhaps the best thing that can happen to this city will result from the assumption by the Job Combine that it has a manin every endeavor to avert new wars. provided she has nothing to fear for her own date to do as it pleases. It will then throw security, which remains one of the most solid off all restraint and exhibit in the open its greed and its immorality. Then an aroused The announcement of this policy contains electorate, which always has the power to no surprises for Americans. Under whatever take the reins in its hands when it chooses,

will be likely to insist on a change. Therein lies the great benefits of democ racy. The power to do what it wills can always be exercised by the electorate. Ordinarily it may delegate the functions of government to self-constituted bosses, but it has on numerous occasions, even in this city, rebuked the bosses and put men of its

own choosing in office. But it never exercises this power until the abuses become flagrant and until it sees its way clear to choose an adequate alterna-When the issue is merely between tweedledum and tweedledes the voters

never become excited. Democracy has not solved all its probems, but even with the abuses that exist under it the self-government for which our forefathers fought produces better results than were secured under the thing it dis-

## AN ANNIVERSARY IN RUSSIA

BOLSHEVISM was four years old yes-terday, but observance of its birthday, it is said, lacked something of the jubilee Reports from Riga accredit the Soviet Government with a desire to modulate world revolution propaganda and especially to emphasize the hopes of Russia for

reconciliation with her sister nations. A reconsideration of the foreign debt probem is sought and emphasis is laid upon the stablishment of a new economic policy vastdifferent from the one originally based

upon a rigid application of the Marxian Technically, the Communist regime is still

operative. Its leaders have not changed and Lenine is probably more secure in power than in the early days following the overthrow of Kerensky. However wryly considered, this preservation of authority is extraordinary. The prophets who foresaw the collapse of the most radical of all successful volutions have been confuted.

But it is necessary to go beyond externals n examining the situation which has provoked so much amazement abroad. Romans of the first century B. C. were, it has been proved, ignorant of the fact that their form of government had been changed from a republic to a monarchy. Historical perspec-tive has clarified the facts.

It may operate similarly with respect to Bolshevism in Moscow has not precisely fulfilled the ideal of its original partisans. Its fourth birthday is at once a recorded fact and a theme for further inquiry. No date for the demise of the most intolerant, frenzied and impractical type of communism has yet been fixed. mourners, as is only natural, are not inclined to parade their grief.

EXPERIMENTS with the self-propelled acrial torpedo, which now is said to have been perfected by engineers of the Army and Navy Aviation Service, began early in the war and were pressed with frantic nergy by armament experts of all the elligerent Powers. It was pretty generally admitted that the nation which was first in the field with this terrible device would be able to bring its antagonists almost instantly to their knees.

Time and again it was reported at the carlous headquarters that "It" had been completed by enemy Powers and more than one allied commander and innumerable allied statesmen felt, when the rumor renched them, as if the ground had fallen from beneath their feet.

The truth was that, though the experimenters behind all the lines knew that they were almost within reach of a method that ould be depended on to give victory to their own forces, they were unable to finish their work before the war ended. When the first long-distance shells fell in Paris it was supposed for a few hours that "It" had arrived. Talk of "It" was everywhere in every grand headquarters. Every ranking officer knew that the Power that controlled "It" could upset all the calculations of routine warfare.

The torpedo which the American experts have perfected is nothing more than an airplane without a pilot and steered from the ground by radio. It will carry some thousands of pounds of TNT or gas shells and it is intended to be dropped into a city or in the midst of a fleet of war vessels,

It was demonstrated long ago that ships sea may be operated and maneuvered by wireless. The application of this principle to airplanes will not astonish any one who happens to know anything about the newer development of war mechanisms.

What the news of the aerial torpedo will mean to the world at large-it is not news to military men-is that in future wars there will be no front. With the perfection of this device the time has passed when civilians may live in more or less comfort and safety at home, while the brunt of battle falls on troops or ships many miles away. War in its most awful form will be carried to cities as it was carried to Paris by the Germans.

The evil of war seems to be spreading like a curse, and there is a suggestion of the law of compensation in the prospect of a method that will bring it to the doors of people who are accustomed to a lazy tolerance of the processes which make international conflict inevitable.

It is not to be supposed that the United States has or will have a monopoly of aerial torpedoes. The principles utilized in the invention are familiar to the technicians of all nations. There can be no doubt that governed by a highly organized and active they are being utilized in every country where armament is being developed for

What naval men may do to protect their ships and what the army engineers will do to protect their armies will not matter so greatly as what Governments will do to protect the great cities menaced by implication in the mere announcement of an engine of devastation that may be launched into the air and dropped with its terrible cargo on rgets a hundred miles distant.

What would such a torpedo do to Lower New York, to Philadelphia, to London or

to Paris? How long can civilization last while it ontinues to attack itself with such

The news of "It's" perfection ought cerminly to have a stimulating effect not only n the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, but upon the easy going public which will have to make its wishes definitely known and felt if such conferences are ever to accomplish anything worth while.

## A BOOST FOR NORTH ATLANTIC

TUST why the Shipping Board so long I hesitated to apply its best resources to the rehabilitation of American passenger service on the North Atlantic has never been explained. It is good news, however, that a change is imminent.

The allocation conference, to be held under Chairman Lasker's supervision next week, is expected to end the old mysterious apathy. Three of the former German vessels, now plying between New York and European will be used on other routes and eplaced by a brace of the splendid new '535-footers' specially designed for the lighest-class passenger operation,

Presumably it is the Hudson, the Princess Intolka and the Potomac, by no means the liggest of the ex-Teutonic liners and ather unpretentiously reconditioned, which will make way for the model ships. More vessels of this type will, it is said, be used on the South American run. The International Mercantile Marine has lately been advertising for bids for the reconditioning of the Leviathan, a step which seems to promise that the world's largest ship will assume its rightful place as the queen of the North Atlantic passenger fleet under the American colors.

Complaints of the fron-bound severity of foreign-flag competition in the North Atlantic are frequent and the impression has prevailed that the obstacles to American progress were almost insuperable. But something is to be said for the necessity of viewing a difficult situation realistically.

To be worth while on the European rur the finest and most modern ships of which the nation is possessed must be employed. If the materials are insufficient, the most earnest and untiring competitive methods will avail little.

The George Washington, magnificently refitted, is now a ship of the proper class for this field. So are the America and the new oil-burning express liners of the Shipping Board, many of which are Delaware

River built. The public can hardly be blamed for not patronizing American ships if these are greatly inferior in size, speed or accommodations to foreign craft. The problem on the Pacific has been well handled by the diversion of several of the 535-footers to that ocean. It is high time now to accord the Atlantic its due.

Margate City, N. J., has a hen that is mothering a kitten. We surmise that she is raising it on eggnog.

## LIVING FOR 150 YEARS

The Average of Human Life is Getting Longer-Fads of Diet to Prolong Existence-The "Live-a-Century" Propaganda

## By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

T BURNETT GIBB informs me that the J . average lifetime has tended to increase That this is so is largely due to the great

lecrease in infant mortality.

It does not mean particularly that the erm 'old age' covers a broader field. That where men formerly lived to seventy years of age the silver cord nowadays is not posened until they reach eighty or there-Mr. Gibb is an authority on the subject

of life statistics..

He is actuary of a great life insurance company, and one of the leading statisticians

in that line in this country.
"At advanced ages there does not seem to be any improvement, rather the con-trary," Mr. Gibb says. Then he explains: trary," Mr. Gibb says. Then he explains:
"This has been put down to the increase
in degenerate diseases, such as cancer and
heart and kidney diseases, which very probably may have a definite connection with our strenuous modern business methods."

MR. GIBB casts this ray of hope on the current of time for the benefit of the

gray-headed chaps:

"The average lifetime of what might be termed the 'middle ages' seems to be longer. This may, to some extent, be ascribed to improved sanitation and improved methods of treating tuberculosis and similar dis-

"The mortality experience of all the life insurance companies during the year 1921 up to the present time has been extremely

"In one of the largest industrial companies the mortality experience is reported to be about 20 per cent below the normal. "It is the judgment of the company's actuary that it is probably due to improved conditions of living among the industrial classes, consequent upon higher wages. In-surance applicants of his company are largely drawn from that class."

THERE are thousands of men and women who cherish the pleasing fiction that somewhere, waiting only to be discovered, there is some process for extending far beyond the average the duration of human

out, that the average death rate is declining through a lessened infant mortality. This is incident to the greater care of children, the hygiene of the household, as well as the multiplication of agencies for the careful rearing of foundlings and orphans.
But this does not add to the length of
years among the aged.

It is probably true, as Mr. Gibb points

Death recruits the greater millions of his silent army from the ranks of childhood. When the life of the babics is increased t advances the average of the whole range

THERE is another reason, equally intersting, which Mr. Gibb points out.

The apparently lower death rate has been influenced by the large amount of selected business which was written by life insurance companies during the years 1919 and They were the years when prosperity

reached its peak.
These new risks—for men with surplus eash turned naturally to life insurance as n protective measure—were subjected to strict medical examination and formed a arger proportion of the total business than

Another explanation is that the influenza epidemie in the early months of 1920 took away many of the weaker lives.

It differed from the epidemic of 1918 and 1919, which affected the younger people.

New York State health reports have shown that since those epidemics low death rates have been experienced in the control of the co

have been experienced in the general ONE would have reason to believe that the Sweet Singer of Israel was a trifle off his count when he declared that the "days our years are three score and ten.

he glanced over the memoriam columns of Pennsylvania Railroad's roll of honor. Superficially it would seem that at least en years might be added to the recognized limit of human life. I have before me one of these lists. It

contains forty-five names. They are of men who were on the pension roll of the system. Out of the forty-five names ten were over eighty years at death and twenty-seven ere over seventy years of age.

The vaunted strenuous life of our early

twentieth century seems to have passed these men by. Or, possibly, it was because of the character of their employment. Nearly all of them had worked in the out-of-doors.

A FORTUNE that would put Croesus in the piker class and lead Mr. Rockefeller by a hundred laps is waiting the man who will discover the secret of prolonging life Men have been searching for it through all ages.

Every generation has seen some scheme nostrum or course of diet advanced for the prolongation of life or the cure for all physi-

Diet reforms attract a larger following and live longer.

The graham-flour movement has lasted longer than most of the diet fads.

In the seventy years of its existence it

has been refined far beyond the views of its originator. Forty years ago there was the blooddrinking practice, when abattoirs became the mecca for the ailing and the anemic.

Vegetarianism has its votaries in every civilized country. It is the original "back to-nature" stunt, In England it used to be jeeringly re-ferred to as the "simian school." It con-

sists of fruits, berries, nuts, dried fruits and Flesh is taboo. In London there existed for a short time

a unit of the population that turned to lizards, turtles, snakes, barks and vegetable shoots not used by civilized society. The argument was that sickness was prac-

tically unknown among wild animals in their natural habitat. By emulating their diet of might banish sickness and thereby prolong

THE century propaganda is at present experiencing a recrudescence. Recently a medical practitioner was quoted to the effect that there is no reason why human life should not be prolonged to

150 years. Unfortunately, this latest protagonist of 'live-for-a-century' doctrine either lost his recipe or selfishly refrained from making it public.

The possible solution of the problem lies, according to the ablest medical authority, in the adoption of regular cabits, attention to diet and exercise, lack of worry, an outdoor life as far as possible and cheerfulness. The majority of men, though, do not

ossess the resolution to subject themselves o systematic discipline They crave for length of years, but lack the will power to exercise the self-denial necessary to attain them. Anyhow, who wants to live 150 years?

Portland, Ore., is

Blown Across have a fair in 1925, a the Continent year before our own, and Mayor Baker, of that city, has written to Mayor Moore for 'words of encouragement." a gentleman of strong personality and all beloved by his fellow townsmen, but when it comes to the game of finesse he has nothing on our own Mayor. What Mr. Moore replied was that he hoped the Port-What land exposition would prove a fitting introductory to the great world fair we propose to hold here. Neat, ch, what?

Writes Mayor Baker to Mayor Moore, "Please boost our show from shore to shore," Writes Mayor Moore to Mayor Baker 'Make your curtain raiser a record-breaker."



our language is not to make an American.

Nor will teaching him the fundamentals of American history and the theory of American Government make him become American

"As a matter of fact, our experience has shown that rarely does an immigrant adult

ever become 'naturalized.' There are, of course, exceptions; and I might cite a notable one in Jacob Rifs.

willing to surrender the old associations, habits and traditions, and it is perhaps too

much to demand that he should. And if we can teach him our language and make

him understand at least what sort of beings

we are, we can make him acquainted with

an America that is larger than his factory or his section gang, his cult or his provin-

. HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PLY

EARL VENABLE is the new secretary of the National Republican Congressional

Committee which keeps fences mended that

the chances of continuing that party in the majority sent in the House of Repre-

Senator Borah and before that he was the

They were just going to press on a Thursday, Venable says, when a preacher

rom down the valley burst in and broke

the news that a well-known citizen had

died, and that here was a story of his life,

about a column long, and here was a column

would the editor please put both of them

and a half of in memoriam poetry,"

widow. She said that the poetry just

about him, and that now, arriving

be printed. She explained that this was

her second husband and that, when the first husband had died, she had got that

same column and a half of poetry printed

time of the second bereavement, it would

put her in the light of showing the rankest

When I found, the other day, that Miss

stranger to fractions, I thought I had

Now here comes Miss Mary Meek Atke-

son, who is well known to readers of

Miss Atkeson is the daughter of Thomas Clark Atkeson, who is the head of the Na-

tional Grange here in Washington. She is the niece of William Oscar Atkeson, the

Congressman from Butler, Mo., who wears

the lace-like whiskers. She is of crudite,

Further than this, Miss Atkeson holds a degree from the University of West

And yet she speaks up and says that,

sometimes in the idle moments when she

has nothing to do but sit around and won-

der, her mind runs vagrant-like into the

unknown and amuses itself with

Gertrude Brooke Hamilton, the writer.

if the space allotted to

editor of a country weekly out in Idaho.

Venable used to be

sentatives may be enhanced.

in the paper,

sort of partiality

discovered a novelty.

women's publications.

not to say scholastic folk.

Virginia.

rhyme were curtailed.

The average immigrant, however, is un-

in his habits and his thoughts.

WELL, WE CAN STILL KICK

## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

### JOHN D'ANTONIO On Illiteracy In Philadelphia

IN TEN years the percentage of illiteracy in this city has grown from 3.71 to 4.33, which may well be viewed as a serious

4.33, which may well be viewed as a serious situation. John D'Autonio, who is a secretary of naturalization and immigration of the Y. M. C. A., discusses it from the viewpoint of this organization.

"Our figures," says Mr. D'Antonio, "are those of the Government Census Bureau and the complete figures for the 1920 census are not yet available. We have, however, enough to know that the problem of Americanization is with us now in larger pro-

icanization is with us now in larger proportions than ever before.

"The total population of Philadelphia in 1910 was 1,549,000; the total of illiterates at that time was 57,538, or 3.71 per cent. The increase of population in the ten years following, due both to investigate and the following, due both to immigration and the industrial expansion during the war, raised the figure to 1,823,779, with the illiterates numbering 79,125.
"So we have now in Philadelphia almost 80,000 who are unable to recognize a letter

of any language. If one adds the people who are but barely able to scrawl their own names and can recognize hardly a line of print the number, I feel safe to say, would be doubled.

"We would seem to have then about 160,000—or almost a tenth of the population—with whom we have no contact, save by word of mouth, in their own language.

Causes of Illiteracy "How has this increase in illiteracy come

"It cannot be renewed from immigration. for since 1910 illiterate immigrants, except in some special and relatively unimportant cases, have not been admitted. We cannot be sure until the 1920 statistics, showing the distribution of illiteracy among the various racial groups, are ready; but we assume that it has come through the influx Southern Negroes during the war. In 1910 the foreign-born whites showed highest percentage of illiteracy, at 12.9, Among the Negroes 2.8 per cent were il-The native-born white population literate. gave an illiteracy of only one-half of 1 per

"It should be remembered in the analysis of these figures that Philadelphia is the most American of the larger cities; that is to say, it has the largest native-born population of all the first-class cities.

## Suggested Remedies

"The situation is not at all as hopeless as might be assumed at the first glance. 'Our work here has proved to us that any adult person of adult mentality can be taught to read and write. The children, of course, will be taken care of by the schools. "But it should be understood that merely teaching an immigrant to read and write

## What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. To what islands is it proposed that Charles Hapsburg shall be exiled?

2. What language is spoken in Brazil?

3. Distinguish between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer.

4. When did the Carthaginians noder Hannibal threaten the City of Rome?

5. What is the origin of the expression, "A sea of unturned faces"?

6. Who was the most skillful versifier among American Presidents?

7. Who was Oliver Evans and for what is the celebrated?

8. What is meant by "the descent to Aver-

8. What is meant by "the descent to Aver-What is the plural of prima donna?

What was the Battle of the Thames in American history?

# The correct name (in English) of the country often called Jugo-Slavia is the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and

Slovenes.

Haroun-al-Raschid was a famous Caliph
of Bagdad, especially noted for his
practice of wandering about his dominions incognito and thus obtaining in

timate and enlightening glimpses of his subjects and their affairs.

The Erle Canal runs between Buffalo and Troy, New York State.

The Marquis de Lafayette participated in three revolutions—the American and the revolutions of 1789 and 1830, in

France.
5. Daniel Webster was known as the Great Expounder and Henry Clay was known

as the Great Commoner.

6. Hans von Buelow was a noted German musician, a composer, conductor and planist. He married Cosima, Franz Liszt's daughter, who aubsequently became the wife of Richard Wagner. Von Buelow's dates are 1830-1894 Bombastes Furioso is a boastful, blus-tering person addicted to the use of long words. He is the hero of a bur-lesque opera, so called, by William

long words. He is the hero of a burlesque opera, so called, by William Barnes Rhodes (1790).

8. A iandlord is called a Boniface in allusion to a sleek, good-tempered, Jolly landlord of that name in Furquiarr's old comedy, "The Beaux' Stratagem."

9. Plutarch credits the expression, "citizen of the world," to Secrates. The phrase has also been attributed to Diogenes.

10. The City of Honolulu is situated on the Island of Oahu, in the Hawaiian group, in the Pacific Ocean.

## The bootlegger is most prosperous when

The political crook doesn't care much which camp be trains with.

SHORT CUTS

General Diaz is discovering that peace's welcome is just as tiring as war's alarms

Washington is now viewing the social eliminary bouts before the big limitation of armament mill.

The milk strike is being made a cam-paign issue in New York. It is a pity the babies can't vote. Everybody hopes that the freeing of Sinn

Fein prisoners is simply preliminary to signing on the dotted line. Today, as usual, the free and independcitizen will weast his vote against the

fellow he doesn't like. Alexander is now convinced that there one crown in Jugo-Slavia that is not subject to depreciation.

Voters who stay away from the polls today, and some who don't, will indicate how little they care for clean government,

The Jugo-Slavian crown is only one sixtleth of its former value, but King Alexander doesn't exactly view it in that light Congress is to be asked for \$10,000,000

for the enforcement of prohibition. demands the Thirsty One, is it worth the money? Only chronic and unreasoning Wilson

haters can object to the demonstration planned in honor of the ex-President on Armistice Day. The first of the Shoguns heads the Japanese delegation to the Washington cont ence. It is not surprising that he should be

Editor Venable explained the mechanical difficulties in the way, since the paper was on the press and there was not room and of good report. all that sort of thing. The preacher went It was not the plebiscite but the strong hand that settled the muddle in Upper Silesia; but it may be different in Tyrone Two hours later, however, he tore back into the office. He had seen the bereaved

and Fermanagh.

It is impossible to think of ex-Emperor Charles as a martyr in the Madeira Islands; which, perhaps, was a factor in the decision reached by his judges.

Our navy yards are turning out (in the way of submarines and flying torpedoes) some excellent arguments in favor of the limitation of armaments. The woman floater has bobbed up in

New York politics; which would seem to show that woman in politics is no better and no worse than man. Self-interest will, of course, dominate

Washington conference. The best the world has a right to expect is that it will be enlightened self-interest. Marshal Foch, former school teacher, probably has strong ideas on the kind of

nen and women who should be employed as instructors and the remuneration they The two brawling street gangs that

fought in a Girard avenue church on Sun-day night knew the place they needed. What they lacked was knowledge of how to behave when they got there. The Department of Commerce warm investors against foreign securities which

sometimes, it says, show great disparity beween the sale price here and the sale price there. Foreign insecurities, as it were, An effort is being made to have the Interstate Commerce Commission repeal the

per cent rate guarantee of the carriers. This may or may not be an appreciation of the fact that the railroads nowadays are either suffering from too much regulation or The fact that Japan has internal trou

bles might seem to indicate that she would have no stomach for trouble abroad. But it does not always work that way. Governments have been known to make foreign trouble in order to cure dissension at home. Which, of course, may have no bearing on present conditions in Japan. Tomorrow there will The Pearl of Peace enter the Potomac to

start on a journey at once reverent and triumphant to the national capital the cruiser Olympia, proudly bearing the most powerful delegate t the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments the body of an unknown American soldier who fell in France. The body symbolizes American valor, a sword raised in righteousness; American sacrifice, the jewel Ameri can manhood and womanhood place on the altar of duty; and one other thing. The sword and the jewel are plain for all to see; but on the heart of the unknown, whose poor bruised body is hidden by the cerements sacred by the form they touch, is a pearl of great price which only the eyes of wisdom may see through the tears of sorrow the pearl of peace.

as to what it would be like to know the multiplication table. "In a great scientific institution like the Bureau of Standards, 'says Henry D. Hubbard, its secretary, "one comes to appreciate the wisdom of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes when he said that there are three classes of students—the fact-gatherers, who live in the first story of the house; the rea-Answers to Yesterday's Quiz soners, who live in the second story, and the idealists, who live in the third story and have skylights." Mr. Hubbard also subscribes to the theory laid down by the Chinese proverb that "he who puts on the capstone gets the credit." Chris Hagarty is a war correspond-Chris Hagarty is a control of the Hoxer up-ent and went to cover the Boxer up-ent and went to decades ago. He was half around the world with a British journalist named Jack Daily, and Tom Mellard, now financial adviser to the Chinese Govern-

They stopped to take a look at the allure ments of Honolulu, which Mellard had seen many times, but which was new to the others. The three rode around the town in a low-necked back. The two novices were raptured. Hagarty, who was given to word adulting, opined that God had made this masterpiece first and had afterward become careless of the rest of the world. thought it was the dream of a scraph after the first falling in love. Mellard was bored

and ynwned. Suddenly he sat bolt upright, his attention riveted on something ahead. "By Jove," he ejaculated, and slapped his thight, "they have put up a new feehouse."

Whereupon the huge Hagarty seized him by the proper handles and threw him bodily from the carriage.