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Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 16, 1921

THE SCHOOL BUDGET

SUPERINTENDENT BROOME said the other day that the amount appropriated for the support of the public schools should be 40 per cent of the total amount raised.

The Board of Public Education has passed its budget for 1922, which calls for the expenditure of $22,443,000. The total tax budget for the City Government will be in the neighborhood of $80,000,000. This includes the sums to be raised for the schools. Forty per cent of this amount would be $24,000,000. So it appears that the School Board is preparing to spend approximately the amount which Superintendent Broome says it should spend.

"WELFARE" WELL LAUNCHED

THE substantial success of the opening days of the Welfare Federation campaign testifies, as might have been expected, to the very real interest of Philadelphians in humanitarian enterprises.

Charities which were unfortunately placed in positions suggesting competition have long been consistently and generously supported in this community. The amalgamation plan utterly effaces conditions of rivalry, simplifies financing and reduces problems of administration to a fair and practical basis. The Federation idea has been admirably developed.

The "drive" is being conducted vigorously, but at the same time with good taste and a refreshing absence of tinctricism. It richly deserves as splendid an outcome as is indicated in a launching marked by an unselfish and enthusiastic untying of purse strings.

A CONGRESSIONAL SENSATION

IF THE action of the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday should be taken as a model and if it stands a chance of winning the flattery of imitation on Capitol Hill, it may well be asked of what Congress will do with a huge surplusage of time.

Senator La Follette appears to have been fully primed, licking perhaps his legislative chops, in contemplation of a gorgeously involved inquiry into the administration of the United States Shipping Board. He asked, in fact, for what is ultimately, and with distressingly medical allusiveness, known as a "probe."

Perhaps the committeemen were immediately weary of the whole bitter chorus of life. Perhaps it was merely the plaint of the Senator from Wisconsin which bored them. At any rate the vote was unanimous negative.

There will be no such investigation, and Mr. Lasker will be permitted to continue his wild career of rehabilitating American shipping, of bringing order out of disorder, of readjusting a difficult situation and of restoring the prestige of the national flag in commerce upon the high seas.

Shipping may prosper in consequence of this leniency, but on what will Congress feed if "probes" are unfashionable? The public mind recoils from coals to Newcastle.

A DESPICABLE REACTION

"WISDOM and goodness," declared a supreme commentator on human nature, "to the vile seem vile."

It is profoundly to be hoped that such German criticisms of the Washington Conference as have come over the cables are not genuinely representative of the bulk of German opinion. The Nationalist press seems to have fastened itself into such a fury that it characterizes the session as a spectacle of "American egoism" and of "the hypocrisy and dishonesty."

The Pan-German Tages Zeitung is convinced, or at least pretends to believe, that "England, America and Japan are secretly planning later enforcement of the concentration program." The Teutonic editorial mind is aghast at the capacity of its own imagination and is appalled in believing a gigantic "plot" or scheme, with the United States and Great Britain figuring as "international" world despots.

Just what, since no one is entirely sane and childish tweniyfourthly, is gained by such ravings is not entirely clear. The type of German who has utterly failed to conceal his displeasure with the results of war and is enraged over the beneficiaries of peace. Shakespeare was not exaggerating when he framed the general observation quoted above.

SHIPYARDS AND ARMAMENT

WHEREVER large ships are built and wherever armor steel is made in quantities news of a prospective drastic limitation of naval armaments will for the moment be received with mingled feelings. An immediate and present hardship or inconvenience of any sort will seem insignificant to outweigh in some minds the promise of vastly greater material benefit to come.

The shipbuilding industry will be helped rather than hindered by the operation of the plan suggested by Secretary Hughes. Any peace agreement that will avert the danger of war and serve, as the present plan would almost instantly serve, to restore the economic equilibrium of Europe, and with it the energies of international trade, would result in a demand for ships greater than any that could be created through continuing naval rivalries.

A VOICE FROM THE FRINGE

IT WAS Roosevelt, with his habit of cutting and picturesque utterance, who observed that every movement for the betterment of civilization must, and does develop "a lunatic fringe." The program for a limitation of naval armaments is seeming to not to be an exception to this general rule.

J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, was on his feet before the echoes of Secretary Hughes' speech had died out to demand that all ornamental cannon be forthwith removed from public parks in the United States to prove the genuineness of our sentiment for peace.

Now, such cannon as are to be found in parks and public places serve a purely decorative purpose. If they are ugly they ought to be removed. If they add anything to the charm and interest of a public place they should be left undisturbed. Carry Mr. McFarland's suggestion to a logical conclusion and it would be necessary to remove all the ancient armor from public museums. And while we were doing that we should have to tear down all the existing statues of military heroes and use the stone and bronze for building purposes.

"AYE, AYE, COMRADES"

"WE THINK the proportionate between these various countries is acceptable." This pregnant declaration is the heart of Arthur Balfour's deftly phrased and highly characteristic indorsement of the American naval limitation program.

The delicate problem of proportions has heretofore been the bane of all previous attempts to reduce armaments. It permanently halted proceedings at The Hague. It possibly would have embarrassed the Council of the League of Nations had that body not decided to postpone the whole question until the results of the Washington Conference were made known.

In the midst of professing the most profound admiration for Mr. Hughes' dramatic statecraft, Mr. Balfour succeeded in interjecting an array of qualifying implications.

He discussed submarines and the need for regulating their use, and the insular necessities of England. He touched upon the burden of land armies, and suggested that naval replacements was a subject which could not immediately be disposed of by hard-and-fast lists.

These reservations, if such they may be called, were not unexpected. They are not, however, of a nature calculated to block constructive practical achievement. The ratio suits. That opinion marks the impressing second step forward of the sessions.

Speaking for Japan, Baron Kato in effect affirmed this fact in pledging the determination of his Government to proceed with sweeping reductions. Again there were hints of the desire for modifications of detail, but the promise of cordial reciprocity is not as yet seriously affected.

As was foreseen, the French and Italian acceptances by Senator Schanzer and Premier Briand respectively were quite void of hedging. It is a comparatively simple matter for nations not primarily interested in naval development and expenses to subscribe to a proposal which as yet involves virtually no sacrifice on their part.

The Conference does not lend itself readily to the prophetic arts. It began with an unusually stimulating surprise. The proximate consequence is a hearty pledge of cooperation by all the parties. A basis for negotiation has been found. A structure has been begun upon foundations which will permit of practical progress.

With the fairness of the naval ratios admitted in principle and with complete concurrence concerning the general purposes sought, the Conference has accomplished in four days a work unprecedented in the annals of statesmanship.

There are, of course, pitfalls ahead. Analysis of the Far East situation is certain to produce contradictory views. But these are not nearly so potentially dangerous as was the old procedure of cross-purposes under cover.

The spirit of the conclave is plainly one of candor and friendly frankness. Idealists, it occurs to considering events as they are unfolded, cannot with reason demand happier imaginary premises.

A CONFESSION OF DEFEAT

THE Non-Partisan Leaguers of North Dakota have begun to fight the validity of the recall of Governor Frazier at the election on October 28.

The Independents of the State, displeased with the Governor's conduct of his office and with the failure of the Non-Partisan League plans to bring about that prosperity which was promised, set on foot the movement for his recall. According to the unofficial returns, he was classified from office along with two other Non-Partisan League officials.

It is now charged that the petition for the recall election was signed by voters who did not support Governor Frazier when he was originally elected, and that this invalidates the election.

The North Dakota courts can be trusted to pass on the merits of this contention, but those who have been observing the political upheaval in the Northwest will emphasize that the people must be getting weary of them or I would not be necessary for their supporters to resort to technicalities in an effort to keep their foes on the State House steps.

GUNPOWDER AS FERTILIZER

ALARMISTS late heard from the various peace-time industries which could easily be diverted into the manufacture of munitions. The cry has been that Germany changed its industries over to military supplies in an incredibly short time.

But now the farmers are to be heard from. In taking steps to make more explosives and the raw material of one sort the people of another sort have become interested. This is demonstrated by an official circular of the Detroit Ordnance Salvage Board, one of the 11 established in America offering surplus munitions of exploding nitrate.

Now, exploding nitrate is an important fertilizing agent. It was manufactured in large quantities for the Government during the war by the Detroit Iron and Steel Company. Following the signing of the armistice, however, the company found that there was no further demand for its product. It could not be sold to the farmers, for the reason that they could not afford it.

It is hoped, however, that the matter will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. It would be most shocking to all friends of peace to have the vast material of gunpowder used to make the earth bring forth more bountifully than it did prior to peace and lightness.

INDUSTRIAL DISARMAMENT

INVITATIONS have been sent out by the managers of the railroads north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi to representatives of the different classes of employes asking them to attend a conference to reconsider a readjustment of the scale of wages.

The railroad operators desire a reduction by 10 per cent the pay of the men who run the trains and to adjust the schedule of the pay for shop men and unskilled labor to that which prevails in other industries.

It is assumed that the purpose of the conference is to explain the situation to the employes and to persuade them if possible to consent to the reduction in wages. It is an effort to avert industrial war.

The machinery for arbitration of disputes between railroad workers and railroad employers has been provided just as it was provided in The Hague Tribunal for adjusting disputes between nations. But The Hague Tribunal did not prevent war because the nations refused to appeal to it. The industrial tribunal is proving just a little more effective, for it prevented the recent threatened railroad strike. The Railroad Labor Board had made an award and popular sentiment demanded that it be accepted. Popular sentiment prevailed and the strike did not happen.

It is not at all likely that the workers will consent to the wage reduction proposed. The conference to which they have been invited will have to adjourn and an appeal will have to be taken to the Labor Board. There is no knowing how the public will regard the board's award, but it is certain that it will look with disapproval on any strike which will tie up the transportation systems.

The country is opposed to industrial warfare of every kind. But it has not yet discovered a way to disarm the contending forces. The workers still have the strike as a weapon and the employers can resort to the lockout. The right to strike is insisted on by the workers as inherent in their freedom as citizens of a democracy, and the right to lock out employes is insisted on by the employers as inherent in their ownership of their business. They say that they may do what they will with their own.

The man who can devise a plan for limiting industrial armaments that will be welcomed with a tithe of the approval accorded to the plan of Secretary Hughes for a naval holiday will win for himself the merited gratitude of the country.

FOCH: PATIENT MAN

MARSHAL FOCH, for whom the people in this city cheered with real fervor yesterday, belongs in some ways to every country that had a part in the war against Germany. He is as international as the victory was.

When allied plans were going all askew and it seemed that the Germans might make a way to Paris over the masses of weary and baffled armies, there was a demand for unified leadership of the allied and American forces, and President Wilson and General Pershing were the first to support it. Foch was chosen to be generalissimo. The job was one that might have shaken the heart of even a great soldier. If Paris had fallen, if the Germans had not finally been turned back, Foch and no one else would have had to shoulder the blame for the countless slips and errors of the earlier campaigns.

"It is the war," said Foch, and took command. He had knowledge and courage and skill, of course. But he had another rarer virtue. He had patience. He could sit and watch the enemy move forward behind fleeing and broken-hearted allied troops, trampling towns and ruining the countryside as they approached.

Foch was quizzed passionately by all observers, and the pressure of outside fear and anxiety must have weighed upon him like a mountain. "I smoked my pipe," said he. He smoked his pipe and enlarged the strategy suggested by Putnam at Bunker Hill when he told his men to hold their fire until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes. When the Germans got close enough all the strength of the opposing armies was loosed without warning. Had Foch not been patient, if there were not within him a soul armored in faith stronger than steel, Paris would have fallen, and with it would have gone most of the hopes of the whole allied world. Action is easy. The hardest work falls to those who have to wait.

Foch goes up and down the country, smiling gently and talking when he talks with the simplicity and grace and feeling peculiar to the people of his land. It is a privilege to be permitted to cheer and throw your hat in the air for such a mate. And it is interesting to wonder what the marshal of France is thinking about as he goes along. Does he ever think as Bismarck did when, after his return in triumph to Germany, he smoked his china pipe in solitude and refused to go out on his balcony to address wildly cheering crowds, and said to his servant: "Send them away. What would they have said to me if I had failed?"

PAINLESS MOTOR LICENSING

ADVANCE issuance of motor-license tags for 1922 will help far-sighted and systematic people to avoid the inconveniences of the year-end rush and, since 50,000 sets of plates have already been sent out, it may make the annual nightmare in the Department of Highways a little less terrible to behold. But more than 700,000 motor vehicles are now operating in this State and the vast majority of owners will apply simultaneously for tags in the last few days of December.

Sooner or later it will be necessary for the authorities in Pennsylvania to follow the example of New York and establish branch offices in the various cities to facilitate the distribution of motor tags. Then it will be unnecessary for the owners of motors to pay special fees for quick service or to risk the danger of arrest by operating during the early days of each year without new licenses.

The thought of the coming is too great to be handled at the central office of the Department of Highways. Despite all that the officials can do, the line will have to assume vast periods of grace at the beginning of the year for those to use automobiles cannot be idled. Motor licenses ought to be immediately available in all large cities.

BELOW THE CURRENT

WHAT is the secret of the fascination in sport with which the masses of the general public turn to what the French polo fiends call "sentient animals"?

In Paris one Landru, who is said to have killed innumerable wives, is one of the most splendid figures of the hour. Landru-burlesques are on in the various theatres and Landru's portraits are in the papers, and the court in which he will be tried is mobbed daily by curious crowds.

The French people take their Landrus easily as they would take any other strange and influential type, like a two-headed cow or voluminously-willing turtle. They view their enemies' criminals without the air of earnestness which characterizes American courtroom crowds.

In San Francisco Arbuckle will not be laughed at. But he will have all the comedy for an appreciable while he plays the lead in a very real drama. He is another fallen nonentity, and he has less chance to get back to his old place than the banished King and kinglings of Europe.

An age that lives largely on its nerves isn't easy to entertain. It wants to be excited. Arbuckle helped to make it dissatisfied with rational amusement. And he has himself to blame if he seems still like a tragic sort of entertainer rather than a man who ran amuck because he had more money than he knew how to use decently.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in session in New York, is discussing "Elimination of Waste in Industry." Attention should be paid to buttons on coat sleeves.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Delegates to Washington Conference Exemplify Types of Manners and Point a Moral in the Matter of Temperaments

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AMERICA is having a new experience entailed by what is happening just now down in Washington. The foreigners upon whom the public attention is being focused are different from the ordinary run of foreigners to whom the country has grown accustomed. They are not here to become Americans. They are not even here as guests to conform politely to American ways and customs as an acknowledgment of lavish hospitality. They are here to represent their various countries about a council table which is theoretically on neutral ground.

It is to be expected that the fifty-seven varieties assembled there will, as a matter of propriety if for no other reason, keep their nationalities well to the fore and omit no racial characteristic that marks them as units, not only of power but of purpose.

It is to be expected, therefore, that neither in dress nor in manner of intercourse will they conform to any one type of civilization.

UNTIL very recently among persons of experience in this country there were three types of manners or mannerisms observable; the foreign, the English and the American. Under foreign manners or mannerisms were classed a certain demonstrativeness, a certain emphasis of gesture, a certain buoyancy in taking pleasure and a depression in bearing pain and an ingenuousness in displaying one's success and a proud reticence in hiding one's failure; in fact, when we said a person was "foreign in manner" we generally meant he showed a great deal of feeling one way or another.

By "English manners" we generally described a type that was just the opposite of foreign in our sense. We thought of the English as having a manner, but no manners, as being hearty or surly, but never buoyant nor depressed, never demonstrative in the matter of pleasure or appreciation, very cautious about displaying any personal prowess and surprisingly ingenuous in displaying any deficiency.

By American manners we like to think we mean a genial approachableness, a kindly helpfulness, a careless good humor, and under an outward, cheerful flow of casual talk, a shrewd observation and cool sizing up of the situation.

We liked our own manner, we were irritated by the English manner and we distrusted and half despised the foreign manner.

THE people we called foreigners, on the other hand, were apt to find us too informal to the verge of uncouthness, and too careless and at the same time too interested to the verge of seeming gullible.

The English found our cheerful flow of talk over-confident and over-personal to the verge of being boastful, and when they experienced our shrewdness underneath our casualness they took it for cunning.

But in the last twenty years, owing chiefly, I think, to our great interest in amateur sport, much of which we have got directly from the English or Scotch, we have taken on a veneer of the English manner which is very noticeable in its effect upon the point of view of the younger generation of this country, especially in the East.

It is good form now to be uncommunicative and very indifferent in the matter of any personal success or of personal ambition, or, indeed, of personal feeling. Boastfulness in any form or what is called "side" or "swank" is a hateful sin in the eyes of most worshipers of the god of sport. To display one's feelings of a very appreciative or very warmly affectionate character is a form of immodesty that is far more heinous than to display oneself physically. To "go on" about one's religion, or one's country, or one's near and dear opens one to the suspicion of being "the saft one of the family." But it is perfectly permissible to grumble over the defects of one's situation—not to the extent the English do—but if you grumble you are at least not "a saft one."

OUR humor is more shrewd than affable nowadays, more picturesque and less exaggerated.

There was a picture in one of the St. Nicholases of my childhood of a very fat little girl poising herself cautiously on the lowest step of the stairs and making ready to jump. The caption underneath was characteristic not only of the little girl no doubt, but of the American of her day:

"Come and see me jump!"

The first infant hockey team to which such a child would belong nowadays would get that out of her in short order. "Come and see you jump, indeed! I guess not!"

BUT while the adherents of "good form" in America have become more and more English in their determination to look impassive and unimpressionable, the foreigners who have no notion of becoming either Anglicized or Americanized have confidently retained their age-old manners and the mannerisms that they inherited no doubt from civilizations centuries older than modern Europe.

Being very sophisticated they admire and even practice naïveté, and being facile to the point of indifference they enjoy the display of feeling as a reassuring sign of reality. Having ages ago learned the value of an effect, they do not risk being noisy, content to ignore the dramatic touch that turns an episode into a tableau.

And, lastly, they are such experienced masters of concealment that they know as it is instinct that one may hide more under effusiveness than under silence. Like the contortes who divert their audiences from their right-and-hand to their virtuosity of speech, the reserves of a foreigner are deftly cheated by his very demonstrations.

I NEVER could see that showing more than you feel is any more of a deception than showing less than you feel, or that to be more appreciative outwardly than you are inwardly was more dishonest than to be less appreciative than you really feel. Armed to the latter lie is a touch of cruelty which lurks in the colder sin of the two.

I was observing two young men the other afternoon at a group of women. One was an Italian and the other an American. Both had been lately very successful in a line other adventure where black and clever-ness and responsibility counted, both had also come out of a decidedly war experience.

The Italian was able to recount his war experiences with a keen sense of the drama of hand-to-hand danger, treachery and success involved. The American had found submarine chasing and destroying and convoy protecting an experience without incidents worth putting into words.

When it came to the late successful adventure of each the Italian was ingenuously delighted that he had won out, very clear as to the personal characteristics that had helped him to make good and glad to dwell on the details of the experience. The American, on the other hand, could not bring himself to show any feeling but non-committal indifference, put on an air of "no eavesdropping" at any denial approach of interest and finally lolled any chance of the subject of his late experience being shared at least conventionally by a slight affectation of irritability.

LATER, in a less artificial mood, he confessed to having assumed an indifference that he was far from feeling for fear of showing "side" and appearing egotistical. He also remarked that this fear was no ground into him from school days that he had lost any power that he may have had as a child to narrate or even to visualize his experiences. And somewhat to my surprise he gave it as his final verdict that most men of his sort missed a great deal of the interest and significance of their contacts with life because they had ceased to regard themselves as witnesses.

"I grill I married," he said, glancing over at his wife with a nod of comradeship. "I never thought while I was in the midst of a thing what fun it would be to tell any one about it."

GOING, GOING—

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF
On Child Welfare

MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF, of this city, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the National Council of Women, tells of the work being done throughout the country for the present and coming generations.

"There are four factors," said Mrs. Schoff, "which figure in the life of a child—home, church, school and state. Each, as an organization, has its own individual work to do.

"One thing must be prevented and that is letting the state become paternal. It stands to reason that the state cannot do everything and because of that we are uniting every effort to allot to each of the four divisions just what should be done.

Mother's Love Is First

"It cannot be disputed that there is nothing which takes the place of a mother's love, a mother's care for the child. When a baby is frightened or falls and hurts itself, instinctively it reaches out to mother for help and reassurance. And even as we grow older, it's the mother who advises and gives such excellent and wise counsel. Because of this everything should be done, every step should be taken to enable widowed mothers to keep with them their children.

"There is a Mothers' Pension Law and we are working diligently to get an extension of it. The woman who is left alone in the world to battle with the ever-present need of food and clothes, to act as a buffer for the innocent little children whom God has given into her care, has a struggle which cannot be appreciated or understood except by those who daily live through such strife.

"The state provides her with funds to keep her little home going and the children are spared the lonely hours which abide in even the best of institutions. The most kindly and understanding of matrons cannot do for a child the things that a mother can do.

Education Is Needed

"And it has been suggested that women in each county give their assistance without charge to help educate mothers to know the things best for children. These women would be serving their country in the same way a soldier does and we consider this plan a model one.

"This would also help to manage each of the four divisions I have mentioned. The church would not overlap the work of the home. The work of the school would not interfere with the state's work, and so it would go right on down the line.

"A physical education bill is certainly a necessity. Physical education should be made compulsory in the schools rather than military training, because compulsory physical training would include the girls. At the time of the war a great number, an alarming number, in fact, of men were found unfit. If the girls had been examined then, too, would have probably not measured up to the standard. Good, sound physical training would broaden out the narrow shoulders, it should bring a healthier glow to a child's face and do a world of good in a great many ways.

"We are going to work for a Secretary of Education in the Cabinet. Education of the individual will go on until the end of time. Each day I learn something; the wisest person in the world learns daily. But the foundation of that education is laid in our schools. Young minds are trained; it is discovered in which channel they can travel, and it is essential that the best minds in the country be interested in the education.

Training Is Necessary

"We today can do but little toward the tomorrow, but we can train the present growing generation of today which will take our place in the tomorrow. Large sums are appropriated for the Department of Agriculture, for the army and navy, but without education think of what the world would be. The Board of Education should be given greater power than it now has.

"We work not only for the children, but for the babies, too, and a big item is the nourishment they receive.

"We are working hard," concluded Mrs. Schoff, "and some day soon we hope to greatly better conditions. Our untiring efforts are bound to show results."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is the Dual-Entente treaty?
2. What is the only case thus far in history of a republic's ratification by a contract between nations?
3. What was the middle name of Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole?
4. Who was Thespis?
5. In what play by Shakespeare is the heroine named Imogen?
6. Who was Petrarch?
7. What is meant by picturesque novels?
8. What are the secondary plastics?
9. Who were the "Forty-Five Boys"?
10. In what State is Carson City the capital?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Portugal was the first European nation to exploit the Far East at the end of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth century.
2. The Second Epistle of John is the shortest book in the Bible.
3. Bunyan's famous allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," first appeared in the seventeenth century. The first part was published in 1678.
4. Ferdinand Foch was named generalissimo of the allied forces on March 28, 1918.
5. Karl von Clausewitz was a noted Prussian military writer. His dates are 1780-1831.
6. The real name of Ada Rehan, the distinguished American actress, was Ada Crehan.
7. Czar Nicholas issued his famous rescript on behalf of international peace in 1899.
8. A Bandicoot is a large East Indian rat, as large as a cat.
9. An arcanum is a mystery, a secret.
10. The Trent affair was a diplomatic episode growing out of the seizure by an American vessel on November 8, 1861, during the American Civil War, of two Confederate Commissioners on board the British mail steamer Trent. A formal demand for their surrender was made by the British Minister in Washington. It was speedily complied with and the threat of war with Great Britain was averted. The British contention was that the Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, had been forcibly taken from a neutral vessel on the high seas and in the prosecution of a voyage from one neutral point to another.

The Gulls and I

WE HAD the world to ourselves today
For a passing hour, the gulls and I.
The gray-green world of water and sky—
Of heaven closing over the breathless bay!

In the silken water I swam alone,
While the screaming gulls above me
whirled!
The land behind was another world—
The sky and water were all our own!

Beyond the bar was the voice of the sea.
It called to the gulls and they flew away!
But I went back, as I do each day,
For life was waiting, on land, for me!

Oh, swift winged gulls! I am of your kind.
For nature fashioned me, too, to be
Like you, a lover of sky and sea.
But I am tied to the land bound!
—Roselle Mercier Montgomery, in the New York Times.

Today's Anniversaries

1796 Napoleon's victory at Arcola, by which the French became masters of Italy.

1806 Moses Cleaveland, founder of the City of Cleveland, died at Canterbury, Conn. Born there January 29, 1754.

1823 Henry G. Davis, United States Senator from West Virginia and Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1904, born in Baltimore. Died March 11, 1916.

1828 Timothy Dwight, president of Yale University, born at Norwich, Conn. Died May 29, 1916.

1850 The Duke of Wellington resigned the British premiership.

1858 The palace of the Pope in Rome was besieged by the populace.

1896 The Pan American Medical Congress met in the City of Mexico.

Today's Birthdays

Hon. Dr. Robert G. Brett, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, born at Stratford, Ont., seventy years ago.

Prof. William G. Howard, of Harvard, president of the Modern Language Association of America, born at North Easton, Mass., fifty-three years ago.

Edward Morgan, Postmaster of New York City, born at Marshall, Mich., sixty-six years ago.

SHORT CUTS

Doubt goes to the scrap heap with the dreadnoughts.

Marshal Foch is about ready to welcome the day that knows no brass band.

The Ulster diet appears to demand English roast beef in preference to Irish stew.

With Liberty bonds at par, there's nothing to mar the peace of Uncle Sam's family.

Great Britain's suggestion to scrap submarines will receive the vote of all mariners.

The world need dread nought when the scrapping of dreadnoughts points the way to an end of scrapping.

Nothing but an ingrowing grouch can explain the dissatisfaction of the German press with the Hughes proposal.

When a dreadnought moves toward the scrap heap a little thing like a Japanese immigration problem can't be expected to stop it.

Another, though, of course, comparatively unimportant, angle to the naval holiday is that it will enable wise and far-seeing Congressmen to reduce taxes.

Prof. Paul N. Miliukof and Nicholas Avxentieff say that the Lenine government in Russia will collapse in a few months. Well, Lenine's motto appears to have ever been "A short life and a bloody one."

Perhaps too much stress is being laid on guarantees in the matter of the naval holiday. Good faith is itself the best of guarantees. The people of the world will see to it that its Governments play fair.

When the Inveterate Rhymester had made himself hoarse he scribbled this on his cuff:
We raised our hats as we looked on Foch an'
Our hearts were filled with a strong emotion.

The time is short for the work preliminary to launching Philadelphia's Sesquicentennial, says the New York Herald, but Philadelphia is equal to the emergency. Yes, sirree. First thing you know we'll have a director general.

Now that the Government is seeking to collect the income tax from a prominent New York bootlegger we shall be interested to learn when Uncle Sam will institute similar proceedings against an eminent burglar and a highly esteemed bandit.

Eight men and two women offered to give their blood to a poor woman patient in the University Hospital, and not one of them backed out when told that several transfusions would be necessary. It's a darned nice old world, with dandy people in it, say what you will.

A contemporary glowingly declares that the heart of the modern girl is in the right place. Yes; over on the left. And we have no doubt that the gentleman has the right dope. It has been the sweet maiden's sacred hope to be able to prove that anatomically, she is all right, though, of course, we haven't seen much of her ears.

Strikes are bad, but the strike of the cloakmakers in New York seems to prove that they are sometimes a necessary evil. The manufacturers appear to be bent on returning to the old sweat-shop system, and public opinion, as represented by the New York newspapers, is solidly behind the protesting workers. Still, we cannot help but remember that the newspapers were solidly against Hylan.

Financial Tittle-Tattle There is little prospect of a London loan to Germany; so (we learn from a London dis-patch) Germany will look to America. But before we grow excited about it we shall pause for two minutes of silence in which to realize that we don't have to lend if we don't want to. But, leaving Germany out, London activities in international loans excite comment. There is talk of a Jugo-Slav loan, a Danish loan and a Siamese loan; and there is reason to believe that in these cases it will be money that will be doing the talking. While money talks it may not be amiss to mention that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's recent decision concerning the debt of Great Britain to the United States is full of interest, now that the interest is to be paid.