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Philadelphia, Monday, November 28, 1921

DR. DEAVER'S "DEMANDS"

THEORETICALLY, Dr. John B. Deaver is undoubtedly right in his "demands" upon the hospitals, the Legislature and the people of the State of Pennsylvania. He wants the hospitals to open their wards, without exception, to medical students and make accessible for clinics any patient, public or private. The Legislature is asked to give the unrestricted right of animal experimentation to pathologists, and the public to abandon the "silly and selfish" sentimentality that leads it to deny the right to surgeons to make post-mortem examinations.

But, practically, Dr. Deaver and those who agree with him will find much with which to contend before such conditions can be brought about, and the main obstacle will be the attitude of the public itself. If every patient who entered a hospital knew that his case might be made the subject of a clinic, without his consent, the hospitals would doubtless find a considerable falling off in the one class of patients in which they find a monetary profit—that is, the paying patient.

Most of those who enter a hospital, and often strain their financial resources to obtain a private room, do so with the express purpose of keeping the details of their ailments from all but their physicians and their families. This class of patients would use their homes in many cases instead of the hospitals, and the loss would be twofold—to the hospital and to the patient himself—as dangerous ailments, whether medical or surgical, can be far better treated amid the conveniences of a hospital than at any private home.

As to unrestricted animal experimentation, which is only another name for vivisection, it is a question whether such sanction can be obtained from the public, in the face of the strong fight against it which has been waged for years by the humane societies and by individual animal lovers. Probably Dr. Deaver did not mean exactly what his word "unrestricted" implies in this case; that is, that any person holding a medical degree shall be allowed to experiment as he pleases upon living animals. The public will sanction vivisection only when it is done under humane conditions, by persons fully capable surgically and working in established laboratories and under at least some kind of supervision.

As to the third point, it will probably be a long time before the average person will consent to a post-mortem upon the body of a member of his family when such action is not demanded by law. Most persons approve of post-mortems in the case of other families; with their own their attitude is different.

Dr. Deaver's arguments are sound and not easily answered. If every case of illness could be made to contribute to the surgical and medical knowledge of the world, it would not be long before many diseases now known only obscurely would be as an open book to the physician. But, as Dr. Deaver himself recognizes, a long campaign in the education of the public is necessary before these ends can be attained.

WHERE LANGUAGE IS MADE

IT WILL take more than a resolution of the National Council of Teachers of English to prevent young men and women from using slang. The council has apparently perceived this fact, for its president has just said that slang is justifiable in moderation. It is more expressive, he says, to tell two boys worsting in fighting to "cut it out" than to tell them to "desist."

Of course it is. And when a more expressive term is forged it will be found on the anvil of some one's unconscious imagination and be used. Language is not made in books. It is a living thing that grows by use and exercise. The man of letters who wishes to be graphic is constantly on the watch for new forms of the living speech as it is uttered on the street.

The men who invent new forms of expression do so unconsciously. They sit on the bleachers in the ball parks and shout their remarks at the players who present offers them. They draw their imagery from all sorts of occupations and every metaphor with a lavish prodigality. Perhaps it is not what a metaphor is.

The language of the [illegible] has more effect upon the language of the books than the language of the books has on the language of the street, because the men who write books wish to use a style clear, understandable of the average man, and because they wish to create an impression of reality.

Yet the concern of Dr. [illegible] about slang rise above the plane of the language as though it mattered very much.

STILL HOPE FOR GOOD FAITH

THAT orgy of treaty abrogation contemplated in the Jones-Shipping bill seems not unlikely to remain the figment of irresponsible imaginations.

The measure, well meant in numerous important respects, went astray, indeed, on the subject of preferential treatment of American vessels in home ports. Considered apart from countries, there was, of course, little objectionable in the idea of aiding the merchant marine by reductions of preferential duties and tonnage taxes. All that stood in the way of carrying out the plan were specific and unexpired treaty covenants with foreign nations.

The obstacle has not been circumvented. Mr. Wilson declined to execute the treaty-smashing provision of the act. Mr. Harding, since taking office, has been recipient on this theme and has wisely refrained from action.

It is now reported in Washington that the President will send a message to Congress in the new session calling for the repeal of the pertinent Section 34 of the Jones law.

Conditions arising from the Arms Conference are mentioned as an important factor in the case. The necessities of national honor, decency and fair play might also be alleged.

Even with the present international cooperative spirit out of the reckoning, the treaty-wrecking plan of aiding American shipping remains crazy, humoral and dangerous.

The merchant marine, of course, deserves support. This could be effectively given in ship subsidies or in other ways less plainly calculated to prove a cause of perilous international disturbance. The method which Congress so foolishly approved ill accords with the era of gentlemen's agreements.

HOW MR. HARDING EXPECTS HIS NEW LEAGUE TO GROW

Has Rebuilt Upon Ruins of Mr. Wilson's Hopes, Circumventing Senate Irreconcilables and Ending American Isolation

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

FOREIGN representatives at Washington are cautious about discussing the President's suggestion that an association of nations will grow out of the present Conference. They shrink from the expression of opinions because they are aware of the part which the United States Senate played in wrecking President Wilson's plans of international cooperation. And they know too little of our constitutional system to feel sure that the loose plan Mr. Harding suggests would not have to come before Congress for approval.

All that Mr. Harding has in mind, apparently, is that this Conference will necessarily be followed by other similar meetings. The holding of frequent conferences would serve to unite the nations of the world together into an indefinite organization which may be called an association.

Mr. Hughes has always had the intention of settling at the present Conference only questions that lie upon the surface in the Far East and leaving other and more difficult issues for subsequent adjustment. This necessarily involves other and later Far Eastern conferences. He was aware that Japan, for the sake of improving her relations with this country and with China, was ready to make certain concessions. He gives her the opportunity to make those concessions that recall.

There remains China. It will be a slow process for China to get upon her feet. Difficult questions will arise. Hence the need for future conferences. Commissions will be appointed to pass upon various elements of the Chinese problem. They will have to report to somebody, presumably to future conferences. Land disarmament will also have to be acted upon in a year or two—the occasion for another conference.

One way call this loose getting together of the nations of the world for specific purposes an association of nations. It will be one for all practical purposes. It will not have a constitution or covenant. But in effect it will do about all that Mr. Wilson's League of Nations would have done to promote mutual understanding and cooperation.

It will not guarantee the territorial integrity of countries, or rather it will not contract to guarantee nations from attack and spoliation, though in practice it may guarantee such protection for some nations, as the agreement likely to be reached with regard to China will show. This will be in effect such a moral guarantee as Mr. Wilson described as more binding than one that was contractual.

President Harding is appropriating Mr. Wilson's idea and making it practical. His plan for associating the nations is tentative. It is a natural growth. Mr. Wilson started at the other end to create a complete organization out of hand.

There is no reason why League of Nations advocates should not be well pleased with what Mr. Harding has done. He has demonstrated the utility of international cooperation. He has shown that the United States can play a commanding part in world affairs. He has made a possible for the United States to take its place beside the other great nations of the earth. Formally and perhaps only what will spring from the Conference will not be a League of Nations. Practically, it will accomplish all the good that such a league would have accomplished.

It was Mr. Wilson's misfortune that the Paris conference left a bad taste in the mouths of the American people. In this was a sample of what international gatherings were, we wanted none of them. It was hard to sell international cooperation to the American people after what happened at Paris.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes have set to work from the beginning on a task that they have [illegible] to succeed. In world affairs [illegible] have been [illegible] Washington Conference [illegible] have [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Harding [illegible] Senate Council [illegible] effective [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Wilson's Assembly of the League. [illegible] Harding [illegible] Mr. Wilson's [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Harding has [illegible] foreign relations and pay a visit to American soldiers.

A NEW NATION APPEALS

WITH a manuscript roll on his hands, Mr. Hughes has [illegible] a seat [illegible] The immaculated republics, consisting of the states of Guatemala, Honduras [illegible] Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua [illegible] have come to Washington with the purpose of securing the formal recognition of the American Government.

It is said that most of the Senators of [illegible] is minded to nominate the same [illegible] the same fate some time will choose to form any separate treaties that would be the three formerly co-super republics can be abolished. Numerous technical difficulties will require unmuddling.

But it would be well on several counts if the season of delay could be shortened as much as possible. One of the many highly practical reasons for forming the new union was of a financial nature. The separate legations supported by the little republics were costly.

Federalization will permit of some sensible economies. One Minister from the United States of Central America ought to be sufficient.

And another purpose even more important will be served by early recognition of the union. Costa Rica and Nicaragua are as yet outsiders, although the convention which devised the structure of the new government was held in the capital of the former republic. When its status as a full-fledged nation is approved by the United States, reluctant Central Americans are not unlikely to experience a change of views.

It is obviously necessary for all five states to be partners in order to permit the full development of a praiseworthy and ambitious undertaking, which may stabilize one of the formerly most uneasy portions of this continent in a way consonant with its rich natural possibilities and the ideals of its best citizens.

A gracious North American nod to the newcomer would be of substantial service.

STARTING THEM RIGHT

THE emphasis placed on the duties of citizenship in the exercises in the Sunday schools yesterday, arranged by the Protestant Sunday School Association of the city, has grown out of a broadening of the prevailing views about the function of the Church.

The Church is primarily engaged in spreading a knowledge of the gospel and in inducing men and women to practice its precepts. There was a time when its attention was concentrated on the next life. It is now widely conceded that Christianity has a mission in the world second to preparing men and women for a life hereafter. The belief is prevalent that the practice of the Christian virtues should have some effect upon earthly society, that the members of the Church should carry their beliefs with them into the election booths as well as into the places of worship on Sunday.

The good-citizenship services yesterday were intended to impress upon the boys and girls their duty to the city and to the State, and to point out to them that the only way the world can be made better is through the efforts of those who believe that it needs improvement. In a democracy the improvement can be brought about by the votes of the people. The abuses of which we are all complaining arise because of the indifference of the voters. They delegate the control of their political affairs to men of low ideals and selfish purposes. They can occasionally be stirred to a high pitch of moral indignation which leads them to vote the political hacks out of office. But there is always a reaction followed by a return to power of the same old gang.

Now if the Sunday School Association can succeed in impressing on the minds of the boys and girls the duty of taking an intelligent interest in public affairs and the importance of voting for men of the highest type in the primaries as well as in the general elections we shall see a gradual improvement in government. This is the only way to permanent betterment, for what the boys and girls are thinking today the men and women of twenty years from now will be practicing. If they can be firmly grounded in the principles of good citizenship and can be convinced that it is a religious duty, we shall have in a few years a body of voters which the most conscienceless political boss will not dare disregard.

Every man forty years old or more knows this to be true. He knows that the ideals of the boys of his youth are the ideals of the men of the present. He knows that the things that those boys rejected in their youth are still abhorrent to them, and that as a result the prevailing opinion on scores of subjects has suffered a radical change in a generation.

This is the way progress comes about. It has modified religious dogma and it has had its effect upon the interpretation of the fundamental law of the United States as well. What a boy, apparently lounging in an easy chair this evening, is dreaming about, other boys of his age are also thinking of, and when they grow to manhood they will do their best to make it come real. Consequently, the seed of dreams should be of the right kind. The Sunday School Association is trying to plant this kind in order that the harvest may not be a reaping of tares that have choked out the good grain.

HOW FRANCE DISARMS

THE disregard of the pleas of Government of France for the imagination of its critics seems also to render the head of cool and unmoved astonishment.

What situation can be cruder than that in which expressed views have a convincing cause?

The alarmists about has thoroughly prehensed its chant of dismay. On the eve of his departure for home M. Briand heard some of the opening bars. He smiled good-humoredly and refused to comment upon the anxiety of Earl Curzon. Apparently the French Premier is content to let the facts speak for themselves. To any person save a somewhat-old-fashioned lawyer the evidence should be quite sufficient.

The French Senate is actually debating a [illegible] bill which would mean a saving of one hundred million francs for [illegible] The three years of compulsory military service will be reduced to two. M. Barthou, Minister of War, [illegible] the adoption of a measure [illegible] to eighteen months [illegible] 170,000 men.

But the Reagan-[illegible] Act of 1920 [illegible] "the regular military establishment of the United States, except in time of war or [illegible] emergency," is [illegible] 280,000. The present force, exclusive of the National Guard, is about 207,000.

If the French are embarrassing supporters of any arms reduction [illegible] a [illegible] of which we [illegible] that they are [illegible] armament [illegible] fashion?

It is logically probable that the [illegible] of the [illegible] will [illegible] operative in France. At present there are about half a million men under arms. The evacuation of Germany will lower this total by about [illegible] When that change is made the contingents [illegible] to be in shape [illegible]

The mere cuts which are imminent in France [illegible] with the former [illegible] of [illegible] more drastic [illegible] proposed in Washington for the three leading navies of the world.

[illegible] France [illegible] Europe [illegible] But is it [illegible] necessary? The individual or nation [illegible] is deemed to be the act of [illegible] instruction?

The people of the [illegible] who have personally [illegible] Europe as the revised [illegible] leaders of Europe, should be [illegible] Perhaps it is a little disconcerting to many Americans to [illegible] something which has been [illegible] granted or is on the eve of being [illegible]

The French [illegible] appear have been unfeeling enough to pull away the foundations from a structure of false hypothesis. The prophets of calamity are probably sincere enough, but they have erred in insufficiently examining the alleged basis of their distress.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Importance of Being in Earnest a Poor Second to the Importance of Being Just a Wee Bit Consistent

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I AM always interested to view from the safe vantage point of the majority what the minorities are doing to pass the days—the minorities which lag behind and the minorities which tug before. Or rather "tug" is not the word for the enthusiasts who "shout the battle cry of freedom" somewhere far in advance of the marching populace. Their delight is not so much to tug as to shame others into filling the gaps between themselves and the multitude. Once that space seems well inhabited, the minority is off again on a new crusade shouting back, "You'll be damned if you do, you'll be damned if you don't!"

Their vocabulary being the vocabulary of disapproval for whatever is, and their energies being such that they prefer to demolish rather than complete, and their mission in life being to sell new lamps for old, it is quite in keeping that they should insure their enthusiasm being fresh by fresh objects. They are the Athenians of the world, continually seeking a new thing, and as such they have their part to play. Even if they are mistaken in their decisions as to what the world needs next, and are on a tangent that leads nowhere in their hurry to be about, they make the horizon interesting for the rest of us plodding ones.

Some of them are a little like children in a nursery overcrowded with new Christmas toys, picking up now this, now that, to ding each only to let it drop and at the end of the day exhausted, and with nothing to show that has really become theirs.

THERE is a point to which a lovable person who is an enthusiast can carry his friends at least in sympathetic interest, but there is nothing so damping to sympathetic interest as to find the enthusiast of yesterday no longer enthusiastic on the same subject. And the indifference of an enthusiast is more deadly than the opposition of a normal seeker after truth by about 99 to 1.

I am perfectly sure that the enthusiasts who are all for internationalism this year will be as indifferent to it next as they are now indifferent to the Soviets.

I remember when the Soviets were "all the go" and militant suffrage was a dead issue, and then when they were all for being arrested for militancy in suffrage or pacifism in war; they took to both equally and at the same moment. Back of that there was suffrage itself, while it was still hooted at in the streets and therefore piquant as a cause; and back of that there were various culture panaceas for the masses other than religion—art in the form of lectures and Perry pictures; music at sight rather than by sound; back of that there was a cry for every woman knowing her own insides and woman doctors being the real saviors of the race; back of that was college education the only education for women; and back of that the cry of "every vital part in its place and no corsets," and still back of that was Darwinism and the survival of the fittest, and a decided coolness towards the church as a "has-been."

WITH each new discard there was a loss of influence from old sympathizers and a gain of comradeship from new sympathizers; each stage was more transient and compensatingly violent, each new group of enthusiastic companions more impersonal. The penalty one pays for being a person of causes rather than dedicated to a cause is that while you have variety you lack stability, and in the end the very fact that you are known to be an indefatigable new enthusiast harms an enterprise more than it helps it.

The larger the community is, the longer it takes for such a one to run the gamut of his possible influence for good. I have seen it take two seasons in a village, and twenty years in a city of a million, but the inevitable result is the same; the radical is discarded by the radicals as being too versatile, the iconoclast is shunned by the very image-breakers for getting them "in wrong" with nothing to show for it. Those who wish to make a success of their altruism fear friends who never have stopped long enough to make a success out of their undertakings.

The trouble about these knights errant who seek forlorn hopes because they are singular rather than because they must eventually be popular if they succeed is that they cannot shout for a cause without shouting against a cause. They cannot enjoy a heaven without describing a hell.

I observe, for instance, that the enthusiasts for internationalism wish to preach against patriotism. It is as though they would insist that one's whole duty consisted in being a good neighbor and not also and first a good parent and a good man. If I am to love an Armenian like a brother, I have got to know what it is to love a brother, and if I am to love my brother I must know how to value myself. I cannot hate myself and do much for my brother, or hate my brother and proceed to cultivate a general line of foreigners in his stead, with much hope that I will be more affable with them when they displease me.

THE other day I saw an advertisement of a new novel by a New York firm of publishers that started out with the remark that there were almost no good modern American novels, but that this particular one was an exception.

Personally, I think that although the firm may have success telling advertised that novel, they did it by what in football is called "a foul." It was an unfair tackle, and gained an advance by discrediting modern authors and competing publishers. And I think that, generally speaking, to boost a thing by running down something else is a poor use of power or energy.

Either go straight for an abuse or an abuser of power and whack it or them as being your energetic reason for being on the rampage, or if you are out to start something new and good go in for starting. To combine the thing down with building up involves one with enemies, while one should be busy with friends. At least that is the way it looked to me the other day when I heard an internationalist insisting that we should abolish American flags, and "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the word "American" as the first step in loving our Near East and Middle Europe and "Africa's sunny strand" with the fervor that we felt for our Keystone State and our Washington Monument.

A BISHOP tried to persuade me not long ago that it was selfish and blind the times to prefer to give to special objects in philanthropy and church donations rather than to general funds. He said I should send an unspecified note to China rather than money to pay for anesthetics for St. John's Hospital. He said I was pandering to my imagination to require a specific object for my gift.

"You should visualize the whole, rather than a part," was his final argument.

I asked him if he knew many missionaries. He said yes he knew most of them, and counted them as among his dearest friends.

"When you preach missions and ask money for foreign work do you think about your dear friends the missionaries meet or the great hordes of heathen?"

He laughed, and said I "had him there," and as I thought I had, I dropped further argument.

BUDGETS are all right, lump sums for general administrations are all right; but most persons give for one of two reasons. They wish to please the person that asks them for the gift, or they want to help some specific object that strikes their imagination by the gift. Love or imagination, or both, should be back of every gift. If it is just a matter of paying a tenth from duty, it is a kind of religious tax and not a gift.

Such a thing as the raising of the great funds for the church and such a thing as the Welfare Federation drive must never be placed on the basis of a tax if they are to succeed.

FRIZ UP

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CLARKE P. POND

On Industrial Light and Ventilation

"FRESH air without a draft and plenty of light minus the glare are the two requisites necessary for the good health of employes and a maximum of production in all foundries and forge shops where injurious vapors are bound to occur," says Clarke P. Pond, inventor and one of the foremost light experts in the world.

"Good air is essential in all plants, especially in those where the manufacture of brass is carried on," he said.

"The question has arisen time and again as to how a plant may have the proper air without subjecting the employes to a draft.

"Forced drafts brought about by the use of blowers cause air lanes which fail to circulate the air in the room and also stir up particles of dust, which, as every one knows, are injurious to those coming in contact with them. For that reason we have had to develop a system whereby the air is constantly changed, yet at the same time enabling the room to be freely aired.

New System Developed

"In order to do this a system has been developed which takes in the air from the roof through automatically controlled windows, which may be opened or closed at the discretion of the shop foreman.

"The air taken in from the ceiling level circulates through the shop and then escapes through the windows in the top of the building. In this way there is a continuous change of atmosphere, which is kept warm by the proper placing of the heat radiators.

"To overcome the back drafts through the sashes at the top of the building, radiators are placed below the windows near the floor and also in chambers near the open sashes at the outlet.

"During the winter the air can be changed at the intervals when it becomes fetid and then immediately closed. A great quantity of fuel is thus preserved. The most modern method introduced to prevent an uneven flow of air in a factory is the installation of angular ceilings, which reflect the air waves and thus keep them from rebounding and circulating through the room again. These ceilings, usually of glass, also allow a maximum of light, so that there is a certain amount of immunity from tuberculosis.

Gas Handicaps Workers

"Workers in steel mills and iron foundries are frequently handicapped by the gases which form during the process of smelting. These gases, if permitted to circulate, affect the vision of the employes and often cause accidents otherwise avoidable. With the aid of the new angular ceilings the gases are carried off in the circulation of the air and pass through the sashes at the top of the building.

"If a large enough space is not permitted for the gases to escape, and they come in contact with the cold air on the outside of the plant, they contract and return over the same course whence they came. Consequently, the importance of radiators near the top sashes is paramount, since the heat produced by them aids in counteracting the effects of the cold air.

"This is a new era in factory building," Mr. Pond continued. "The day has passed when foundries were meant to afford nothing more than protection for the employes from the elements.

Light Is Important

"The importance of light and air in the factory has been given a great deal of attention during the last ten years by engineers and foundry owners. The foundry today is built from the inside out and not from the outside in, as it was done some time ago.

"Every passing hour sees the conversion of some old form of ventilation into the modern by the introduction of angular ceilings and steel sashes, which turn the foundry into a veritable house of glass.

"'Saw-tooth' ventilation employed by many foundries, a form of ventilation which obscures the light from the shop except from one side, is being gradually supplanted by the newer type, which allows the sunlight to pour through, thus doing away with overcasting shadows."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

SENATOR FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, had a very insistent constituent in town. He wanted something from the Government and was determined that his Senator should get it for him.

Now this Connecticut Yankee at King Normaley's Court has his own methods of sidestepping the insistent constituent, and one of them is based upon his failure to write his home telephone number down in the book like the rest of us. So, if the constituent fails to find the Senator at his office, he may not thrust the business of politics into his home by the simple expedient of ringing him up.

Therefore, the very lorey Yankee who wanted something that he thought the Senator could get for him was much perturbed with finding that gentleman neither at his office nor on the floor of the Senate. When he found the Senator's home telephone was unlisted, he began to suspect that barriers of design were being thrown up through which he might not penetrate.

He arrived home, however, in a frock coat and a high hat, assumed an air that was very impressive and presented himself at the Senator's front door, saying that the Senator had sent for him. He was told by the butler that the Senator was not in, which statement he took to be the truth.

"Very well," he said, "let me have his number and I will call him up from the hotel."

Under the circumstances, the butler gave this unlisted number.

The man from Connecticut prowled about that night and got in touch with a certain group of questionable character reckonably designated as race-horse touts. He gave each of these men the Senator's number and told him if he would call that number at 8 o'clock the next morning he would be given a tip on the third race to be run that day.

So it came about that this dignified solon, the number of whose telephone is known only to the initiated, had his breakfast interrupted a dozen times by raucous and suppliant voices which pleaded for inside information on race number three.

* * *

He had been studying the hieroglyphic writings of the Mayas, in Central America, and had worked a year on a sign, had finally deciphered it only to find that it was a duplicate of another sign that already existed. So Sylvanius Morley, young American archeologist, was somewhat peeved. Why, he asked, should these Mayas fiddle around with superfluous signs for people to decipher?

Then he went back to a fact that he had learned decades before, which most of us have learned and forgotten. The English alphabet has two letters that are entirely superfluous. It could get along just as well without "c" and "q," which is always either "k" or "k," and it has no use at all for "q," which in our language is always followed by "u," the "qu" being invariably pronounced "k."

It's funny we can't get rid of these two letters.

SHORT CUTS

Apparently one good Conference deserves another.

We all hope that disarmament may not go so far as to put the kibosh on the Army-Navy football game.

New York is planning to revise its Charter. Hope it will make a better job of it than Philadelphia did.

It is understood that the "z" in Earl Curzon's name should be pronounced with a decided hissing sound, like the first "s" in insidious.

The peace lovers are entirely up to date in endeavoring to reduce the percentage of armaments below the point of national intoxication.

The validity of gentlemen's agreements is obviously to some extent dependent on the available supply of gentlemen in the field of statesmanship.

Angora's continued immunity from capture by King Constantine's forces exemplifies, in a way, the historic difficulty of the Greeks in getting the goat of their ancient foe.

Can it be that the roses in Capitol Park in Harrisburg are blooming just now so that the men in charge of the State Treasury may conveniently make bouquets to throw at themselves?

The good-citizenship call to the Sunday schools is thoroughly praiseworthy. It is to be hoped, however, that the sounding of it in the city will not be confined exclusively to days of rest.

The ease with which Mars overtook and passed Jupiter early yesterday morning illustrates, among other things, the chronic indifference of the firmament to the trend of mundane affairs.

Call it an association,
Whisper "It's a league,"
Howe'er expressed
It's still the best
Prescription 'gainst intrigue.

Those women members of the Prussian Landtag who lighted their pipes and cigarettes and blew the smoke in the face of the presiding officer have no doubts of the propriety of women smoking.

From what is known of Premier Briand's limitation of languages, it is virtually certain that he said au revoir and not good-by as the American shore receded from his appreciative vision.

Admiral Beatty has explained that he cocks his hat, not to be cocky, but because there is a bump on his head. Now the curious will want to know whether he got the bump because he used to be too cocky.

A New York clergyman says that criticism of its officials is one of the weaknesses of a democracy. Also one of its strongest points. A nation where such criticism is not permitted comes pretty close to absolute monarchy.

Today's Anniversaries

1821—The remains of Major Andre were placed in a vault in Westminster Abbey.

1822—George E. Pugh, United States Senator from Ohio, 1855-61, born in Cincinnati. Died there July 19, 1876.

1832—Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," born at Germantown, Pa. Died March 6, 1888.

1843—The Roman Catholic diocese of Chicago was established.

1861—Great reception in Detroit to Colonel Mulligan, the hero of the Battle of Lexington, Mo.

1871—Execution of General Rossel and other prominent leaders of the Paris Commune.

1885—Austria intervened and caused a cessation of hostilities between Bulgaria and Serbia.

1919—Count of votes showed Lady Astor elected to the British House of Commons.

Today's Birthdays

Georges Leygues, prominent French statesman and former Premier, born sixty-three years ago.

Arthur Middleton, celebrated bass-baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, born at Logan, Ia., forty-one years ago.

John Barrett, former director-general of the Pan-American Union, born at Grafton, Vt., fifty-five years ago.

Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War in the early part of the Wilson Administration, born at Camden, N. J., fifty-seven years ago.

David Warfield, one of the foremost actors of the American stage, born in San Francisco, fifty-five years ago.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What three republics compose the new Central American Union?
2. What was "Clinton's Ditch"?
3. When was the first line of railroad from the Atlantic to the Mississippi completed?
4. What was the middle name of James G. Blaine?
5. What was the first legislative enactment in America recognizing the principle of equal rights?
6. What is the Essequibo River?
7. What famous opera is in part a satire on feudal tenantry?
8. When was the West Indian city of St. Pierre on the Island of Martinique completely destroyed by the volcanic eruption of Mont Pelee?
9. What is a fluviometer?
10. What is meant by repleevin?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Edward Gibbon wrote in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" "Revenge is profitable; gratitude is expensive."
2. Three world famous Spanish fictional characters in literature created by Frenchmen are Figaro, the Barber of Seville, by Beaumarchais; Carmen, by Merimee, and Gil Blas, by Le Sage.
3. A prebendary is the holder of a prebend. A prebend, in England, is part of the revenue of a cathedral or collegiate church, granted to a canon or a member of the chapter as a stipend.
4. Primates is the name for the highest order of mammals, including man, lemurs, monkeys.
5. A propylon is the structure serving as the entrance to a temple.
6. Louis d'Outremer was a celebrated French pewter; especially noted for his rural scenes. His dates are 1837-1899.
7. A metacarpal is a bandaik for grinding corn; a small sandstone for pepper, etc.
8. Boise City is the capital of Idaho.
9. Marie Antoinette was guillotined in 1793.
10. The English under the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French under Villeroy at Ramillies, a village in Belgium near Louvain, in 1706.