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Philadelphia, Wednesday, December 7, 1921

THE TAX RATE

THERE will be a net reduction in the tax rate for next year of twenty-five cents. according to the announcement of Councilman Weglein.

This will come about through a reduction of forty cents in the tax rate for the support of the City Government, offset by an increase of fifteen cents in the tax rate for school purposes.

Now we may expect the spokesmen for the Job Combine to tell the voters that if it had not been for their insistence on a reduction the people would still be burdened by a tax beyond all reason. And, sail to say, there will be people so foolish as to believe them. in spite of the fact that great reductions were made by the department heads in the sums which they asked-reductions insisted on by Mayor Moore himself.

ADDITIONAL POLICEMEN

MAYOR MOORE has scored a decided victory and the Combine Councilmen executed a prompt about face just in time to save their faces in the matter of adding 150 policemen to the regular force. This number, with those who will be added to the patrolmen by the new order forbidding policemen to do elevical duty at City Hall. will give Director Cortelyou a total addition of 255 men to the force after the first of the

The figures Mayor Moore recently brought forward showed that relatively the city is for below the average big city in the number of patrolmen employed. The Mayor has been right in this matter from the start, and probably some of the opposition which he encountered was the result of partisan polities on the part of the objectors rather than any feeling that the ancrease should not be granted.

The Combine Councilmen saw the light but just in time. Preserving the public safety is one of the principal duties of a municipality, and it might have proved an inconvenient thing for some of the recalcitrant Councilmen to go before their constituents for re-election with a record behind them of having opposed the Mayor on so important a matter.

THE OLDEST DEADLOCK

TNTERNATIONAL progress in Washington and the Irish decision suggest that deadlocks are friable. In the consequent heartening of human hopes it is well, however, to inquire into the age of each yexatious impasse.

Antedating the war out of which the sessions in the capital grow, older than the effective renaissance of the nationalistic Irish program is transit stultification in Philadel-

Perhaps Richard Weglein, who will offer a resolution in Council tomorrow with a view to removing obstacles to the operation of the Frankford elevated by the P. R. T., has been cogitating on recent world events.

Perhaps, on the other hand, bold-up tactics are worn threadbare and the Mayor's promise of municipal control of the line is serving what conceivably may have been one of its purposes.

At any rate the Chinese puzzle of urban transit is about to undergo a new process of political publicity. The average citizen declines, as is natural,

to be enjoyed into the crudity of revived hopefulness. Nevertheless he will note a new performance by Council with some interest. In the most politically benighted commu-

nities there is always the chance that games destructive of public interest will eventually be over-played.

POSITIVELY PEEVISH

THE fact that the secretary general of the A Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference has quit his job need occasion no surprise. History is full of instances where men have allowed their feelings to overcome their judgment.

Precedent also seems to demand that when a man flies off half-cocked he shall employ his leisure in demonstrating that he acted with perfect coolness and deliberation. But silip K. C. Tyau will hardly claim that by quitting he has improved China's posttion in the Conference. K. C. should have stayed at the bat.

GOOD FROM EVIL

CAMUEL UNTERMYER has his fork in William A. Hogan, financial secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and is toasting him before the Lockwood Committee in New York. Hogan, be says, has been making a lot of money fliegitimately. One unusual way, it is alleged, was to discourage membership in the union and to make non-union workers pay high prices for permits to work on union Out of evil good frequently comes. The house shortage of a year ago has uncovered many evils and may eventually stamp them out forever.

ENDOWED POETS

DERCY MACKAYE, who was elected a little more than a year ago to what is osely called a fellowship in poetry in Miami University, explained to an audience in this city that the creation of the fellowship is the result of an attempt to provide for men of letters an opportunity to do tive work while they are at the same as assisting in the education of others. The success of the experiment at Miami has cen such that the University of Michigan has recently elected Robert Frost to a simiar fellowship there.

Professors of physics and chemistry and ry have long engaged in what might be alled creative work while holding their pro-There is an increasing body of favoring the endowment of refessorships in the sciences, the ents to do little or no teaching. ction of Frost and Machaye to

poetry fellowships is an extension of the principle to the science, or shall we say the art, of literature. If the principle is accepted we may in time have fellowships in fiction and in the essay occupied by promising essayists and novelists who have justified the belief that they can do something worth while, and we shall restore the old system of patronage in letters under which some of the best things in English literature were produced in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

TARIFF FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT AND INDUSTRIAL COURTS

Statesmanlike Recommendations for Solving Pending Problems Made by the President in His Address to Congress

DRESIDENT HARDING'S address to Congress is a statesmanlike document. There is nothing parochial or partisan in it. It is a broad-minded discussion of the problems confronting the country and a sincere and intelligent attempt to suggest methods for their solution.

It begins with a frank apandonment of the old policy of isolation when he says that 'no permanent readjustments can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to world affairs in finance and

That phrase, "inescapable relationship," is significant, even though it is confined in its application to "finance and trade." It involves a recognition of conditions to which only the parochial politicians have been

The United States is not only in the world; it is of it also, and it must play its part without hampering tixelf by attempts to enforce the rules of ancient formulas that originated in a different era.

While the United States must play its part in world affairs mainly through the initiative of the Executive, the President asks for the co-operation of Congress, for "the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would utterly fail"

The President's discussion of the tariff is as revolutionary as his discussion of the relations of the United States to the rest of the world. Indeed, his conclusions are based directly upon his view of those relations. We cannot sell unless we buy, he says, and he also says that "we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and at the same time do the just thing in aiding world reconstruction and readjustments."

This means, if it means anything, that he s asking for a tariff law that will take late account the necessities of our European debtors as well as the "policy of preserving the productive nettylties" at home It is the policy which this newspaper has been saying for several years would have to be adopted if the United States were to collect what is owing it abroad. A tariff for a creditor nation must be framed in a very different way from the tariff for a debtor nation, because it must be directed toward a different end.

The remedy for labor troubles which the President recommends is that which this newspaper also has been urging. He says that the interference with the comfort and convenience of the public by industrial disputes is intolerable. To prevent such interference he would have "arbitration and judicial determination in controversies between labor and capital." But he goes further than this, for he suggests that arrangements be made for the organization of labor with limited liabilities for members of the organizations as there are now corporations of capitalists with limited liabilities of the shareholders,

Other subjects are treated, but they are of less importance than these. The recommendation that the Government, while refraining from recognition of the Russian Government, supply the Relief Administration with 10,000,000 husbels of corn and 1,000,-000 bushels of seed grains is a humane one, directed toward the relief of the suffering people. His suggestion that the most effective relief for the farmers will come through a development of the system of cooperative marketing rather than through laws passed by Congress appeals to common sense. And his appeal for an amendment to the Constitution which will enable Congress to tax the income on State and municipal bonds has its origin in the dissatisfaction of the Treasury Department with the habit of money to hide from the tax gatherer.

These matters will provoke wide discussion before any action is taken. As a matter of fact, we shall not get the kind of tariff or labor laws which he recommends without arguing and voting down a considerable body of opposition.

But we have moved a long way when the President of the United States puts the authority of his position behind two such sound propositions as Mr. Harding has put forth on the tariff and labor.

THE PACKERS' STRIKE

THE failure of the expected number of men to go out on strike at the Chiengo acking houses on Monday, when only about 1100 instead of 25,000 obeyed the orders of the labor leaders, was not a surprise. The encouraging feature of it was the fact that the workingmen are showing a decided tendency to do their own thinking and are not following orders blindly.

The present is a particularly inopportune moment for a great strike, from the paint of view of all of the parties concerned. There are too many men out of work for any type of worker, except those of the most highly skilled kind, to be able to win. The employers are now engaged in a readjustment of their businesses after the appalling economic effects of the war and they need every effort of their men as well as of them-

The public, too, which is always the last considered and is always ground between the two millstones in the case of a protracted strike, especially where the manufacture of a foodstuff or other necessary article is concerned, has its reasons for not countenancing a strike at this time. Strikes always advance the cost of the article in the production of which the strike occurs, and the cost of necessities has not yet reached the point of cheapness after the war where the public will tolerantly bear an additional burden,

PROGRESS ON SHANTUNG

IN CONDENSED communiques, accounts of the special committee sessions of the Washington Conference unavoidably leave much to the public imagination. But the importance of the brief official announcements now emanating from the concluye should not be minimized, even though the

full pictorial details are withheld.

The Chinese and Japanese delegations now conferring upo Shantung questions have

confined themselves to announcing formally that Japan has agreed to "renounce all preferential rights with regard to foreign assistance in persons, capital and material stipulated in the Sino-German Treaty of March 6, 1898, and to reporting what appears to be progress in adjusting the problem of maritime customs of the port of Tsingtao."

Mr. Hanihara, of the Japanese delegation, obliges, however, with some interesting personal and supplementary comment, in which he emphasizes the willingness of Japan to withdraw from the 200 square miles of the leased territory of Kino-Chau wrested from Germany providing China will establish the commercial open-door policy along the railway through the Shantung Peninsula.

Without indulging in undue optimism, it may be said that the whole Shantung question appears to have been carried closer to a settlement than any observers of the Japanese attitude at Paris in 1919 would have deemed possible.

The direct-treatment method is probably largely responsible for this presumed prog-It is the signal virtue of the Washington Conference that it has not been afraid of its difficulties nor of placing discussions of them promptly in the hands of the parties most closely involved.

AT LAST

OUT of the darkness enveloping the supreme crisis in the long and tangled history of Anglo-Irish relations has emerged the Irish Free State. If all civilizationnot merely those elements most intimately involved-is inclined to strut a bit and to indulge freely in the thrills of self-conscious pride, there is in this instance integrity in its stride and warranty for its feelings.

Estimates of progress are often conflicting. But it is not easy to imagine that December 5, 1921, will for generations cease to be regarded without emotions of the profoundest joy and of the sincerest awe.

The world in general is richly entitled to its new access of self-respect. In addition, there are specific honors accruing to the delegates on both sides-to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and to the patriotic and constructive statesmen of Ireland.

Conjectural apportionment of individual laurels would, perhaps, be invidious. It seems permissible, however, to dwell upon the picture of Lloyd George battling into the night for some formula of solution, and of the enrnestness of the Irish representatives, skilled in dialectics, determined to preserve their principles and yet clutching to the straws of hope.

The part played by King George is undisclosed in detail. It is known that he was engaged in eleventh-hour conference with the Premier. The King, however, omits all reference to this event in his official telegram of congratulations to his adroit and again triumphant minister.

"I am indeed happy," declares George Windsor-the context justifies the modesty of the appellation--"in some small way to have contributed by my speech in Belfast to this great achievement." This is a new style of royal pronunciamento, just as the settlement is a magnificently inspiring novelty in the annals of international recon-

It is deemed certain that the Dail Eireann will concur fully in the action taken by its skillful delegates. Before the new year the terms of settlement will be placed before both houses of the British Parliament. In this connection Lord Chancellor Birkenhead's view is significant. "If they do not assent, the people of England will," in his view, "have an early opportunity of deciding." The outcome can scarcely be doubted.

There are, of course, numerous details of peace, the disposal of which will lay exacting demands upon the highest statesmanship. But the salient outlines are visible and of an imposing splender.

The invention of the term "Irish Free State" is exceedingly happy. This Commonwealth will enter the British association of nations according to a formula recognizing Ireland as an independent state, with the question of allegiance determined satisfactorily for both sides.

Its eventual status, save for the provisional arrangement made concerning Ulster which may withdraw after a month's trial if it chooses, will be equivalent to that of New Zenland, of Canada and Australia, The privilege of tariff freedom has been granted, with the presumption that Ireland will voluntarily support free trade with England.

The boundary question with Ulster is to be settled by a special commission, should the Northerns hold out for a separate rating. The Irish delegates have recognized the necessity of striking a balance with Great Britain in financial matters.

Will professional pessimists soon be compelled to move to another planet? Momentous accomplishments are assuredly moving too fast for them. It is, indeed, not extravagant to maintain that the prospects of the new Ireland have already changed the face of civilization, effacing age-old wrinkles with the radiance of unaffected joy.

Foreign delegates to the Washington Conference Lessons in Democracy have been given an op-portunity to study the vorkings of Congress and it may be that they will learn something to their advantage. It is the privilege of all democracies to poke un at their representatives (and assuredly said representatives provide many openings) but, nevertheless, the Congress of the United States is an imposing body. It stands as the expression of the will of a people who have endured at least long enough to justify self-government and to promise improve-

Union Brick is the name of a village near Blairtown. N. J. There is a man there who owns a Plymouth Rock hen that lays two eggs every day and never cackles until she has brought forth the second. We don't doubt the story in the least, but we confess that a first reading of the facts confused us. sort of got the notion that what she first laid was a Plymouth Rock following it up with a Union Brick; and that she enckled over the latter fact because she realized that at last she had done the square thing and become a union brick

A Federal Judge in Boston has just signed an order for the sale of a horse seized in a liquor raid fourteen months ago for which the Government has paid \$700 This may be referred to as a

Congressman Hill, of Maryland, favors a local option bill under the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment which will give beer and wine to people of a Federal district who yote for them. Old John Barleycorn is sho'ly hard to kill.

Jack Weinheimer, deposed president of the New York University Purity League, indignantly protests that he has never been kissed. If his name were Wischeimer he'd probably keep still about it.

From Pittsfield, Mass., comes the news that 1000 lunters are after deer in the Berkshires. They're thick enough to justify the fear that all the finities will not be among the deer.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Plea for the Lovers of Music Who Have to Catch Trains and Who, Perhaps, Should Not Be Lectured Therefor

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

ORIGINALLY the Friday afternoon concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra were called public rehearsals, and they were in fact last rehearsals for the real concert of the week, which occurred then, as now, on Saturday evenings. The price of tickets for Friday afternoons was considerably less than the ones for Saturday night.

It was a rehearsal, a dress rehearsal so to speak, when the full program was given without interruptions either on the part of the soloist or the conductor, and being a rehenrsal it was considered to be a shade under the full perfection of the Saturday evening performance.

But owing to the fact that most of Philadelphia lives out in the suburbs, and also to the fact that the Woman's Committee of the Philadelphia Orchestra concentrated on having the suburban patrons of the concerts subscribe to that series of afternoon performances as being best suited to an out-of-town audience, the Friday rehearsn's were eventually over-subscribed. To meet the situa-Saturday evening concerts, and when they were still over-subscribed, the prices were further raised to exceed the Saturday evening concerts. To give this raise a further appearance of reasonableness, the word rehearsal was dropped and that of Friday concert substituted.

AS A matter of fact the Friday concert is a performance worth all the money and more that the subscribers pay for it, although in point of perfection it is not always so highly finished a performance as the Saturday evening concert. I am told that the time of day and the character of the audience have something to do with this fact, but undoubtedly the Friday concert does make for the added glory of the Saturday night effect.

Last year, owing to the fact that the Saturday evening concerts were almost com-pletely subscribed for the season, the management raised the price to that of the Friday afternoons. Possibly at some future date the evening prices may be raised above them, as they were originally.

Meanwhile the Friday afternoon concerts

benefit the Saturday evening concerts in two ways: First, they make for the perfection of the second performance and, second, they absorb the majority of the suburbanites, who are dependent for getting home on trains, or on family motors, or on street cars, or on jitneys that run on schedule time.

THE Saturday evening audiences are at once more leisurely and more musical. because the men that go go for music-no man can be caught and held for a series of concerts who does not like music-and the women are either there because their husbands are musical or because they themselves are musical.

It is not a fashionable concert or a drop-in concert or a fashionable or a drop-in audience. From the gallery to the orchestra chairs, so that though a few persons come late from late dinners and go early to early trains, the audience is for the most part a more satisfactory one from a musical point of view to the artists who play to it.

But the point is, neither the audience nor the musicians would be so satisfactory if it were not for the Friday afternoons. And so long as the Friday audiences do not murmur against the slight inequalities of the musical erformance of the musicians and demand for their money the same finished perfection of the Saturday evening concerts, possibly the musicians, led by their somewhat tempera-mentally exigent conductor, might also make slight allowances for the inequalities in the perfection of the audience.

A FTER all, to be musically somewhat A unnwakened and yet to support and even guarantee a great orchestra is, on the whole, a step in the right direction, a longer step in the direction of art than artists would be willing to take in the direction of, let us say, political efficiency. And if you love music enough to sacrifice some necessity or only some luxury to go a long distance to hear it, even though your train will not allow you to hear all that is provided, it is better for you and better for your community that you hear part, rather than miss the

A ND I have one more thing to say on this subject that, as a sincere musical admirer of the conductor of the orchestra, I think needs to be said, for it voices the belief of more than a few of his friends and ntelligent admirers

There is something in his attitude toward his orchestra's great audiences that is at moments slightly verging on the disciplinarian, slightly school-marmish. It is as though he were trying to be a policeman as well as a musician, a monitor as well as an artist. And this lesser part does not sit gracefully or graciously upon him. futility of trying to be both makes him look a little sulky. He and his predecessors have on for the orchestra a great place also in the hearts and minds of the citizens of Phila-

The big, cordial audiences are there ceause they want to be there with all their hearts; their applause is genuine; their coming and going are genuine, too-even

their colds are genuine. So are the few mistakes in the programs genuine and the few slips of the instruments genuine. One takes slight deviations from perfection with a good grace and cheerful philosophy, and lives the longer and works the better for the leniency.

T AM not responsible for the parody that I follows, but it voices the mixed feelings of amusement and slight misgiving with which one of the Friday afternooners listened to recent lecture on "late-comers" and "early goers" and "annoying noises" from the greatly admired and sincerely valued orchesra conductor: "Not a speeze was heard

Not a larrageal note,

Not a laryngeal note, As late-comers by ushers were harried; Not a mortal discharged a farewell shot Into the 'hanky' she carried,

"No useless coughing escaped our breasts, No outsiders permitted to slide Yet he stood like a sentinel taking his rest With his idle baton beside him. "Few and short were the words that he

As he voiced his scorn and his sorrow; While we thought as we gazed On his spun-gold head Of the way it would print on the morrow."

Today's Anniversaries

1542-Mary Stuart, Queen of two countries and claimant to the throne of another, born in Scotland. Executed in England, February 8, 1587. 1757-Dwight Foster, one of the early United States Senators from Massachusetts

born at Brookfield, Mass. Died there, April 29, 1823, 1838-Thomas Carlin was inaugurated Governor of Illinois.

1839-William Henry Harrison was nomnated for President by the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg. 1842-Many factories plundered and burnt in riots at Canton, China.

1857—Zachariah Chandler took his seat as United States Senator from Michigan. "Of goat meat (of which little is sold in 1880-Buenos Aires was selected as the permanent capital of the Argentine Repub-

1896 John R. Fellows, Congressman and orator, died in New York City. Born at Troy, N. Y., July 20, 1832. President Wilson presented his



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EDWARD E. BEHRENS, V. M. D. On Safeguarding Meat

TT IS not perhaps generally known how L large a part in the work of guarding the public health is played in the inspection of meats, fish, fowl and game. But, says Dr. Edward E. Behrens, chief of division of meat and cattle inspection of the Bureau of Health, constant vigilance is the only prevention of contamination.

"I do not think," says Dr. Behrens, "that the average citizen gives much attention to the measures that are taken to safeguard him on this very important side.

"Inspection begins at the abattoir, and to this important work a graduate veterinarian is assigned, for a knowledge of animal pathology and bacterial and parasitic infection necessary to enable adequately to examin all the glands and organs in which diseases are known to show themselves. cases that we find most frequently in foodproducing animals are tuberculosis, measles hog cholera (a form of typhoid fever) and occasionally anthrax. It is not necessary for me to point out the danger that might result from an animal infected one of these diseases being sold for food.

Try to Sell Tainted Meats

"And yet attempts to sell such animals to the unsuspecting persist and to such an extent that at no time can we relax our watch over slaughter-house owners, butchers, delicatessen shopkeepers and owners of poultry markets. During the pre-Thanks-giving days we condemned 66,280 pounds of ment and poultry, of this 1266 pounds in markets along a single street. We had received but four complaints. "It is true that the bulk of our work.

outside of the inspection of abattoirs, and the points at which shipments of fish or or fowl are unloaded, is centered in a particular group of neighborhoods, better, particular types of neighborhoods. The more prosperous citizens will keep awa from shops where bad meats have been sole to them, and the butchers who sell to such customers know it as well as the customers themselves. But the butchers whose trade among the poor and ignorant are not forced to observe such scruples, or would not unless for the inspectors

Many Tricks Are Uncovered

"Ruses of many sorts are practiced to deceive the inspectors. One of the com-monest is the little trick of trimming out portions of the carcass that may tubercular lesions. Such devices succeed for the reason that any deviation from the accepted method of dressing is a signal of suspicion to the trained inspector Butchers who practice these devices to often are served with notice that another such offense will result in the removal of eir licenses.
"The strictest observation and inspection

mus' be maintained at the killing floor. But the work by no means ends there. Meats may leave the abattoir free of disease and yet reach the consumer in a con-dition that makes them unfit for food. Many factors might cause this; careless handling transportation in insanitary vehicles, contact with badly kept ice boxes and meat blocks or exposure to dust and insects. "A considerable percentage of the con-demuntions that are recorded each year is the result of one or more of these factors.
"In the fish markets thousands of pounds

of fish are condemned every day because of insufficient teing, delays in transportation or careless handling. "A systematic regard for simple santtary standards would save a great deal of the meat we are forced to condemn.

by the inspectors of my division for the eleven months of this year ended November 30 shows that there have been seized, con-demned, taken out of the market and destroyed as unfit, 1,528,944 pounds of meat, poultry, fish, game and shellfish.

Goat Meat Sold Here

Philadelphia and which we occasionally find masquerading as 'mutton') 175 pounds; of masquerading as mutton) 145 pounds; of beef, 95,466 pounds; of pork, 10,924 pounds; of mutton, 29,700 pounds; of veal, 4190 pounds; of pountry, 131,467 pounds; of game, 21,422 pounds; of fish, 1,174,456 pounds; of shellfish, 61,094 pounds. Al-though the sale of horse meat has been legalized, there are no horse abattoirs in

THE PROGRAM

Philadelphia. Application was made for permission to build one, but we drew up regulations so rigid that the applicant gave 'We find that the act of the Legislature, under which we work, is adequate. I think our average of convictions is 100 per cent. An exhibit is usually all that is needed to

"LET'S GET GOING!"

"We find that we can accomplish most orking in close co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the State livestock and market inspec-The meagerness of our staff-we only eight, five veterinarians and three highly trained laymen-is our largest handicap hope some day to convince the public that this work is important enough for a few additional men."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY CLIHU ROOT was the son of a profes-L sor of mathematics at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and was born on the campus.

The student body affectionately called his father "Cube Root" and when Elihu attained the distinction of being a member of that student body he was dubbed "Square Root."

When he grew to be a young man and decided to strike out into the law, his father offered to give him letters of introduction to prominent men in New York City.
"I had rather not have them," said Elihu.
"I want to find out for myself if I am a

an or a mouse."
At the age of thirty he had become one of the most successful lawyers in New York

Not long before Andrew Carnegie died he became very enthusiastic about an 'Inter-national Hymn' written by Prof. George Huntington, of Carlton College, Minnesota, a venerable teacher, who was on Mr. Car-negie's pension list. The little Scotchman thought that this hymn might well be sung on international occasions, and now that the nations are gathered in the house that he built down in Washington this might be an occasion for singing it. The music is "America," or, from a British standpoint, "God Save the King." Here are the words:

Two empires by the sea Two nations great and free. One nathem raise, One race of ancient fame, One tongue, one faith, we claim One God, whose glorious name

We love and praise, What deeds our fathers wrought, What battles we have fought, Let fame record. Now, vengeful passion, cease ome, victories of peace; Nor hate, nor pride's caprice Unsheath the sword.

Though deep the sea, and wide Twixt realm and realm, its tide Binds strand to strand. So be the gulf between Gray coasts and islands green, With bonds of peace serene And friendship spanned,

Now, may the God above Guard the dear lands we love, Both East and West, Let love more fervent glow. As penceful ages go, And strength the stronger grow, Blessing and blest.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who sits with the American delegation at the Conference for the Limitation of Armament went down into the Senate lunchroom one day and found that his customary place at the table was occupied. He took a chair in another corner and this gave blu a chair in another corner and this gave him a waiter who was unaccustomed to his order. "Bring me a piece of Washington pie and a glass of milk," said the Senator, this be-

ing his invariable luncheon diet.

In a few mautes the waiter returned bear-The Senator pushed the saide.

The meant George Boker," he said.

SHORT CUTS

Lloyd George's task, as seen by ex-tremists, was up hill and down Dail.

How is a pessimistic world going b survive the absence of an Irish question? Perhaps the Bambino would like to soak

Round about 1950 the world will appreciate the big things now happening in Washington.

it to the jurist for working at more than

Santa Claus can't get in the game with-out your help. Ante for Sauty. And do your Christmas shopping now. A recent Forum speaker but clinched the fact that the way to run a city is what

everybody knows but nobody heeds. Congressmen will now proceed to develop astigmatism by keeping one eye on the matter at hand and one on next November.

China might with better grace protest against foreign rule if she more fully recognized her present need for foreign guld

We have momentarily postponed our tears, for the reason that we can't decide whether to let them flow for Fatty Ruth or Babe Arbuckle. The Paris Journal's description of

Washington Conference efforts as a "neutralization of rivalries" is apt and, let us hope, prophette. Forty Goucher College girls agree that there is no such thing as a perfect man. The truth they tell is deplorable, but Cupld may

attend to their case later. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had to berrow a frock coat before he could call on the Emperor of Japan. Had he been a poorer man he might not have been able to afford

Joseph W. Powell, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, says the six American battle cruisers now in course of construction can be converted into tast passenger vessels. This is a better method of disposal than making junk of them. But the great fleet of idle ships at Hog Island asks ugly questions. asks ugly questions.

What Do You Know?

1. What are the four most popular names
In the United States for male children?
2. Who was Clement Scott?
3. What is a brusserie?
4. Who was Jacques Soufflot?
6. Who was Jacques Soufflot?

hen and where was the Battle of Crecy fought and who were the belilferents! 6. Who is the present Governor of Ports

7. How old is Woodrow Wilson? 8. What is the correct form of a t is the correct form of address for duke?

9. Where is the River Severn?
10. When was Halley's comet last visible to the naked eye? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A glacis is a bank sloping down from a fort on which attackers are exposed to fire.

2. Henry Cabot Lodgo is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

3. A moratorium is a period during which an obligor has the legal right to delay meeting an obligation.

4. A consortium is a legal term, meaning a fellowship, a partnership, a union.

5. Two famous ravens in literature are the bird that perched above the bust of Falins in Poe's poem, and Grip, the net and companion of Barnaby Rudse in Dickens' novel.

6. Sir William Temple was a distinguished English diplomatist, statesman and author. He was a member of Parlisment, Minister to The Hague, 1668-711 negotiator of a peace with the Netherlands in 1674 and Amburander to the negotiator of a peace with the Nelle erlands in 1674 and Ambassador to the

eriands in 1674 and Ambassador to the congress of Nimwegen. He wrote Cheservations Upon the United Provinces." An Essay on Government, "An Essay on the Present State and Settlement of Ireland," poems, massories and "An Introduction to the History of England." His dates are 1628-1699.

7. The Islands off the coast of Franca belongs to Great Britain.

8. Pompano is a highly esteemed food fish of the Southern Atlantic and Cult. Coasts of North America.

9. The chief ingredients of scrapple are pork, chopped herbs and Indian median pork, chopped herbs and Indian median food angles or sides.