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Philadelphia, Thursday, December 8, 1921

SIGHTING THE FAIR SITE

THE World's Fair Committee is said to L be convinced that the choice of a sity can advantageously be made before the details of the exposition are worked out.

The importance of conversion to this point of view can hardly be under-estimated. Exposition plans have lagged in this city for a variety of reasons, but especially prominent among these has been the lack of pictorial values upon which popular interest can be

Selection of a setting for the fair will accord to the enterprise a promise of reality of which it has been in lamentable need.

The expert authorities commissioned to atta k the problem are the l'hiladelphia Chapter of the Institute of American Arelitects, the Engineers' Club and the Philadelphia Real Estate Board, Even if their findings cash or should their agreement on the subject fail to find favor with the committee. the mere discussion of practical considers. tions should prove stimulating.

It is high time to unload abstractions and to discuss a monumental undertaking in terms carrying some substantial meaning to the general public.

DR. LORENZ WILL REMAIN

DR. LORENZ is naturally sensitive to the been subjected since he arrived in this country. His momentary decision to go back to Vienna and give up his attempt to restore friendly relations between the surgical profession of Austria and that of the United States while operating on orippled children

in American hospitals was not surprising.

But Health Commissioner Copeland, of been working in that city, has assured him that he is welcome here and that even in the West, where he has been criticized most severely, the University of Michigan is ready to receive him.

Dr. Lorenz has therefore decided be will remain in the United States for the present and continue his work. It would be unfortunate if he were forced to have the country by any demonstration of hostility having its basis in feelings growing out of

LOWER FARES: MORE TRAVEL

THE results of a test made in Connecticut L with the restoration of a five-cent fare en certain trolley lines show that in the first week there was an increase of more than 100,000 in the number of passengers carried. The increased receipts more than made up for the additional expense involved in handling the excess traffic.

There is a point beyond which the public will coase to buy, as was shown by the experience of some lines of trade after the close of the high-wages period of the war. A percentage of the riding public had apparently ceased to use the transit lines with the increase of fares and resumed riding when they were reduced.

The lesson lies in the fact that there is more money in a small profit and many sales than in a large one with few sales, to say nothing of the element of service to the public and satisfied patrons.

STATE TRIALS AND REPAYMENT

CPEAKING at a meeting in Charleston of American State executives known as the House of Governors, Cary A. Hardee, of Florida, reopened a subject which has beretofore been intermittently discussed, though hardly with the thoroughness which its sociological importance demands.

It is the Florida Governor's contention that some compensation for State trial costs should be provided by convicted criminals. If not too drastically enforced the plan would appear to be both economically and ethically sound.

If not the full expenses to the Commonwealth of judicial propositings, at least a certain return could be made by prison labor. Indebtedness should, of yourse, reaso upon the expiration or commutation of sentence.

But the fairness of the principle of compensation to the States is manifest, while it is equally clear that most prisoners respond more quickly to reclamation treatment when at work than in unprofitable. extravagant tilleness.

A NEW ORDER IN CANADA

THE return of the Liberal Party to power I in Canada is an augury of closer com-mercial relations with the United States. likely to prove of substantial benefit to both

nations. It is no secret that the great innjurities which have carried William Lyon Mackensie King into the Prime Ministry denote a marked revival of interest in the policy of reciprocity and rational tariff adjustments.

As in every country, political abnormalides and a confusion of conventional party lines were directly attributable to the war. The Liberals were materially weakened by an acute controversy over the conscription issue, which provided the Conservatives with an opportunity for office such as had not fallen to their lot for years.

What may be called the immediate aftermath of the world conflict is now past, and in all self-governing nations new political lignments stressing domestic problems, and some extent delivering them from treatent by the emotionalists, are in process of

Tariff reciprocity programs in both Canada and the United States have led prerious careers. During the Taft Adminisation a display of exuberance on the resident's part, a few remarks picturing coar politi al union of the two countries, lended sensibilities and the tariff-agree-

e plan promptly foundered. rus on this score was virtually im-

possible during the regime of Sir Robert Borden and the Conservatives. The new situation revives an important issue which has heretofore been handled without con-

spicuous tact on either side. Reciprocity, long one of the fundamental principles of the Republican Party, would not only increase the economic solidarity of North America, but as an international amenity shared by two peaceful neighbors. on opposite sides of an unfertified frontier could scarcely full to prove a sound ngen y of general progress in this hemis-

From the broad American point of view the Canadian elections seem to promise a new era of mutual sympathies.

RAINCOATS WILL SERVE IF THERE ARE NO UMBRELLAS

No Law Congress Can Pass Will Prevent Money From Seeking to Get in Out of the Wet

MONEY is like men. It knows enough to get in out of the rain.

Secretary Mellon compained of the results of this habit of money in a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means last May, President Harding has indersed the Secretary's complaint, and recommended the submission to the States of a constitutional amendment which will deprive money of its umbreila. forgetting that there are such things as

The thing to which the President and the Secretary of the Treasury object is the existence of a large mass of State and munterpal bonds which, under present laws, the Federal Government cannot tax.

Congress can tax or exempt from taxation all Federal bonds when they are issued. It can tax incomes derived from business or from investment in rational or industrial bonds or stocks. But it has been held that a Federal tax on a State or municipal bond is an interference with the control of the

States over their own financial affairs. When the war income tax was levted, taking up to 73 per cent of the incomes of private citizens, investors at once rushed into the market to buy State and numberpal securities. They were willing to accept a lower rate of interest if the income was tax free than they were getting from their industrial securities.

Yet with this knowledge available, so experienced a banker as Mr. Mellon is arging and has persuaded the President to urge such a change in the Constitution as will permit the Federal Government to tax all securities, no matter by whom or by what

The conditions which have called out this surgestion would not have arisen if the Income Tax Law and been framed with any proper consideration of sound principles of taxation. There is always a point beyond which a tax law ceases to yield any revenue. It is the point where the levy becomes con-

No law which Congress or any State Legislature can pass will change this condition, because every man with a dollar to he taxed will do his utmost to protect his property. He will not consent to have it taken from him by an excessive tax.

The wisdom of taxing the income from any form of public bonds, whether Federal, State or municipal, is doubtful. If the bond is taxed, the rate of interest must be increased to such an amount that the act return will satisfy the investor. This therease is usually about the amount of the tax. So a taxed bond means a lot of governmental bookkeeping and no net return in revenue. or the inx collected will amount to about the extra sum that must be paid in interest.

This is recognized by the City of Philadelphia, which exempts its bonds from local taxation. It is also recognized by the State | man who has since died. What has become of Pennsylvania, which levies no tax on the | of the cash is not yet revealed nor under the securities which it issues

The practice is criticized chiefly by the demagogues, who always in-ist that what they used to call "the bloated bondholders" be made to disgorge for the relief of the poor and the humble. They ignore the fact that public bonds always bear a lower rate of interest than the bonds of private corporations and that the bendholder, by necopting this lower rate, is really paying

The way out for Cong con is not by an amendment to the Constitution providing that hereafter there may be no tax-exempt bonds issued, but through a radical reduction of the surtaxes on meomes in the Revenue Law and by the adoption of a

The sales tax would nest equitably on all consumers, the rich paying in proportion to their expenditures and the poor likewise. And a reduction of the surtaxes would remove from the recipients of large meanes the incentive to hide their wealth from the tax collector by investment in tax-exempt bonds. The difference between the income on such bonds and the income they would receive from industrial securities would be enough to pay the Federal tax and there ! would be no inventive to change the form of their investments.

The Pederal Government Itself would The Federal Covernment Itself would We gather from the railroad probe to profit immensely by such an arrangement date that the wooden conches were equipped provided it made its bands tax exempt, for with soft pedals, it would be able to do the refunding of billions of dollars of the war debt within the next five years at 3 per cent or thereabouts, where it is now paying wemething like 5 per cent on short-time loans. This would mean \$30,000,000 a year interest on \$1,000,000,000 instead of \$50,000,000, s saving of \$20,000,000.

COUNCIL AND THE SCHOOLS

AFTER the Councilmen linearment their Aminds by criticizing the Board of Public Education for increasing its fart of the fax likely to her, little more about the matter.

It is imfortunate, of course, that the School Bonni felt that it had to usk for more money this year, but it was rempelled to ask for much of it in order to pay the increased salaries wanted by the State De-

The board will get more than one-third of the money to be ruised by lean taxation in addition to a commercial a sum contributed from the State Treasury. This ought to be enough to comble it to corry on its word seithout any need for further increases in its source of the tax rate in forme year-

SOME CHRISTMAS PROSPECTS

What with electronic, central scaring plants and oil fuel, Christmas in transportation routes are already oriously. interrupted. In the absence of commeys, however, Santa Claus may still take to orch climbing and other untraditional berhods of Yuletide invasion. But even ussuming that entry is effected, it is now foreshadowed that the consequences may hurdly be worth all the extraordinary effort. According to the forestry experts of Syra .

ng destructive agent. Doubtless it could be proved by charts,

graphs and formidable tables of statistics that sentiment is enervating in a people which seeks to be advanced and practical, and that Christmas its If represents a gross waste of vital energies. It can also be demonstrated that in every relationship humanity, old and young, is at times imperied by doctors and sociologists, by economists and efficiency experts. The world is indeed a torrible place if all the possibilities for mishaps are reckoned.

cuse University, Christmas trees may soon be obsolete. High prices are dealing one

blow to the survival of an ancient symbolism.

Conservation exponents assist. The menace

f fire from the tinseled fir is the culminat-

In regard to the devastation of Christmas, the forest conservationist may appear to be the most plausible demonstrator. The Nation needs its trees and does well when t attempts to safeguard them.

But is it really the jolly archaic saint who has been so fell an agent of deforestation? When responsibility for the greed, the carelessness and the short-sightedness exhibited in the depredations on the tree riches of the country has been fixed where it belongs it may then be fitting to consider the ravages of Christmas.

While accounts are being squared perhaps a spangled tree or two might without too much damage be permitted to rejoice the heart of childhood.

POLITICAL JUDGES

THE Law Association has made a good A start in the work of investigating the legal thachinery of Philadelphia, a task which it accepted at the request of the Board of Judges, by taking up at the beginning the matter of the political Judge. There is no more serious menace to the integrity of the courts and to the respect which the reople as a whole have for the law than this.

The political Judge always has been an integral part of the political machinery of every county containing a large city, and of some of the smaller ones as well. His object is to build up a political machine for himself or for the faction to which he belongs through the machinery and the patronage of his court. In so doing he is perhaps achieving some temporary advantage for himself or his patrons, but he is doing serious harm to one of the main foundations of government-confidence in courts and the elministration of them.

The ideal of the law is that every citizen shall appear before it, invoking either its aid or its protection in absolute equality. This is clearly impossible in the case of the political Judge, who is always in a complicared if not actually compromised position with favors given and received. And when this feeling permentes the community and becomes general the usefulness of his court is seriously impaired.

But there is no necessity for the political Judge. The attorney benered with a judgeship can well afford, for his own good name and for that of his court, to give up all connection with politics. The public, even with its short memory, does not forget the righteous Judge when he stands for re-elec-The voting public is more sensitive about the administration of the laws than about almost any other subject submitted to its suffrage.

The political Judge is himself before the bar of public opinion. He will have a fair and impartial hearing by the Law Association Committee and the public will be asked to render the verdict at the polls later. If the action of the Board of Judges results in nothing more than a thorough investigation of the political Judge it will have been well

UNCLAIMED MONEY

T of \$34,950 made by the Kerr Steamship | growing dim in the minds of men, of a city pier there have been traced by a vigilant commission until it has been found that the last receipt of the money was by a circumstances is it likely to be.

The case in some respects is reminiscent of the mysterious \$1000 bill which played so considerious a part in the Fifth Ward case in this city. But in both cases there were disadvantages in admitting ownership which clearly outweighed the possession of the money. The Philadelphia \$1000 bill ultimately went where it did good, into the hands of the mother of the vi tim of the Fifth Ward tragedy. From present appearances, the mysterious New York money will not be put to so good a use.

The chronic London pes-Let Sleeping simist who sees a rulnous rate war following the right of the Irish Free State to levy a tariff is unnecessarily nlarmed. The Irish won't levy such a tax because it is something they can't afford. It may even be that the right unexercised may prove a wholesome example to European countries engaged in financially cutting each

The thirsty one viewed Progressive Queries with a curious eye the disputch from Sofia to been resumed between Bulgaria and the United States. Does 'full diplomatic relations," he purses to inquire, mean that it's always fair weather when good fellows get together? And does fair weather imply wet

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the new firle of Ireland accorded it in the treaty with Great Britain? Where do the Christolians live? Who was Wolfe Tone and when did he 4. What was the first name of Whistler, the

What was the first name of Whistler, the famous American srilst.

What is a firman?

What is a harmandar?

What is a harmandar?

When long did the Wor of 1812 hest?

When were the great pyramids of Egypt supposed to how been built.

Answers to Vesterday's Quiz

 According to a tuble compiled by Simon Newton from 160,000 names in bio-graphical dictionaries army and may registers, etc. the most nopular names for male children are John, William. James and Charles

2. Clement Scott was a noted English play
adapter and dramatte critic of the
in tenth escury, writing chiefly for
the Loudon Pathy Telegraph.

The mane is imported in English from France, soufflot was a releasing a celes brailed from a architect, designer of the In others at Paris. His dates are 1700-1780.

trees a small town to Northern France near which the Logical under Edward 111 stined a decisive victory over the Prench onder Philippor Vides in 1216. its to the present Governor of Porto Rico Porto Rico Polico Wilson will be staty-five on

Woodrow Wilson will be staty-five on Toronther 128

8. A diske should be formally addressed an S. Lore Dake or Your Grace.

9. The River Settern is one of the chief rivers of Regiand. It flows into the Briscol Channel one of the Indentations of the west coast.

Wellow comet was last visible to the Market of the Comet was last visible to the control of the comet was last visible.

alley's comet was last visible to the naked eye in 1910.

WHEN COUNCIL DID THINGS

Thirty Years Ago It Investigated John Bardsley's Accounts and Sent Him to Prison-This the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Episode

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

DHILADELPHIA'S world of finance thirty-one years ago this week was being rocked from rim to center.

The famous run on the Keystone National Bank had commenced just a week before on December 1, 18.0.

It was checked within a week and, it was alleged, the renewed confidence of the people was shown in an increase in the bank's depositors.

But the institution was rotten to the core. It closed four months later in March, 1891. unable to stand the strain.

No crash in the history of Philadelphia's financial institutions had such wide yet dramatic consequences.
It sent two men to the penitentiary, an-

other into exile for seven years and shook the Philade phia political system till its teeth rattled.

DOLITICS, graft, the itch for power and a desire to shine as a star in the world of finance were the conflicting elements in

It was the one time in the political histor, of this adelphia that the hand of the law reached out and seized the "higher ups" responsible for its disgrace.
"Honest' John Bardsley, City Treasurer,
was the principal figure in the tragedy.
Gideon W. Marsh, president of the Keystone National Bank, fugitive from justice,

was the second of the trio.
Charles Lawrence, cashier of the Keystone

Tairies Lawrence, cashier of the Reystone National, was the third star.

The outstanding feature of this drama of a generation ago was that "Honest" John Bardsley was the particular friend and political favorite of the great majority of the politicians of that day. Councils gave a reception in his honor and resolved to lung his portrait in the

chamber of Common Council.
Gideon W. Marsh was the type of financier who, in that day, aimed to be known as a leader in the realm of finance. Charles Lawrence was easiler of the Key-stone National Bank and, of course, was

cognizant of its interior workings. It was

"HONEST" JOHN BARDSLEY was an Englishman by birth.
He was a half-fellow-well-met. He was popular with politicians. His sobriquet was carned because, up to the hour of his dramatic downfall, he had been credited with being a "square" man, whose personal integrity was beyond shadow of a doubt.

Bartislay's trouble hours with that run on Bardsley's trouble began with that run on the Keystone National Bank.

As City Treasurer he had control of the On December 1, 1890, he had \$309,000 of the city's money on deposit in the Keystone National Bank.
It was whispered about soon after that

n high city official had been grafting.
On March 20, 1891, the Keystone National closed its doors and initional bank examiners took charge of its books. All that had been merely hinted at now scame crystallized into wretched fact.

Warrauts were issued for the arrest of ideon W. Marsh, its president, and Charles Lawrence, cashier, Bail was fixed at Marsh disappeared and for seven years was a homeless wanderer on the face of the

carth. His bail bond was forfeited and his curities were compelled to make good. Lawrence went to the penitentiary. President Cleveland granted him a pardon in Shortly after Lawrence gained his free-

om. President Marsh voluntarily reappeared in the city.

He had tired of the role of Ishmael, the wanderer. He was ready to confess.

There is every reason to believe that the former bank president had been led to think

THE wanderings of a mysterious payment | he would be feniently dealt with. The memory of the financial catastrophe was of New York, to obtain the lease | Luited States District Attorney James M. | Beck wanted the whole story retold when Marsh appeared before Judge Butler in the United States District Court that fatal day, the 13th of December, 1898. He wanted to bring out the names of all who had profited by Marsh's criminal nets.

But Judge Butler conflaed him to the case Marsh was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

TOHN BARDSLEY had been put on the rack back in 1890, On April 20, 1891, the same City Council that had lauded him to the skies began an investigation of his books as City Treasurer, Just one month later Bardsley resigned,

Five days later he was arrested and his bail was fixed at \$20,000. Unable to secure this amount of bail from among the men who had fawned upon and banded him in the days of his prosperity and power. "Honest John" was compelled to go to inil.

Seventeen true bills were found against the former City Treasurer by the Grand

Deriving gain from bank deposits of pubmoney was changed in six cases. Louning money as a public official was charged in another batch of indictments. Mr. Bardsley was very liberal with his loans. They ran in lump sams anywhere from \$50,000, the lowest, to \$100,000. One bank alone paid Bardsley as high as

\$20,000 in interest for city money on With one exception, I believe, all of the banks involved in the Bardsley transactions have gone out of existence, or have merged or changed their names in the intervening

ARRAIGNED before Judges Fell and A William in June, 1891, John Bardsley pleaded guilty to each of the charges, His sentence is notable, for the size of the ne imposed, in criminal annuls in this city, de \$937,530

In addition he was sentenced to lifteen ears in the penitentings.
Congressman George S. Gruham was Distriet Attorney at the time in charge of the

According to Bardsley's figures there was a balance of \$191,001.03 due the city and \$1,002,769.64 due the State, a total of \$1,104,631.32.

Six weeks after he had resigned his office as City Treasurer, John Burdsley was 60. cupying a cell in the penttentiary.

HE SERVED only five years of his sen-Political friends worked for his release

It was shown that he had made restitution so far as lay in his power; also that he had given valuable evidence to the courts.

A stroke of paralysis was the real cause that led Governor Hustings to extend ex-After his health had been restored

Bardsley get a position as a clerk. But he was a broken tant, a physical wreck.

For two years before his death he was a sufferer from heart trouble. He died January 4, 1901. TOHN BARDSLEY was not premeditat-

edly a dishonest man. His life was free you stain or blemish until he yielded to the analythents of men who used him for their own bullances, In the world of a Philadelphia banker who got dray a tate the political machinent mighte. Bards'ey might have eried. "My

Just thirty-one years are this week fare registered the first indication of the Bardsley affair. It is tventy years, lacking one month since he died. It was the greatest and most regrettable episode in Philadelphia politics and financial "AGREED AT LAST; LET'S STAY SO!"



WHERE CANNON GOT FODDER

Former Speaker Played Wily Trick on the House With the Assistance of Oscar Underwood

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY | taining the picture of an e'derly lady. The

CENATOR OSCAR UNDERWOOD, who I edged over to Rudolph Forster, the Assist-Conference for the Limitation of Armament, was, when Congress was asked to appropriate funds for the entertainment of visitors, reminded of an experience he had with Uncle Joe Cannon some twenty can with a edged over to Rudolph Forster, the Assistant Secretary, and asked him who is the lady. He says it is the President's mother, Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding. Uncle Joe Cannon some twenty years ago, when Underwood was a youngster in the House of Representatives and Uncle was its dominant factor.

Congress has a ways been very reluctant to allow Government officials to money for entertainment, and the United States has never been able to give that attention to the social side of diplomacy which is shown by other nations. There was a bill before Congress appropriating certain money for entertainment, a bill which Mr. Cannon favored, but the popularity of

One night Mr. Underwood's doorbell rang and it was the Speaker. The Republican warherse asked the young novice of Demoracy to go for a walk with him, and they trolled out to Sheridan Circle, which was then in the suburbs. There the two sat a curb and Uncle Joe unfolded the following scheme:

On the next day, he said, it would probably happen that along toward the end of the session matters would lag and the attendance in the House chamber would be light. At that time he, Republican leader, could ask action upon this bill appropriating money for entertainment. He like Mr. Underwood, of the opposition, to arise and, with some heat, oppose the measure. He would like Mr. Underwood, however, to appear amenable to reason and to seem to be emperted to an neceptance of it. Thus would it get certain support from both sides of the House and breeze through. And it did.

James R. Mann, of Illinois, the "most competent Congressman," was trying to get the House was working on the unanimous consent calendar. Mr. Mann arose and began as follows:
"This business," he said, "might be

transacted today, but it is obvious that any individual can prevent it because it is pos-sible for any individual to throw a monkey grench into the machinery of the House, At just that moment a member opposing the measure prese and said:

"I make a point of no quorum."

Noses were counted, the point sustained and the House had to go about the tedious ask of rounding up members until it got required number for the transaction of This being accomplished, Mr. Mann con-

"As I was saying," he proceeded, "any individual may throw a monkey wrench into the machinery, but," he went on, "it does not follow that every monkey ought to throw a wrench."

We stood in a semi -circle about the President's desk in that big, low-cell-inged room in the little one-storied wing of the White House which ho'ds the executive offices of the richest nation in the w rid. There were a hundred of us, the group of newspapermen in Washington having augmented itself of late. The President was monosyllable today

adu't much of anything to give out. At the very point of the semi-circle, where I stood, I was almost behind him and from point made the following observations. The President is thinner-in fact, his big rame show, quite bonily through his welltailored clothes.

Ills hair is one third black and two-third, white. Quite strangely this condination produces a shade that exactly matches

the eyes. He has big hands and feet and today wars a new pair of vici-kid shoes.

When Lord Northeliffe said that the was six feet two Inches in height e over-estimated his stature by nearly half

There is a pile of letters eight inches sick on the President's desk. There are two pictures on his desk-onthat of George Washington in a good-sized frame, standing over to the left. Just in

Pugsley is a bit of an unusual name. I don't think I had ever encountered it ut cation Week properts the thought I met Charles William Pugsley, the new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who is as hig and hald as Secretary Denly himself. Mr. Pugsley says that he has known few men who bore his name. Some years ago.

nowever, he had just got himself married and was combining business with pleasure taking a welding trip, and at the same time reporting a live-tock show down in Texas. He and his bride sat at a table in a hotel dining room and be addressed her by her newly negated monaker. "Is your name Pugsley?" asked a man

across the table, and was answered in the affirmative.
"So is mine." said that individual.
"Charles Pugsley." "Charles Pugsley is my name," said the

ridegroom. is gentleman." said the other Charles 'is William Pugsley, my brother.' My middle name is William," said the uture Assistant Secretary of Agraculture.

Senator William H. King, of Utab, made is first public speech at the age of eighteen, t Trafalgar Sounce, London, and the subject upon which he spoke was Irish Home Rule. He was in favor of Irish Home Rule because his mother was a Creighton, of the family of Sir Admirat Creighton, and therefore very Irish. To be sure, the Kings were English by way of New England, for Rufus King, intinuite of Alexander Hamilton and candidate for President defeated by James Monroe, was a lineal ancestor. Self-govern-ment for Ireland has traveled far since Senator King was eighteen,

Self-analysis, says Victor Murdock, of Self-analysis, says victor aluridors, of the Federal Trade Commission, is the great ful of the time. Felks sit around and take themselves to pieces. They by their mental parts out on little trays and look them over. The great find, if it can be ne-complished, is to lift on 'n complex' are examine it. The mental mechanician wh

can find a complex as a whiz, Having thus tribed moself apart, it onewhat difficult to get all the pieces buck in place. It is done ful if it can be done There is likely to be sometaing left over Then one has to -lake himself to get the anchinery to renning again. An intelli-gence, thus tan-pered with, is takely tower to work so smoothly again as it did when it had but to be wound up with the key of wholesome interest in externals to keep it properly at work-

Today's Anniversaries 1810-Return Jonathan Meigs became

Governor of Ohio. 1862-David Davis, of Illinois, was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Court of the I nited States.

1864—Detroit became alarmed by rumors of a Confederate plot to burn the city.

1866—The Pope invited all Catholic Bishops to Rome to celebrate the eighteenth. centenary of the martyrdom of Peter and nul. 1873—Hundreds of buildings destroyed by

fire in the Japanese city of Yeddo.

1884- The Supreme Court of the United States declared the collection of head-tax on immigrants unconstitutional. 1909-Red Cloud, famous Sioux Inction chief, died of eld age at the Pine Ridge agency in North Dakota. 1919 The United States went on soft conl gations.

Today's Birthdays

William Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, one of the two members of the Spercal Col-lege resident in the United States, born at Lewell, Mass., sixty-two years ago. Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N. refl ed, born at Burlington, Vt., sixty-five

years ago. Bishop Edward Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born at Durham, Me., fifty-three years ago.

SHORT CUTS

"10-10-7's taste of heaven,"
Said the little Japanee;
"But while allotin' tell me not in
Mournful numbers 5-5-3."

The eighteen articles of the Irish treaty do not include a shil'alah. All that is asked of Ulster is that she

We suspect that eventually the Near East problem will have to content itself with a near solution.

shall wear a little sprig of green.

that it is a wise father who takes the time to know his own child. Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference might act with greater wisdom

If they didn't have to go home when the Conference is over. Here in America we cannot fail to feel the effects of the new deal for Ireland. Twisting the British lion's tail has lost

much of its virtue as a vote-getter. It is inconceivable that Ulster will want to be separated from the rest of Ireland. Always the north and south have scrapped under the same roof. Who shall dare divorce them?

On reading that prohibition enforcement next year will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, the prosperous bootegger quaintly remarks that it was worth the

The warning of Watson, of Georgia.

against American meddling in relations be-tween Great Britain and Ireland may, in the light of recent events, be considered s an exercise in futilitarianism and super-Carlos Herrera became President of Guntemals in April of last year. Another revolution has now dropped him. Guate-mala politicians believe in the turn of the

wheel and their motto is "No progress with-The New York State College of Foresty urges, in the interest of conservation, the use of artificial substitutes for Christmas trees. And the bootlegger, we opine, may appreach it with an artificial substitute for

A Vineland, N. J., man whose right hand was ampetated a week ago is going to have the member dug up and the ingers straightened. They hart him, he says. These who vouch for the reasonableness of his conviction also have their tingers crossed.

The use of helium in the big blimp that made the trip to Washington from Hampton Reads and return mark, a step in the de-velopment of lighter-than-air craft. With velopment of lighter-than-nic craft n gas that can't explode and does not disipate, air travels should soon be safe as a

Russin will rejoice in the action of the United States Senate in directing the War Department to turn over supplies to the American Relief Administration. Sympathy should know no nationality; hunger has none. Secretary Hoover says the country's uncompleyed have decreased about a million during the last few weeks. As that million

Those who have rend of the horrible

conditions existing in the famine regions of

will proceed to spend its earnings other inth as will have to go to work to supply their needs; and the good work will continue until we get sen ed again and have another spasm of "thrift." Thomas A. Edison says his son invented steel shell wheel which could be filled with TNT and be made to rall two miles, cut-

ting through everything in its path before expleding. Before it could be used on termina trenches the war came to su coul. But think of the sweet and lovely things likely to happen in the next wor? The secretary general of the Japanese

Agrical tural. As ociation of Culif r in by touring Mancho in the served of a field for the Japanese new on the coust who, he says, are tired of heling it could be interested as of attentional turals. The grief the threatened exolusively could be constant of the says. carefully concealed in the interest of international amity.