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Philadelphia, Saturday, December 10, 1921

THE ROOTS OF THE TRACEDY THE impossibility of accurately appraising human life in terms of dollars is

onstrated in Agnew T. Dice's estimate of \$17,000,000 as the cost of supplanting the len cars of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway with modern steel conches. The sum is far from trifling. Since the war the financial condition of American

railroads has not been sufficiently healthy to warrant enormous expenditures for rehabilitating obsolete equipment. In one sense this may be regarded as an creuse for existing inadequacies. In an-

other it totally fails to saure with human responsibilities. It is known beyond the reach of argument that antiquated wooden conches are potential death traps. Their elimination as promptly as possible is an imperative public duty of the railway managements.

Security at sea has been vastly increased by the Government regulation compelling all steamships, of whatever nationality, calling at American ports to carry wireless equipment. The ruling has involved a considerable outlay of money by ship owners. But the gain in safety has been so immeasurably out of proportion with the material expense as to be unworthy of serious

Modernization of the railroads is unattainable overnight. What is needed is the enforcement of a consistent policy of improvement directed toward the goal of allsteel passenger cars on all lines, trunk or

The recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission is unqualified. The use of steel coaches is described in its annual report as "required."

It is shirking the issue to focus entire lame for the horror at Bryn Athyn upon the laxity of the train conductor. The magnitude of the tragedy was due specifically to single trackage and notoriously in-flammable concess. The most elaborate secution of the inquiry cannot in decency lodge these shocking facts.

DOING IT THEMSELVES

T WAS understood that when the trustees elected General Leonard Wood he was to take charge of the business affairs of the University of Pennsylvania and to do what e to put them in proper shape.

But if he does not have the hearty cooperation of the alumni he can do little. If the alumni can do nothing of themselves. General Wood can do little with them. This fact seems to have been perceived, for arrangements are now making by the alumni to start a campaign to raise \$10,000,000 for the endowment fund and to have the work well under way when the general returns from the Philippines next September.

Dependence on the State Treasury as a crutch to help the crippled finances of the University has continued too long. It has doubtless prevented private contributions, for men with money for education are usually disposed to give it to institutions which have no public sources of revenue ere are notable exceptions, of course. But it is well known that the University of Pennsylvania has received no great benefactions such as have gone to Princeton and Tale and Harvard, although there are men of wealth within the field that Pennsylvania serves that are well able to endow the University in this city. Some of them are graduates of the University and others are Intimately connected with Pennsylvania institutions. Yet great fortunes made in this State have been left to institutions outside

of its boundaries. The development of loyalty among the great body of Pennsylvania alumni which will result from the proposed campaign for funds ought to react upon the whole community and call forth a greater spirit of financial helpfulness than has hitherto been manifested.

"FILTHY LUCRE"

DR. WHITE, of the Laboratory of Hygiene, will undoubtedly relieve a great strain on the public mind when he announces that, although bacilli have been known to live eighty days on a penny and seventy-one days on a nickel, coins are not great factors in the transmission of disease. Much of value might be learned from these economical bacilli. The average per-son in these days would be delighted to know how to live ten minutes on a cent and a

nickel together. The doctor also makes a valuable contribution to the public peace of mind when he further announces that he does not know of a singly case of illness which was traceable to the handling of money. He is probably right. With money as hard first to get and then to keep, against the insistence of the butcher, the baker, the candlestickmaker and a varied assortment of other tradesmen not mentioned in the famous nursery rhyme, the likelihood of infection in lowered to the equally well-known irre-

cible minimum. Furthermore, although there are no relable statistics at hand, it is believed that there is not a case on record of any person baving refused money of any sort because of the probability that it contained germs of

any description. UTILIZING THE SCHUYLKILL

N MUNICIPAL utilization of its navigable rivers Philadelphia is not only far the rear of many large urban communities

tor Caven has evolved a plan for acting some of this indifference in a benie which may mark the beginning of er appreciation of our fluvial resources.

somewhat modest inaugural program
erus the shipment of ashes down the estill and the filling in of land areas along the stream at the comparatively rea-sonable cost of fifty-nine cents a cubic yard.

Large-scale commerce and the fact that it is a State frontier render the Delaware less fit for such departures than its tributary. But the Schuylkill, lying within the city limits, will not be forced to surrender its charms as a Park ornament and is, below the Fairmount dam, well suited to practical uses.

The Seine at Paris is not only decorative, but of genuine importance as an artery through a crowded metropolis. The time is fast approaching when the lower Schuylkill must be adapted to a variety of pressing

Mr. Caven's proposal fully deserves the requested indorsement of the Council.

INFIRMITY CAN'T OUST THE CAPTAIN FROM HIS SOUL Blindness Defeated Sir Arthur Pearson

No More Than Similar Afflictions Have Broken the Spirit of Thousands of Others A MONG all the theories about the nature of man, there is none which can ignore

the fact that he is something more than a mere bundle of physical forces which react to the stimulus of the nerves. Something dwells in the tenement of clay

that passes comprehension. There is Sir Arthur Pearson, just dead from an accident, who, though blind in his later years, refused to succumb to his affliction and faced the world with his head erect and undismayed. The influence of his example and his active encouragement saved from despair hundreds of soldiers blinded by the war. The closing of the windows of the house did not necessarily evict the tenant. Though he was doomed to live in it, he could still live in a way worthy of a man, just as the imprisoned Bunyan wrote an immortal book.

Sir Arthur determined that no physical infirmity should be allowed to cripple the human spirit. It did not maim his spirit, And the books are full of the records of other men who have refused to bow down to physical limitations. The tenant of their body was too big to be mastered by it.

The case of Milton will at once come to mind, because he was afflicted after the manner of Sir Arthur. He dictated his great epic to his daughters, perfecting the lines in the darkness that enveloped him before reciting them to those who wrote them on paper.

Prescott wrote his histories when his sight was so dim that he had to employ others to do his reading for him. He might easily have abandoned his work on the plea that his sight was too poor. But the man Prescott was so much more powerful than the body he inhabited that he overcame its weaknesses.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, is another blind man who has made his way from obscurity to prominence in spite of obstacles that force littler men to give up the fight and hide in a corner.

And long before Gore there was Alexander H. Stephens, so crippled that he had to be wheeled into his place in the halls of Congress. Yet he was one of the most influential leaders of that body, a statesman of broad vision and a politician ready to fight his adversaries, who could have lifted him with one hand and thrown him out of a window. But the tenant of that crippled body was so big that it made him seem a

Robert Louis Stevenson fought disease for years and wrote in bed because he was not strong enough to sit up. But there shone through his eyes an unconquerable man who came to grips with fate, wrestled with it and won.

Front one a hunchback, yet he became a fashionable poet; and Byron had a club foot, but his mind was perfectly formed. Samuel Johnson was afflicted with the king's evil, which was a continual irritation to his nerves, yet he produced a volume of literature which amazed his contemporaries and has been the admiration of posterity.

Scarron, the French comic poet, was paralyzed during the last thirty years of his life and in constant pain, but he did not succumb, for he continued to write with his accustomed brilllance.

Instances could be multiplied without number, not only from the history of literature and politics, but from the history of business and the professions as well, but it is not necessary.

They are numerous enough to justify the corclusion that there is nothing impossible to the human will or the human mind or the human soul, whatever the thing known as the real man may be called.

It is not the body that does things, though it is a useful tool. It is the invincible spirit within that has dared all heights and plumbed all depths and sent its imagination into the furthest reaches of infinite space that it may search out the universe and know it. And it was this spirit speaking through Henley which said:

It matters not how strait the gate,

How charged with punishments the scroll. am the master of my fate.

I am the captain of mn soul.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO TOBACCO THE co-eds of the University of Chicago A are up against a hard proposition. Notice has been posted in their dormitories that no smoking is to be allowed in the milding. Now the question naturally arises if the girls may not smoke in the dormitories, where shall they smoke?

So far as is known they have not yet begun to sport eighrettes in the street. And also so far as is known the boys in the university are allowed to smoke what they

will in their dormitories. We do not suppose that the university authorities think they can prevent the girls from smoking by the new rule. Nor do we suppose that the members of the faculty who smoke intend to give up their tobacco in

order to set the girls a good example, Some way out will have to be found that will recognize the equality of the sexes. It is not likely to be the way adopted in boarding school for boys on Long Island in which smoking was forbidden. The custom there was for the members of the faculty to assemble in a room in the basement after dinner, light their eights and blow the smoke up the chimney of a fireplace, while the boys assembled in a room on the top floor, lighted their cigarettes and blew the smoke up the same chimney, which opened from another fireplace on that floor, plan worked to the satisfaction of every one concerned.

A COAL WAGE BOARD

THE establishment of a coal wage board, with authority to determine wage scales and to adjust all labor difficulties at the mines, to which, it is said, President Harding is giving serious consideration, is a move which should, and probably will, meet with enthusiastic public approval.

In the past the operators, especially of

the anthracite mines, have used the wage

scale as the principal reason for advancing prices on coal. Any move which will tend to clarify conditions in this field and make known the real situation will be a step in the right direction.

The two years' mine wage agreement expires on March 31 next, and unless some action is taken now long bickerings, with the possibility of a strike, are certain to follow before new agreements are reached. Any suspension of mining is a serious matter. At the close of March, with the cold weather virtually over, the inconvenience to those who use coal only for heating purposes is not so severe, but to the industries of the country it is as bad as at the beginning of or during the winter. And at present it is of the first importance that there be no more disturbance of industry.

The coal situation, both in the anthracite and in the soft-coal fields, is a complicated and delicate matter in other respects than the labor aspect, although this is probably the most vital single question involved. The intimate relation of the public, both as householders and as manufacturers, to the coal industry makes it of especial importance that its interests be guarded. step now proposed in Washington might be the opening wedge to that thorough survey of coal conditions which is so badly needed.

IRISH MARPLOTS AND PATRIOTS NO GREAT reform was ever accomplished unaccompanied by the squeals of mar-

plots and chronic irreconcilables, Up to the present Eamon de Valera's record has been one of shrewdness and an impassioned and comprehensible patriotism. But his opposition to the treaty with England presaging the end of 700 years of strife strikes a jarring note in a situation in which the whole of civilization-not merely Ireland-is profoundly concerned.

But it must be remembered that the Dail Eireann is a legislative body and as such is not free from the interplay of political influences and of cross purposes that are not necessarily proof against reconciliation.

Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein and chief of the Irish delegation which signed the pact in London, has unequivocally declared that the terms are good enough for him. Many responsible sections of the Irish press indorse his attitude.

The Irish Times, of Dublin, not only describes the settlement as offering "the greatest measure of freedom and the richest prospects of peace and progress" for Ireland that ever were or can be within her grasp, but this journal significantly stresses the fact that if the Irish people reject the treaty they "will forfeit the sympathies of the entire world."

It is plain that extremists like Carson on one side and Cohalan on the other are destined to be dissatisfied with any accommodation. Their ideal is apparently continued strife and unregenerate turmoil. But an overweening importance is assigned to these would-be despoilers of progress, if their frenzies are considered too seriously.

Well-wishers of civilization will do bet. ter to dwell upon the still hopeful possibilities of a majority in the Dail Eireann for the treaty. It is useless to seek to mollify certain types of croakers. Their shrill cries are often imperfect indices of the actual sweep of their influence.

Almost inconceivable is any prospect of a repudiation of a generous and eminently practical program of peace and freedom by the Irish people as a whole

The voting in the Dail, fixed for next Wednesday, will be the barometer of authentic patriotism and of the sanity of ageold aspirations.

TREATIES ARE INDISPENSABLE THE possibility of the emergence of r

four-Power Pacific agreement from the Washington sessions is exceedingly strong. When the facts are known it is not unlikely that the recent meetings in the capital will prove to be among the most momentous in the annals of American foreign relations As the Conference was not summoned to spin engaging theories, considerations of common sense demand specific solutions of specific problems.

It is understood that the reported trenty between the United States, Great Britain. France and Japan will not bind any of the parties to the application of force should infractions of the terms ever become flagrant. Presumably the pact will define the interests and relationships of each of the four nations in the Pacific Ocean and the Far East, and it is hinted that ratification by duly authorized agencies will render the disturbing Anglo-Japanese Treaty permanently invalid. Settlement of this vexed question was undoubtedly one of

the aims of the Conference. As for the treaty bogie, that is a curious phenomenon which is partly the result of much undigested theorizing, due perhaps to the sense-shattering influences of a world upheaval. The cabinets of the Department of State are stocked with honorable treaties in force between the United States and sister

It is preposterously absurd to anathematize treaty-making when that provides the only clear escape from a situation too long clouded by delusion and distrust.

Penny Pinching in Slack Times Elisha Lee, Pennsylvania Baltroad official, put his finger on a great truth when he told local truth when he told local business men that railroad rates will be less source of worry than freight congestion when business returns to normal and goe a bit beyond; a truth apparently lost sight of by public men whose eyes ought to be opened. There will be no sweetness in the jam when it comes, but it may contain a beneficial pill. No public service body can function properly under divided control. It needs the spur of possible big profits to give adequate service and should be left to handle its own problems. The one alternative is Government ownership.

On the same day on which the Advisory Committee recommended Is Business to American delegates to complet Washington abandonment of chemical warfare the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. of chemical warfare meeting in Baltimore, demanded that the use of chemicals be continued and that country make such preparation as will enable chemists to manufacture poison gases in large quantities in time of war. Perhaps the members of the Advisory Committee have more hope than justification for it; assuredly war in the control of the cont the American Institute of Chemical En-gineers shows ability to manufacture poison gas in times of peace.

It is not too far fetched to blame the war for the Reading Railroad disaster, The war put the railroad under Government con-trol. The end of the war, as the president of the Reading points out, put them back into private hands with depicted treasaries. The company hadn't the price of new cars. Is it the proper thing, therefore, o make the ex-Kalser a defendant in any new cars. suit that may result?

Perhaps romance died on the sea with the invention of the steamship; but if so (and it has always been a big IF) it has been born again with the submarine. No more stirring story of the sea was ever written than that told in news dispatches of the rescue of the men from the S-48, nor finer examples of bravery recorded than that of the submarine crew and the crew of the rescuing tug.

THE GREATEST GRAFTER

How a New York Newspaper Years Ago Exposed Boss Bill Tweed-The Story Retold on Its Fiftieth Anniversary

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

"WHAT are you going to do about it?" When they caught William M. "Bill") Tweed stealing millions from New York City he calmly looked his accusers in the eye and propounded the above famous, or rather infamous, query.

William M. Tweed was the greatest grafter and public plunderer this country ever knew.

John Bardsley, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, with his defalcation of a million or so, was a measly little piker beside "Bill" Tweed.

Where Bardsley took his graft by the handful, Tweed used a scoop shovel.

Oddly enough, while this is the thirtieth anniversary of the Bardsley crime in Philadelphia, it is the fiftieth anniversary of "Bill" Tweed's great steal from the taxpayers of New York. Vengeance was visited swiftly on Bards-

ley by the Council and people of Phila-New York had to be kicked into an appre-

ciation of her wrongs before she took steps to punish the plunderers.

William Marcy Tweed is the only American grafter in civil life who ever achieved the distinction of having his crimes em-balmed in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

THE Tweed ring reached the heights of I its rescality in New York City in 1871. In the brief period of one year his gang looted the city for something like \$81,000,-

And there was practically nothing to show Tweed was the first conspicuous exponent of the political idea of interlocking relations

between State and municipality.

He secured legislative permission and sanction in the shape of enabling acts for the various changes in New York's charter that enabled him to bury his hands up to the elbows in the city treasury. Tweed's first great preliminary step was

to got a new city charter from the State Legislature. This was in 1870.
Its preliminary advertising proclaimed it be a Home Rule measure.

The conspicuous feature in the new charter for the metropolis was that the City-Controller, the president of the Park Board

and the president of the Board of Supervisors, who was William Marcy Tweed, were placed in complete control of the city' fiscal affairs.

The joker in the charter was that these three officials were irremovable.

THAT is where Tweed and his ring had the public by the nose.

Moreover, all heads of departments were appointed for terms of from four to eight ears, and they also were practically irre-

Further, to clinch their hold on the city's millions, it was also provided that all bills against the County of New York incurred prior to the passage of the Charter Act should be audited by this trio, the Controller, the president of supervisors and president of the Park Board.

The Board of Supervisors, of which Tweed was president, met but once.

By vote it certified all claims to the City Auditor, who was a creature of the Tweed

He in turn passed them on to the Board of Auditors, headed by Tweed.

At one sweep the board authorized th payment of \$6,000,000 worth of claims, of which 65 per cent were fraudulent.

Later on the Tweed ring raised the limit to 86 per cent as its share of the graft,

THE City Controller. Connelly by name A who subsequently "squealed," was the official who passed on the advisability of increasing the amount of graft In nearly every case the sche

take, say, a plumber's bill for \$350 and raise it to \$3500. Of course, the plumber got his mone comptly and kept his mouth closed. The

remainder was divided among members of the ring, according to their importance There have been instances of big thefts a municipalities in this country since, in New York also, but nothing that ever approached the operations of the Tweed ring.

It was deliberate and calculated theft.

All jobs of this kind are calculated, not only as to the amounts but as to the ods of acquisition and pluns for concealment Another fact is that the official grafter a coward, who only fights when in fear of exposure and disgrace he is driven into a corner. Then he usually breaks down in the

THE New York Times exposed Tweed. At first it had only rumors on which to

Tweed endeavored to frighten the news Then he tried to buy stock in the Times with the purpose of ultimately turning it into the hands of a receiver and thus silencing its value. ing its voice. But the paper kept calling on the Demo-

eratic Party to investigate.

It kept insisting that full information be furnished about the city's finances. Elmer Davis, a historian of the Tweed

ring expose, says:
"A great many worthy citizens though that the Times was unreasonable and vindictive. There was heard the complaint since become painfully familiar, that criticisms of the Administration were injuring the good name and credit of the city, and that it was the duty of all good citizens to boost New York—and its officials. "Even the reformers of that period were

TN OCTOBER of 1871, fifty years ago, the 1 City Controller suddenly announced that he would submit his books to the inspection of six of the most distinguished citizens of New York, John Jacob Astor and Marshall O. Roberts were two of these men.

They reported that "the account books of

the department are faithfully kept. We have come to the conclusion and certify that the financial affairs of the city, under that the handers and the city, under the charge of the Controller, are admin-istered in a faithful and correct manner." The books were "correct." They showed that so much money had been paid for this, so much for that. The six respectable citi zens went no further.

An unforescen accident was responsible the great expose. The City Auditor (Tweed's man) was thrown from a sleigh and fatally injured. A new man went in as bookkeeper. He reported great discrepancies. Further sup-

ssion was impossible. Within a month the publication of th Controller's accounts showed that \$6,000, 600 had been spent for repairs on the unfinished courthouse. Ninety per cent of this was graft. It got too hot for Controller Connelly and

he quit. Then came the cataclysm,
So vast were the sums stolen, so weblike the trail of graft, that the total amount us never learned. Tweed was tried and convicted, but released on a technicality.

He fled to Spain in a yacht, was recap tured, brought back, and died in juil loaded with ignominy and disgrace,

obtained from a dishonest servant. Another reply to the exposure was that they were "the gross attacks of a partisan journal upon the credit of the city." ""t the Times exposed the graft just the

SLOWLY BUT SURELY-

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks, With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

1912:

In these ten years we have worked steadily

for the betterment of conditions among the

reward. Here is a letter received in Febru-

I am well and still located at -The business is improving and I am able

to save some money. I have several Liberty bonds and have \$1000 worth of insurance,

Excellent Record Made

caving school. It shows what can be done

acquired blindness in adult life; and, sec-ond, encouraging and enforcing habits of

work and thrift that react most helpfully upon instruction at the school and aid in

the inculcation of those permanent habits

of industry and economy which are so es-

coming every day, and the demand for work exceeds the visible supply. We need co-

operation from the people of Philadelphia.

"Happiness comes through work. A man who is blind—and idle—is in the Inferno.

Give him something to enable him to occupy

hts mind and talents and you are doing him

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

SENATOR WILLIAM H. KING, of Utah, is a Democrat, and so, when the

time-honored question of the tariff presents

itself anew, as it is just now doing, he sees no reason why one should not dig back into

the past and tell the tariff stories of the

earlier generation. So he relates this one he used to tell when he campaigned for Con-

General William Mahone in those days

was the Republican boss of Virginia. The Democrats used to claim that he promised

all things in bidding for the Negro vote, but that his delivery of rewards was doubt-

The story was told of Sambo who died

and went to heaven, and when he presented himself for admission St. Peter asked him

if he was riding or walking. Sambo admitted that he was walkin'. He was told

that he could not get in unless he was riding

and turned away despondent-like.

Just down the road he met General Wil-

liam Mahone bound likewise for the pearly

gates and likewise on foot. He told the general of his experience and warned him against a similar approach to St. Peter. The fertile mind of the politician conceived

a way to meet the situation and he proposed

window and thus mounted he would be pre-pared for the eventual query, and they

Whereupon he approached the gate of heaven with much of the clatter of lashing,

St. Peter.
"Riding." the general replied loudly.
"Well." said St. Peter. "tle your horse
outside and come right in."
"Kley Ald the

In this way, said Senator King, did the

His presence calls to mind the facts of

his origin and the romance of his unfolding in this land of possibilities. Be it known

that Pat Sullivan arrived at New York as

an Irish immigrant boy at the age of ten and went to work cleaning spittoons in a saloon. It wasn't what he wanted to do.

job and he saved nearly all

'Are you riding or walking?" asked

to Sambo that he ride him up to the

would both get in.

whipping and spurring,

and so do they share today,

but it was a

down in Washington visiting around.

the money that it brought in.

the greatest service in your power."

"We keep many busy, but they keep

sential to blind people.

gress back in the 90s.

LIBORIO DELFINO On Aiding the Blind

TT IS easier to train the blind man than i I is to educate the public to aid him, according to Liborio Delfino, field officer of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, who is in charge of the salesroom and exchange maintained by that school at 204 South Thirteenth street.

some money in the bank, and in the spring expect to take out five shares of building "A handicapped man or woman who is industrious, courageous and ambitious and willing to work should not fail to have the practical, sympathetic co-operation of the public in any field of usefulness," says Mr. Delfino. "No person is properly rehabiliwith a little help and co-operation. tated until he is placed in some useful and "The work here at the exchange has two aspects: First, the securing of remunerremunerative employment in accordance with ative employment for present and former pupils at the school, and for some who have

his ability and qualifications. "Every handicapped person restored to economic usefulness is an asset to the community, and the restoration of the personal happiness and comfort of the individual is another goal to be reached.

"The blind have demonstrated their ability and efficiency in various fields. As typists, musicians, piano tuners, lawyers, merchants and in certain mechanical processes in factories where opportunity has been given, the blind are making good today.

What Blind Can Do "We have, too, many engaged in various handicrafts, such as chair caning, rog and carpet weaving, brush making, broom making, basketry, knitting and crocheting.
"The blind of Philadelphia could easily recane 10,000 chairs a year with the best workmanship and material if they were given the work by the public. Many of them are very proficient in rag carpet and rug

weaving, too.
"Pinno tuning is a field in which the blind excel. Many of the best plane stores and factories employ blind plane tuners, but there is still much room for expansion. all the dealers are sufficiently interested to the blind tuner an opportunity. also have field tuners who can and do go

everywhere, "Here at the salesroom we sell many products made by the blind. Last June was the decennial of the salesroom and exchange.

What Do You Know?

1. What American statesman uttered these words on his deathbed: "This is the last of earth; I am content"?
2. Who is the new Premier of Canada?
3. In what presidential message was the Monroe Doctrine first defined?
4. What two independent republics were absorbed at their own suggestions by the United States?
5. Why is a longuil so called?

Why is a jonquil so called? What is an emeute? When and where was the Battle of Sol-

8. What is said to be the rabilest hour of the day? 9. What is an epergne? 10. How should the word be pronounced?

ferino fought and who were the bellig-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. New York (New Amsterdam) was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1664 in the reign of Charles II.

2. The first name of Gulliver, the hero of Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," is Lemuel,

3. Pierre Corneille was a celebrated French dramatist and poet of the seventeenth century. Among his most famous plays are "Le Cid" and "Polyeucte."

4. The word fudge is said to be derived from the Gaelle "flug," deception, or the Welsh "flug," pretense.

5. Christopher Columbus made four voyages of discovery to the New World, the United States under Benjamin Harrison.

Harrison .
Finery a French dramatist of the nineteenth century, wrote the popular melodrama, "The Two Orphans," in its original form.

its original form.

8. Four kinds of pine trees found in the United States are white pine, yellow pine, bull pine and sugar pine. There are also numerous other varieties.

9. Lord Fairfax, of the Virginia Fairfaxes, is the only American-born British peer. He moved to England in 1908 and claimed the title, which had been long in abeyance.

long in abeyance. reredos is an ornamental screen to thurch covering the wall at the back of the altar. It should be pronounced

The alternative seems to be: Sign peace pact or Send peace packing.

much of it?

Life with Lloyd Georges is just one darned conference after another.

SHORT CUTS

When a professional agitator says he s stricken dumb by events he is probably blind, and our efforts have met with a rich lying. Do you suppose that Henry Ford, Midas like, hates gold because he has se ary of last year from a young man who is blind and who graduated from the school in

> Whisky was found hidden in barrels of onions in Norfolk, Va. Hooch was, as usual, in bad odor.

Local victims of frenzied finance incline burns your surplus tallow. This is an excellent record for a blind Not the least interesing of the Presi-

young man in less than eight years after dent's disarmament plans is that directed against criticism in the Senate. No desire for limitation of armament will justify a man in withholding from Santa Claus the sinews of war.

It is becoming increasingly hard to imagine how the Washington Conference drama can have an effective final act without

Query referred to Bloomsburg. Pa. Dispatch states that the rose now blooms in that burg despite the snow. A New York beauty specialist arges women to cover their legs when the legs are unshapely. But where is the woman

What's in a name? asked Shakespeare.

who admits her understanding at fault? Paris dressmakers report that Mary Pickford bought forty gowns and costumes, "one for every mood." We don't believe it.

Femininity knows no such limitations. Twenty-cight in every hundred Ameri-can families own their own homes. The ratio ought to be increased. Love for one's country increases when one owns a bit of It.

The fact that Judge Landls is in favor of the draft in baseball causes one "Babe" Ruth admirer to venture the oninion that the Judge was always a breezy guy. Or was "windy" the word he used? The Federal Government, during the fiscal

year of 1923, will spend \$20 for every man, weman and child in the United States on wars past and wars to come. Santa Claus could do a lot of good with that money. A French scientist, after careful experiment, has figured that in the course of a single season a housefly becomes the parent

-count 'em. 3.985,969,387,775,000-other flies, and not a housewife in the country will care to dispute his word, The hundreds of blackbirds that have on roosting on the local Bourse during the last few days are doubtless related to those immortalized in the Song of Sixpence, and for that reason foregathered sovereign citizen might conceivably be found

and direct ancestor of 3,985,969,387,755,000

in his counting houses counting out his money. The president of a New York bank bootleggers invest their profits in securities that pay no tax to the Government, and Arthur Brisbane sees in the fact an indersement of the plan to tax all income derived from State, city and private bonds. Less yield thinkers see in it merely the

voter of a generation ago share in the benefits that come from a protective tariff necessity for wiping out the bootleggers. A sult for non-support in Washington developed the fact that the defendant, a bellboy, made \$100 a week in tips. It never has been conclusively proved that a bellboy Pat Sullivan, who is Republican National Committeeman for the State of Wyoming and who owns more sheep than any other earns that much money. It must. man in the world, almost, has just been fore, follow that the money is handed to him

by suckers without courage enough to with-stand being bled. If the suckers ever organize we'll all be eligible for membership. The report of the Secretary of the In-erior shows that the undeveloped resources of the country still in the hands of the Govrnment-ceal, oil, phosphates, water power. ete.—renessent in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred billions of dollars. But there is hundred billions of dollars. But there is nothing herein/contained which is designed to curb the industry of General Dawes. Uncle Sum's nephews and nieces will have

of a year he went to a railroad ricket office, put down his entire savings, and asked for a ticket as far as that would carry him. to work for those dollars before they get them and there is no excuse for throwing It was even change for Casper, Wyo., where away the dollars they have.

The oddest feature of this noted case was that some of the most eminently respectable citizens of New York refused to believe in Tweed's guilt to the end. When the Times published extracts from the Controller's books they were met with the assertion, "They were surreptitiously