Evening Bublic Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

GTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT John C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; Charles A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Ludingson, Philip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, Directors. DAVID E. SMILEY Editor

JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lenger Building
Independence Square Philadelphia,
ATLANTIC CITY. Press-Union Building
New York 364 Madison Ave.
Detect 701 Ford Building

NEWS BUREAUS:

N.E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

N.E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

N.E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

Saw Your Bureau. The Sun Building Ownson Bureau. Trafaigar Building Ownson Bureau. Trafaigar Building The Everning Puralic Lamore is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada or United States poscessions, postage free, fift; (50) cents per month, ling (30) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (31) dollar a month. Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give oid as well as new address.

BELL 1000 WALNUT EXPLOSE MAIN 1601

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 CAddress all communications to Evening Public Longer, Independence Bouare, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-titled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 13, 1921

A SOLDIER WANTED

THE announcement by Governor Sproul that he and Senator Penrose were in the "perfect accord" on the matter of candidates for the State ticket to be usmimated next year and that they had practically decided on the nomination of a World War veteran for the position of Lieutenant Governor indicates more than appears on

There is no reason why the nomination for the second place on the ticket should not go to a World War veteran, if proper qualifications for the office go with it.

But if this is merely an attempt on the part of the politicians to throw the American Legion vote as a unit into politics to obtain its support for a candidate for the governorship who may find hard sledding at the poils, it should not be countenanced either by the soldiers or by the people generally. The Legion is not in politics and should not be drugged in.

The Governor's announcement, however, has all the earmarks of a political "feeler.

HELP FOR PRISONERS

DIRECTOR TUSTIN made a wise move men in Philadelphia to conduct the services. at the House of Correction during the coming year, and the response on the part of the ministers has been most gratifying. The list already contains many of the most famous names among the Philadelphia

The field offers exceptional possibilities in fruitfulness. The Church has long recognized the necessity of making such religious services of exceptional interest to prisoners. Not all the inmates are of the 'hardened' type. Many are undergoing their first experience with the stern side of the law and are, therefore, more amenable to leading in the right direction than inmates of the Jalls or penitentiaries. Clergymen famed for their sermons are apt to know the best means of approach to this difficult audience and much good will probably come of the Director's plan.

TAKING TAFT'S ADVICE

tment of twenty-two additional Federal District Court Judges on the ground that the business of the district courts had increased to such an extent that they could not handle it without hardship to litigants. passed by a vote of more than two to one ▲ bill creating the new judgeships. Two of them will come to Pennsylvania, one to the Eastern District, which includes this city, and one to the Western District, which in-

cludes Pittsburgh, The early passage of the bill by the Senate is anticipated. Then it is hoped that President Harding will use the kind of sound discretion which thief Justice Taft displayed in the selection of Federal Judges when he was in the White House. The politicians, of course, will ask for the patronage, but Judges should not be appointed to reward them for their political services, nor should they be selected in order to reward political leaders.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

THE organization of a Phicadelphia brane! ▲ of the English-Speaking Union will be gratifying to that large number of persons. League Covenant. It is the spiritual force who believe that there should be more intimate relations between the nations using a

The purpose of the Union is not political save in the loosest meaning of that word. It is to bring about an interchange of lecturers and preachers, and an exchange of professors and students in the universities. and to arrange for the formal reception of and an appreciation of political factors and and the various columnes.

There has been a feeling for years that the nations with a common language should know more of one another, but the time was not ripe for any organized effort. That time seems to have some, else it would have been impossible to find so distinugished a group of Philadelphians as have formed the English-Speaking Union ready to interest themselves publicly in the movement.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

MONG the cambring for the guber-A material nondimition next year is Judge Witmer, of Sunbury, who provides in the Pederal District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

Judge Witmer was the sponsor for Me-Connell when he was appointed probibition enforcement officer for this State, and the Judge's private secretary became secretary for McConnell. McConnell is still nominally probibition

enforcement officer, but he is not working at the job. His functions are performed by special agents sent here from Washington. The other day a former prohibition enforcement agent was arraigned before Judge Witmer on the charge of accepting \$500 as the price of securing protection for a York raloonkeeper accused of violating the law. The man was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine. The fine was not \$500, the ount of the bribe which he had accepted. but only \$300. Perhaps the Judge was lenient because the man had been compelled to give up the \$500. But whatever he reason, this and other facts should be

proaching gubernatorial campaign.

kept in mind by those interested in the ap-

THE MUMMERS THE annual Mummers' New Year's pa-rade is less than three weeks away and preparations are under way to make it more claborate than any previous parade for five

Council's Celebration Committee an-

nounces that there will be between 10,000 and 12,000 men in line, and that the costumes will be more elaborate than any hitherto seen.

It is evident that the merry-making spirit which was in abeyance during the war, and properly so, is reasserting itself. The parade is in its essence a jollification. We have too few such things, and such as we have ought to be encouraged and fostered. They give color to the life of the city and they afford an outlet for high spirits that might find vent otherwise in a more harmful

AN INEXTINGUISHABLE IDEA DOMINATES THE NEW TREATY

Spirit of International Co-operation, Grounded In Mutual Responsibilities, Is the Vital Force Behind the Washington Settlements

T IKE the giant Antaeus of fable, great principles in a world of fact are invariably invigorated by contact with earth. The footbold gained b, the underlying spirit of the League of Nations in the four-Power Pacific contract precisely establishes such a normal connection. Realities have

been manfully faced.

It was a comprehensive view of them which prompted the Conference call. It was the practical necessity for international cooperation which rendered a treaty of co-operation indispensable. It is the intrinsic vitality of the League idea which dominates that agreement, firmly grounded in a sense of things as they unmistakably

Logic-choppers and hair-splitters may be expected to exhibit their denunciatory zeal. But their hunting ground has become rough country. It is their turn to chase phantoms, while the road to enlightened progress, which they are so loath to take, is clear cut and defined by trail-blazers endoved with grati-

From the outset President Harding and Secretary Hughes have eschewed abstractions. That the arbitration program upon which the United States, France, Great Britain and Japan are embarking is akin in spirit to the one set forth in Article X. the so-called heart of the League of Nations, is perfectly evident.

But the technicality triflers have beer ingentously disarmed by the omission of the supposedly significant word "preserve" it the pledge regarding mutual respect for the integrity of Pacific possessions.

At once gracious and adroit was the management which resulted in the presentation of the Pacific treaty by Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There is already the substantial prospect of a favorable majority for the oner within that boily.

Mr. Hitchcock, senatorial lender of Mr. Wilson's light for the Versailles Treaty, has admitted that he can "see no reason for opposing" the new accommodation. Mr. Underwood, the present Democratic leader, is a member of the American delegation to the Washington Conference.

It is apparent that senatorial opposition must eventually be narrowed down to the chronic irreconcilables of both parties, insufficiently numerous to block the attainment of the requisite two-thirds vote.

The settlement of the Yap dispute by another treaty, upon the terms of which the American and Japanese Commissions have just agreed, still further depletes the ammunition of the obstructionists. The two compacts, removing what have constituted CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT urged Congress | the most obvious menaces to peace, unquescountly clear the way for the promulgation of the much desired naval heliday,

By the close of the Conference the United States will be in a fair way to recover that international prestige and respect which can only be gained by participation in world affairs and practical acknowledgment of high responsibilities.

The co-operation established in the Pacific region cannot fall to exert a powerful influence upon our relations with Europe, in every sense our closer neighbor. It is unlikely that French clamors for a three-party pact of protection will continue to be heard after the bonds in the East are duly sealed.

The treaties evolved by the Conferencethere may be more than two before the sessions end-are clearly destined to be of that high-minded and henorable type, distinctly sympathetic with the basic purposes of the League of Nations, in the archives of which they must be formally registered by the member Governments.

It matters little whether the international associations now being formed can be techmeally reconciled with every detail of the of the settlements in which a momentous resemblance can be traced, a kinship which promises an end of a painful period of chaos and the restoration of world stability.

The Administration in Washington has been working toward this ideal with a const-tency visible in each new development of the reality of the international points in prestion warranting the highest praise. After all it is the touch of earth which has brought refreshment to an inextinguishable

THE CAPE COD CANAL

THIE purchase of the Caps Cod Canal from I the private corporation which owns it ins just been recommended to Congress by the Secretaries of War. Navy and Commerce, alreagh Director Dawes, of the Bureau of the Budget.

As a matter of policy the Government sould own the canal. It is a link in the y-tem of inland waterways extending lown the Atlantic Coast, just as the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is. These aterways should be developed in accordones with a consistent policy. That is impossible so long as any remain in private

The Delaware and Raritan Canal must dimately come into Government control also and must be enlarged so as to accommodate bents of the same size as those which pass through the Cape Cod Canal and the canal which connects Chesapeake Ray with the Delaware River. Then a through water route from Baltimore to Boston will be provided which will be free from the perils of the open sea and which in the remote event of war will be of inestimable value for the movement of war vessels.

WRECKING THE ARSENAL

THE folly of dismantling the Frankford Arsenal is so easily susceptible of proof that the impatient activity of the War Department is quite incomprehensible. Until a few days ago the Government has not paused to digest the authentic facts of the ase for the simple reason, perhaps, that the evidence might interfere with the exe-

cution of a ridiculous program. Secretary Weeks, however, has lately ordered the suspension of work calculated to strip a well-established and admirably lo-

cated plant of its practical utility, and the work of transferring important equipment to Picatinny, N. J., a village with the meagerest railway facilities and devoid of an adequate industrial population, has been temporarily halted.

A delegation from Frankford will meet Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright on Thursday, with a view to presenting the problem in some rational light. Heretofore reason has not played a governing part in the proceedings. The practice of wrecking one Government establishment to build up another is a venerable but none the less an intquitous game in politics. Residents of Frankford have a right to be vexed with the calculated and willful reduction of the historic arsenal, effectively placed in the midst of an industrial community and a highly developed transportation district.

Wanton favoritism alone can account for the move.

CLEAR SKIES IN YAP

LTHOUGH American public opinion has A never been passionately excited over the status of the Island of Yap or Guap, both the present Administration and its predecessor regarded the question as unsettled by the mandate proceedings of the League of Nations, to which society the United States was not a party.

The most arrant sensationalists can no longer overstress this issue, since it has been disposed of in the Washington Conference with a definite treaty acknowledging Japnnese sovereignty over the isle, but reserving to the United States certain cable rights and wireless privileges.

merly German islands north of the Equator have been confirmed in this compact, and it is said that another agreement of similar general tenor will remove the clouds from British titles to recently acquired Pacific possessions below the line. It may be taken for granted that the com-

The Japanese claims over the other for-

paratively modest, and yet important, conressions sought by the United States have been granted in the new agreement. It is plain that the Conference is endeavoring to larify every question of sovereignty or special rights in the Pacific.

The work is constructive and eminently practical. Its completion should clear the way not only for senatorial approval of the minor pacts repairing the loose ends of the Versailles Treaty, but for ratification of the four-Power agreement based on a definite apportionment of responsibilities in Far Eastern and mid-Pacific waters.

IS MELLON TO RETIRE?

THAT report from Washington that Sec-I retary Weeks, of the War Department, is to succeed Secretary Mellon in the Treasary Department lacks confirmation.

The change is said to be contingent on the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into a Department of National Defense with Secretary Denby at its head. Such a consolidation has been talked of in Washington as a possible outcome of the efforts to bring about an economy of energy and resources in the conduct of the Govern-The Secretary of War originally had

charge of both the army and the navy. It was not till 1798 that a separate Department of the Navy was set up. This was in accordance with the custom of the great maritime nations, a custom that has prevailed to the present time.

Yet sound theoretical reasons can be advanced in support of the proposition that the business of national defense should be managed by a single department. It remains to be seen whether practical reasons. one of which is the jealousy of the navy for its independence, are not strong enough to prevent any change in the system which has prevailed for nearly 125 years.

RAMPANT FEMINISM THE National Woman's Party is still

A seeking an amendment to the Constitution "to cover all political, civil and legal discriminations against women."

By way of comment it may be noted that the National Women's Trade Union League declares such an amendment will endanger the existence of all State legislation for the protection of women.

The one right the extreme feminists apparently do not desire to possess is the right to be protected.

Open the Gates Eugene Debs probably read with interest the account of the freeing of Irish political prisoners by John Bull. A campaign is now being made for the discharge of political prisoners in this country. No conscientious objector, it may be re-marked, will have conscientious objections to leaving juil before his sentence is com-pleted, tiood policy demanded their incarceration, but does not forbid their release now that the ends of justice have been

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company says that within the last couple of days the Guam-Yap cable has been sealed at some point unknown by some agency un-known. Probably by Santa Claus with a

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the most northerly railroad in the world?

the world?

Where did St. Nicholas live?

Who was Joachim Murat?

What is the fourth book of the Bible?

What is the science of numismatics?

Distinguish between speculation and peculation

on what ficker was Zachary Taylor elected to the presidency?

What are the colors of the flag of Brazil?

Where is the volume of Popocatepeti?

Whos should the name be pronounced?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1 "Fate cannot harm me, I have dined today," is a line from Sydney Smith's
rhymed "Reche for Salad."

2 Michael William Baife (1808-1870)
wrote the music of the opera, "The
Bohemian Girl."

3 Francoise il Aubigne Maintenon was the
second wife of King Louis XIV of
France After her marriage to the
monarch her influence became almost
unbounded in matters of both Church
and state and she was a patroness of
letters and the fine arts. After the
King's death she retired for the rest of
her life to a home for daughters of
poor gentlemen, which she had founded
at St. Cyr. Her dates are 1635-1719.

4 The "eancan" is a lively, somewhat crude
dance, once popular in Paris. The
word is a corruption of the Latin
"quamquam," applied to the exercises
delivered by young theological students before the divinity professors.
Eventually it came to signify babble,
jargon, anything crude.

5 The beginning and close of the Middle
Ages are not very definite. By historlans, who prefer to use precise landmarks, however, the Middle Ages are
made to extend from the fall of the
Roman Empire of the west in 476
A. D. to the fall of the Byzantine or
Greek Empire in 1453, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks.

5 Juneau is the capital of Alaska.

Minucelnger was the common name for
the German poets who flourished at
the various feurial courts of Germany
in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries,
Testament.

in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

There are twenty-one epistles in the New Testament.

Sarawak is a State on the northwest coast of the Island of Borneo under British protection. It is ruled by an English Rajah of the Brooke family.

In poetry, nepenthe is a drug producing forgetfulness of grief. Nepenthe is also a genus of plants with pitchershaped leaves, such as the pitcher plant.

THE BRYN ATHYN HORROR

May Smash Some Railroad Statistics for 1921-One of the Coldest of Earth's Products, Once a Curiosity of Science, Now Manufactured Here

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE Reading Railroad's holocaust at

Bryn Athyn may markedly affect railroad statistics for 1921.

In a moment it knocked a great hole in the fine statistical record of gradually declining railroad accidents over a period of

Railroad managers have prided themselves over the increased efficiency in operation which was lessening the number of fatalities to passengers.

The figures for the entire country present

the remarkable record of only one fatality to every 5,673,000 passengers carried in Now comes the Reading's awful wreck.

with its tinder-box cars, and the record for 1921 of a low death rate will likely be smashed. The Bryn Athyn horror killed one-eighth as many passengers as were killed on all the railroads of the United States during the

THIS is how it may affect general rail-

road statistics for 1921: No matter how fine a showing the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Burlington, the Southern Pacific and a hundred other roads may make in safeguarding passengers' lives in the aggregate, the Reading, perhaps, has shivered the showing to pieces.

It required thirty-two years of constantly increasing care in management for American railroads to attain the low figures of 1920 of the number of passengers killed in In 1888, thirty-two years ago, 315 pas-

Last year, 1920, only 229 were killed in the entire country.

It is pretty nearly equivalent to the population of Philadelphia going traveling by train without a single fatality occurring. Considering the vast increase in travel in a generation this figure is remarkable.

sengers traveling on railroad trains were killed outright or fatally injured.

TT IS a difficult thing, however, when it A comes to the number of trespassers on railroad property who met death. There were 4534 of these killed or injured Even at that, it was the lowest record in

thirty years.

Reckless automobile drivers are apparently growing fewer in number-or else acquiring a little common sense. Grade-crossing accidents to automobilists have remained at a standstill for the last

three years. This, too, in spite of the increase of 1,000,000 automobiles in use every year. Between 1910 and 1917 grade-crossing

accidents increased 135 per cent.
"Safety - first" propaganda, increased
efficiency of railroad employes and safety education in schools and in the newspaper are very evidently reducing the death roll in this particular.

TWENTY-FOUR years ago Prof. Barker. ▲ of the University of Pennsylvania, exhibited in his laboratory what was halled as one of the greatest end-of-the-century discoveries. It was several gallons of liquid air brought over from New York in a milk can. It was about the coldest thing that ex-

perimental science had produced up to that It was announced that the liquid was obtained by reducing air to a temperature of 320 degrees below zero.

I noted in this column a few days ago the fact that Prof. Dewar, of London, had startled the savants over there with a similar exhibition in 1899. This was in connection with the centenary elebrations of the Royal Institute.

In that case it was liquid hydrogen the scientist produced. THARLES E. TRIPLER popularized U liquid air in this country by public leetures, one of which was delivered in this

But Tripler and the other scientists had their own troubles. The railroads regarded the stuff as they could dynamite or nitroglycerin, and declined to handle it. Up in Scranton a lecture on the subject

was scheduled for a night in February, 1900. but it had to be postpoucd. The express companies refused to transport the liquid air. The lecturer was compelled to go to New York and carry two gallons of it back to Scranton before he could fill his engagement Mr. Tripler had, I believe, a contract to cool the Walnut Street Theatre by liquid

in the summer of 1899, There was also talk of introducing it on Pullman cars running across the alkali deserts of the West in summer. But it

A ND now this liquid, the coldest thing in the world, is an everyday article of manufacture in Philadelphia.

It is so cold that if one were to stick his finger into it for a few seconds the digit ould become so brittle it could be broken off like the end of an icycle, It is used to create what, in combination, is one of the hottest things in all creation. This may seem paradoxical, but it's

The atmospheric air we breathe is changed by mechanical process into a liquid.

In the course of manufacture liquid oxy gen is maintained at a temperature of 314

degrees below zero. THE oxygen gas of commerce produced I from this liquefaction of the exygen of the atmosphere is used in the exy-acctylene

metal-cutting process.

This latter in itself is one of the recent mechanical triumphs. The flame, as is known, eats through steel like a knife

through cream cheese.

But after all there is apparently nothing under the sun. Liquefied oxygen and hydrogen were sup-

Liquefied oxygen and bygrogen were sup-posed to be discoveries of the last twenty-five years, until Dr. Berthelot, one of the secretaries of the Academy of Sciences, claimed the honor for France as far back

Today's Anniversaries

1821-William A. Trimble, United States Senator from Ohio, died in Washington, D. Born in Woodford County, Kentucky, 1841-General Sam Houston entered upon his second term as President of the Republic

1844 First immigrants to California wagons, "the Murphy company," reached Sutter's Fort. 1869-Convention met at Springfield to

1871-Connecticut Temperance party met

New Haven and nominated a State

frame a new Constitution for Illinois.

ticket. 1883-The Most Rev. William H. Elder Archbishop of Cincinnati, was invested with 1900-Boers under Delaroy attacked the British under General Clements and inflicted severe loss.

Today's Birthdays

General Mason H. Patrick, chief of the United States Army Air fervice, born at Lewisburg, W. Va., fifty eight years ago. Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago, president of the Reformed Episcopal Church born in Lancashire, England, eighty-six years ago. Edwin F. Ladd, United States Senator from North Dakota, born at Starks, Me.,

sixty-two years ago.

The Right Rev. John C. Farthing, Lord Bishop of Montreal, born in Cincinnati, O., sixty years ago. Dr. William E. Byerly, emeritus profes-sor of mathematics at Harvard, born in Philadelphia seventy-two years ago.

LUCKY JACK HORNER!



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. COURTLAND Y. WHITE On Bacteriology

BACTERIOLOGY is a small, minute world to itself which is little known by the public at large. Its importance to the future welfare of the world is even less understood, according to Dr. Courtland Y. White, City Bacteriologist, who is in charge of the bacteriological laboratory of the Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

Bacteria are vegetable organisms nicroscopic smallness," says Dr. White, 'which by their presence and growth in our bodies give rise to various contagious, or more properly, transmissible diseases. All such diseases are caused by bacteria of some

sort or another. "It is the function of this laboratory to examine specimens and articles with a view to determining whether or not there are bucterin present which might give rise to disease. We do work of this sort for all the doctors in the city. In fact, I might say we do all the diagnostic work for the phy sicians of this city.

"Among the things which are brought here to examine are food specimens of all sorts. including milk in all its stages from the producer to the consumer; water from wells and other places suspected of contamination, and, of course, the innumerable samples sent here every day by the doctors.

Diphtheria Antitoxin

"We also manufacture diphtheria antitoxin and typhoid vaccine in connection with this work, and we supply it absolutely free of charge to any one in this city who stands

in need of it.

"We work here in an atmosphere of preventive medicine. It is far better to prevent a disease than to treat it after it has made headway in the patient. So much of this transmissible disease is absolutely preventable. It is largely a matter of hygiene What is needed is a campaign of educa-tion on matters of hygiene which starts early in the lower grades of school and so

makes habits of cleanliness and a natural caution in these matters a thing which is, as you might say, bred in the bone, should be second nature with everybody. "If the world of business and commerce realized how vitally the epidemics of transmissible diseases affect their prosperity, they would be the first to give active cooperation in a campaign of this sort. Not only do serious epidemics give the region

affected a bad name among other communities, but there is an immense actual loss in man-power, labor, all that is lost when a man is sick and cannot work. "There are about 4000 diphtheria cases a

year. The financial loss to the patient alone is never less than \$20. Allow liberally for other expenses both to himself and the com-munity, and multiply by 4000 and you see what this one disease does alone.

"Pneumonia and tuberculosis lead the list

of these diseases in the number of cases per year. They are passed on very easily, and hence are the ones that take the greatest toll. And yet the ravages of these two discases could be materially reduced if the pub-lic was wiling to exert even the smallest amount of care in an effort to prevent them.
"We have a staff of forty-two here, seven of whom are bacteriologists. Our work cov ers about 160,000 examinations a year, which covers every kind of transmissible disease.

System Very Simple

"The system on which it is arranged is very simple. Every police station is in effect sub-station of this laboratory, through which we distribute supplies and keep in touch with the public. Specimens to be analyzed are brought from the patient to the police station, where they are collected and taken to City Hall. There our own conveyance calls for them and brings them here to be analyzed.
"Usually it takes us twelve to fifteen hours to make the examination and report the results to the doctor, although some of

the more difficult ones take four to five days to consummate. From this report the phydeian is able to say whether or not the patient is suffering from the disease suspected. 'Yes, of course there is a certain amount of risk in connection with work of this sort, but it has to be done, and a little care is a

reasonably sure preventive of contagion.

a double danger, because a worker here who catches anything in the course of his work is not only in a bad way himself he is a menace to all other the whom he comes in contact before gation. In other words, he becomes a carrier,
"It is rather amusing at times to see the

new members of the staff examining their throats every two mimites to see if any symptoms of diphtheria are in evidence. After the first week of that, however, I am the one who has to do it. The secret of immunity lies in careful sterilization. I think we exercise more care here in our sterilizing processes than would seem necessary at first sight, but one can't be too enreful.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY THE Saturday night before the battle of A Belleau Wood ten Marine Corps officers and three mayy surgeons got together for merry little dinner party. They knew that they were going into action and so, when some one called attention to the fact that there were thirteen men present, commen was made on the luck this would bring. was suggested that some of them probably

would not come back.

Captain Lloyd W. Williams remarked: "It would be a bum war if somebody didn't get bumped off."

It was this same Captain Williams who refused to retreat at Chateau-Thierry when ordered to do so by the French. It was this same Williams who was the first officer killed in that engagement. On the day, June 13, 1918, there died on that same battlefield one Captain Edward Fuller, had also attended the dinner party the Sat-urday night before. Captains M. J. Kingman, P. Congely and L. de Roode wer-wounded during the week that followed

Captain Lester Wass, one of the same party was killed five weeks later. Captain G. K. Shier, United States Ma-rine Corps, who went through this and every fight that followed, clear up to Novetaber 11 and never got a scratch, told me about it. Captain Williams, sir, thanks to you and your kind, it was no "bum war."

Charles H. Burke, who is Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the Harding Administration, has back of him fourteen years f service in the House of Representatives In 1913 he was minority whip in Congress, the Republicans then being the minority. Out in South Dakota his friends entered his name in the Republican senatorial primaries and he won overwhelmingly without making a speech. So confident was he of election in this Republican stronghold that he stayed on the job in Washington and let events take their course. Great was his consternation when, on election day, his Democratic rival galloped in, a fact which he attributes to the political finesse of one Woodrow Wilson sitting in a high place down Washington way at that time, . . .

"How many packages did you handle last year?" Postmaster General Will Hays asked the other day of the president of the biggest of all express companies.

"Four hundred million," answered this official, with his thumbs in his yest "Parcel post," Mr. Hays rejoined, "is but a little sideline with us. We just sort of let our left hands look after it. All we handled but handled last year was 2,600,000,000 pack-

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, who is welfare man of the Postoffice Department, has just been traveling around and talking to its 30,000 employes.

Out in California he was meeting the employes of a postoffice and they were telling their troubles. One letter carrier said that this route was too long, that his legs were wearing out on it and his back was being broken by the size of his ponch. He budn't complained to the postmaster about it berause he wanted to take it up with Wash-Could be carry the route if he got over-

time? Dr. Frankel asked. He certainly could. There was not a man He certainly could. There was not a man in California who could do it better. And the other letter carriers present guffawed. Thus they passed their verdict on his case. Problems often clear them-selves up this way, he says, when folks get

together to talk them over. An Alcoholic River From the Boston Transcript. Canadian border were turned into the St. Lawrence, perhaps the ocean steamships

SHORT CUTS Popocatepet!

Pop goes Popocatepetl, Lively Mexican volcano.

"Fis again upon its mettle, Giving frightened people pain. Oh, Cat is Popocatepetl, Fierce as any found in Java,

Feeling fit and fine in fettle
As it vomits smoke and lays.
Petty Popocatepetl
Raising "L" that Frankford's lacking. With the fires banked 'neath your kettle Would that we could send you packing. N. B.—Also we are prepared to send packing any superior person who feels called upon to find fault with the accent we choose to give Popocatepett.

"Japan Stays in Siberia."-Headline. Another geographical mixup.

"Yap Controversy Settled"-Headling. We may be Yappy yet, you bet. Santa Claus has particularly added to he largesse of those who own Liberty and

Victory bonds.

The hootlegger is now glad that the Honor interests never succeeded in getting a non-refillable bottle, The time now approaches when the puestion of the day will be: Will we or

won't we have a white Christmas? Political navigators begin to point out that the good ship Republican Retrenchment is in danger of splitting on the rock Sol-

Spoilsmen are said to be dissatisfied with Postmuster General Hays. Circumstances are giving that young man one good boost after another.

"Believe me," remarked the Young

Lady Next Door But One, wearled of cracking units for Christmas candy, "I'm glad I'm not a squirrel." If waste were reduced it might not adways he necessary to reduce wages, a point which has its lessons for both sides of most

Colonel McCnin shows on this page to-day how smashed railway cars can smash records. Later on steps may be taken to smush carelessness and great

"Three Hundred and Fifty Dry Agents Socking 3500 Cases of Stolen Rum"-Headiline, Well, good luck to 'em. There ought to be enough to go around, Nobody denies that Senator Tom Wat-

son's charges, being rank, need an airing; and the cost of disproving them will at least demonstrate how expensive it is to have # Incidental to Sunday night's dramatle search for bootleggers, pity is mixed with numsement at the plight of the driver of a furniture wagon who was forced to unload three times by three different sets of police

men to prove that he carried no liquor. French filmbeard, quoting Francis I (according to a cable from Paris). "Misetables!" he went on, quoting Victor Hugo And it was the merest accident that he re-fractued from adding, "Oh, pille!" in the intmortal words of Napoleon Benaparte.

It is the fond expectation of some that the United States will emerge from the Washington Conference fully committed to the dictum that it is only its own keeper. But the question traplied was answered dif-ferently in the Garden of Eden and the essential correctness of the answer there

It is said that feeling is now so neath in Belfast that the toast. To the King. and the singing of the national anthem are being dispensed with at public functions. Feeling this way about England, it ought not to be hard for I beer to break away and definitely and permanently align lerself

with the Irish Free State, Dr. Lorenz has been notified by the New York State Department of Lineation that he must procure a State license 9 and there seems to be no ligide in pres devine the enther e of the man and the nature of the work he is doing, there is a madiness and pettiness here manifested that

could reach the Great Lakes without the