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Philadelphia, Wednesday, December 14, 1921

MITTEN'S NEW PLAN

R. MITTEN'S latest plan for the op-M eration of the Frankford elevated ine is intended primarily to protect the interests of the P. R. T. Company. Yet it has the merit of providing for a physical connection of the Frankford e evated line with the subway and elevated line and for through trains from Frankford to Sixty-ninth treet, or wherever the western terminus of the line The financia' side of the proposition will bear careful examination,

In brief, the proposition is that the cost of operating the line from Frankford to Front street be charged against the receipts of that line, and that in addition the cost of operating the Market street line from Front street to Fifteenth street be also charged in part against those receipts to compensate the P. R. T. Company for the loss which it will sustain by a diversion of business from its slow surface lines running to Frankford to the fast elevated line. Whether this is fair to the city will appear

after a careful examination of all the facts. Mr. Mitten, however, announces that if his offer is accepted he will give no free transfers from the P. R. T. intersetting lines to the Frankford elevated or from the Frankford elevated to the interse ting lines. He says that if he did so the receipts of the R. T. would be seriously diminished. When one recalls that free transfers are given at certain points on the elevated line in West Philadelphia for the purpose of developing business for that line, it will be seen that Mr. Mitten's plan involves a disposition to retard the development of business for the new high-speed line to Frankford, a policy which he would reject without hesitation if he owned the line and were interested in making it pay.

But the authorities charged with the duty of deciding whether the plan is to be accepted or rejected should not forget that Mr. Mitten would not have made this new proposition if the Mayor had not announced that the city would operate the Frankford line as far as Market street as soon as it could be got in shape for operation, and would run it in such a way as to attract as much business as possible.

SENATOR VARE ERUPTS

CENATOR ED VARE made one of his Characteristic speeches at the dinner to City Treasurer-elect Watson the other evening. "The Mayor." said the Senator, "is fresh, but harmless. The highbrows know nothing about politics and they cannot run

this town. The last election shows that." Straight to the point and typical Vare talk, delivered in the best Varian manner and language. The Senator has evidently changed a part of his opinion as to the Mayor. There is reason to believe that he always thought the Mayor was "fresh." but there was a time not so long ago when he thought that Mr. Moore was far from

The Senator did not define the elusive term "highbrows," but it is supposed to be a generic noun describing all who are opposed to Vare rule. It is a good thing for the Senator's machine that the "highbrows" do not care sufficiently for politics to register and vote at every election. If they did the Vare rule would cease with a suddenness which would leave the Senator gasping for breath. But he is mistaken in one thing; they can "run this town" any time they really make up their minds to

STREET CRAMP AGAIN

THE Mayor's expressed longing for wider streets in this cramped community finds a monotonous echo in the hearts of his fellow citizens. Recognizing a necessity, however, does not invariably mean that the want will be filled.

The unfitness of Philadelphia for modern traffic needs is as obvious as it is difficult to alter. The problem will meeer be attacked in earnest until some broad new north-andsouth artery is provided between Broad street and the Delawary River.

Meanwhile whatever piecement improve ments are effected will be highly acceptable. The removal of the inclused grass patches from Spring Garden street between Broad and Twelfth has been a recent gain and, although this thoroughfare does not extend to the Delaware, its width in its eastern stretches will unquestionably play an important part in the accommodation

of the interstate bridge traffic. A suggested reform is the raning of the old markets in S cond street. They are the last survivals of a picturesque Philadelphia institution, but their obstructive character likely, and rightfully so, to extinguish the claims of sentiment. Possibly the quaint old market house at Second and Pine streets could be set up again in another location.

It is regrettable that progress is often ruthless. Present conditions in Philadelphia render almost any street-widening process a consummation earnestly to be sought.

WHAT THE RESERVATION MEANS

THE signing of the four-Power Pacific compact yesterday lends additional emphasis to the position of the Administration regarding the League of Nations. The spirit giving rise to that association is easily detectable in the proceedings of the Washington Conference. Severance from the actual organization is, however, clearly defined in the American reservation affixed to the new treaty.

This qualifying article is in express ancipation of the negotiation of the Yap Treaty and of one or more other agreeents respecting the status of the mantated islands. Its second section is reigned, to protect freedom of action by cious Powers in Pacific island matlying within their domestic jurisdic-

Pago-Pago, Samoa, may be intended in this

The disentanglement of the mandate situation is, however, perhaps the most salient feature of the reservation. It is clear, as was contended even in the latter days of the Wilson Administration, that American non-membership in the League of Nations did not justify that body in disposing of territory which was among the general fruits of the war and to which all the beligerents were entitled to register some

MR. BORAH HAS NO EXCLUSIVE MONOPOLY OF IMAGINATION

His Fancy Picture of Wars and Ruin Can Be Readily Matched by One of Cheer Based on the Pacific Treaty and Some Pertinent Facts

THE inclination of Senator Borah to re-

gard the future as merely the past seen

through another gate is almost as pronounced with regard to the new four-Power compact as in respect to the Covenant of the League of Nations. The most persistent of the irreconcilables is, however, willing to admit that there

might be virtue in the Pacific adjustment provided the disarmament program of the Washington Conference assumes substantial Without this solven - which, by the way,

appears on the verge of being applied—the Idahoan surveys the future with the prooundest gloom. Such tricks hath strong magination. Mr. Borah dismally succumbs to the

temptation to envisage war as the logical end of a protective part to insure International stability. He is entitled to his fancies, and it is impossible to contradict them welfien ly.

At the game of matching imaginations, owever, it must be concelled that several persons can play. Mr. Berah and those other Senators who rose in opposition to the quadruple part in the first debate on the subject on Capitol Hill are incapable of netually proving more by their dark horoscores than are the proponents of the plan with their sunnier visions. No measurement for imponderables has yet been found.

Mr. Pomerene, who spoke for the treaty on Monday, is quite as justified in prophesying brightly on its behalf as is Mr. Bornh in picturing another world wreck. Forecasts cannot be reduced to a common denomi-

It is for this reason that so many of the cuatorial debates concerning peace formulas have been futile. Nevertheless, there is obviously more potential merit in a program untried than in one which treats the past sabits of nations as incurable.

The most modest estimate of the possibilities of either the League of Nations or of the Pacific compact cannot ignore the fact that the exploration of new paths does not cessarily promise recurrence of all the disasters found along the old routes.

But the obstructionists in the Senate are not content with reducing the issue to a question of skepticism or fuith, which it netually is, but in familiar style they strive a re-enforce their speculations with some characteristic misstatements of fact.

Mr. Borah protests that he has "never een an alliance or a league in which milltary force" was provided for. Possibly the suspicious Senator was never privileged to scrutinize the full text of the Triple Allibetween Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. 'therwise, save on the score of deliberate misrepresentation, it is difficult o account for his contention.

Mr. Reed, of Missouri, is of the opinion that "we have practically no island posses-sions except the Philippines * * and that Japan and England have together. other by previous acquisition or the Treaty of Versailles, seized every island in the Pacific Ocean.

It is tantalizing to wonder what has ome of the Polynesian empire of France including Tahiti, the Pometus, the Australs and the Marquesas, and what flag is waving today over Onhu, Hawaii, Mout, Lanai, Kaui, Molokai, Niihau, Kalicolawe, Baker, Howland, Midway, Guam, Turuila, Tau Ofu. Olosega. An Impression has prevailed that the Stars and Stripes might be found flying over the latter groups, but Mr. Reed appears unconvinced.

Both Senators are aghast at the very idea of ignoring the tyrannical moral obligations of treaties by the upper house, forgetful of what happened in Congress to the Hay-Pauncefore Treaty and to the shipping trade pacts with more than a score of foreign intions. Indefensible as were these betrayals and, in the end, ineffective, they are of record.

Messes, Robinson, Borah, Reed and Stany all imply that war must be the outcome f any serious controversy regarding Pacific possessions. It is easy to overlook that ormidable remedy of the economic blockade when it refuses to square with ebon antici-

Mr. Watson is distressed that "no man can tell how much Japan would get out of the Conference." Granted a modeum of patience, some enlightenment on this point s conceivable.

If prophecy cannot be combated with propliccy, it is at least legitimate to disqualify fallacies as argumentative aids. is a rickety case which rests upon foundations of mendacity and florid faisebood.

SQUEEZING OUT THE "WATER" TMIE houses now being sold by the Gov-

rnment at Fairview are bringing from about \$1800 to \$3500 each, and these prices represent rather accurately their actual value in normal times.

The buildings cost the Government very ough more, the average being not far from 85000 apiece. But they were built during the war, when speed was the first consideration and when building materials and labor were at the highest point. At that time the houses were a necessity to the war work of the country and the Government had to have them and have them at once, no matter what the cost.

The difference in cost and willing price represents a somewhat fictitious value, being what the Government had to pay for speed in building them, plus the high cost of everything during the war,

During normal times the sale of so many houses at prices so much under market prices, as houses go today, would have a decided effect upon the real estate market in Philadelphia as well as in Camden. Whether this will be the case with the Fairview sale remains to be seen. It will probably have some effect, but the shortage in houses on both sides of the Delaware. caused by the five years' lapse in construction, compared with the increase in the demand, is so large that even more than 1500 houses put on the market at a comparatively ow price will not make a very appreciable difference.

THE TAX RATE AND RENTS

THE suggestion of Conneilman Patton I that rents be reduced as a result of the lowered tax rate sounds well, but it will not work out practically. As Councilman von Tagen point d out, the reduced tax rate makes a difference of only \$12.50 year on a house assessed at \$5000, and if the tenant got the entire benefit of the reduction, which he will not under any circumstances, it would make a difference of only about a dollar a month in his rent. bly some application to fortificaThe only way in which rents will be blawell and the naval station at reduced materially is by the construction of

more houses. It is useless to expect any marked decrease until the cost of building materials and construction goes down to a point where small and moderate-sized dwellings can be erreted at a price which will justify smaller rents and still yield a rea-

sonable return to the owner. Much has been heard of the profiteering landlord and with reason. But most of the owners of houses did what every one else did-took advantage of the law of supply and demand. They possessed a commedity which was scarce and they got the most they could for it. Shelter and food are two things which people must have and high prices in them hit hard,r than in anything else, because after a certain point it is impossible to economize on them. Many families have "doubled up," producing living conditions which are not the most favorable. With the return of building operations on a large scale, this condition will automatically correct itself.

The real estate men and the builders look or a large increase in building in 1922 and a much greater one in the following year. If costs of construction and material decrease, as they must, there will be a return to almost pre-war rentals.

BONNIWELL'S LATEST CHARGES JUDGE BONNIWELL is not always a safe guide in matters political. But he occasionally calls attention to a state of

facts that deserve more attention than his outgivings usually receive. The charges which he makes against the management of the State Fire Insurance Fund are sensational. They are in effect that three-quarters of a million follars have been taken from that fund in direct violation of the law and that the fund, which amounted to more than \$840,000 on O tober 31, is now represented by deposits of

only \$77,717. This statement is cunningly made, as though the whole fund were represented by deposits. The law, however, provides that the Insurance Fund shall be invested until it reaches \$1,000,000. The State Treasurer's report showing the balance to the credit of the fund gives only the amount uninvested. The amount invested is shown by another item.

The cashier of the Treasurer's department explains that at the present time the fund consists of \$875,000 in securities and \$50,000 in cash on deposit. He explains further that there has been transferred from the Insurance Fund to another fund the proceeds of the tax on foreign insurance companies in accordance with a ruling of the Attorney General. The law directs that one-half of the proceeds of this tax shall be paid into the Insurance Fund. It has been customary to pay the whole amount of the tax into the fund. This is indicated clearly by the reports of the State Trensurer in past years.

The real criticism by Judge Bonniwell is directed against the lack of funds in the State Treasury to pay current obligations. It is this lack of funds which has sent the financial officers of the State to searching for available funds for use. Apparently they remembered the act of 1915 establishing the Insurance Fund and its provision for the use of but one-half of the tax on foreign in-urance companies. Here was several hundred thousand dollars that might be taken out of a fund into which it had been placed through a desire possibly to accumulate as quickly as possible such a sum as would be sufficient protection against loss of Star; property by fire.

But, however it is regarded, the conditi n sposed should receive the instant attention of the Governor. There has been a loose ness in the management of the State fundthat has brought about a condition which is so near to a serious stringency that only la the most careful husbanding of the available resources can the imperative obl the State be met. Every payment that can be postpon d is postponed. Nearly every community entitled to State school funds has been but off by partial payments and the navments to beneficial organizations of firemen have been held up and are a year

END THE DUAL SYSTEM

THE taxpaxers' suit to enjoin the County Commissioners from proceeding with the erection of a building for the Munteipal Court will provide an opportunity for an examination into the legal status of that court and also into the powers of the city over the construction of buildings for which

The controversy arises because of the existence of a dual form of government in the same territory and supported by the same taxpayers. The County Commissioners represent the County Government. When it is desired to escape the supervision of the city officials certain functions are decided to rest with the County Commissioners. Under this system they are arranging for the erection of a building to house Judge Brown's court, and under this system also the County Commissioners are charged with the duty of building a memorial to the soldiers of the great war.

Both of these structures ought to be erected under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, who is expressly charged with the duty of creeting all buildings for the city.

But it is argued that the soldiers' hall is a county memorial and that the Municipal Court is a county court. They are so only when one chooses to call them so,

It is about time that something was done to end the dual government and to concentrate all power over the raising and expenditure of money for public purposes in the City Government.

Cheery oh! Sir James Craig urges Ulster to stay out of the Irish Free State. De Valera will have none of it, and there is possibility that he may agitate against it even if the Dail ratifies. Nevertheless those who fear the worst should remember that most of the things that worry us never happen. In the meantime Erin might well pray that she be delivered from her friends. And tomorrow will tell the story.

At a forthcoming conference in London, Lloyd George is expected Served With Mint Sauce to impress on Premier Briand, of France, the necessity for a threeyear moratorium on German indemnity payments. It kept her printing presses at the mint extremely busy, but Germany has at convinced the Allies that she needs

The poets have sung of Love in a cottage; the syntes have told of Love flying out of the window as Poverty entered the psychologists have noted Love's boundaries and appurtenances; musicians have declared that Love is a matter of sharps and flats; lovers themselves have declared that theirs is a happy lot—all of which technical terms would seem to imply that it was expert opinion that was given by a Philadelphia read estate broker in an idenation suit tried in New York when he told the court that Love is a funny thing. But Just how funny? We await the

Fear that Dublin may take the place of Belfast as Ireland's trade-distributing center is said to be a big factor in Ulster's un-tagonism to the Irish Free State. But, to paraphrase an ancient saying, there is busiparaphrase an ancient saying, there is business enough for all. Moreover, the confident expectation that taxes will be lower in Ireland than in Great Britain will have weight with shrewd Ulsterites.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Every Philadelphian Has a Right to Go to Blockley, and Those Who Know Declare It Is Worth Going To

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

T JUST happened, I suppose, that because my father was intensely interested in a certain hospital when I was a growing girl that I became then, and have found myself ever since, very much interested on my own account in hospitals in general and in those in this city in particular, have seen the Pennsylvania and the University and the Presbyterian Hospitals grow from their original buildings to their present status; the Polyclinic I knew from its beginning, and the Episcopal and Jefferson I've often visited, but curiously enough I've never really seen the Philadelphia General Hospital inside and out before today.

I went through there today with a group of women and two doctors to see especially the new psychopathic clinic that the Director of Public Health has arranged such ample and practical quarters for on the side of the huge quadrangle facing Pine street between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. We passed from those observation and waiting and clinic rooms to the new social service department, and from there to the prenatal clinics and so on to the veneral wards and clinics and to the radium clinic rooms. I was amazed at the scientific up-to-diteness of the whole section both as to quarters and to equipment and to real dignity of surroundings. The impression was by no mean's lessened when were taken through the new and beautiful laboratory now almost completed. Each department of the hospital has in this building a sectional laboratory which specializes in its research and examination work on the diseases of the wards to which it is nomi-nally attached. In this way the physicians in charge of the wards have at their com-mand every possible aid known to science to help them in the diagnosis of the diseases they are encountering, and in this way, too, the hospital with the most varied types of in the State can provide a laborntory with hundreds of tests and examina-tions and analyses that few biologists and chemists could otherwise come upon in a

FELT suddenly proud to be a taxpayer and a new pride in being a Philadel-It seemed somehow a thing to be iplifted about that the city could provide for its citizens—or rather that the citizens could provide for themselves—a laboratory for the saving of life and the prevention of contagion that could hold its own with the

great laboratories of the world.
It is odd that of all places Blockley should be the place in this town to give one that sense of ownership and pride of citi-

One thinks of Blockley as the place for derelicts and castaways, the pigeonhole for tost causes, the place where the old who are net wanted and the sick for whom there is none to care are taken to wait until they die. At least that is the way I once thought f it, but I never can again, after today, of R. but I never can again, after today. I know now that it is for ill folk what the Park is for well folk, irrespective of rank or class or levableness or desirableness. It is the place to which any man or woman or child is taken who is temporarily without a private abiding place and who needs the care of physicians and nurses. It is built and maintained by the citizens of this town for themselves when they are ill and help less, just as the Park is set apart and main-tained by the citizens for enjoyment when they are at leisure and are well

AND about this hospital as it stands to-

the city or to the sick in its wards. The present Director very sensibly is finshing his predecessor's works and quietly accomplishing very practical ones of his The transference to the pleasant and substantial country quarters out at Byberry of most of the chronic insane and some of the old-age patients has left freer space to renovate and spread out the ward facilities for the departments that remain. A great leal was said at one time about the overowding of the patients in the nervous and the psychopathic words.

was much interested in these wards. Nearly every doubtful case goes first to the esychopathic wards for diagnosis. That is, if a person is acting queerly and is difficult to restrain and seems threatened with some neutral disease or is suddenly possessed by what looks like insanity, the place for him to go or for her to go is the psychopathic word at the Philadelphia General.

Now what does the ward look like? Well, looks not unlike a specially well built, ather noble dormitory of the cubicle type at in exceptionally good boys' school. In the woman's ward each cubicle is large enough for the bed and a chair and table, though I think each only contained a bed. The paient may be observed from outside by the but is protected from the gaze of rdinary passers-by in the well-ventilated, heerful corridor sitting rooms that run the length of the wards and neross the ends.

Very pleasant galleries where tables for

five are set out, with windows overlooking the quadrangle, form the dining rooms for Connected with the wards are the special baths for nervous patients, obrvation rooms, etc. The ecilings are lofty. the paint is fresh and immaculate, the floors are beautifully cared for, as are the brasses and windows and metal work; the beds, the aspect of the narres, the freshness of the air could not be better in a private sanaterium.

THESE changes, the bringing the wards I up to date, I understand, are directly due to Dr. Furbush, and the city owes him hearty appreciation for so ably administer-ing his great trust. But back of that we citizens owe our Council a real debt of repect for its enlightened allowance of the funds under its care for this rehabilitation

of a great old building.
It is easier to vote money for a new building than a substantial sum for the complete doing over of an old building. It would have been a great pity if Blockley had been scrapped. It has benutiful and practical points, but to do what has been necessary to do for it has taken large sums for places the ordinary taxpayer to see or understand. So that both the Directors who planned the changes and the Councilmen who acquiesced in them and coted the funds to make them a reality showed a big vision.

AS I came out of the gateway and stood waiting for the rest of the party a chauffeur who was sitting in a big limousine was gazing up at the building with a meditative eye.

tative eye.
"That's a great building," I said. "I do
not feel frightened for what is happening
inside of it any more. They are as comfortable and more so than cure and attention could make them at home."
"You bet they are!" said the chauffeur.

"One of my relations is in there, and he "One of my remains at any other hos-likes it and won't stay at any other hos-sited. He won't stay at home. We get him pital. He won't stay at home. We get out and think he is going to be happy, the misses his nurse and he misses his baths and his freedom in getting about where nothing will hart him, so he goes back."

He added after a moment's silence: "For cident cases the fellows that I know that have gotten burn tell me it's the best in They are hustled there, some of them, without being asked, but they find the best doctors and mighty fine nursing, and all given to them as though it was their right. And so it is! We all pay for it. We got

a right to like his point of view and I take it for

To the bill providing for twenty-two new Federal Judges, Congressman Moore, Virginia, offered an amendment wh Virginia, offered an would prevent any Federal Judge from hold-ing any other job. It would be exceedingly unwise to hazard the guess that over Judge Landis' desk there hangs the motto; "One thing at a time and that done well, etc."

There is more likelihood that it hangs over the desk of Representative Moore.

THE EARLY BIRDS



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

REV. FRANCIS SHUNK DOWNS On a Substitute for War

"HUMANITY is engaged in another world war," according to the Rev. Francis Shunk Downs, of Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown, "It is the greatest of all wars. It is the war against war. The hour has struck when all peoples everywhere are rising in their might to do away with this monster that would destroy the race. It is not the opinion of a few or the conviction of certain interested groups. A consciousness that is world-wide is moving along the avenues of human activity and a public opinion that transcends national undaries is beginning to make itself felt. "Our chemists tell us that future wars will be more dreadful and destructive than any in the past; our economists prophesy bankruptcy for the nations that engage in them; our sociologists are not mere alarm ists when they point to civilization itself decaying under the suck and strain of war, and our biologists fear for the breed itself if the best blood is to be led to the shambles.

"The instinct of self-preservation is rousing the race to action. re are more tender and more personal influences that are playing about hearts of millions today. Fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts cannot forget the boy who gave his all. And those who died for us will not let us forget. As we think of their sacrifice, the immortal words of Lincoln at Gettysburg come to us with fresh menning; "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dediented here to the unfinished work which they who fought so nobly advanced." Unless we enlist in this war against war

and find some remedy or substitute for it will they not have died in vain?

Seeks Way Out

"Is there a way out? Can we win in this war on war? How can we overcome this evil and neutralize the probabilities of it in the future? I declare unto you there is only one way under the present arrangement of

things on the earth. "In the home of a friend tonight a lamp is burning brightly. The incllow light glows through a shade that is pictured with the battlefields of France. The body of the lamp is a centimeter shell, across whose base is etched these words: They shall beat their their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks.
"Whatever our view of the millennium

and the events that lead to it, the prophet has here revealed a secret that the needs to know and to make use of today. 'Don't scrap your swords and spears, he cries, 'Transform them! Transform them! Substitute for implements of warfare implements of usefulness! Convert your sword into a plowshare!"

substitutes for war be found? Can great ends be placed before humanity which will take all the lighting stuff of the race to achieve them? Has the day not dawned when men are beginning to feel that it is worth a blood-tax to build up the life of man on the earth?

We must war against disease and the conditions that make for disease. H. G. Wells could say only a few years ago that nothing is more striking than to compare the progress of civil conveniences to the progress in military apparatus during the last few decades. House appliances (in England) are little better than they were fifty years ago. But the rifle or battleship of fifty years ago was beyond all comparison nferior to those we possess. No one has a now for such superannuated things. The cost of one buttleship would build 8600 modern houses.

We must war against the habits and indulgences that destroy the purity and the strength of the body. Proper recreation must be furnished for all. Competitive sports afford an outlet for the fighting spirit of youth and are a mighty force upon the side of world peace. Individuals and na-tions must let off steam. Let us harness these energies in our fight against all forces that break down the hodies of men.

Would War on Ignerance "Let us war against the ignorance that holds men's minds in captivity. One-half of earth's millions today can neither read nor write. I heard Dr. Samuel S. Zwerner re-

cently say that only three women in every thousand in Egypt can read. Not much hope for the woman's movement there. In

astounded the nation. Think also of the other millions who can do little more than read or write "Think of the false ideas affont on printed page and public platform today-more dangerous than the invisible germs that war

our own land of opportunity the draft of several years ago revealed an illiteracy that

on the flesh "Let us war against the forces that de stroy the souls of men. There are such forces. Every man wrestles against those principalities and powers that are not flesh He is aware of that downward and blood. pull and drift in his nature which every bridge builder wisely takes into considera-'The thief cometh not but for to steal and to kill and to destroy. I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.' It is Jesus Christ who can give the clean heart and the right spirit that can make our national and in ternational life what it ought to be. Ex President Patton was right when he said, 'What the world needs is not an antiseptic but an antitoxin.' The blood must be purified, for war it not a biological necessity but a spiritual disease,

"Large armaments have failed to preserve peace. The blood-sonked pages of history pronounce that method a lie. America and the world have leaped at the plan of Secretary Hughes to scrap instruments of war-fare and to curtail construction. But is not the time ripe when we need to go further? When some one speaks angrily to you, it's a fine thing to hold on to your temper: it i better and more constructive thing to give the soft answer that turns away wrath

Must Restrain Passions "It is a great thing for a man to hold his

passions in the iron grip of an unyielding will. It is a greater thing for him to be hred with the expulsive power of a new affection. It is one thing to scrap our battleships, it s another thing to show good will to a sister nation in a positive and practical way. Jesus Christ points the way when he says: 'Bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you.' 'Be not overcome of evil, but hate you. 'Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.'

The United States of America has an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate good will and to go the second mile. Joseph Cook 'The nineteenth century has made this world one great neighborhood: twentieth century must make this neighbor-hood a brotherhood if the neighborhood is to

'On the boundary line of Argentina and Chile there stands a monument cast from cannon of the two republics into one colossal bronze statue twenty-six-feet in height and 13,000 feet above the level of the sca. The 'Prince of Peace' stands upon the granite base, and in the stone one may read these words:

" 'Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentinians and Chileans break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ, the Re-

To Be Real Monument

"There are more enduring and meaningful monuments than those of bronze, more practical and convincing evidence of a nation'

good will.
"I offer the following suggestion to the American people in the confidence that it will call to their hearts and appeal to their national sense as a nation of practical ideal-

That a portion of the many millions to be saved by the limitation of armaments in the United States be given to the participating nations, to be used in the creation of foundutions and institutions that will against disease, ignorance and sin; to stand forever in these countries as living monu-ments of the Conference at Washington, and to the ultimate ideas of peace it represents; and as in the case of China and the indemnity returned by the United States, to be a practical demonstration of the good will of the American people, and thus cement the friendship of our sister nations and help to render wars highly improbable. "In Washington's Farewell Address he

haid upon his countrym a the injunction 'to give to mankind the magnanimous and novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. "Our task today is to practice his inter-

national faith and give to the world a practical demonstration of our disinterested good

SHORT CUTS

Senator Borah having spoken in opposi-tion to the Four-Power Treaty, the public heaves a sigh of relief, realizing at last that it must be all right.

We cannot help but feel that it should have been Congressman Fish who recom-mended the purchase by the Government of the Cape Cod Canal. Members of the Board of Trade pro-

Alembers of the Hoard of Trade pro-testing against the dismantling of the Frank-ford Arsenal wonder just what made a certain small group of army officials think they could pick a winner in Pickatinny. The United States and Japha have composed their differences and the world sing "Lullaby." All save the chronically dis-gruntled. The New York Caliban continues put Zip into the news, The Anglo

Japanese treaty being dissolved, it scents hidden agreement. Perhaps some South American country could be induced to cut the Gordian knot by buying the Mutsu from Japan. In this way the naval ratio could be maintained without Japan losing money or her partners being forced to do some more building. And we

don't charge a cent for the suggestion. On Friday in Washington arrangements will be made by financiers, steel operators, navy men and scrap experts for one of the biggest scraps ever pulled off in this or any other country. K. O. War will meet O. K. Peace, and the consequent mill is confidently expected to turn ever so many capital ship

into junk. Just a few hours after an honest-to goodness stork flew on board the ship Centennial State, nearing New York, a girl was born to one of the passengers. Le this be an instruction to the skeptical, And let those of us who have wisdom also have charity. We must not be too hard on the teacher, for instance, who foolishl old her pupils that Santa Claus is a myth

Perhaps she didn't know any better. Boston women, voting at their first municipal election, were impeded by a snowstorm, and political workers had to hustle strenuously to get them to the polls. But Pittsburg, Kansas, women, wives of striking miners, stormed the Sheriff's office and threw stones and pepper at strikebreakers, thus preventing them from entering the mines. Which goes to show that just how much hardship a woman can bear de thends entirely on her goal, and that when she will she will, you may depend on't, and when she won't she won't, and there's an end on't.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What were the last two States to ratify the United States Constitution?
2. What American President was known as "Jackson's Appendix"?
3. Where are the Caroline Islands? Vhat are "disjecta membra"?

What is the empyrean? Where did the Cypriotes live?

Who was Erasmus? What is a rondo in music? What was the "Jolly Roger"? Why was the spinning jenny so called? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The most northerly railway in the world

runs through Northern Sweden into Norway, terminating at Narvik on the Ofoten Flord, far north of the Arcid Circle.

Nicholas is supposed to have lived in the fourth century A. D., to have been Bishop of Lycia in Asia Minor and to have attended the Council of Nicael Santa Claus in a Finite corruption of

have attended the Council of Sieges Santa Claus is a Dutch corruption of the name St. Nicholas. oachim Murat was a celebrated French cavalry leader, one of Napoleon Bonsparte's marshals and King of Napies from 1808 to 1815. After the fall of Napoleon he was tried by courtemartial for his attempt to regain the Napoleon he was dead by courtemartial for his attempt to regain the

Numbers is the fourth book of the Bible Numbers is the science of coins of coinage. eculation is the pursuit of an inquiry meditation, conjecture, engagement is commercial operation involving risk of hass. Pecuation is embezzlement has. Pecuation is em mi appropriation of funds.

7. Zachary Taylor was elected to the presidency on the Whig ticket in 1848.

8. The colors of the flag of Brazil are green, yellow, blue and white.

9. Popocat p t, is a volcano, 17,000 feethigh, forty-five miles southeast of Mexico Chy.

high, forty-five miles southeast of Mexico Chy.
The name should be prongunced with the principal accent on the syllable next to the last.