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Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 27, 1921

FAIR SITES

THE site for the Fair should be of adequate size, accessible from the heart of the city and obtainable at a reasonable cost.

Fourteen sites have already been suggested, varying in distance from the City Hall from one to nine miles. The committee in charge of the matter will doubtless make its selection by the process of elimination. Every site suggested has some advantages and some disadvantages. Large areas in the outskirts of the city would lend themselves admirably to picturesque landscape development and to the artistic arrangement of buildings, but they are not easily accessible. The sites nearer the center of the town are not so large and they would have to be developed in a different way, but they are conveniently near to the great hotels and to the railroad terminals at which visitors from other places would be landed.

If the Fair is to be commercially successful it must be located where people can visit it. There is a population of more than 17,000,000 within 150 miles of the center of the city. It ought to be accepted as automatic that the Fair should be built where it will not take visitors as long to get from the local railroad terminal to its gates as it has taken them to get from New York to the local terminal.

THE DAY AFTER

THERE is always a reaction from any sentimental demonstration. Consequently there are moments today when one is inclined to rejoice that Christmas comes but once a year and to thank heaven that it is over.

But this mood is transitory. The prevailing feeling is one of content. There is still a little warmth around the heart which yesterday was glowing with the fires of kindliness and good cheer. And as one recalls the beaming faces of the little children rejoicing over the gifts from Santa Claus one is persuaded that the celebration was worth all the trouble it cost.

No exertion to make children happy is wasted. Ernest Renan remarked in his old age that he was wrapped about with so much love in his childhood that it kept him warm all the rest of his life. The man who can say that is fortunate indeed. Every man and every woman can say it if the parents take care to qualify them by infolding them in childhood with a mantle that will insulate them for the rest of their lives from the cold blasts of the world.

A CURE

MOTOR drivers who pass stopping trolleys in crowded streets are in a class apart from those who unwittingly violate minor rules of street traffic. Their offense is deliberate, and it marks them out as the persons whose recklessness and bad manners serve to make the motorcar obnoxious to many people.

Magistrate Stevenson's determination not only to fine these drivers, but to ask the State Highway Department to revoke their licenses is praiseworthy. By that method it would be possible to strike effectually at the drivers who, though they are a very small minority, are responsible for most accidents.

Heretofore it has been felt that punishment of the sort suggested by Magistrate Stevenson is too drastic for any but the most serious offenses. But men who have no fear of a fine do fear to have their right to operate motorcars taken away from them.

It has been found elsewhere that when the authorities begin to revoke the licenses of offending drivers the streets become safer for everybody.

HEALTH BY WIRELESS

THE plan of the Federal Health Service to issue weekly bulletins of general advice by radio is one of the best recently evolved in Washington.

There are too many people who regard the family doctor as a sort of good uncle, not to be taken too seriously until an emergency arises. Every one knows that half the ills from which most people suffer at one time or another, as well as most of the maladies from which millions die prematurely, are preventable. Yet the work of health conservation has never been adequately organized.

By dramatizing the general subject through the use of wireless, the public health authorities assure themselves of a large and interested audience. They will try, of course, to make the people appreciate the value of fresh air, exercise, sanitation, cleanliness and the like—things that are better in a hundred ways than medicine. Civilization as we know it has been progressing for more than a thousand years, and yet we have not yet learned how to eat or dress properly. When we learn that much it may be possible for the world to grapple successfully with larger subjects such as disarmament and good government.

SAFEGUARDING OUR TREASURES

THE transfer not long ago of the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence from the State Department to the Library of Congress is assurance that that priceless document is honored with the most scrupulous and scientific care.

But other historic papers of immeasurable value have not until now been so favored. Mr. Hughes, however, has recognized the necessity for bestowing the most precious of the pre-Constitution relics in the securest surroundings, and, acting on his suggestion, President Harding has ordered the removal of Jefferson's rough draft of the declaration; Madison's notes of the debates in the Constitutional Convention proceedings, the details of which were withheld from the public at the time; a number of Continental Congress papers, and some of the early Jefferson and Madison papers to the Library archives.

This collection of records of the infancy of the Nation is unique. Probably no other of the great Powers of the globe is so rich in credentials concerning its beginnings as is the United States. The relics are of little practical use in the State Department. Their place is unquestionably in the National Library.

THE NEWBERRY CASE AND THE SALE OF PUBLIC OFFICE

Day Is Coming When Efforts to Buy a Nomination Will Mean the Defeat of a Candidate

IT MAY be assumed that the Senate will act in accordance with the evidence when it votes on the right of Truman H. Newberry to his seat as a Senator from Michigan.

Mr. Newberry was convicted in Michigan of the charge of using money illegally in the primaries. The United States Supreme Court, however, reversed the conviction on the ground that the Federal law limiting the use of money in primary elections was invalid, as the provision of the Constitution giving to each house of Congress power to "judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members" was not broad enough to cover the proceedings in nominating conventions or primary elections.

Thus Mr. Newberry was cleared of violation of the Federal law. His accusers, however, insist that he violated a State law. He has not been tried on this charge and no effort has been made to try him.

The Senate Committee on Elections, after a long inquiry, has reported that his election was legal; that is, the Republican members of the committee agreed that the charges against him had not been sustained. The Democratic minority insisted that the charge that he violated the State laws had been sustained and that he was not entitled to his seat. But the whole committee agreed that Henry Ford had not been elected.

These reports were filed on September 20. They have been debated at intervals since that date and an arrangement has been reached to vote on the question next month. In the meantime several Republican Senators belonging to the agricultural bloc are saying that unless Mr. Newberry shall appear in the Senate and defend himself they will vote with the Democrats against acceptance of the favorable report.

The offense of Mr. Newberry is that large sums of money were spent to secure his nomination and election. The public is not particularly interested in knowing whether this was an offense against the law or not.

It is an offense against public opinion.

Whatever political practices may have been tolerated in the past, the time is approaching when the man who is known to be extravagantly lavish in his election expenditures will be turned down. Public office should not be for sale even when the purchase money is spent within the four corners of the law.

This was demonstrated last year when the presidential booms of General Leonard Wood and Governor Lowden collapsed as soon as it was known that $1,000,000 or thereabouts had been spent in behalf of each in an attempt to secure delegates favorable to their nomination. It was not charged that the money had been spent corruptly, but that it had been used to create favorable sentiment where it did not exist before.

These men might not have been nominated anyway, even if the expenditures in their behalf had been more modest, but their nomination became impossible as soon as the amounts spent were published.

The instinct which turned these men down was sound. It was based on a solidly grounded determination that the United States should not become a plutocracy, with its offices open only to men who had the command of vast sums of money.

This instinct is especially active in the agricultural States and among the members of the farmers' bloc in the Senate, who are talking of voting against Newberry. How they will really vote when the time comes is not yet certain. They are all good enough Americans to know that it is dangerous to depart from the established custom of enforcing the law and of acquitting a man against whom no violation of law has been established. They know that inflicting a penalty because of a prejudice, no matter how commendable the prejudice may be, establishes an unsafe precedent.

The seating of Mr. Newberry, assuming that the majority report is adopted, will not vindicate him. He will still remain guilty of having offended public sentiment by spending extravagant sums to secure his election, just as William A. Clarke, of Montana, never recovered politically from the disclosure of the amount that he spent to get the honor of calling himself a United States Senator.

ROCKING CHAIRS IN POLITICS

MISS MARY V. REIMENSNYDER—we mean, rather, Prothonotary Reimensnyder, of Northumberland County—should not continue her quarrel with the County Commissioners for the tufted rocking chair which they promised to supply for her office almost immediately after her recent election.

One doesn't work in a rocking chair. A rocking chair in a Prothonotary's office would be of no more use than the spurs with which army officers were said to have spoiled some beautiful mahogany desk tops in Washington.

There are politicians in this State who are not by any means reconciled to equal suffrage, and who suffer something very much like agony of soul at the sight of a woman in a well-paid job. They are sure to do a lot of talking about Miss Reimensnyder's rocking chair. And they may say again that woman's place is where rocking chairs are an accepted institution.

That, of course, is for the birds.

MAKE WAY FOR THE MUMMERS

IT IS not easy for Philadelphians to obtain a fresh perspective of the New Year carnival. Like pepperpot and scrapple, it is a local institution too familiar for home eulogy. Strangers in town, however, seldom fail to comment admiringly on the picturesqueness and colorful charm of the mummers' parade, and they are right.

It, perhaps, less elegant in some features than the New Orleans Mardi Gras and the fêtes of Paris and the Riviera, it is on the whole less formal. Hence it is an even more intimate reflection of peculiar aspirations than these widely known displays.

Preparations for the pageant this year are said to be more elaborate than at any time since the war. More than twenty clubs will sound the notes of satire and fantasy, and in addition to the established competition for municipal honors special prizes will be awarded by the business men's organizations of Columbia and Girard avenues, which insure that the route of the procession will be extended considerably beyond the official limits.

The sprightly show which will this year be staged on January 2, will provide, as usual, a climax to the holiday season unique in American cities.

NURSING A NEW NATION

INQUIRY by the American Minister and Charge d'Affaires in Guatemala of the extent and significance of the latest revolution in that republic is more than a perfunctory effort to ascertain the fortunes of the new regime. The fate of the United States of Central America—the long-desired union of the tropical states lying between Mexico and Panama—is intimately connected with the movement which has overthrown the Herrera Government originally pledged to the federation.

Secretary Hughes' interest in the merger of states is revealed in the notes already dispatched to Salvador and Honduras, expressing the hope that peace will be preserved by them in accordance with their treaties with Guatemala.

Fortunately, assurances are already forthcoming from Guatemala City that the new union will not be endangered by the uprising. Mere statements of intention, however, are not enough. The Government of the United States is awaiting substantial indications of a cohesion in Central America that will justify formal recognition of the outlined federated republic composed of the states of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador.

When their amalgamation is achieved the reluctance of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to assume membership responsibilities should be overcome. The division of Central America into small nations jeopardied by convulsions in petty politics has long been an obstacle to progress in this region of rich and undeveloped resources.

If it can be shown that the Guatemala outbreak has not imperiled the conception of a union sustained by the logical and mutual interests of its members, the most disturbing feature of Herrera's overthrow will be eliminated.

The attitude of the United States is one of sincere friendship and a desire for stability in a portion of this continent misgoverned for a century.

MUCKRAKING THE ARMY

THUS far the record of the Senate committee appointed at the behest of Tom Watson to look into the continuing allegations of amateur Prussianism in the A. E. F. has been inconclusive and depressing. The air is filled with rumors and the minds of a great many people have been filled with misgivings, yet nothing in the testimony presented by witnesses justifies the impression, which Senator Watson sought to create, that tyranny and brutality were accepted things in the army overseas.

In an army of hastily trained and newly commissioned military officers there had to be an occasional cur, an occasional brute, a sprinkling of chumps and infrequent manifestations of green egotism. And in the mass of a military force as large as ours there had to be a few skulkers and a few others no more willing to respect military law than they were to respect the civil laws at home.

But the record and achievements of the army in France, its freedom from rowdyism and its extraordinary good behavior under all conditions in a time of unexampled license and confusion must indicate to any one in his senses that the enlisted and commissioned men were, as a rule, wonderfully sound in the aggregate.

If you were to assemble 2,000,000 civilians in a community of their own in this country there would be far more evidences of crime or criminal tendencies among them than the harshest critics of the army and its command have even suggested.

Military laws are rigorous in times of war. They have to be rigorous. And the nature and circumstances of the army's mission in France made it peculiarly desirable that there be as few as possible of the abuses which usually occur in populated areas into which great armies penetrate for one reason or another. That was the desire of the President and the commanding officers. It was to the interest of the army and each soldier in its ranks that this should be.

It happened as a matter of routine that a few men incapable of bearing any considerable responsibility were given the right to exercise great authority, and doubtless there were soldiers here and there who suffered through the stupidity, ignorance and detestable vanity of minor officers. There were, for example, the Hard-Boiled Smiths. But they were exceptional characters, and it is most unjust to assume that they were in any way typical of American army officers in general. They were no more like the men in general command than the undisciplined and unwilling soldier was like the men whose fine temper and brilliant fighting were matters of extraordinary pride to the whole country.

What the Senate committee needs to do is to be explicit and to force its witnesses to be explicit. It ought to learn once for all whether the stories of official outrage that crop out now and then are true or false. Doubtless some of them are true. Knowing this, it is the duty of the Senate to expose and punish guilty officers. For an officer who abuses his power is even more to be blamed and disliked than the private who breaks the rules of discipline or ignores the obligations of his service. Because the officer's responsibility and opportunities are greater than those of the man in the ranks, his offense is the more serious.

Kindergarten Stuff

Of course, it wasn't really a very hard nut Attorney General Daugherty placed in the toe of William J. Burns' Christmas stocking. All the eminent detective is required to do is to catch the wily profiteer bird by putting publicity salt on its retail. This ought to be easy for a department that has so successfully made John Barleycorn lift himself up by his bootleg straps.

Roar of a Sucking Dove

All that the submarine does is to attack merchant ships, because it is too weak to be effective against warships, and to bring death to women and children and other non-combatants because it hasn't accommodation for them on board. Give us time, boy, give us time, and we'll prove the tender-heartedness of the shark.

What Do You Know?

Quiz

1. Who was Hugh Capet?
2. What is an oblate?
3. Who was D'Ogly Carte?
4. Of what State is Lincoln the capital?
5. Who wrote "Gil Blas"?
6. What is the meaning of the word dilapidated?
7. What are latifundia?
8. Who is the present American Ambassador to France?
9. Name four Presidents of Mexico after Porfirio Diaz.
10. Distinguish between licentious and licentiate.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. The contiguous land area of the United States is 3,025,600 square miles.
2. "The Bonnie Blue Flag" was the national song of the Southern Confederacy.
3. The Council of the League of Nations has been in session fifteen times since its formation.
4. The movement known as Fries' Rebellion was a protest by the farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania against paying the house tax during the Administration of John Adams. Several hundred farmers assembled under the leadership of John Fries. The President sent troops to disperse the men. Fries was captured, tried and sentenced to death, but Adams pardoned him.
5. Periwinkle is the name of an edible mollusk and also the name of evergreen trailing shrubs with light blue flowers.
6. Phaeton was like a four-wheeled open carriage usually drawn by a pair of horses. The name is taken from Phaeton, in Greek mythology, son of Helios, the sun god, noted for his bad driving of the sun chariot.
7. The Falkland Islands are a group in the South Atlantic lying east of Patagonia, in South America, and belonging to Great Britain.
8. The Greek word Mercury, messenger of the gods, was winged sandals.
9. The letter "d" as an abbreviation for the word penny is from the Latin denarius, penny.
10. The breeding places of seals are called rookeries.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

CHARLES M. WILLOUGHBY, who used to be a Washington newspaperman, and who has just gone to Russia to assist Colonel William N. Haskell in distributing American food to the little starving Trotzkys, has had a rather odd literary career.

When he was a boy of eighteen he lived in an isolated region in that corner of Virginia which points its finger suggestively to the West. With quiet all about he sat himself down and wrote three or four fiction stories which he proceeded to sell at fancy prices to high-class and exclusive magazines.

Quite naturally the Willoughby family awoke to the fact that it had a literary genius in its midst, so it mortgaged the old farm and sent Charles off to acquire a very nobby college education. In four or five years he returned with all the frills of learning and resumed his interrupted writing for the magazines. Something, however, had gone wrong. Those publications would not buy his stories.

In the end he became a newspaper reporter, city editor, and all that sort of thing, but twenty years have rolled past, and he has never yet written a piece of fiction which he could induce a magazine editor to buy. Education just naturally spoiled him as a fiction writer.

"Those of us who were young men west of the Rockies forty years ago," says Senator William H. King, "have had experiences that come to few of the youth of today.

"I have gone out onto the open plains, for instance, and have thrown my rope upon a wild and unbroken horse, have thrown him and held him down while I arranged a collar of another rope and to that collar have tied one hind foot of the mustang so that when I released him he was a creature of three legs.

"With my mustang thus handicapped, the next step was to put a blind on him so he could not see. Then the bridle, more, the bridle and the saddle were one by one added to him. Finally his foot was let down and I crawled into the saddle. Then came the dramatic moment when I reached over and pulled up the blind.

"The battle royal would then ensue, in which the horse attempted to throw his rider. If he was successful he galloped away across the plains with his saddle and all its trappings. But if the rider retained his seat he added a new saddle horse to his string, and saddle horses led men to a means of livelihood in the cattle country in those days."

Representative Frank Mondell, of Wyoming, floor leader of the House, is still an ardent devotee of the game of tennis at the age of sixty-two.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Why Are Not Certified Waists Made as Attractive as Those Uncertified. Some Facts Concerning the Employment of Women

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I WAS buying some silk shirtwaists for Christmas and I was puzzled at the difference in prices. Some that were more expensive were not so attractive either in design or color as those of a lesser price. The quality of the silk seemed about the same. I asked the saleswoman about it and she said:

"Oh, well, perhaps those expensive ones are more carefully made than the others."

There was a faint something in her voice that arrested my attention for a second, and later in the day I remembered it and wondered vaguely what she had meant. It was not until I looked over the three waists that I had chosen, after they came home and examined them attentively, that I understood. I had bought one of the more expensive and slightly less pretty waists and two of the very smart ones. The smart ones had no labels on them, but the more expensive one had a small three-cornered one stating that: "This waist has been made under proper conditions both in the workshop and as to hours of labor, wages," etc., or words to that effect.

In the silk-waist trade, and indeed in most of the garment trades for women's wear, there are model shop conditions where all the State laws are strictly adhered to as to ventilation, sanitation, hours of work, conditions of work, etc.; and more than that where by agreement between the shop owners and the workers certain other conditions are adhered to regarding the machines used, the accessories supplied, the pay for extra time, the extra pay for variations in patterns, etc. Shops where there is this maximum of good conditions for the workers have a right to a label stating the fact.

WHAT interested me was that the added cost in this case was about $3 for the certified waist, although it was less smart and of no better material and on the whole not so salable as the others.

There was no reason why the certified waist should not have been made in as attractive pattern as the uncertified one; in any case it was unmistakable that the good conditions of making it cost just $3 more than the making of the other, for it is to be supposed that the shop took an equal profit out of both waists.

Brought down to its simplest terms, then, if the public wants goods made under good labor conditions it has got to pay the bill.

I HAVE been listening to Mary McDowell, of the Chicago Settlement, lately, and her words have somehow hung in the air. She was asked here by the Philadelphia League of Women Voters with Miss Reilly as her hostess, and she spoke at the City Club to a group of picked women from the League of Women Voters, the Consumers' League, the Civic Club and the Industrial Committee of the Y. W. C. A.

She was not speaking of labor conditions in general in this country, but of the 8,000,000 women in the United States who are employed in industry, and of the 2,000,000 girls under twenty-one who are wage-earners in manufacturing plants. Most of these are just about one month ahead of starvation. That is, most of these could run on credit or on their family or friends for one month. That would be the average. Some could run longer, some much less.

Whoever has not known what it is to be within seeing distance of a day of no funds has escaped a very depressing and anxious and nightmarish experience and may thank his stars, unless the lack of the experience makes him unimaginative and stupid toward those who suffer from threatened want.

MISS McDOWELL'S father was an inventor, and inventors are not generally rich men, but I fancy her imagination and real knowledge of the pitfalls in the paths of those who are classed as laborers comes from sympathy rather than from actual lack of daily bread experience.

She has friends who are laborers. And now to the man or woman who hasn't? I do not mean acquaintances or employes, I mean friends—some one you can talk with face to face.

The other day I heard a man say to another man whom he had just met from the Middle West:

"What do they call you out there, Governor or Senator?" He had been Governor and then United States Senator.

"Oh, well," he explained, "in my State we don't go much on titles. I guess I'm mostly known by my first name."

Perhaps if we widened our acquaintance to know some of the girls who make our shirtwaists and they widened theirs to know some of the women who wore the blouses they made, we would be more interested in a lot of things about which we are either ignorant or indifferent or hostile.

One of the kindest things that was ever said of a popular woman who counted many great persons among her friends was said of her by a charwoman when she remarked to the elevator lady:

"I like that lady. She is nice and common."

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WHIZ-ZZ-Z! NOW WALK A MILE!!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

WILLIAM W. ROPER
On Exercise for Business Men

THE old principle of a "sound mind in a sound body" has an enthusiastic advocate in William W. Roper, City Councilman and coach of the Princeton football team, who believes that it is difficult to find both unless in combination.

"The average business man," said Mr. Roper, "pays a lot of attention to his business, more, perhaps, than he gives to any other half a dozen subjects, and yet he persistently neglects one of the main things which will make that business a success—that is, the condition of his physical makeup. The amount of time that American men give to business has become a joke, but their lack of attention to their own physical condition comes nearly to being a tragedy.

"I think it will not be disputed that no one can do his best work unless he is physically fit. To be at the top of one's abilities makes demands upon both the physical and the mental forces which cannot be met unless the worker is in excellent condition. And there is only one way to get into this condition and remain so, and that is to take some systematic form of exercise.

"Just what form this exercise shall take does not materially matter. Many take their exercise in the form of walking, one of the most gentle but nevertheless efficacious forms known; others play golf or go to a gymnasium, and a few go in for the more strenuous and competitive forms, such as boxing, tennis or rowing.

"Much depends upon the nature of the man as to the form of exercise. Most men are gregarious and prefer their exercise in company with others. There is certainly more pleasure and hence greater benefit in a walk taken with a congenial companion than in one taken alone. In this respect golf is one of the best forms of exercise, and I should not be surprised if it owes a part of its immense popularity to this element.

Regularity an Essential

"But the main thing in taking exercise for the beneficial physical results which it gives is regularity. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point. A few moments a day devoted regularly to some exercise will do a man a lot more good than a couple of hours of severe exercise at intermittent periods and none taken between.

"As in everything else, it is the thing which is done every day that in the end becomes the best thing that a man does, and it also has a reflex beneficial influence upon him. This principle applies with even more force, if possible, to the man who takes exercise for the physical good that he is going to derive from it.

"The business man who goes out on Saturday afternoon and Sunday and plays ridiculous holes of golf, and then waits until the next Saturday before he plays again, is making a serious mistake. Unless he is in the best of condition the violent and long-sustained exercise does him harm instead of good.

"And the man who does this is usually not in good condition, and therefore is unprepared to stand so much and such long-continued exercise. He comes back from his 'sport' feeling more tired than when he left his office. The exercise has done him injury instead of good.

Danger of Overdoing

"There is considerable danger of overdoing in the matter of physical exercise, and it is one which should be guarded against. The man who comes back from too much exercise thoroughly exhausted may know that it has done him no good. He should feel slightly tired physically, but his temper and general spirits should not be ruffled or lowered by the exertions which he has made. If this is the case, the chances are that he has overdone and hence gained nothing from his work; if, indeed, he has not suffered injury.

"In the absence of an expert physical trainer, which no business man in search of enough exercise to keep him at his best all the time really needs, each person is perfectly competent to mark out a course of exercise for himself. The great advantage of a trainer is that he will see that the regime is followed strictly. This the business man must do for himself, and if he is in earnest about the matter he will carry out his physical exercise program as conscientiously as he would any other bit of business.

"The great thing is, after the course is chosen and adopted, to stick to it and let nothing interfere with it, for unless this is done the preliminary work is wasted. A number of business men whom I know combine business with exercise by walking all the way or part of the way to and from their places of business. This is an excellent plan and has worked well in many cases, where men have not the time nor, perhaps, the inclination to take more strenuous forms of exercise.

Age Is Relative

"The matter of the age of the person who is trying to keep his physical condition up to the top mark has something to do with the amount and the form of exercise which he shall take. But, after all, age is purely relative. Some men at fifty or fifty-five can stand a greater amount of violent exercise than many a man of thirty-five. It all depends upon the condition in which he has kept himself and, of course, to some extent upon his natural constitution.

"The average man of forty-five or fifty should no more attempt to box ten or fifteen rounds than he should attempt to run a fast 440. It is too violent work for one of his age and probable condition. There are exceptions, of course, but they are few and far between.

"There comes a time in the age of every man when he can no longer stand the physical strain which he once could. He knows it himself, but he hates to admit it, and he likes to show others that he is just as good a man as he ever was. This element of pride in physical accomplishment, and especially in endurance, is responsible for a lot of the harm which is done by overexercising. The sensible man had better say that he could do the stunt once, but thinks it better now not to try it.

Based on Common Sense

"The whole matter of physical exercise for the sake of keeping in condition to do the best mental work is based upon common sense. It is common sense that first leads a man to go into it; it is common sense that makes him work at it regularly, even if only for a few minutes a day, and it is common sense that helps him in the mapping out of a wise course to follow.

"The great thing is to take some form of regular, systematic exercise. Many men have laid out a set of gymnastic exercises, and these, if done regularly, night and morning, will prove of great benefit. They require little equipment, and a most excellent set of such exercises may be performed without any equipment at all.

"Naturally, out-of-doors exercise is more beneficial than gymnasium or other indoor forms, because of the fine bracing effects of the air. There is also another important thing to be considered, and that is the recreational element of exercise, a thing which is partly responsible for the popularity of certain forms of exercise, such as golf, tennis and other similar games. To those who like to be with their friends and to indulge in friendly contests, these are probably the most beneficial of all forms. But, after all, the main thing is to choose the form and then stick to it without letting anything interfere with it. Only in this manner can proper results be achieved."

Young Ambition

I PLUCKED me a burning lance from the dawn.
I sprang to my mount with the sun—I was gone!
Hearing the rattle of stones on my way,
Wind in my ears—I could see the new day
Touching the valley with fingers of fire
While ever the red sun mounted higher.

But gay courage ebbed, the morning was long;
My lance trailed the dust, my arm was not strong—
I flung it away, the lance of my pride;
But there came one who seized what I flung aside.
I saw it upborne through the conquering years,
White flame that misted before me with tears.
—Abigail W. Cresson, in the N. Y. Herald.

A Kansas Outlook

From the Atchison Globe.

From this elevation it seems that before the national debt can be wiped out the taxpayers will have to be wiped out.

SHORT CUTS

All aboard! Next stop, New Year's!

For ever so many pocketbooks it was a bled-white Christmas.

Now that we have lost interest in the price of turkey it will probably come down.

Hot times for Newberry. Those who don't want to preserve him want to can him.

Before answering the question, "Can Germany pay?" it is well to remember that if Germany doesn't France must.

Responsibility for the obscurity in the Four-Power Treaty is not easy to place, but we all know where suspicion is lodged.

The opinion grows that Senator Lodge swatted a perfectly good treaty with his blundering reticence. Happily, it was merely stunned.

There is pathos and human interest in the plea of prisoners in a New York jail that kindly persons send them a supply of calendars.

A Ukrainian electrical engineer says he can send wireless messages to a definite station without danger of their being picked up by outsiders. If true, we won't have to wait long for proof. There's millions in it.

The country will not be a penny the worse because Secretary Davis played Santa Claus and, by giving them liberty to land, put freedom in the Christmas stockings of 3000 immigrants impounded at Ellis Island. Some day, it is hoped, immigration laws will be administered intelligently.

First class in arithmetic, attention: If Lieutenant Governor Beidleman receives $5000 from the State for cutting a bill of $63,710 due the State in $50,652, would he have received $10,000 for cutting it to $36,595? and how much more would he get for cutting it down to nothing?

Philadelphians are going to learn a few interesting and instructive things about their home city before the Sesqui-Centennial. Fine materializes, which is almost as important as that the world should know them. In what other city, for instance, could there be found fourteen available sites for a stupendous an undertaking?

It is not true that the majority of Reading committees have framed the Christmas cards presented to them by the railroad. They admit they were surprised and touched, but they have been touched so often that the surprise was negligible. What they are wondering now is if the Christmas card was merely the advance notice of a New Year's gift in the shape of fare reduction.

In a perfect state of anarchism a man might do as he pleased, not even murder being barred. But every concession he makes to the rights of others infringes on his own sovereignty. Modern civilization teaches one to respect the rights of others, and every time such respect is shown the sovereign citizen has his crown knocked awry. Which is not without its application to the great Pomeranian pup controversy in Mount Airy.

Though no pacifist, a certain Mount Airy Pomeranian pup has a strong antipathy to men in uniform and bites them when it can. Though preferring a uniform diet (so it is alleged), it occasionally changes its menu (according to report) by biting a child. And now the neighbors are peeved and think something ought to be done about it, and one woman has taken the case before a magistrate. The very idea!

Which brings us back to the perfect anarchistic state which we have not yet reached, and which we can only reach by retracing our steps. We climb upward and onward on a rope studded with Thou Shalt Nots. Starting with the Ten Commandments, we finally acquired Volstead. But and by, after it has become illegal to keep dogs that annoy the neighbors, we may reach the point when it will be a misdemeanor to play jazz records in an apartment house where there are neighbors who dislike music, or like it too well to hear it murdered.

Meanwhile, Mount Airy citizens who like the Pomeranian pup would steer its barks to Erin's Isle, or some other distant spot. And some of them wouldn't grieve if it were shipped to the Happy Land of Canada.