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Philadelphia, Thursday, January 12, 1922

CRIPPLING WELFARE WORK

WITH only $2500 available in its treasury for outdoor relief, the Department of Public Welfare this winter season is impressive chiefly in its high-sounding title.

In the best of times winter conditions in large American cities raise formidable social problems. Without discrediting the forces of economic adjustment, which though slow are steady, it must be conceded that the unemployment situation in Philadelphia and elsewhere is still acute. Council is the money-voting agency in which relief by the municipality must have its origin and Council has been flagrantly lax.

The Welfare Department possesses the administrative machinery. This cannot function at a critical juncture. The municipal appropriation is wretchedly insufficient. Private agencies throughout the city, notably the Society for Organizing Charity, are pressed to the limit of their assets.

In a year marked by exceptional prosperity the city would still be under obligations to alleviate conditions of suffering and distress. The work is legitimate and does not imply any practice savoring of pauperization.

The niggardliness of Council has resulted in the partial breakdown of a highly necessary branch of the city government. A loosening of purse strings is imperative. Theoretically the Welfare Department is equipped, but nothing can be done without adequate funds.

A PROPER REDEDICATION

A SENSE of the proprieties and of historical fitness is asserted in Mayor Moore's preparations for the rededication of the old Supreme Court building and quondam city hall at Fifth and Chestnut streets.

This long-neglected unit in the State House group is at last being intelligently restored to a condition of honor and of beauty. With the supervision of the American Institute of Architects, it is reasonable to expect that a noble monument of the past will be made artistically worthy of its traditions.

It is the Mayor's intention to invite President Harding and all the Supreme Court Justices, among whom an ex-President is numbered in the highest rank, to attend the reopening of the shrine on a date in May which will also mark the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The coincident events are eminently deserving of such recognition. After long delays Philadelphia has at last arisen to its responsibilities regarding three of the most precious structures in the United States. It is proper also that national interest in these treasures should be enlisted.

THE SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP

ALIENS who have taken out their first citizenship papers were lectured on the functions of American citizenship by qualified speakers in the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. last night. These prospective citizens should have all the encouragement and sympathy that can be given to them—encouragement to qualify themselves to perform their civic duties and sympathy with them because of the pains that ought to accompany the tearing up of their roots from their native country in order that they may be transplanted here. If they do not look back with some lingering regret to the land of their birth they are not likely to acquire that love of country which will make them good American citizens.

The alien planning to adopt this country as his home should always be warned against misjudging the constant criticism that is launched against the way Government functions here. That criticism can easily be misinterpreted. It is directed against superficial evils, evils that grow out of the defects of human nature. It is one of the products of that eternal vigilance without which the liberties of the people will be destroyed. American institutions are fundamentally sound. This is taken as a matter of course by the critics of the way they are managed. If the prospective citizens can realize this they soon will be prepared to demand a higher standard of conduct from the public officials while they acquire a profound faith in the system they administer.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN INDIA

NOW that the British Government has apparently shifted the Irish problem from its own shoulders to the shoulders of the Irish people it is in a position to give more serious attention to the problem of India.

A movement for self-government has grown to such proportions under the leadership of Gandhi, a Hindu religious leader, that it will have to be reckoned with. The tactics pursued by Gandhi and his followers are peculiarly Oriental. The leader urges his followers to refuse to co-operate with the British in making them a captured people. Non-co-operation, according to his program, means refusal to participate in any political, social, legal or educational function, or in any business transaction which is essential to the maintenance of British rule. It amounts, in brief, to a declaration to the British: "You are here pretending to govern us. Now let us see you do it. We stand on one side and watch the process."

Gandhi objects to the use of any kind of force. He says that blood may be shed, but not by the Hindus. If men are to be killed for doing nothing but sitting quietly at one side while the British make an attempt to govern, then let them be killed. It may be difficult to consent, but Gandhi tells his followers that it will take all their will power to carry out this novel policy of passive resistance. He is confident that it will win in the end.

If all India should alopt the policy it would doubtless win. Its weakness lies in the comparatively small number of [illegible] who believe in it. Yet Harendranath [illegible], who is in this city this week lecturing on Indian questions, is confident that it must ultimately succeed and that India will have to try to civilize the rest of the world.

The experiment is peculiarly interesting because it is the first attempt to apply on a large scale the doctrine of non-resistance which Tolstoy insisted was one of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

BRIAND IN THE TOILS

THE way of the treaty-maker is hard. The resignation of Aristide Briand opens the prospect of more confusion in international affairs. It is no secret that the jingoes of his nation led by Raymond Poincare have been carrying obstructionism to such a point that the Premier, who is at heart a liberal and a moderate, had been forced to play a part at variance with his innermost convictions.

The recalcitrancy of France at the Washington Conference is evidence on this score. It has been hard to credit the prospect of a huge French submarine fleet. The French technique employed in Washington at no time seemed subtle. It is now entirely obvious.

To subdue pestilent chauvinism at home the French envoys in Washington capitalized hypothetical naval ambitions as leverage in obtaining a protective alliance with Great Britain. The diplomatic drama is now reaching its climax. A compact has been proposed in which the problem of French security becomes a matter also of British concern. According to the memorandum dispatched to London, Britain is ready to assume military obligations if France is attacked as in 1914, and for this pledge of defense the naval rivalry issue is to subside. "Naval competition," adds the official comment, "would corrode any accord."

M. Briand has failed to win parliamentary favor for a covenant of this character, but his manly and dramatic valedictory once more reveals him as a fearless exponent of his own principles. Politics in France is at the boiling point.

A Franco-English accord would have permitted of the reduction of the French Army, of the inauguration of a sane practical policy regarding German reparations and would have paved the way for constructive accomplishment at the forthcoming economic conference. It would have removed also a blot upon the arms parley if the French submarine program were relegated to the realm of fiction. As it is now nothing can be predicted of a new and perilous turn of events.

PETRIFACTIONS ABOVE GROUND

REPORTS come from Parsons, Kan., that the petrified body of a man has been found 200 feet beneath the surface in a coal mine in Welch, Okla. The body was in a crouching attitude, as though it had been warding off an attack. It has very long legs, admirably constructed for kicking.

It is assumed that the body dates from prehistoric times, and experts from the University of Kansas have been asked to examine it and the stratum in which it was found in order that some theory may be formed as to its age.

The conclusions may be interesting to those curious about the length of time that man has lived on the earth, especially as the petrified tracks of monsters have been found in the rock near the figure. But the problem arising out of the existence of petrified men on the surface of the earth is of greater contemporary interest.

These men are habitually in the position of one resisting attack. Their minds have developed so far and have then turned to stone. Not even the sharpest diamond drill can make a hole in them big enough to permit the entrance of a new idea. They are obstacles in the way of progress. Indeed, they deny that progress is possible. Perfection was reached with them and the race can go no further.

Some of them insist that they are merely conservatives and boast that all that has ever been achieved has been the work of conservatives. They charge that the brain of the progressives is flabby stuff surrounded by a skull of soft cartilage. But the facts, of course, are against this view.

There can be no progress until the wall of petrifactions that stands in the way has been beaten down. It is the progressives who do the beating. Sometimes they blow it up with the dynamite of a great idea, and sometimes they smash it with their sledgehammer logic. But they keep up their attacks until they make a breach in the wall and open the way to move forward.

The ranks of the completely petrified are frequently re-enforced by regiments of men with a fixed idea; that is, with only one part of the brain rendered rigid by stony deposits. These fixed-idea folk are more troublesome than the completely petrified. They frequently pretend to be progressives and proclaim that the adoption of their idea is essential to the preservation of society. But it frequently happens that the idea is one that was abandoned by the real progressives many generations ago. It is not necessary to name any of the groups. Every reader is familiar with some of them and can do his own denouncing.

And then, too, there is a large mass of people who like to have others do their thinking for them, and some of these are found lined up with the petrifactions. It is easier to accept an outworn formula than to decide whether a new one has any justification. We have seen an illustration in recent years of what happens when men with vision have attempted to launch the United States on a broader sea. The rocky wall was raised up in the path and it has not yet been beaten down. It may be possible to tunnel under it or build a road around it and leave the wall standing as a monument to "conservatism." But whatever happens, the fact remains that the petrified men above the ground are causing much more trouble than all the stony remains beneath the surface of Oklahoma.

UNDER THE DRY LID

SO LONG as there is any evidence to indicate that a considerable minority in this country manages in one way or another to make itself immune from the operations of the Volstead law, the Federal and local agencies established to eliminate the liquor traffic will have to work against the obstacles of rather widespread cynicism and lethargic public opinion.

Laws which do not operate fairly cannot live long in the United States. Yet wet banquets are not unknown to the people who have the means to attend them. Wet dinners are often a diversion of certain classes of public officials who move in the atmosphere of convivial politics.

That sort of indoor sport will become somewhat less fashionable if Mayor Cauffiel, of Johnstown, carries out his threat and tells under oath of a function at which, he says, most of the politically elite of Cambria County and a lot of State officials of eminence deliberately and gleefully violated almost every provision and restriction of the Federal prohibition law.

Behind Mayor Cauffiel's threat there is a political feud of some sort. The Mayor is seeking vengeance on some one or endeavoring to swing a club for personal ends. He will be nominated by the men he accuses for membership in the bum sports club, of course. But the information which he has been making public by inference is none the less interesting and significant for that.

Meanwhile the drinking of strong liquor becomes more and more perilous business for any one who has not access to a well guaranteed private stock or to some secret and costly source of supply. Four men died in New York the other day after drinking from a bottle that had a fancy whisky label on it. In all parts of this State physicians are warning the public that much of the stuff now peddled as whisky is deadly poison.

To those who know the ways of the illicit whisky business this news is not astonishing. When the Federal authorities firmly closed the doors of the bonded warehouses the dealers in underground whisky began manufacturing a substitute for the genuine hooch. They used alcohol, water and coloring matter. That is the mixture for which many people paid top-notch prices. Latterly the Government has been rigidly restricting the market supply of pure alcohol. The bootleggers have turned to the use of denatured alcohol—that is, alcohol that has been mixed with poison in order that it may be circulated freely for industrial uses.

Denatured alcohol is put through a chemical process intended by the fake whisky makers to remove the denaturing poison. But competent chemists assert that no process known can make denatured alcohol fit to drink or remove more than 50 per cent of the deadly chemicals mixed with it to prevent its use as a beverage. Some of the people who sell diluted denatured alcohol for whisky do not know that they are selling poison. Others do.

END OF THE AIR MAIL?

MUCH of the old prejudice against aviation persists in Congress, while all authoritative opinion in the rest of the world sustains the belief that the greatest triumphs of the civilization of the future must be sought and achieved in the air. The Postal Appropriations Bill presented in the House yesterday is notable for the omission of the usual items intended for the support and development of the air-mail service.

Presumably that service is to be abandoned altogether. It has not been profitable. It has been carried on with difficulty in some areas because of insufficient equipment and the natural deficiencies of aviation motors. Gradually for almost a year the scope of the service has been narrowed. Yet the air-mail system, instituted frankly with a view to the better development of air machines and the training of efficient fliers, was the only means we had to insure something like an approximation in this country of the progress which aviation science is making elsewhere under Government supervision and with Government subsidies of one sort or another.

If the air-mail service is to be discontinued we shall find ourselves very close to Germany in the wake of the nations that are devoting endless time, energy and money to create small armies of efficient flying men, large reserves of airplanes and elaborately endowed technical organizations for the further perfection of motors and general designs. And Germany is at the end of the procession only because the Allies will not permit her to build motored aircraft.

An organization like that which was created by the Postoffice Department for the transport of aerial mail could not be expected to make money or even to pay its own expenses. It did something better. It kept intact a large corps of aviators and it led to the scientific study of methods by which, before long, aerial navigation will be made safe through increasing knowledge of wind currents and other factors with which airmen have to deal in sustained flight. The technical work carried on by and in the interest of the air-mail service added largely to the fund of information now available to American fliers.

Thus it was possible for aviators in the service to fly safely at night over long distances, to cross the Rockies safely in their daily schedules and to make that dangerous passage in the teeth of tremendous winds and in black darkness with the aid of special wind charts and specially devised compasses. Accidents and "crashes," with the resultant destruction of mail, ran up the cost of air mail, and this rising cost may have had something to do with the seeming determination of the postal committee to eliminate the flying branch of the service.

But competent fliers insist that an aviator who obeyed the rules would never have an accident. The frequent "crashes" of mail planes were due, according to the best available information, to fliers who took long chances and disregarded the precautionary rules which they were supposed to observe under all conditions.

Thus it is apparent that the shortcomings of the aerial mail service were due to administrative flaws rather than to the inadequacy of planes of the current types. Naval experts have just been telling Congress that aviation and aviators will win the next war. In every European country the development of motors and flying machines is being stimulated by the demands of well-organized air transport systems. Lines of air traffic run now between Paris and London and all important Continental cities.

Private enterprise in the United States will now have to be depended on to continue the scientific development of aviation. Congress appears to be in a mood to wash its hands of that all-important work.

MUSICAL PROGRESS

ALTHOUGH the musical virility of Philadelphia is unquestionable, it is equally true that a co-ordination of cultural opportunities would prove a further stimulus to progress.

The "clearing house" plan for music lovers, music students and professional musicians outlined at a meeting in the Mayor's reception room yesterday afternoon is an attempt to apply the principles of organization to a conspicuously flourishing musical center.

The Philadelphia Music League, as the new society is called, will endeavor to gain systematic publicity for musical events, to foster musical appreciation, lectures to school children, to provide a register and musical directory for various classes of citizens and to promote good music in the parks, in theatres, moving-picture houses and school auditoriums.

The program is ambitious, but it has the virtue in being launched in a community in which musical taste is developing authoritatively and rapidly.

Possibly the direct practical result of the plan will be the closer co-operation of students, amateur organizations and teachers. But the spirit of the enterprise is broad and constructive and warrants the interest displayed by the Mayor, Director of Public Welfare Warburton and private citizens of distinction.

Conservation Needed

Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, says the people of the Yukon will starve and the salmon supply will be speedily exhausted if the canning companies are successful in having the Bureau of Fisheries regulation, forbidding commercial fishing in the Yukon, rescinded. His people are fortunate in having him here to tell their story.

If by any chance Senator Jones' proposal should be adopted and henceforth speakers will be required to stick to the question before the Senate, what is going to become of the legislator's most cherished institution, Robin Hood's barn?

The new Ireland will start its existence with an unemployment problem; 123,000 men out of work and a million acres of land out of cultivation. It may be that wise statesmanship will find a way of making one evil correct the other.

PEPPER AND PENROSE

An International Incident In Which One of the Old Kentucky Peppers Figured—The Night That Penrose Started on His Career in the Senate

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THE Peppers, of Kentucky, have been famous for generations for their horses and their wealth.

Like the Philadelphia Peppers they are an old family and intensely American.

I am not sure that the Kentucky family is related to the Pennsylvania family.

A gentleman close to George Wharton Pepper could throw no light on the subject.

He disclosed the fact though that gentlemen by the name of Pepper not infrequently drop into the new Senator's law office to discover what, if any, relationship exists from the common patronymic.

As Pepper is a name to conjure with nowadays anything concerning the family, near or remote, is coin in the currency of anecdote and gossip.

A story of one of the Kentucky Peppers a quarter of a century or more ago was so good that it was cabled to this country from England.

COLONEL JAMES PEPPER, millionaire Kentuckian, was the central figure of what at the time was regarded as an international episode.

The scene was the Hotel Metropole in London.

Colonel Pepper, who was then about forty-five years of age, had been touring England and the Continent on his honeymoon. His bride was a Mrs. Kean, of another prominent Kentucky family.

One evening the colonel and his wife with some other American friends returned to the Hotel Metropole from the theatre.

The ladies of the party walked over to the hotel elevator, or "lift" as it is known in Europe, while the colonel went to the desk for his room key.

The clerk who figured in the episode was standing at the further end of the desk or counter, which was about fifteen feet long.

He was chatting with a man who the colonel assumed was an Englishman. When Colonel Pepper asked for his key no attention whatever was paid to his request.

When he repeated it the rather dandified hotel attache replied impatiently, "I'm serving another gentleman."

To increase the choler of the Kentuckian he added in an offhand, impudent way, "When I get through here I'll attend to you."

THE reply, as Colonel Pepper stated to the correspondent who cabled the story from London, was so unlike anything he had ever experienced abroad that his anger was aroused instantly.

"Come here a moment," he said in a determined tone to the clerk. "I want to speak to you."

The tone of voice rather than the words caused the clerk to cut short his confab and he sauntered over to where the six-foot, big-chested, ruddy American was standing.

Before he was aware of the colonel's purpose the latter leaned over the counter, seized both lapels of his coat and shook him with all his might.

The next instant the key was in his possession, handed over by a very abject clerk.

But this was only the beginning of the incident.

THE colonel went on up to his room and in the corridor was overtaken by another guest, who told him he ought to return to the office and chastise the clerk for the abuse he had heaped upon him and upon all Americans.

His friend told him that the clerk had declared, "That man is only an American anyhow, and they are always in a hurry. I made up my mind to keep him waiting for once anyhow."

Colonel Pepper immediately descended to the hotel office and calling the clerk to him repeated what the guest had reported to him.

"You have been misinformed," said the thoroughly frightened clerk. "I never used such language."

The humor of the situation instantly appealed to Colonel Pepper and he saw the possibilities of a practical joke.

Knitting his brows into a scowl he laid a heavy hand upon one of the young man's shoulders as he cried:

"You must take back everything you have said about Americans and beg my pardon for what you have said about me. If you don't I'll blow your head off."

Believing evidently that Colonel Pepper was one of the fire-eaters of the South about whom he had heard a great deal of talk, the clerk abruptly apologized and the incident ended.

Americans during the colonel's stay at the Metropole were treated with added courtesy.

The most interesting feature was that Colonel Pepper had never carried a revolver in his life.

BOIES PENROSE gained his seat in the United States Senate in a strikingly different way from that by which George Wharton Pepper obtained his.

He entered by way of a bitter contest twenty-four years ago this month.

John Wanamaker was his opponent.

The preliminary contest centered on the election of members of the Pennsylvania House and Senate, which in those days chose the Senators at Washington.

Mr. Wanamaker at the outstart of the campaign had Quay's Republican organization, which backed Penrose, pretty badly frightened.

He had personally campaigned the State. Every city and town of any importance had heard Mr. Wanamaker.

Everywhere he went he was greeted by great crowds who were not only anxious to hear him, but to see him.

Before the legislative session of 1897 convened it became apparent that Mr. Wanamaker's case was hopeless.

The machine was working under full steam, for Quay had unlimited capital at his command.

MR. WANAMAKER had made his fight within party lines. He was an "insurgent."

A joint caucus settled the question because the decision of the bodies jointly meant the decision of House and Senate separately under party rules.

Of the two most prominent men who participated in the joint Assembly on Tuesday night, January 5, 1897, both are still living.

I refer to C. C. Kauffman, then a Senator from Lancaster County, and Henry K. Boyer, member from Philadelphia and Speaker of the House.

Senator Kauffman nominated John Wanamaker and Speaker Boyer named Boies Penrose.

The caucus was a cut-and-dried affair.

The Quay machine was geared and oiled to perfection.

There was no jar or concussion in any of its parts.

When men pledged to Wanamaker deserted his standard and went over to the opposition there was not even a ripple of comment.

Five men were voted for United States Senator that night.

Boies Penrose received 133 votes, or five in excess of a majority of the Legislature. John Wanamaker received seventy-six. The once-powerful J. Donald Cameron, who had obstinately clung to the free silver fallacy, received one vote, while John B. Robinson, of Delaware, and Charles E. Rice, of Luzerne, also received one vote each.

A majority, or 128 votes, was necessary to a choice.

Senator Kauffman after the announcement of the vote moved to make the nomination of Penrose unanimous.

That night witnessed the beginning of the memorable career of Boies Penrose as a Senator from Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.

JUST SHOWING OFF, DARN HIM!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. J. P. W. CRAWFORD

On South American Possibilities

SOUTH AMERICA, and especially Colombia, holds out great commercial possibilities for the United States, according to Dr. J. P. W. Crawford, of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, who was recently a member of a diplomatic commission to that country.

"I was a member of the Commission to Colombia," said Dr. Crawford, "which went there in January, 1919, accompanying Minister Hoffman-Philip, who was authorized to negotiate a treaty with that country which should include the settlement of various questions involved in the separation of Panama in 1903.

"We found that Colombia had become restless and eager for a final settlement of the differences which had existed for so long, especially in view of the fact that our State Department, on its own initiative and upon several occasions, raised the question of indemnity to Colombia for the separation of Panama and yet had failed to do anything definite.

The First Treaty

"In order to understand the present situation there and the feeling which the Latin Americans, and particularly the Colombians, hold toward the United States, it is necessary to know something of the incidents leading up to the final treaty which has been only recently passed and which closes the whole matter.

"The original treaty, proposed before the separation of Panama, offered Colombia $10,000,000 and certain rights in the then proposed Canal territory. This instrument Colombia rejected, and a month later came the revolution in Panama and the establishment of a provisional government. This was in the fall of 1903 and American war vessels kept the troops of Colombia from landing to suppress the insurrection.

"Colombia felt that she had a just grievance and this feeling was materially strengthened by the statement of President Roosevelt, made in California, to the effect that 'I took the Canal; I took Panama while the Senate was talking.'

"This feeling, however, did not manifest itself toward us in our personal relations with the Colombians; they were as cordial as people could be, doing everything to make us feel at home.

A Land Law Interpretation

"At the same time the fact that there was a grievance was apparent and the anti-American attitude of some of the leading newspapers was noticeable. They felt that Mr. Hoffman-Philip was there to negotiate a treaty, as he really was, and almost immediately he began negotiations with President Suarez. Things seemed to be moving nicely until May, 1919, when an executive decree was issued, interpreting a law passed under the presidency of Bolivar, to the effect that title of land did not include sub-soil rights. In other words, while an oil company (at which the decree was doubtless aimed) might have title to the land, the Colombian Government, under this interpretation of President Suarez, reserved the rights over any mineral or other sub-soil deposits.

"This was a hard blow for a number of the American business interests, and many oil men left Colombia at once, saying that it was of no use to remain there longer. As a result, in the late summer of 1919, Senator Fall appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and asked that all further consideration of the Colombian treaty be postponed until assurances were given by the Colombian Government that American rights in that country would be respected.

"The later treaty, which has been finally adopted and the whole matter closed, gives Colombia $25,000,000 and certain special powers. A provision in the earlier treaty, involving an apology by the United States for certain acts, was not in the treaty finally adopted.

The Feeling Toward Us

"The general feeling of Colombia toward the United States may perhaps best be summed up in what the editor of one of the leading newspapers of Bogota said to me. 'I want you to know,' he said, 'that our feelings are not anti-American. We have the highest regard for the United States and her destinies, and the policies of Colombia must be linked with those of the United States. We only ask that the United States treat us gently.'

"This is, in general, the feeling throughout Colombia. The thinking people of that country realize very clearly that the friendship of and for the United States is essential to their own prosperity.

"The attitude taken by President Wilson and the members of the American delegation at the Peace Conference did more than anything else to inspire the Spanish-American nations with confidence in the United States and in its foreign policies.

"A good deal of propaganda has been carried on by the anti-American interests in Colombia, both foreign and national, in which was pointed out alleged wrongs committed by Americans in Mexico, Haiti, Nicaragua and Santo Domingo, but the leading papers and the intelligent people generally were quick to point out that the attitude of the American delegation at the Paris conference showed that the United States had no imperialistic designs in Spanish America.

"Colombia has enormous mineral and agricultural wealth, but needs railroads in order properly to develop the country. There is not a single railroad connecting two large cities in Colombia. What railroads there are belong almost without exception to the British.

A Difficult Trip

"Perhaps this method of reaching Bogota will make this situation plainer. You land at Puerto Colombia and go seventeen miles on an English railroad to Barranquilla. Then you take an English steamer for eight days on the River Magdalena. An English railroad makes it possible to avoid rapids in the river and another English boat takes you to Girardot on the Upper Magdalena. From there you take another English railroad 300 miles to Facatativa, twenty-two miles from Bogota, and a Colombian railroad takes you to the capital. Out of a total of 960 miles you have traveled all but about twenty miles on English railroads and boats.

"This shows what England has done in developing Colombia. It means not only a large money investment, paying good dividends, but it also means that all the Colombian railroad equipment was bought in England.

"America might well get some of this business, although the Colombians view outside capital with suspicion. The Colombians invest their own money in mortgages which pay 18 per cent interest or they can get 10 per cent by simply letting their money lie idle in the bank. Therefore they are inclined to let outsiders take the risk of commercial enterprises, but at the same time, they are suspicious of foreign capital.

"The stories of oil exploitation in Mexico have done much to foster this feeling and keep it alive. These stories may or may not be true, but they have unquestionably injured the welcome of foreign capital in Colombia and other Spanish-American states. And yet, this provides an excellent opportunity for both Americans and Colombians."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. How many Americans were made prisoners by the Germans during the World War?
2. Who invented watches?
3. At what port in France did Napoleon Bonaparte land on his return from Elba?
4. What is the constitutional definition of treason to the United States?
5. What are the winter signs of the zodiac?
6. Who succeeded John Tyler as President of the United States?
7. What famous English historian described beauty as "an outward gift which is seldom despised save by those to whom it has been refused"?
8. What is the meaning of an all-blue weather flag?
9. What American State has the lowest average altitude?
10. What is tungsten?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. "As a rule, there is only one person an English girl hates more than she hates her mother, and that is her eldest sister," is an observation made by John Tanner in Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Man and Superman."
2. Oreide is a kind of brass resembling gold, used in imitation jewelry.
3. George Wharton Pepper is the new United States Senator from Pennsylvania.
4. The United States has the second largest merchant fleet in the world, with a tonnage of about 17,000,000, as compared with Great Britain and her dependencies, with a tonnage of about 22,000,000.
5. The retirement age for officers of the United States Army is sixty-four years.
6. The Roosevelt Highway runs from Washington to Los Angeles, with a spur to San Francisco.
7. A gradual rise in the barometer means unsettled weather.
8. Forty rods make a furlong in long measure.
9. Encke's comet is due to return within mundane vision in October, 1924.
10. Yellowstone Park is the largest of the national parks of the United States.

SHORT CUTS

Winter has arrived with both slippery feet.

Erin is now in the saddle and only her own countrymen can pull her down.

Given a site and a director Sesqui-Centennial weather will be set fair.

There is evidently a slackening of interest in Fatty Arbuckle's return engagement.

Senator Newberry has at least proved himself to be a gentleman curiously lacking in curiosity.

The world now hopes and believes that the new Irish president will live up to his name, Great Faith.

Some of the neighbors don't like him, but nevertheless the League is a chipper kid for a two-year-old.

Governor Sproul may lay flattering unction to his soul with every kind thing said of Senator Pepper.

As the New York Tribune sees it, friends of Senator Newberry are being criticized for subscribing freely to the cause of education.

There is always suspicion that those who "mourn over the failure of the Washington Conference" would have rejoiced if it had been really a failure.

Correspondent complains that married women are taking jobs single women need. Complaint dismissed. The married women may have husbands to support.

Governor Edwards by a curious oversight ignored in his message self-determination for small nations, the submarine issue and the Landis-Ruth controversy.

Soldiers' bonus advocates are now due to prove the efficiency of an active minority. They have, at least, singleness of purpose. They don't care how the money is raised.

The dollar, chirps the retail price report issued by the Department of Labor, is worth thirteen cents more than it was a year ago. Almost enough to buy a dime's worth of candy.

Those whom the Postmaster General so sensibly swatted are now in a position to appreciate Mark Twain's assertion that it is a difference of opinion that makes horse-racing.

"Native African Children Do Their Sums in Sand."—Headline. Evidently, opines the Toddle Topper, obeying the Biblical injunction to multiply on the face of the earth.

Cape May reports a rum-running submarine posing as a lobster boat. This appears to be a variation of the New York theme, where a lobster poses as a rum-running submersible.

Perhaps the suggestion that a soldiers' bonus be paid out of the interest on the foreign obligations to this country is prompted by desire that the interest be sustained without prejudice until after the election.

It will be a sad blow to many if, after deciding to use the interest on the foreign debt for a soldiers' bonus, Congress should later decide that it is necessary, in the interest of commerce, to wipe out the debt.

The action of the United States Supreme Court in annulling North Dakota's excess tax on railroads goes far to prove that we are citizens of a great nation and only incidentally citizens of a particular State.

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, says if war broke out between Japan and America Japan would promptly land her troops in the Philippines; that, as a consequence, the islands would be safer if independent, and that, therefore, Filipinos should demand complete and absolute independence. And if all Filipinos were of the same mind as Quezon, Uncle Sam's problem would be simplified. He'd say, "Go to it, boys, and be hanged to you."

A ten-year-old Chicago boy, told by his mother to bring home, on his way from school, fifty cents' worth of boiling meat, fell in love with a hyacinth in a florist's window, gave up the half dollar for it and presented it to his teacher. His mother later spanked him, and very properly. The spanking was the one thing necessary to give the proper glamour to the story as he will remember it. And if may well be that the fifty cents will always seem to him as being exceedingly well spent.