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Philadelphia, Thursday, January 26, 1922

MELLON ON THE BONUS

SECRETARY MELLON'S letter to Chairman Fordney, of the Ways and Means Committee, is a clear exposition of the financial resources of the Government and an estimate of the sums that would have to be raised if the proposed bonus to the soldiers should be voted by Congress. It contains the information on which Congress must form its opinion regarding the expediency of bonus legislation at the present time.

Mr. Mellon reminds Mr. Fordney that the budget estimates for 1922 show a deficit of \$24,000,000 above the estimated receipts, and the budget for 1923 shows a deficit of \$167,600,000. The estimates do not provide for any bonus expenditures. As there is no agreement on the amount to be expended in bonuses, no estimate of the extra amount to be raised by taxation can be made. The minimum cost of the bonuses, however, is put at \$1,500,000,000 and the maximum at \$5,250,000,000, without taking account of the cost of administering the bonus system. The Government is already spending about \$450,000,000 a year for the benefit of disabled veterans.

Therefore, Mr. Mellon tells Mr. Fordney that if Congress should decide to pay the bonuses it would be necessary to impose general taxes on a broad class of articles or business transactions in order to raise the money. And he says that if additional taxes were levied, provision for them would have to be made in the Bonus Bill.

He insists that it would be futile as well as unwise to attempt to provide for the bonus through the principal or interest of the foreign obligations held by the Government. As the law now stands he says "the Government is bound to apply any principal payments by foreign Governments to the retirement of outstanding Liberty Bonds, about \$10,000,000,000 of which were issued in the first instance to provide for the advances to foreign Governments."

As to our own debt Mr. Mellon calls attention to the necessity of taking care of \$6,500,000,000 of Government obligations which fall due within the next sixteen months. Most of these will have to be refunded, an operation which will make it difficult for the Government to raise money for any other purpose by a bond issue.

It is assumed that the Ways and Means Committee will study these figures with the greatest care before deciding to recommend any legislation which will make it necessary to levy still heavier taxes on the country.

IT HAPPENS TO EVERYBODY

SOLEMNLY over the wires from Harrisburg comes the news that State officials, who have been rearranging some of the items in contemplated administrative budgets, have taken pains to see that the funds necessary to purchase nuts for the squirrels in Capitol Park will continue to be available.

So it seems that even the squirrel, noted ordinarily for his thrift and industry, forgets how to work for a living as soon as he breaks into politics.

AN ARMY ALREADY REDUCED

THERE is nothing shocking in the report that President Harding is opposed to "any radical reduction in the land forces of the United States." Considering the population, magnitude and responsibilities of the Nation, the regular American Army is proportionately smaller than that of the toy republic of San Marino, with its total of thirty-nine officers and 350 enlisted men.

It is believed to be the President's opinion that 150,000 men in the United States Army do not constitute a militaristic menace nor an affront to the spirit of the Arms Conference. Americans may well be proud of this moderation, but at the same time it should be noted that continual reductions of a small force would mean eventual extinction.

The army as at present organized is an instance of rational peace insurance. Even the League covenant admits the necessity of troops for international police purposes.

The extreme reductionists have raised a false issue in suggesting that 150,000 regular troops are excessive for this Republic.

UNFINISHED AMERICAN MAPS

THE exceptional circumstances attending the liberation of Spanish America from the mother country has occasioned a series of controversies enduring for a whole century.

Formidable difficulties of transportation rendered unwieldy the last empire stretching from Caracas to Lima, which for a brief interval acknowledged the authority of Simon Bolivar. In the South, where San Martin was the brilliant emancipator, problems of co-ordination were less trying, but even the narrower lower end of the continent is now carved into the republics of Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

The proposed conference in Washington over the Tacna-Arica question, which has obstructed neighborly relations between Peru and Chile for more than forty years, has inevitably inspired interest in boundary questions antedating those arising from the war for the rich nitrate provinces. The Government of Ecuador is said to be considering the dispatch of delegates to Washington to adjust the long-standing frontier dispute with Peru.

Bolivia insists that she is a party to the West Coast muddle, since the nitrate war deprived her of Antofagasta, her sole outlet to the sea. Chile is violently opposed to this suggested intrusion, holding that the Washington meeting should concern itself exclusively with the interpretation of the treaty of Ancon, whereby the nitrate region was lost to Peru, pending a plebiscite which has never been held. Argentina has announced that she will lend no support to Bolivia's aspirations.

The reluctance of the independent nations of South America to consider unhealed differences is as regrettable as it is pronounced. It is perhaps advisable to restrict the Peru-Chile preliminaries to the question specified in the invitation of the United States. Should the meeting result in adjustment, however, it might well serve as an example to sister nations.

A century ago it was virtually impossible to define the frontiers of the Latin-American republics with accuracy. In many instances the lines ran through almost inaccessible tropical jungles. The development of the continent has effaced some of the physical obstacles, with the result that frontier questions now assume a realistic importance.

There is no doubt that the United States would be glad to assist in stabilizing the map of South America, if the various claimants could be induced to try their respective cases on their merits.

THE LAST LAP OF THE PARLEY

THE diversity of topics treated in the Washington Conference—Pacific safeguards, distribution of islands, fortification, cable rights, Shantung, China, Siberia and arms reduction—has militated against a clear-cut definition of results prior to the close of the sessions.

This defect, if such it can be called, is technical rather than intrinsic. Nearly every one of the problems under consideration has been to some extent related to all the rest.

It is for this reason that simultaneous progress has been sought on the various subjects listed. The method, which is unquestionably expeditious, has carried a large number of questions to the stage just preceding authoritative solution.

Among these are the naval treaty, which has been held up for word from Japan regarding fortifications; the Four-Power Pacific Protection Treaty, which has been delayed pending a statement from Tokio concerning the limits of Japan proper, and the Shantung boundary, some from which is dependent upon the direct negotiations between Japan and China.

Even the Nine-Power Treaty respecting Chinese integrity cannot take final form until numerous important Chino-Japanese differences are adjusted or clarified.

There is no occasion for dismay over existence of such an international mosaic. Indications are not wanting that co-ordinating processes will from now on be speedy and that within at least the next ten days the finishing touches will be given the parts and pledges.

Every item on the original program has now been approached. The last, and one of the most baffling, was the Japanese occupation of Siberia, ostensibly originating with the relief of the Czecho-Slovaks in 1918.

Baron Shidehara has reiterated the familiar and somewhat vague promises of eventual Japanese evacuation, and Secretary Hughes has categorically repeated America's expectations of complete withdrawal, which were significantly set forth in the hitherto unpublished note to Tokio of May 31, 1921.

Both the Japanese and American views have been incorporated in the minutes of the session, and they will form part of the record to be read at the next plenary session. It cannot be denied that in view of the historical facts they represent decidedly divergent policies.

But if the Siberian problem remains unsettled, pending Japanese exhibition of good faith, it is at least eliminated as a factor embarrassing to a gathering of the Conference fruits.

On the whole these are of incontestable richness. Despite some formidable obstacles, the parley has accomplished much that should stabilize civilization and safeguard the peaceful relations of nations. It should be possible to appraise some of these performances when they are summarized and illuminated in the next full session, which will mark the beginning of the last act of the momentous conclave.

AS OTHERS SEE US

LORD NORTHCLIFFE, returning to report in England upon the state of insurgent feeling in India and other areas listed as Eastern possessions of the British Empire, brought suggestions of a new political policy which, conceived to give political recognition to the religious susceptibilities of Mohammedans by a more tender regard for the Turk in Europe, will be offered to Downing street as the solution of its difficulties in the Orient.

This seems like a very old-fashioned remedy for a very new-fashioned disorder. Northcliffe should be more frank. If he were he would say that Hindu and Mohammedan, Jap and Chinese are alike distrustful of white men's political philosophy. That is largely because of the war.

"Look," said Gandhi, leader of the Hindu insurgents, when, during the war, he started to rouse the larger part of the vast East against white dominion, "look at these white men! They cannot arrange their own affairs in peace and decency. How can they settle ours? They know only how to smash and kill!"

WHO VOTES BEST?

A PESSIMISTIC reader, writing in reference to the coming elections, observes that the people in cities, who are often criticized bitterly for their seeming subservience to the ward boss, are, after all, better citizens than those who reside in small towns and the agricultural areas.

"I know of places," says this correspondent, "where the farmer stubbornly refuses to vote until the party leaders send a motor car for him and pay him by the hour for the time spent in going to the polls. Such are the men who have been clamoring in Washington about the failure of Congress to give them a square deal. Your high-spirited and independent-minded agriculturist is a myth. It is seldom that you find a farmer who knows or cares anything about public affairs. And few of them even want to learn."

An interesting question is raised here. Is the city man or the farmer the better citizen? There are in cities many agencies for the spread of information which are not to be found in the farm country or in rural towns. Clubs, forums and newspapers stimulate an intelligent interest in matters of political import and tend to create a wholesome competition of opinion. In country districts many people are disposed to vote as avowed partisans and as friends or enemies of the local leader rather than for given principles.

Nevertheless, we are disposed to believe that the farmer could show the cleanest slate. If he does not manifest a consistent interest in politics, he is free from the influence that rules in many congested areas, where voters are content to move in herds at the word of professional corruptionists. Farmers may be listless on election days. But it is not on record that they ever vote by the hour at the business of ballot-box stuffing — demanding time and half time for overtime—as gangsters have been known to do in this and other cities under the leadership of the heelers.

NIKISCH AND HIS TRADITION

TO THE younger generation of Philadelphia music patrons, Arthur Nikisch is a name to be uttered with a kind of conventional awe. It is so long since the distinguished conductor, who has just died in Leipsig, mounted the concert dais in this city that his actual artistic attributes are dimmed in the pathos of distance.

He is, however, a tradition of considerable potency. When this community was in its musical nonage Nikisch presided over the destinies of the Boston Symphony, and when that once exceptional organization paid its four or five visits a year to the Academy of Music great was the esthetic satisfaction of audiences then almost ironically deemed to be of the "elect."

Today the appeal of symphonic music has been stripped of its mystery. Philadelphia itself can boast of an orchestral director ranked with the most eminent of his craft. Good music is no longer a super-cultural excrescence, but a necessity.

Nikisch, a pioneer in his American campaign, which lasted from 1889 to 1893, returned to this country only once to witness its artistic transformation. His devotion to exalted artistic principles abroad, however, was consistent and unflagging. Not even the World War deprived the Gewandhaus orchestra, under his baton, of its traditional prestige.

Nikisch was among the last survivors of the inspiring age of German musical development of the last century. He was young with Wagner's "Ring," and played with the first violins at the memorable premiere of the inextinguishable tetralogy at Bayreuth in 1876.

It is trite but true that the musical awakening succeeding that event has been unprecedented and world-wide.

ELECTING A POPE

ALTHOUGH it is less than eight years since a Pope was elected, nearly every one save those whose business it is to know have forgotten how it is done. The death of Benedict XV has set men to asking one another whether the Pope must be an Italian, why there are more Italians than men of other nationalities in the College of Cardinals, and how big a vote the successful candidate must get.

It may be interesting, then, to recall that the College of Cardinals, which elects the Pope, is not a representative body in the sense that its members are appointed to represent the views of the Roman Catholics in the various nations. It is an advisory body, appointed by the Pope himself from among men in whose judgment and devotion he has confidence. As the Pope lives in Rome, it is but natural that a majority of his advisers should be Italians. They are within easy access when he needs them.

The Pope has been an Italian for many years largely because the seat of the Church is in Italy. There is nothing in its law which would prevent the election of an American or an Englishman or an Irishman or a Frenchman or a Belgian or a German or a Spaniard. As a matter of fact, Cardinal Merry del Val, of the possibility of whose election there has been some discussion, is a native of Spain. There has been one English Pope, and when the seat of the Church was at Avignon the Popes were Frenchmen.

The Cardinals must meet to elect a new Pope not later than ten days after a vacancy occurs in the office. They enter an apartment provided for them in the Vatican. A separate cubicle is assigned to each Cardinal, which he must occupy until a new Pope is chosen. He is not supposed to communicate with any other Cardinal, but writes the name of his candidate on a ballot, which is collected by a special functionary. If there is no election on the first ballot the balloting continues until some candidate receives two-thirds of the votes cast. There was a time when the King of Spain and the Emperor of Austria had the power of veto in a papal election. The Emperor of Austria exercised it when the predecessor of Benedict was elected, but on January 20, 1904, Pius X suppressed all right of veto on the part of secular governments.

The Cardinals are to meet on Friday of next week to begin balloting. During the intervening days there will be much discussion among them in order to reach agreement, if possible, on the man to be elected.

THE PRICE

AMERICANS have to pay in a variety of ways for the political and administrative inefficiency which permits the development of powerful monopolies organized to restrain trade. To suppose that we get off by giving up famine prices for the necessities of life is to be deluded.

One of the first causes of the collapse in the building industry and the house shortage was a secret combination of the interests which for a time operated to restrict the production of essential building materials like cement, glass, plumbing supplies, brick and some sorts of millwork at the source in order to keep prices at the top notch. Rents increased and, what is worse, numberless families have been crowded into inadequate living quarters.

Now Dr. Copeland, Commissioner of Health in New York, expresses dread of a new influenza epidemic, which, he says, might prove peculiarly disastrous because of the congestion in available residential buildings and tenements. Yesterday Dr. Charles H. Keene, Director of Health Education in the State Department of Public Instruction, said in a public address that much of the ill-health among the children in Pennsylvania cities is due to overcrowded and insanitary school buildings of the older type. High costs of building material helped, of course, to hinder the expansion of school facilities in this and other States.

THE COAL SITUATION

AT THE tri-district convention of anthracite miners, held in Shamokin, representatives of all workers in the areas which supply most of the hard coal to Eastern cities formulated wage demands which must be generally regarded as unreasonable. What is more, they voted for a general strike to take place on the first of April, if the operators and mine owners do not agree at special conferences soon to be held to meet their terms. These terms include a universal establishment of the check-off system, by which paymasters collect union dues and under which membership in a union is made obligatory upon any man or boy employed in or at a coal mine.

Few of the delegates at the convention expected their committees to introduce the strike clause into the general ultimatum. That clause was a surprise. But it was accepted and it stands. It is interesting to observe that April 1 is the date scheduled by the soft-coal miners for the strike which Secretary Hoover says is "almost inevitable." There is in this coincidence ground for the suspicion that the United Mine Workers have established something like harmony between groups which have been in open conflict, that the various classes of miners are ready to act as a unit and that somewhere in the background there are plans for a coal strike which, if it comes about, will be almost universal in the producing centers of the East.

That is a pleasant outlook, certainly, for people who are now paying, or trying to pay, famine prices for coal.

Painful Facts Plainly Stated

The occupation of Sagalin by Japanese troops in reprisal for the massacre of Japanese at Nikolaievsk merely evidences the fact that nations as well as men can always find a good excuse for doing what they want to do. It is pleasing to Americans that their Government should so clearly and unequivocally voice their feeling in the matter. The Japanese have been advised, politely and diplomatically, but none the less firmly, to get out.

COUNCIL FALLS DOWN

Physicians Say an Outbreak of Tuberculosis Will Follow Conditions in the City — Unemployment Forces Slow Starvation. That Means Disease

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

OFFICIAL reports say that there are 154,000 people in Philadelphia out of employment.

In the State the statistics of its Employment Bureau show that more than 350,000 persons are seeking work and cannot get it.

Every charity in the city is working to the limit to alleviate suffering among the poor and unemployed.

All report that they are short of money and facilities to handle the situation. This is entirely separate from the city's own welfare organization under Director Warburton.

City Council has practically refused its aid.

Outside charity is dependent upon voluntary contributions, and the failure of the \$4,000,000 drive to get its full amount has handicapped efforts to relieve distress at home.

Private contributions of millions, supplemented by other millions from the Government, are being poured into Europe to aid the suffering and starving.

The age-old axiom has been reversed apparently; charity does not begin at home, but abroad.

THE greatest amount of unemployment in the aggregate in the city lies south of Market street, with the northeast a good second.

The gentlemen in Council who are withholding the city's helping hand are led by Councilmen from south of Market street.

Chicago has contributed for relief this winter \$213,000. Boston has come to the front with \$241,000. Buffalo has given \$133,000.

Philadelphia has appropriated \$14,000.

Karl de Schweinitz, secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity, contributed a new slant to this very serious situation.

"It is only a rare case here and there where we find a family suffering for the absolute lack of food," he said. "I mean to say women and children who have gone for days without anything to eat.

"What we do find, however, is that there are hundreds of families in Philadelphia who are actually suffering from slow starvation.

"They do not get enough to eat.

"They are living on bread and coffee and a few boiled vegetables.

"Such people are under-nourished. Their vitality is diminishing. Many of them, if they had work, would be unable to do it."

HERE is a leaf from the notebook of the secretary which is worth reading in connection with his sentence quoted above:

"In a little city within two hours' ride of Philadelphia contractors for two big operations agreed to hire a number of men from among Philadelphia's destitute.

"They were to be employed as laborers—pick-and-shovel men.

"At the same time applications were received from other laboring men for situations.

"The Philadelphia contingent was made up of textile workers, clerks and indoor workers. They had been out of work for a long time. They were under-nourished and 'soft.'

"Some of them stuck on the pick-and-shovel job for four days. Others succumbed on the second day.

"Their places were taken by trained laborers who were accustomed to that kind of work, and the Philadelphians were compelled to return home."

The most startling remark made by Mr. de Schweinitz was:

"Tuberculosis is going to reap a great harvest in a year or two from this condition of affairs unless the poor of Philadelphia can be helped."

I CONFESS that I regarded the prediction of the secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity as a "professional" observation.

He and his co-workers see so much of misery, hunger and destitution generally that they are prone to take, perhaps, an exaggerated view of such a condition as now confronts the city.

It was not until after I had talked with several leading physicians—specialists—that the meaning and menace of Mr. de Schweinitz's remarks dawned.

The process of slow starvation in any community is bound to have its aftermath.

It might appear in a fat death roll following an invasion of influenza, though the secretary did not mention this disease.

It is inevitably certain to follow the unemployment of thousands and the undernourishment and consequent malnutrition among thousands of women and children in their families.

DR. LAWRENCE F. FLICK, formerly head of the Phipps Tuberculosis Institute, is one of the leading specialists in this country.

"Insufficient food is recognized as one of the greatest agencies for increasing tuberculosis," he said.

"Please understand what I mean. There are large numbers of individuals who have implanted in them the germs of tuberculosis. They are able, however, by maintaining a certain standard of living to ward off an attack of the disease.

"When, however, it is impossible to maintain the necessary nutrition, or when it falls below a certain standard, the implantation makes itself manifest.

"It is not that slow starvation of itself will cause the disease, but those unfortunates in whom the germs are dormant and who fail to receive proper food and nourishment are almost certain to become its victims."

DR. WILLIAM E. HUGHES, one of the city's eminent consulting physicians, has no doubt as to the outcome of the present condition of unemployment and undernourishment of the unemployed and their families.

Its effects will not likely be fully disclosed for perhaps a year, in his opinion.

"There is no doubt we are passing through a very serious situation," said Dr. Hughes.

"There are thousands out of employment, and that always means suffering.

"The condition involves two things: the herding together of families to keep warm, which means living in a vitiated atmosphere, and which in turn affords disease germs to accomplish their work.

"I am sure that conditions existing in the city today are making for an increase in tuberculosis far above any similar increase in recent periods.

"The only suggestion that I have to alleviate the situation is to supply the sufferers with sufficient food of the proper kind.

"If the profiteers would lower their prices it would make a decided change in the outlook.

"Of course, that is something practically hopeless."

DR. THOMAS KLEIN, assistant professor of medicine in the University Post-graduate School and Undergraduate Departments, took precisely the same stand as his colleagues.

"It will take a year or so for the result of unemployment and consequent lack of proper food to show its effects.

"It is always the case. Under-nourished bodies are the most fertile ground for the development of seeds of tuberculosis already implanted.

"Fresh air, ample nourishment and correct hygiene are necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

"Conditions in the city, as described, are the reverse of this."

A Mild Sport

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Spanish professor says that prize fighting is the most brutal of all sports. Bull fighting must be an extremely denatured affair these days.

JUST AS WE'RE GETTING CLEANED UP

HUMANISMS: *Inner Lights on Lives and Whims of Personages in the Public Eye*

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas, and Representative Manuel Herrick, of Oklahoma, are the men who talk most on the floor of the House, consume most space in the Congressional Record, who are most likened to that pest of the meadows, the gadfly, in the rhetoric of their associates. There is consequently much evidence of satisfaction when they turn on each other.

Mr. Blanton one day not long ago was painting a word picture of the manner in which he handled Socialists in his district, was giving his particular recipe for expunging them from the body politic.

"Will the gentleman from Texas yield to a question?" asked the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The gentleman yielded.

"Did the gentleman from Texas ever stop to liken the position which he is taking," said Mr. Herrick, "to that of the flea which sat on the back of the axle of the coach which was traveling over a sun-baked road and which pointed back proudly and said, 'Look what a dust I am kicking up?'"

• • •

A man comes to a high place, says Representative Burton Erwin Sweet, of Iowa, much as one boat out of a thousand might thread its way in a storm through a maze of jutting rocks on a wind-beaten coast.

Wise, resourceful, wealthy, masterful men by the thousand have coveted the presidency, yet an impecunious college professor and a quiet country editor have of late attained it.

They did not land because of their seamanship, but because their boats miraculously missed the many rocks that intervened. Similarly, it is odd that we should today have a Vice President who clinched that job by a single sentence he uttered in upholding the fight of the Boston chief of police against his striking subordinates.

"No one has a right to strike against the Government," said Mr. Coolidge, somewhat obviously.

• • •

Perry S. Ballen, who is the Washington correspondent for the London Telegraph, enumerates six obstacles which have regularly stood in the way of amity and good feeling as between the United States and Great Britain. There was the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War, all of which are outlawed by time and all of which, being wars, should be outlawed in the public consciousness. Then there is the Irish question, which is now settled, and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which has gone to the scrap heap. The only troublemaker which still exists is the Englishman who comes to America and talks indiscreetly and the American who goes to Europe and does the same thing.

• • •

An English woman attending the Disarmament Conference, where newspapermen made up half the crowd, was much worried to know why it was that American journalists were so oddly different from European journalists. Would you believe it? Almost none of them carried canes.

Then she observed for a day or two and reached a conclusion. These writing persons ate much at cafeterias and it was necessary that they should have a free hand in doing so. A stick would be quite impossible, don't you know.

• • •

Representative Charles F. Curry, of California, whose district includes about half the circumference of San Francisco Bay, secured, when last he asked for the franchise of his neighbors, a total of 54,984 votes.

Not long thereafter when he presented himself at the license bureau for a tag for his automobile, one was promptly handed out to him and when he looked it in the face he found that it numbered 54,984. Mr. Curry has never been able to find out if this was a remarkable coincidence or if design on the part of a friendly license clerk produced this result.

• • •

When Representative Theodore Burton, of Ohio, goes down to the Capitol restaurant for lunch he need pay no attention to the waiter. He sits tight and hangs some a bowl of tea and tuck and a plate of crackers and the trick is turned.

Over at the State Department, however, there is a maid of a simpler diet. Wilfred Stevens, official translator, the man who knows thirty languages, makes for himself a quart of Benjamin Franklin gruel night and morning—bran, oatmeal, maybe some raisins or dried currants stirred in—and there you are, with the whole food problem solved.

• • •

Everett Saunders, who represents the Fifth Indiana District in Congress, has a story which he often tells when he is out on the stump trying to get votes away from a Democratic rival.

The story is of two Negroes who were happy and prosperous but who, back in 1912, committed the indiscretion of voting the Democratic ticket. In fact, so many people were similarly foolish that the country was lost to the Republicans.

As a result of this political turnover, according to the story, these two men found themselves out of jobs and things went from bad to worse to such an extent that eventually they were living quite sadly in the poorhouse.

There wasn't very much to eat, even in the poorhouse, and their clothing was so thin that the winter chill could walk right through. About this time they heard tell that over at the insane asylum the eats were much better and that there were good clothes. So they decided to act crazy and thus get themselves transferred to more fertile fields.

By dint of foolish talk and gibbering and a fit now and then they accomplished this end. They found themselves on the train bound for the insane asylum. Mose, in his satisfaction, settled down in his seat, heaved a sigh and said:

"Fo' Gawd," he says, "I ain't nevah gwine to vote de Democratic ticket no mo.'"

"Shet yo' mouf," interjected Sam. "If yo' talks sense lak dat nobody ain' gwine to believe youse crazy."

Perhaps the Ones Who Used to Go on Horseback

Ponca City Correspondence Tulsa Capital.

Beggars, traveling in automobiles, were reported in this section of the State recently. One family of man, wife and two children, traveling in a large car, stopped at several places along the road in the Otoe country, south of here, and asked for food, stating they had not eaten in two days' time. Other places were solicited, the occupants of the car getting gasoline and oil, in addition to food.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Name three great Scandinavian explorers now living.
2. What is the Quirinal?
3. What are the four smallest States of the American Union?
4. How many nations are involved in the naval-disarmament treaty?
5. How many nations are involved in the Pacific-protection treaty?
6. Of what country was Lord Bryce a native?
7. Why is the Battle of Tours, fought in 732, rated as one of the great decisive battles of the world?
8. After whom is Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, named?
9. Who is Jean Sibelius?
10. Name two great Boer generals in the last Boer War with Great Britain.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Frankfort is the capital of Kentucky.
2. A sayings is a mockingbird.
3. The words of the song, "Hail to the Chief," are from Sir Walter Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake."
4. A diglot, according to the usage of the word by the American Bible Society, is a Bible or Testament or smaller portion of the Scriptures, printed in two languages in parallel columns.
5. "Pate de foie gras" literally means "paste of fat liver."
6. It should be pronounced "Pa-tay'd-fwah grah."
7. Murabai Catinat (1637-1712) said "No man is a hero to his valet." The spirit of the observation has been traced to Plutarch in his "Of Isis and Osiris," in which the passage occurs: "When Herodotus, in the name of all the Antiquity of the Isle of Delos, 'Mother of Apollo,' reports that he has not access of these."
8. Alexander the Great, commanding a Greek army, invaded India in 327 B.C. and defeated the Indian monarch, Porus.
9. Three books by Lord Bryce are his "American Commonwealth," "Modern Democracies" and "Holy Roman Empire."
10. The language of the Madeira Islands is Portuguese.

SHORT CUTS

Wine sometimes loosens tongues. Is it Madeira that is making Charles talkative?

Bonus advocates would have us believe that our soldiers, having saved their country, are now prepared to use a sandbag on it.

The local society girl who is dealing in "colognes and cheeses" perhaps has the fond idea that the odor of one will kill off the other.

Though former Director Hines denies that Federal control crippled the railroad system, it is not denied that it needs a crutch.

"Black Jack" Pershing can't get away from decorations. The very fact of his modestly refusing a Distinguished Service Cross puts a feather in his cap.

The soldiers' bonus appeared before Congress per Simmons. This may justify the contention of the Secretary of the Treasury that it will pucker up the public purse.

It is understood that when the Washington Conference speaks of Russian integrity no reference is being made to the Lenine Administration.

The Arms Conference, we are informed, is now moving like clockwork. Quite so, quite so. As soon as the business is wound up the delegates will say, "Let's go."

The United States Geological Survey says the country's supply of oil may not last longer than twenty years. This would appear to be a strong argument for encouraging importation.

Without expressing any opinion as to the merits or the reality of sex equality, remarked Demosthenes McGinnis, I am moved to the inquiry: What chance has a man when a woman lies about him?

The Washington Conference resolution prohibiting the importation of arms into China, it will be noted, only applies while China is suffering from internal warfare. In other words, while they scrap among themselves they must fight with bare hands.

The New York newspaperwoman who is going to marry her fifty-year-old son-in-law says it is the logical thing to do. But love laughs at logicians. The prospective groom, incidentally, is probably one of those who see nothing funny in the mother-in-law joke. Quite right, too. It is a serious business.

Ever so many American farmers are now settled in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, so there is little cause for surprise that there is strong sentiment in these provinces for reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States. The real cause for surprise is that it should be so long delayed. Tariff and customs would be no more incongruous between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

President of New York Transfer Company, explaining to New York Public Service Commission why rates are higher in New York than in Philadelphia, says delivery trucks may be safely left unguarded in Philadelphia, while in New York an extra man is needed to be on watch. We'd feel happier over the compliment if we were not afraid that some of our well-known gunmen may see the story and proceed to take advantage of it.

Railroad shop workers have rejected the rules promulgated by the United States Railroad Board and the matter will be reargued; but there is no reason for discouragement in the fact. It has never been urged by anybody concerned that industrial problems have been permanently solved. Anything done during the next few years must necessarily be considered as temporary expedients during a time of stress not one whit less serious than during the war.

Siberian Hope Hounds

Leaving China still up in the air, gentlemen of the Washington Conference will presently proceed to Siberia, where Japanese desire for a stable government may prove to be a bone on somebody or other. Japan says she can't possibly remove her troops until life interests are sufficiently protected; and she herself reserves the right to define the phrase. So the Powers, an irresistible force, will proceed to exert pressure on Japan, an immovable body, the result being, as any expert mathematician will tell the world, the only absolute zero.