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Philadelphia, Friday, February 3, 1922

#### The state of the s **MAIL-TUBE PROSPECTS**

THE congressional Postal Committee, which will meet next week, is expected to inaugurate departmental action toward the restoration of the pneumatic mail tube service in Philadelphia. Local delegations which have recently visited the capital report approval by many postal officials of a rehabilitation of the service.

It has never been explained why the tubes were abandoned under Mr. Burleson nor why even under the new Administration an obviously practical method of expediting the urban mail deliveries was not speedfly

If the pneumatic system is in some features out of date, modernization is in order. It is generally admitted that a real need exists for laying additional tubes to outlying districts.

City mail deliveries in America have long compared unfavorably with those of London and Paris. In the latter capital, the tubes in which "petits bleus" are dispatched are admirable time-savers.

The system has previously demonstrated its worth in Philadelphia, which is among reasons why the ban against making use of it has seemed so unnecessary.

#### A TRAFFIC-RELIEF IDEA

SUGGESTIONS for traffic arteries in Philadelphia are irrepressible. The latest, which has been made to Mayor Moore by Miers Busch, representing the Board of Trade, contains practical features which are decidedly worth consideration.

The proposal to relieve the increasing iam on Market, Chestnut and Walnut streets involves a plan for the widening of Locust street from Fifteenth street to Washington Square. On the north side of the east-andwest thoroughfare there are comparatively few important structures to complicate the execution of the project. The Philadelphia Library would be affected, but the Free Library at Thirteenth and Locust streets is not an obstacle, since within about two years it will be removed to its new home on the Parkway.

Mr. Busch proposes the passage of an ordinance giving notice of municipal intentions in order that building construction should not interfere with carrying out the program at some future date.

This is not an extravagant initial step. It would be calculated to allay fears of the immediate embarkation of the city on some costly public enterprise and it would lay the groundwork of eventual im-

In considering the traffic problem it is well to look ahead. Otherwise, the time will come when the call for relief is sharp. impatient and mandatory.

## THE CONCLAVE MEETS

INDICATIONS that the sessions of the Sacred College will be brief render extremely unlikely the participation of any non-European Cardinal in the selection of

Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, who suc-America, is expected to arrive in Italy on Monday morning. The railway journey from Naples to Rome will consume most of the light hours of another day. Cardinals Begin, of Quebec, and Dough-

erty, of Philadelphia, are still further in the rear and will be fortunate if they can take part in some of the formalities signalising the installation of a new pontiff. Brazil, separated from the Eternal City by the duration of a voyage of at least two and

It is improbable, however, that the presence of any of these travelers would greatly change the temper of the conclave. An Italian occupant of Peter's seat is virtually a foregone conclusion. Precedents are also in favor of the least exploited of candidates and of a pontiff without extrane views on either side of church problems.

The solemnity of the sessions in their distinguishing characteristic. While entertaining the liveliest concern in the verdict, the public is sincerely inclined to respect its spiritual values and to combine unaffected interest with reverence.

## A PERNICIOUS TAX

THE New Jersey Legislature wishes to something to relieve the users of the flroads it will repeal the Full-Crew Law. That law cost the people \$629,000 last year without conferring a single benefit on any one save the superfluous men employed on the trains. Since the law was passed it has cost \$5,500,000.

A similar law in New York is costing the people \$2,176,000 a year, and in Maryland has cost the people these sums because dollar spent has come out of the eted in freight and passenger rates.

Pennsylvania had such a law, but it was wisely repealed last winter. It was passed in the first place at the demand of labor in otder to provide work for more men on the reliroads without any regard to the need of it. The reason assigned was that the of the traveling public. But there were no fewer accidents after the law was passed than there were before.

railroads do not want accidents. cost too much. The instinct of the ers to protect the property of the is, in ordinary circumstances, suffistrong to induce them to take the ory precautions. Sometimes they are doing it, but they take them ulti-

mistake for the Legislatures of the to interfere in the details of railroad The laws which provide ment. The laws which provide

usually sufficient to keep the railroad men niert. The roads are public carriers, obligated to serve the public. If the public is not served, we have Public Service Commissions with power to order adequate service. The commissions ought to be allowed to

### WHO'LL WRITE A COMIC OPERA ABOUT THE SUBJECT OF COAL?

Only the Caricature of the Stage Could Reflect the Grotesque Folly That Rules in the Mine Fields

THRONES, dynasties, kings, the pride I of a great many nations and the cost of important commodities in the United States have been falling together. They are still going down. The one fixed and seemingly immovable thing in this changing world is the price of hard coal mined in our own fields.

The cost of coal went to an unprecedented altitude during the war, and there it has remained as if it were a thing nailed to the sky. For almost two years it has defied all the laws of political, social and economic gravity. No power of the Government or public opinion or business necessity seems adequate to disturb it.

The significance of this phenomenon is best appreciated after a reading of the report of general business and financial conditions just issued through the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Iron and steel show a decline of from 20 to 40 per cent from the maximum rates of the inflation period. The motorcar industry reports reductions which ranged from 15 to 25 per cent during the last year. Preparations for a spring building boom have followed an earthward slide of the prices of building materials. Cement is down to \$1.60 a barrel. It was up not long ago to \$2.50. Lumber and millwork prices have fallen heavily.

The retail price of anthracite remains, solitary and mysterious, in the blue heavens.

There, apparently, it will stay. The operators' organizations and the mine unions are deadlocked in a conflict of purposes which may lead to a vast general strike on April 1. Such a strike would make coal scarce,

It would add to the value of coal already mined and in storage. The public is disinterested or discouraged in the presence of the disorder and the thinly veiled conspiracles by which small groups of profittakers in control of a commodity that is almost as necessary to the general public as water and transportation manage to frustrate the laws of supply and demand and evade the forces that are making for constructive readjustment in all other in-

Who are these Olympians? What sort of magic is theirs? How are they to be identified?

They are the sort of persons about whom Gilbert and Sullivan would have written light operas. They are picturesque enough for the burlesque stage. Until they are made visible in the carica-

ture of musical comedy Mr. Hoover, Senator Edge and Senator Calder will talk and agitate in vain for the "reform" of the coal Railway corporations, street car com-

panies, water companies, all utility corporations, have come to admit a sense of obligation to the complex social system in which they are indispensable parts. The coal men, on the other hand, con-

tinue in an attitude of austere isolation. They resent inquiries from Congress or from the public. They run their business to suit themselves-and they run it rather badly. How badly they run it you will see if ever a genius arises to write a lively comic opera on the subject of coal.

The chorus of principals would be ustonishing to see. First, there would be the barons who own the coal land. Then there would be the barons who lease the land. There would be the barons who lease coal lands from lessees and lease it again to operators who run the mines. Then there would be a vast supplementary chorus of Jobbers and Sub-Jobbers and Interlocking Directors. All of these people-jolly devils in white vests-get something from the \$15 which you pay for a ton of anthracite.

In the background of the gruesome scene are the forward-minded leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, who, unable to beat the barons into submission, are intent upon going into partnership with them or seizing the power they wield as monopolists. All these men are making their own laws in defiance of congressional opinion and the public need.

High prices have brought a collapse in he coal market. Neither the industries nor the private consumers have been buying. Unemployment is widespread in the anthracite and bituminous fields. Storage yards are filled, waiting for buyers who do not appear.

The miners, intent upon taking the matter into their own hands, are preparing to strike in April to force universal unioniza. tion of all mines. That is, they want to dictate to the owners of mines and coal lands and, in the end, to the public. They believe that they could dictate more intelligently than the unregulated owners do. They couldn't, of course, and they wouldn't

if they could. So, while the country endures the cold and enforced idieness in factories, many of them closed to awalt lower coal prices, the coal business is moving toward chaos. Perhaps chaos would be a good thing for every one concerned. It would force Congress out of its lerhargy. It would compel Government action toward the scientific and impartial control which Hoover has recommended again and again,

## JERSEY'S FUTILE DRY LAW

TN THE New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday the over-ardent advaeates of prohibition learned a lesson which they ought to take to heart in the interest of fair play and their own cause. The Van Ness act for dry enforcement, an almost medieval law passed by an obedient Legislature under pressure frem various sources, was summarily wiped off the statute books and declared unconstitutional.

The decision will be welcomed by all citizens, wet or dry, who are not convinced that bone-dry prohibition is of more importance to the country and to humanity than the essential protective principles of common law which, though they are the chief supports of our system of social reasoning and the basis of all modern legal thought, were set aside to make an airtight State dry law in New Jersey,

The law was formulated by Mrs. Jennie C. Van Ness, a one-term member of the lower house, who had no previous ex-perience with law making and little appar-

ent knowledge of the fundamentals of Anglo-Saxon justice. She blithely reversed the age-old rule established to guard what Blackstone calls "the inalienable rights of man" and wrote an act which declared that

a suspected person, might be denied trial by inry and was to be presumed guilty until he could prove himself innocent. Thus any one caught selling or transporting whisky or other alcoholic beverages in New Jersey was to be denied rights which the law continues to extend even to murderers.

It was clear from the beginning that the law could not stand. Now the State is without any enforcement system of its own. The Anti-Saloon League is credited with having done most to assure the passage of the Van Ness act. But it is easy to believe the truth of persistent rumors which imply that the law-a law far more rigorous than the Federal dry laws-was secretly supported by wet leaders, who desired to discredit in the eyes of the public the whole prohibition theory and the organizations which support it. Certainly the attempts to enforce the Van Ness law tended constantly to hurt the dry cause in Jersey.

Those who are sincerely anxious to bring about the elimination of the liquor traffic ought to applaud the decision of the Court of Errors. Prohibition is not dead and it is not dying. The country at large is determined to see it tested thoroughly. But the dry cause cannot be expected to survive enforcement legislation conceived in a spirit of fanaticism rather than in a spirit of reasonableness and fair play.

#### THE IDEAL SITE

SO SUPERIOR are the merits of the Fairmount Park-Parkway site for the fair that its indorsement by the committees of the Engineers' Club, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Real Estate Board has come without surprise to those who have been giving thought to the matter.

The site is easily accessible from all the railroad terminals. It is in the heart of the city and is connected with all sections by street cars. It is near the existing hotels and in such a convenient location that new hotels to accommodate the visitors can be erected profitably with the certainty that after the fair is over they will be in demand as apartment houses or office buildings if the need for them as hotels should It includes both banks of the Schuylkill River and thus affords opportunities for picturesque development and water pleasures that were not offered by some of the other sites.

Beyond all other proposed sites it justi-fies the expenditure by the city, the State and the Nation of large sums for the erection of permanent buildings that can be used for public purposes after the fair is over. Not only can permanent structures be erected, but the long-tulked-of and longdelayed improvement of the banks of the Schuylkill from the entrance of Fairmount Park to Arch street can be carried out after the manner of the improvements to the banks of the Seine in Paris in 1900.

Under the circumstances two or three times as much can prudently be appropriated for the fair as would be wise if it were all to go for structures that would be torn down after serving their purpose for one summer.

Congress can be asked to authorize the erection of a new Federal Building on the Parkway in addition to making an approprintion for the fair itself.

The State can be asked to erect a building for the accommodation of its officials who are compelled to have offices here, even if it is not thought wise for it to put up a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court. This, too, in addition to an appropriation for the general expenses of making ready for the fair

The city itself can rush construction on the Soldiers' Memorial or Convention Hall and on the Schuylkill embankments and bridges, improvements which can be paid for by the issue of bonds, while it spends such sums as are necessary on the temporary structures.

Still further the plans can be so made that the buildings put up by foreign Gov; ernments shall be of permanent construction and adapted to uses of one kind or another that when the fair is over they could be sold for sums which would almost recover the original expenditure.

The site is such that the setting of the fair can be made as attractive as that of any other fair ever held. Definite adoption of it by the committee will prepare the way for an active campaign in behalf of funds.

## CAR MEN TO SHARE PROFITS

MR. MITTEN'S promise of a 10 per cent phia Rapid Transit Company is based on the assumption that the men, by active cooperation with the management, can reduce the operating expenses this year by \$1,500,-000.

In effect, Mr. Mitten has said to the men: "If you will save money for the company I will persuade the shareholders to

This is an inducement to faithful service. It makes the men partners in the business by assuring to them reward for the economies that they can bring about. These economies will come through care in the operation of the cars, which will prevent accidents and breakdown of machinery, and through greater courtesy to the passengers. which will develop a friendliness to the system that will be reflected in increased travel.

The Mitten plan of co-operation with the men has justified itself. There has been no strike and the system, bankrupt in 1911, has been put in such financial condition that it has earned dividends on its capital stock

in addition to paying fixed charges.

The financial inducement which Mr. Mitten is offering to the men to insure a greater degree of co-operation with the management ought to produce important results both to the company and the public.

## VOLIVA'S COSMOGONY

THE carth, according to the early Japa-I nese cosmographers, rests on the back of a giant turtle. The ancient Greeks said that the sky was held up by Atlas, a giant standing in Northern Africa.

Wilbur Glen Voltva, the head of the Dowle Church of Zian, Ill., has a new theory The world, according to him, is that. The sky is a solid dome from which the sun, moon and stars are suspended like chande liers from a ceiling. The edges of the dome rest on a wall of ice which surrounds the tlat world to keep foolbardy mariners from sailing their ships off the edge, and probably to keep the water in the oceans from flowing away into space.

Mr. Voliva has based his theory upon what a calls the "Word of God." There was a colored preacher in the South a few years ago who insisted that "the sun do move." and he based his conclusion on the story of Joshua, who caused the sun to stand still. If it did not move, how could it stand still? We smile at this sort of scientific reason-

ing nowadays. But there was a time when it was no smiling matter. The men of selence who advanced theories different from those accepted by the theologians had to pay with their lives for their audacity. Heresy it was called at the time. But the notion that the Bible is a scientific textbook has long since been abandoned.

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Three Views of the Zion Movement by Three Jews Suggest Likelihood of Others, All of Them Important to the World at Large

#### By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TT IS very difficult for an outsider to get

IT IS very difficult for an outsider to get any true perspective on the Zion movement. I have three very distinct impressions of it, all given me by Jews, and each considered a final judgment by the man who instructed me. And as each was, in his way, an authority on at least one phase of his race's position with regard to the "back-to-Jerusalem" enthusiasm, his point of view was at least an important one to consider. The first opinion was given me many years ago when the public at large first began to hear Zionism discussed, and it was by the senior member of a great New York banking firm. That old man was wise at least in the financial opinions of his confreres, both in Europe and this country, and at that time he and his partners were set against the notion, scouting it as impracticable and pushed only by the visionary.

He held that it was not practical, because He held that it was not practical, because to give the Jew a country that was too small for him would mean that he must still live as a stranger in other countries. Instead of being a citizen of the land in which he lived and worked, and instead of identifying himself with the interest of that country in his own eyes and in the cyes of the citizens about him, he would be a "fattener on the land" and liable to be the target of all the odium that anomalous position would invite.

THE second opinion was given me many A years later by the son of a Zionist. He was a journalist who had come over to this was a journalist who had come over to this country after spending his youth in Palestine and enduring all the hardships the immigrant Jews were subjected to by the Turkish Government before the war. He believed in Palestine for the Jews. He had calculated to a foot for how great a popula-tion of returned Jews the land under in-tensive cultivation could yield an abundant

It was his belief that with Palestine well colonized and raised to a hundred per cent fertility by irrigation, the adjoining deserts could be reclaimed much as the deserts of this country are being made to blossom as the rose. Eventually he believed all of his race could return to what would be the garden spot of the world.

THE third opinion was given me just last year, curiously enough by one near of kin to the old Jewish banker. His brother-in-law was then one of the leaders of the Zion movement and spoken of as the prospective president of the Palestine Republic. His idea was that Palestine could never be the home of all the Jews, but that it could be the research of the party of the p be the possession of the race; and as such it could be made not only a garden spot, but a center of learning and art and religion. I rather thought by religion he meant not the orthodox ancient religion, but the broader type of worship used in the present day synagogues. I saked him if the present-day synagogues. I asked him if the rebuilding of the temple was contemplated, and it seemed to me his idea was a symbolic building not for a revival of the Mosaic ritual nor a replica of the Temple of Solo-

L AST summer it seemed to those of us who are outsiders that there came what seemed a change of personnel in the Zionist Committee and presumedly a change of ideal in its propaganda. And now comes a drive for funds for the Zionist cause.

No funds are being asked of non-Jews, although doubtless if the great generosity the Jews have shown in Gentile drives were regimented by a Garrille generosity in Law.

reciprocated by a Gentile generosity in Jewish drives gifts would not be scorned; but at all events since there is no solicitation of money outside the fold, the general public has not been specifically apprised as to the exact status of the movement at the present moment. Which of those three points of view most prevails among the Jews? And is there perhaps a fourth and more zealously orthodox one than any of these three?

TO GENTILES brought up on the Old Testament as well as on the gospels the whole movement is of great interest be-cause of the ancient prophecies regarding the return of the Jews and the restoration of Jerusalem and the events hinging on that return. To certain sects of the Christian faith-the Second Adventists-the fulfillment of these prophecies is of vital importance in order to make way for the second coming of the Messiah. To students of history and of world move-

ments the fact that great changes are wrought by the fire of sentiment rather than the psychology of reason makes any enthusiasm such as this of Zionism of great and even polgnant interest. If it is to be a return to Palestine, is it to be merely a physical and material return to Solomon and all his glory, or is it to be a return to the orthodoxy and ritualism of the Herodian period, or is it to be a still further harking back to the early experiment, when a nomad race turned cultivators of the soil in the

days of the judges?

Or is something quite different contemplated—a sort of Mecca and Beirut and Holy City of Rome, with the Italian Riviera

A ND if the Jews take over their holy A places, what of the Christian, what of the Mohammedan? Both these religions have had their holy places there longer now than the Jews possessed Palestine before the

And if the Jews colonize Palestine from all over Europe and from this country, what will be the type of the civilization—English. Polish, American, German or Spanish? And if a foreign Government backs the enterpris-and stabilizes it, what Government will undertake that tremendous task? And why? One hears these questions discussed

gravely, but not unsympathetically.

In Palestine itself it is the chief topic of conversation, I am told, even among the people who think Zionism is bound to fail.

THE Greek Church officials and the Roman 1 Church officials keep an armed peace with each other and with the Syrians and Armenians and Arabs and the scattered Jewish population that have clung to the ruins of their walls; but none of these, not even the Pulcstinian Jew, is prepared to welcome the returning Zionists with their new ideas of farming and their unorthodoxy and their Western push and go. For if the Jews in the Occident seem Oriental, they appear completely Europeanized to the Orient. Just as they seemed Egyptianized to the inhabitants of Canaan, and Babylon-ish to the dwellers who had not gone into captivity, and Romanized to the Galileans. so they seem a strange people with their new dress and abbreviated ceremony and crisp business and modern inventions to the present dwellers in that little land that had been theirs once before in the world's hisbeen theirs once believe yet once again, tory and may be theirs yet once again,

I have been reading Chesterton's Jerus-alem and been immensely interested in the alem and been immensely interested in the book. It brings the modern Jerusalem, the Jerusalem of the Crusades and the Jerusalem of Jesus to a "close-up" before one. And I realized suddenly that nothing that happens to that city set on a hill can be considered a little thing to a single American, whatever his admitted creed. Whatever is need in the saintification of the considered a little thing to a single American, whatever his admitted creed. Whatever is need in the saintification of the considered and the considered a good in us spiritually had its beginnings there. Our civilization—whatever in it has borne the weight of time—exists for us because of what happened there.

touches all of us. And we have a right to ask—What does it mean for the world? The United States

Hard Job For a Hard Guy Chamber of Commerce wants Congress to create a commissioner general advise with every governmental agency charged with regulating interstate commerce and then proceed to do the regulating. It will be his province, we presume, to held the buck that every official Pippa passes.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### ROBERT E. FERGUSON On the Slump in Marriage Licenses

THE economic and sociological phases of I the City of Philadelphia are strongly and immediately reflected in the Marriage License Bureau at City Hall, according to Chief Robert E. Ferguson, of that department.

"There has been a great falling off in the number of marriage licenses issued during the last year," said Mr. Ferguson, "and of course, we are in a position to note any changes in this matter which take place. The falling off began in January, 1921, and since that time there has been nothing like the rush to get married that took place during the few years just previous to that

date. "The 'slump' came rather suddenly a little more than a year ago. All through the war years and the prosperous times that immediately succeeded them we could hardly keep up with the demand for the issuance of licenses. Of course, a lot of this was due to the fact of the very general prosperity which the country was having, and a lot more was caused by the highly emotional to the country was the country was the country with the country was t Of course, a lot of this was condition of the people, which continued in a good many lines other than that of marriage sentiment for quite a long time after the war closed.

Reasons for Falling Off "When business is good in our depart ment the elevators are usually filled all day, and I have even seen the time when the young applicants stood in the corridors in rows awaiting their turn to get their licenses, But this has not happened for quite a long "While it is not an easy matter to

why people do not get married, still I think that the economic troubles of the country, and of the world for that matter, is the principal reason. Young persons today are more cautious about how they enter matri-mony than they used to be, and both the man and the woman want to be assured that a comfortable and permanent living is in sight before they take the step.

"During national prosperity, or even when the industries of the city are working full time, we have our hands full, but wher anything in the nature of an industrial disturbance occurs we notice the effects of it immediately in the dropping off of the number of applicants for licenses.
"The number of marriage licenses issued

now is not up to the average number which we issued prior to the beginning of the war. Then it took a tremendous jump. It is true that a good many of them were young couples the man of whom was going into the service and they decided to be married before he went away, but a larger number was made up of those to whom the sudden and in many cases unexpected prosperity gave the opportunity of getting married carlier than they had originally planned. Increased During War

"The number of marriages increased during all of the war years and through those which immediately followed them. I should say that the increase during these years was fully 15 per cent over the average of the years before the war, and it probably went higher than that. At any rate, it was a very considerable increase.
"When the falling-off came, a little more

than a year ago, it was sudden, as I have said, and it has continued up to the present time, despite the fact that general business has largely recovered from the depression which it suffered. I think that it is prop able that a good many of the young people had become accustomed to the prosperity of the war time and are waiting for a return that prosperity before getting married. "Since the falling-off came, the figures have never mounted as high as the pre-wa average. Still, at the same time, we are now issuing on an average about seventy.

now issuing on an average about seventycight licenses every day, so that quite a
number of the young people are getting married in spite of everything.

"Our busiest days are Saturdays and
Mondays, in spite of the fact that Saturday
is a half-holiday at the City Hall, as well as
pretty nearly every place else. This is
probably the reason why Saturday is one of the big days at the Marriage Liceuse Bureau—it is easier to get a half day off than a whole day, and where a man is employed on piecework it is cheaper, too. I

n't know why Monday should be such a

hear and see range from irresistito almost tragedy.

as getting a marriage performed without a license is concerned, for no clergyman or

notary will perform a ceremony under such

Notaries' Activities Stopped

an accurate record of all marriages for

"The Pennsylvania law on the matter is

exible a law as exists in any State of the

"The days after holidays are others which

The days after holidays are others which generally impose a good bit of work on our bureau. This is the case, like Saturdays and Mondays, where the rule helds good, no matter how many we are issuing on an average at the time. The late spring and the analy sugmest months are conselled the

the early summer months are generally the heaviest of the year. With the return of a

heaviest of the year. With the return of a general prosperity, there will surely be an immense increase in the number of licenses issued, although I doubt if the number will

equal for a long time that reached during the war years."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What was the first name of Schopen-hauer, the famous philosopher.
 What equatry was formerly ruled by a Dey?

5. Name two operas by Donizetti.

10. How many legs has an ibex?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

5. Edward Young, a noted English poet of the eighteenth century, wrote "Night Thoughts."
6. Sisal is prepared fiber of the American

all is prepared ther of the American aloe, used as cordage, in largest waterfall in the world, though not the highest, is the Vic-toria, Falls of the Zambesi River in

and easy of access at any time.

jurisdiction.

licenses were granted within its

UNDISTURBED

big day with us, unless it is that the young people get together on Sundays and fix it all up. But these two days have always been the heavy days in our bureau, no matter whether the total number of licenses Count that day lost whose low descend-ing sun sees not an Anglo-Franco clash just ended or begun. issued was great or small.
"The Marriage License Bureau is an un-

usually advantageous place for the study of human nature. We get every kind of person imaginable here and some of the things we If every State in the Union has a build-"Under the Marriage License Law of

ing at the Fair the Parkway is going to be an architectural treat. Pennsylvania, all applicants must now appear in person to make the answers and take affidavit as to the truth of those nswers. The law cannot be evaded as far

ules are being made out. Waukeegan, Ill., man is attacked by rooster after wringing neck of hen. No gentleman could do less.

"The Marriage License Law has been in force in Pennsylvania since the first of Oc-If he but knew how much we worried over his appearance yesterday how the woodchuck would chuckle! ober, 1885. It is an excellent law in many ways and it stopped a number of abuses and enabled the counties of the State to keep

Fashion Committee chairman in this city says custom-tailored clothes are to be fuller this year. Fuller what?

broad, and does not impose any unreasonable restrictions upon those who desire to get married. In fact, I think that it is as to admit, has normal aspirations. Union. At the same time it fully safe-guards the interests of the community in Chicago is planning a steamship line to Philadelphia. An airplane line would probthis very important matter. It is easy to see why the records in a matter so important as that of marriage should be complete

Vassar professor says she knows of me prettier thing than the calf of a young woman. First kind word we've heard for

the unusual. The Arms Conference has agreed to abolish poison gas in wartime, but it is beyond its power to restrict its use in

The scrapping rules for capital ships conform, it is said, to those of the London prize ring. At all events, London has a little to do with them.

We are looking forward to the day when our college presidents, instead of saying unkind things about their students, will discipline them.

If in heaven, as Sir Conan Doyle de-clares, all the children are grown up, where is the happiness of those who find joy in

4. When did Sir Francis Drake live?
5. Who ran against James A. Garfield for the presidency?
6. Where and what are the Dukeries?
7. In what round did Dempsey knock out Carpentier in the contest of July, 1921? 1921?

8. How many Powers were represented in the Arms and Pacific Conference in Washington?

9. What is the meaning of the name Massa-Zion. He may not be a great thinker, but anybody will admit in the matter of solid

Two famous menarchs who crowned themselves were Charles XII of Sweden, in 1697, and Napoleon Bonaparte,

in 1894, and Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1894.

2. General James H. Wilson, of the Union Army, captured Jefferson Davis in 1865. General Wilson, born in 1837, is still living.

3. A widgeon is a kind of wild duck.

4. The Marshalsea was the debtors' prison in Lendon which figures prominently in Charles Dickens' novel, "Little Dorrit." The prison was abolished in 1849.

Scranton man excused from jury duty because he couldn't use his wooden left.
Plea of faulty understanding. Still, come
to think of it, nobody, so far as we can
remember, has ever been excused for in-

Africa. e Yukon is the fourth largest river in North America.

9. An iguana is a kind of lizard with four American delegates to the Washington Conference have been thoughtlessly accuse of modesty because they described themselve simply as "Citizens of the United States. As a matter of fact they chose the higher title they could bestow on themselves."

# SHORT CUTS

"Hello. Judge!" said Glass. yet," said Borah. But soon? When the State Treasury can't have anything else it can have a deficit.

Suspenders are in and belts are out, say the tailors; but pessimists will continue to wear both.

We hasten to reassure the timid. In benching Kenyon no effort has been made to knock his bloc off.

Some earnest thought will be given to the soldiers' bonus while income-tax schel-

Mrs. Asquith says she is anxious to visit Philadelphia. The lady, we are obliged

ably suffer less from ice and fog.

The twenty-three-year-old Polish workman and the forty-five-year-old helress he is to marry pay in publicity for essaying

propaganda.

The sky is a solid dome, says Voliva to

The Dauphin County Court has upheld of 1921. But will the operators be satisof 1921. But will the op-fied? Not by an anthracite!

Constables dressed as women are look. ing for a man who has been scaring Vassar students. We have a mental picture of as imitation flapper in police boots.

Dr. Stokowski's little friends are now convinced that the most fascinating instru-ment at an orchestral concert is the icecream cone. Like the oboe, it is manipulated with the lips, but the real shading is done with the palate.

ability to use his wooden head.

legs.
legs.
legs.
incoln green was a bright green cloth
for which the town of Lincoln, England, was once famous. Robin Hood
and his Merry Men were supposed to
have dressed in Lincoln green.