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Philadelphia, Saturday, February 4, 1922

MR. HALL'S DISTRESS

T 18 a flinty-hearted public that as a whole declines to join Charles B. Hall in lamentation over the neatness of the city's streets after the great storm. Are the cittrens of Philadelphia stocks, stones, senseless things, that they weep not over contractor rule in ruins?

The men who cleaned the streets." moans Councilman Hall, "were mostly contractors' men." If this observation is inanded to be critical it reflects seriously upon the efficiency of the workers formerly ployed under the old system. Or perhaps it is the disclosure of their talents they loafed they now labor diligently. The latent that distresses Mr. Hall. Where sound of the carts that were still is rasping to folk who flourished on special privilege.

tidiness of the thoroughfares will cost nething. Mr. Hall makes no secret of that fact. It is equally well known that appropriations fully cover the expense of putting the streets in order.

Surveying the consequences of manicipal control of street cleaning Mr. Hall is inconsolable. In its inability to share his grief the public is exhibiting itself as a anster of selfishness. How dare it be pleased with a job well done and already

SECOND APRIL

MOMEN are supposed to be far more fastidious about all things than men. Many young ladies marry older men who happen to be rich. When the rule is reversed and when a young man marries a woman rather far beyond his years, people lift their brows and smile sardonically and predict all sorts of trouble. Yet the marriage of Mrs. Martin B. R. Stephens, a lady with millions, to a young Pole about half her are and her determination to try life in a age at Ridley Park for the sake of her husband's pride need not promise less than ousands of other marriages that attract no social attention.

Marriages are the exclusive concern of the people who engage in them. They are dy else's business. It is fashionable nowadays for all sorts of people to go seeking second Aprils. April when it first came such as these may have been wintry, It may have been filled with rain or it may have passed too quickly and unnoticed. If to can be found again so much the better. And it is only fair to wish luck to scokers what is, of course, an extremely diffi-

SUMMER CLOCK PROBLEMS

Propes for the continuance of daylight brightened by an ordinance already introced in Council by Mr. Weglein. There are indications that opposition in the municipal body to the establishment of the mmer clock will be inconsiderable.

It is questionable, however, whether the ew measure does not defer the operation of the schedule until too late in the season. According to this plan, the clocks will be in April and will be made to conform to sunne on the last Sunday in September. Federal daylight saving during the war

years was instituted in the spring. The arrangement was sensible and in accord with the increase of light hours after the vernal Proponents of daylight saving in Council

ould do well to obtain information of plans in other Eastern cities. If their schedules are not changed until May it ould, of course, be unwise for Philadelphia to isolate itself. The confusion resulting from procrastination in this city last year is not forgotten. It would be quite as had to be ahead of sister communities. But the spring change is the proper one if the Eastern cities can be counted upon to act atmultaneously.

A GEOLOGICAL QUESTION

THE previous anthracite rax laws were declared unconstitutional by the courts on the ground that the tax was not levied uniformly on all coal. It was argued that enthracite and bituminous were both coal. and that there was no distinction between them within the meaning of the Constitu-

The latest Anthracite Tax Law has just Court after it had been established by exauthority that there is so great a difce between anthracite and bituminous that they are different commodities. It as if a tax on limestone were sustained egainst the objection that it was discrimipatory because it did not fall on marble

The case will be appealed to the higher arts, which will be asked to pass upon technical geological question. It to be taken to the Supreme Court of United States on the issue of the right La State to tax a commodity produced Athin its borders and sold in interstate erce. This point has already been raised in other States by objectors to the

FRANCE FALLS IN LINE

N SOMEWHAT left-handed fushion. munique from the Quai d'Orsay French participation in the Genoa while at the same time denying the invitation to send delegates bad

ally accepted. is evident that once again Raymond b is following in the footsteps of Briand without explicitly admitthat the method is imitative. Office contends that former Premier of Italy, in convoking the conferaly executed the decision taken at by the allied Powers, including no occasion for the French Government to

In the European chancelleries these some what strained pronouncements are taken to mean that France will certainly be present There is little cause to question this rea-soning. France well take part in the momentous assemblage because in this instance

Inevitable circumstances are drawing her to Genoa. It seems that American doubts to the contrary can now be safely dismissed

IT IS DANGEROUS BUSINESS TO PLAY POLITICS WITH WAR

Senator Underwood's Efforts to Prevent the Democrats From Doing It Ought to Succeed

THERE are at least two Democrats in the A Senate who can consider issues on their merits without the obfuscation that come

from narrow partisanship.

One of them is John Sharp Williams, o Mississippi. Senator Williams is a statesman before he is a Democrat, and when he was the leader of his party in the House he consistently refused to seek partisan advantage by obstructing the majority when that majority was engaged in putting through measures that were not contrary to the Democratic principles.

The other is Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, the present Democratic leader of the Senate and one of the delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

It is now intimated from Washington that Senator Underwood is planning to do his utmost to persuade his party colleagues to vote for the ratification of the treaties drafted at the Conference. He will attempt to override the group of Democrats in the Senate, sometimes called the "spite bloc." who are anxious to fight the new treaties as Senator Lodge and his associates fought the Versailles Treaty. The feeling of these men is natural. It is retaliatory, and it takes no note of the consequences.

This is not statesmanship as either Senafor Williams or Senator Underwood understands it. The issues involved in the ratification of the treatics are bigger than any momentary profit that may come to one party or the other. The peace of the world is involved, and the settlement of other issues is wrapped up in the success of the effort to limit armament and to remove the causes of friction in the Pacific Ocean and in the Far Fast

If for the sake of partisan reprisals the agreement of a group of nations on vital questions is to be prevented, then there is little hope for the future. Competitive armament will continue and international rivalries and jealousies will in time bring about another great war.

The sentiment of this Nation supports the work of the Conference. The ratification of the treaties is expected without any unnecessary delay. From the narrow partisan point of view, as well as the broad-mindedone. Senator Underwood believes that it would be a fatal mistake for the Democrats to challenge this scutiment. And from the partisan point of view he can make out a

The Democrats supported the Versailles Treaty, which provided for the adjustment of all the issues which the Washington Conference has been considering. The Republicans called a conference to do in part what the League of Nations would have done if the United States had entered it. Therefore, Senator Underwood can say, the Democrats will not quibble over methods, nor will they refuse to accept part of what they sought because they could not get it Consequently they should heartily support what has been done while they regret that the party in power has not gone far ther. Senator Williams will doubtless support Senator Underwood in such a statement of the case.

If this shall be the result, then the an proaching congressional election will be fought on internal issues. The Democratwill charge the Republicans with failure in legislation, and will do their best to make out a case. And the Republicans, of course, will insist that they have done all that was possible under the circumstances, But the important thing this winter the ratification of the treaties and the demonstration that the United States is prepared to assume its share of the sponsibility for preserving world peace through co-operation with the other nations. If the Democrats can persuade themselves that statesmanship is the most intelligent

TOO MUCH MEDDLING

partisanship, the thing will be done,

"NEW laws," remarks Attorney General Daugherty, "won't cure our ills; nets of Congress will not set our business going." This is so true that it seems almost a waste of time to say it. But it needs to be said frequently, for there are many persons who rush to Congress or to the State Legislatures with a lot of words written on a piece of paper for which they seek official approval from a group of men in the confideut belief that if only it can be obtained this or that crisis will be averied or the shiftless will be made rich or solvency will be restored to the bankrupt.

Laws alone can do very little to bring about national prosperity. The sun and the rain can do much more. They warm and water the seed put in the ground and make abundant barvests, which are at the base of the prosperity of substantially every nation. The danger every time a law is passed regulating the way business shall be done is that the wrong law has been drafted. And the danger, too, when tax laws are passed, is that the taxes have been so levied as to destroy instead of to foster business.

If business could be let alone for to years it could adjust itself to almost any kind of a law, just as a man can get accustomed to sleeping on a bed of spikes But as soon as a meddling law is passed there is a demand that its restrictions be modified, and so we have got into the habit of appealing to the lawmakers whenever there is a crisic growing out of the operation of causes beyond the control of any Legis

If Attorney General Daugherty can per uade Congress to agree with him, the law which it frames might be a little better adapted to the conditions at which they are

A NEW NATION IN PIECES

directed.

THE Arth of the major attempts to organize Central America into a nation worthy of its responsibilities and resources has collapsed. The American Minister to Honduras cables that the latest plans of unification have been abandoned at Teguci galpa, capital of that republic, and steps to restore its full independent sovereignty have already been taken.

This action leaves little but populous Sal vador without a partner, since the recent revolution in Guntemala rendered the adhe sion of this nation little more than theo-

Well-wishers of Latin America will deeply regret the abandonment of an ambitions program. The division of Center America into five small nations has been an endless source of instability directly favor able to the formation of trouble-breeding military and political cliques cynically formed for purposes of self-aggrandizement,

exploitation and special privilege. The mublic of these states, mostly Indiana

with a Spanish veneer, has had virtually no voice in choosing its own ruler. Physically the race has survived many vicisaltudes, is sturdy, fairly industrious and unquestionably capable of development. It has been a pawn in the hands of unscrupulous dicta-

Had the union been effected the opportunities for erecting petty autocracies would inevitably have been restricted. The defection of Nicaragua and Costa Rica constituted a serious blow to the most hopeful scheme of federalisation devised since 1898. The amalgamation of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador would, however, have produced a nation of some importance. The prospect of foolish rivalries and so-called comic opera, but none the less destructive,

wars is now revived. The antidote so often postponed remains the same. Central America will invite the forces of corruption and decay unless the work of fusing its various provincial Governments is begun over again and carried to a successful conclusion.

SANCTIONS OF THE U-BOAT, BAN

THE ruthless violation of the so-called rules of war laid down at the two great international conventions at The Hague unquestionably raises doubts of the validity of new pledges of good behavior. Nations that are, or think they are, hard pressed and desperate are presumably capable of flouting the most solemn promises.

It is possible to apply the usual cynic philosophy to the new Five-Power Treaty prohibiting the submarine depredations and poison gas in warfare. Arguing from precedents skeptics can easily prove that the Root program contained in the pact presented to the plenary session of the Arms Conference this week is merely one more worthless proclamation of hypothetical national virtue.

Such reasoning, however, ignores an extraordinary change of actual circumstances, operative since the days of The Hague protestations. Promises to abstain from savagery in fighting are apt to be unsubstaninl if the conjectured methods of barbarism are untried.

The German Empire instituted novelties in erucity. But they can be no longer accounted such. Memory of the horrors of U-boat piracy and gas attacks are vivid today. Civiliza-

tion is still experiencing pangs of shame for its merciless excesses. Under such conditions the pledges incorporated in the new treaty are of an unprecedented nature. Any of the five nations guilty of flouting the agreement would automatically be branded as a reckless and un-

rupulous hypocrite. For some years to come mankind will be in no mood to tolerate such faith-breaking. It is the reawakening of public opinion which supplies the guarantees and the sanctions which cannot be specifically found in

the text of the covenant. These spiritual assurances are not to be aken lightly. The ban pronounced upon submarines as commerce destroyers and upon the use of lethal gases is in a highly significant degree an expression of world sentiment.

Article VII indientes the machinery whereby nations in addition to the original signatories, the United States, Great Britain. France, Italy and Japan, may cooperate. The ideal is, of course, the adherence of every Government on earth to the pledges. The design is akin to certain features of the League of Nations.

It is futile to speculate upon the chances of breaches of faith. The most drastic treaty ever framed is vulnerable to misgiv-

The Root program is the reflection of a very intense and general sentiment of the times. It would have been folly to overlook this. It is the part of wisdom to embody it in a formal document, infractions of which will render any of the principals a moral

SILENT DRAMA

THERE should be no lack in Hollswood I of material for the sort of scenarios that draw the largest crowds to the movie theatres. Rosede Arbuckle and his lawyers worked as men have seldom worked before not only for a verdict of acquittal in San Francisco, but for such a verdiet as would restore the market value of Arbuckle pietures. Arbuckle contracts and the Arbuckle name. The big comedian was stopped in mid-career by a flash of daylight on the other side of his life. He used to make about \$200,000 a year. What is he to do now, after the failure of his second drive for exeneration?

A sort of prince of the Hollywood colony was found shot to death in his home amid a cloud of rumors of jealous or avenging women while the Arbuckle jury was deliberating and preparing to refuse the verdiet which would have given the comedian a fighting chance for his old place in the sun. Will H. Hays, as the grand mogul of the moving picture business and the representative of Eastern capital, might begin his work of reconstruction by establishing school of deportment in the big film colony. This sort of thing cannot go on if the film business is to prosper. Too much money and too little discipline lead to the roubles of the movie folk.

ONE WOMAN GROWS WISER

On THE general current of public feeling there are numerous straws to indicate hat many of the extremes of viewpoint to hich men and women attvanced in the exitement of the war years have become in-

One of the smallest of these straws is Miss Sabina J. Delaney, who proudly went 'on" the police force in Boston when, after he vote arrived, it was the fashion to talk of the possibilities of a woman President. ady Senators and feminine captains of in-

Officer Delaney has quit. She has quit with the statement that she found work as a policewoman assigned to general duty most distasteful. She particularly objected to the nature of work which she was called upon to do in seeking evidence against perons charged with the systematic violation

of the liquor laws. Whoever knows anything of the routing followed by detectives will realize why the police force in Boston is now one member short of its normal quota.

The fact is, of course, that there are many sorts of employment and many kinds of public work for which women are temperamentally unfitted. That is as it should be, since the world would not be even as tolerable as it is if feminine sensibilities were dulled to the point at which there would be no recoil from ugly and brutal ades of life.

Women will be wiser if they continue to et men do the dirty work. And women itizens will in the course of time be conent to keep out of the rush for minor public offices. They will do better for themselves and for society as intelligent voters than they can hope to do as unhappy-if proudmembers of police bureaus and the like.

These is wisdom in the suggestion of Secretary Mellon that the soldiers bonus should be paid out of special taxes such as increased postage rates or tobacco levies. Those who have to provide the money should know when they are paying it.

A "JIM" McNICHOL STORY

In Which Howard B. French Figured as the Pivotal Figure-An Unpublished Episode of Other Days. The Good That is in Politicians

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN LTOWARD B. FRENCH is the center of II a very unusual story I heard the other

day.

For "yeahs and yeahs," as Annie Yeamans used to say in one of her star parts,
Mr. French was a reformer in politics.

Mr. announce the opportunity Is one today, whenever the opportunity

offers.

All during the Blankenburg Administration, and before and after, he was out in the open in his shirt sleeves with his back to the wall fighting "the machine."

The pertinence of this reference will be seen later on

He was against Quay and Martin and McNichol.

McNichol.

Naturally he saw only one side of the Philadelphia bosses, the political.

Then there came a change. Not in his political opinions, but in his personal. This was the way of it:

SENATOR J. P. McNICHOL had just finished the great Torresdale filter plant. He, with his great contracting equipment, began looking around for new worlds to

Conquer.

Howard B. French was at that time president of the Equitable Trust Company.

One day James P. McNichol walked into the office of Mr. French.

"I've a favor to ask of you, Mr. French," said "Jim," with his ready smile and radi-

ant manner. "A favor of me?" replied the trust company president with surprise.

"Yes sir, a favor, and I want you to grant it." "But I've no favors to grant you, Sen-ator McNichol," said Mr. French—and I fancy a trifle crustily.
"But I ask this specially," went on the

Senator, unabashed.

"You've often called me a boss and a grafter: said I'd been cleaning up enormous profits on my city work. I want the chance to prove that you're wrong."
"That isn't my business, Senator," said

Mr. French. "Well, just listen. I want you to select one, or as many as you like, of the very best engineers and accountants, have him make a detailed examination of the Torresdale filter plant. Then I'm going to put all my books and accounts at his disposal. If he finds that I've made more than 10½ per cent profit on that job I'll refund to the city every cent over that amount."

DON'T know just the words he used, but Howard B. French turned the proposition down cold. But "Jim" McNichol refused to stop

He came back from another arigie. Tell you what I'll do, then." he continued, unabashed. "You name the man or men, those in

whose integrity you have the fullest confi-dence, to do the work. I'll foot the bill with the understanding that they report directly to you. I don't want to know what their findings are till I get them from you."

"I'm out to prove to you that you've sized me up wrong on this proposition."

ALTHOUGH a Quaker, Howard French could not resist such a clean-cut sporting proposition, coming from an opponent like McNichol. He called in one of his trust company officials and asked him if he, knowing all the circumstances, could name such a man. He could—and he did.

Months went by. The engineer, with his accountants, went through the books and bills and vouchers with a fine-toothed comb. As for the Torresdale tilter job, from th engineering standpoint, it passed inspection with colors flying.

It was a huge undertaking carried to suc-

cessful completion. But the contractor's profits on this city One day Mr. French sent for the con-

I imagine, from my informant's descripmanner had altered toward Senator Mc

He informed the latter that the experts had reported and he was ready to communieate their finding.
It showed that James P. McNichol had made a profit on the great undertaking something like 101-7 per cent.

PERCENTAGE such as that was less A than the usual legitimate profit on such a piece of construction work. Now the sequel:

From that day Howard B. French and James P. McNichol became firm friends. The Senator, with his outspoken bluntness, confessed to Mr. French that he had put over political schemes that might not stand the fierce glare of rigid examination As a business man, however, he prided himself that he wasn't afraid to let in the sunlight on any of his transactions with

Long after "Jim" McNichol had passed when a mutual friend made some the Senator, Howard B. French halted him with a culogy on the dead leader.

A NOTHER unusual feature, and it shows how men, bitter opponents in politics, find out the good that is in each other, came light in this same connection.

When Israel Durham, long Senator Mc-Nichol's side partner in machine politics, died, he made Howard B. French's trust company his executor. And in all the intricacies of settling Durham's estate Mr. French was the guardian of the dead leader's interests.

THAT incident shows the silver side of the political shield.

Let us look on the reverse, the golden. Some time ago a political leader died. leaving a wife to whom he was tenderly attached through thirty-five years of happy

Married life.

She is a frail, delicate woman, gray-haired, broken, disconsolate,

One of her husband's friends was a great jurist, one of those big-souled men who never forget a friendship. He hadn't heard from the widow for many

One day recently he took one of his associates, both septuagenarians, got a taxi and drove into the outskirts of the town where she lived in retirement with an aged sister. One carried a big box of candy, the other

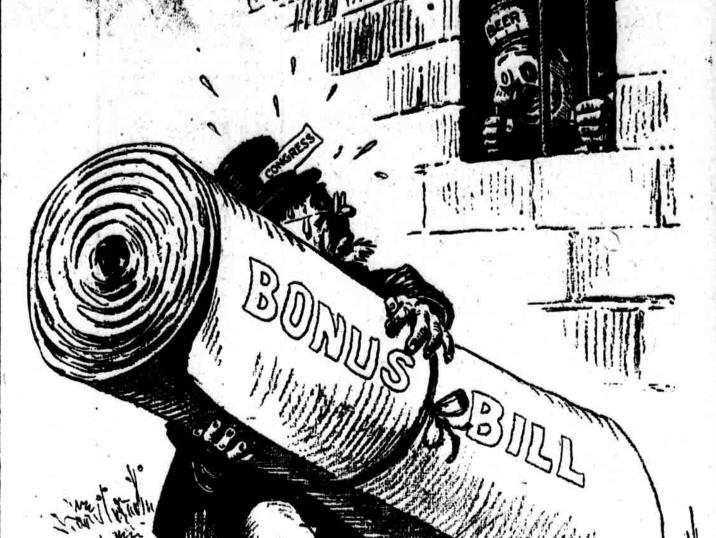
One carried a big box of candy, the other a great bunch of roses.

When they entered the beautiful home the widow of his friend, nervous and distraught, broke down and cried on his shoulder as she brokenly tried to express her gratitude for his visit. He talked to her of the old days, led her to a chair and calmed her, cheered the aged sister and diffused more sunshine in the

percaved home than it had known for the two distinguished callers left When the gray-haired woman was smiling through Moral-All politicians have a big lot of

What Egypt may get Page Mr. George from Great Britain is self - determination in principle: a constitution with a rider; sovereignty with a provise. For what England wants is a free highway to India; the right to maintain the road and keep it in repair. heoretically without justification; practially the peace of the world depends upon it. But the problem is not an impossible one. good phrusemaker may solve it.

Lenine at the Genos conference will be Lenine who has learned the lesson of comwhich will not make bim less



held in confinement is devised, so that these energies may be directed toward the sup-port and maintenance of themselves and of

those dependent upon them, without inter-fering with the opportunities of other laborers, this seems to be the best system

subject was one which did not arouse their

Spirit of Act Not Violated

more or less influential circles in the city

that its spirit would be violated and that

there might be disbursements from the funds toward specially favored individuals or their

families. But these fears, like those of the

members of the Legislature, were unfounded

this amount will go toward alleviating

"All the cases are thoroughly investigated

the distress of the families of prisoners re

All the cases are incroughly investigated and relief is granted only where actually needed. If the members of the prisoner's family are able to work, work is provided for them, so that the fund may remain for

the use of those who need it hadly and who

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who was the first American President to have only one term? What was the Drei Kalserbund? In what general direction does the River Seine flow?

5. What is lye?
6. What is the next to last book of the Bible?

Bible?
7. Of what State is Jackson the capital?
8. Where was Magna Graccia?
9. Who was Dr. R. J. Gatling?
10 What was the Battle of Majuba Hill?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

beth.
Winfield Scott Hancock, on the Democratic ticket, unsuccessfully ran against James A. Garfield for the presidency of the United States.
The Dukeries is a name given to a district in the northwest of Nottinghamshire. England, included within the ancient Sherwood Forest. The name is taken from several ancient demesner

taken from several ancient demesnes of noblemen. The character of the forest is, to some extent, preserved.

7. In July, 1921. Dempsey knocked out Carpentier in the fourth round.

8. Nine Powers were represented in the Arms and Pacific Conference in Washington. They were the tended in Washington.

Arms and Pacific Conference in Washington. They were the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands, Portugal and

Massachusetts is an Algonquin Indian name. "Massad-chu-es-et." meaning "Great-hill-small-place."

An ibex has four fees. It is mild

of the Apennines, with large recurved

Seine flow; ow many times was France invaded by foreign Powers from 1814 to 1914, in-

have no other means of subsistence.

priation, \$5000, was made, and all of

pains to be seen.

effive interest, is not now Important.

that time were not successful.

"AW, LEMME DO IT!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JUDGE J. WILLIS MARTIN On Aiding Convicts' Families

THE law, in administering deserved pun I ishment to those who violate it, frequently inflicts undeserved suffering on those against whom it has no grievance, the fam of the prisoner, says Judge J. Willis

"One difficulty which confronts the Judges in the administration of the criminal law, said Judge Martin, "is that in sentencing convicted prisoners they are frequently cin barrassed in the discharge of this painful duty by the knowledge that the condemned person is the sole support of an invalid wife, or an aged mother, or of numerous helpless children, or has other relatives dependen upon him who by his incarceration become the victims of poverty and deprivation. "It has been said with truth, so deeply inherent is it in this life of ours, that men have to suffer for each other's sins, so inevitably diffusive is human suffering, and

that even justice makes its victims, and our cannot conceive of any retribution which

does not spread beyond its mark in pulsations of unmerited pain.
"It has been found difficult to secure any sympathy for those connected with persons convicted of crime. In many instances the prisoners have no immediate connections and in others their associates are of their own kind—the criminally inclined. But cases do occur where criminals have secured and the affections of those dependent upon them until they have been detected in crime and compelled to pay the penalty of those

Legislative Aid Obtained

"With a view of providing for cases of this description in a manner not partialing of paternalism, but to relieve the methods whereby these unfortunates were thrown upon the community and with a view of making an advance in social justice and providing scientific and systematic control of those who become dependent, the Legislature of 1917 passed an act authorizing cities of the first class (which is only Phila-delphia in Pennsylvania) to make an appro-priation for the support of destitute fami-lies of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment and providing a system of control and ad-

ministration. "Another important effect of this measure was in the keeping together of such fami-lies, instead of having them broken up and scattered or else committed to institutions. By so doing the elements of family life are maintained, and whatever good influences

radiated from this environment are kept. "During the session of the Legislature which passed this act considerable opposition developed, especially from certain mem-bers of the body from the rural districts. Whether they felt that almost universal distrust of the families of convicted prisoners which I have mentioned as existing elsewhere in society, or whether they had a more practical reasons for their opposition is not of any importance now. Finally this opposition was overcome, and it is only fair to say that the practical workings of the measure show their fears to have been un-

Administering the Act

"City Council was authorized to designate the department of the city government which was to have the control and disbursement of such an appropriation, and did so at an early meeting after the act became operative. The destitute family of any person sentenced to imprisonment may apply for assistance to the department, which, after investigation, has the authority to refuse or to allow such assistance as may be deemed necessary.
"The Department of Public Welfare was

selected as the agency through which the made. The appropriation was \$5000 to the Bureau of Charities and Correction for the purpose of the maintenance and care of des-titute families of persons sentenced to im-prisonment in the City of Philadelphia.

"This department administered the fund with success until the new charter became effective, when the administration of it was effective, when the administration of it was turned over to the Department of Public Welfare. This department investigates all cases through its Legal Aid Bureau and abides by the recommendations of that

bureau.
"Until such time as a scientific dispo-sition of the wasted energies of persons now

Will the Senate O. K. the treaties of give them the K. O.? The Washington Conference, limited arms, will now shake a leg.

SHORT CUTS

Beautiful Vamp-Any unknown woman friend of a fellow in financial difficulties.

There is always suspicion that every rereat Japan makes is merely a strategic one. Milk has dropped a cent in San Fran-cisco. Los Angeles wouldn't take the trouble to pick it up.

adapted to present conditions.

"All efforts made to interest charitable individuals in the establishment of a social to the scrvice for the criminal courts prior to the passage of the Act of 1917 were unsuccessful. Whether it was because those to whom the appeal was made were fully occupied Looks as though the decision for the ic made unanimous. with more congenial work, or whether the

Criticism is something that members of the Refunding Commission may be assured of getting nothing else but.

"As affairs developed subsequently, this Everybody blames the wor for everywas not altogether a matter for regret, exthing. How was it responsible for the groundhog seeing its chadow? cept in so far as a generally unjust public attitude goes, because the service has been far better performed by the public agents than it could be by volunteers.

Ugly sounds make ugly people, says Creatore. We take it, therefore, a jazz palace is no beauty parlor. "The family of a convicted criminal is not necessarily criminal itself—in fact, the reverse is usually true. When the act went into effect there was great fear in certain Fifty billions of German marks are said to have escaped into Switzerland. May be hiding in the holes in the cheese.

> Golf is a game for boys, says Briand to Lloyd George. Right-o, says Llyod George to Briand, let us be boys together. It doesn't seem to occur to anybody that

and in the first year of operation only about perhaps President Harding put Kenyon on the bench because he would make a darued half of the sum appropriated was used.
"In 1920 Council appropriated \$5000 for this purpose, and of this amount only about \$2500 was used. In 1921 the same approgood judge. Short Cuts Honorable Mention goes to consumed during the year. This year, that is, for 1922. Council has cut the appropriation in half, allowing only \$2500. How day to Michael Zirko, sixteen years old. of

ridden to safety. Belfast newspaperman has been arrested by the Irish Republican Army for reporting a sermon by Archbishop Gilmartin denounc-ing outrages in Belfast. Evidently a mortgage on the fourth estate.

Trenton, who kept his elevator running in a

burning building until all its occupants had

Kentucky legislators are discussing a proposed law which will put a stop to the teaching of evolution in the University of Kentucky. It isn't making half the stir a law stopping college football would make anywhere in the East.

Circumstances sometimes force us into the paths of wisdom. Perhaps the reason the Senate approved the Debt-Funding Bill, turning over to experts the disposal of inflions of dollars, was because it felt Congress wasn't equal to the job.

Two New Yorkers have been found guilty of violating a city ordinance by drawing their children through Central Park on sleds. The Court decided that the sled was not sepleasure vehicle and only pleasure vehicles are permitted. His Honor must have missed

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

I The first name of Schopenhauer, the famous philosopher, was Arthur. He was so named by his parents because the name is the same in three hanguages—French, German and English.

Algiers, previous to its acquisition by the French, was ruled by a Dey.

Two operas by Donizetti are "Lucia" and "The Daughter of the Regiment."

Sir Francis Drake, the famous English admiral, was born about 1545 and died in 1595, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "The Naval Limitation Treaty" will never become a best seller. It has more meat than plot: is too discursive, and the action is halting. But, nevertheless, the authors deserve encouragement. They have dently would rather be truthful than enter-

Because Voliva of Zion as made some wonderful discoveries of "things that ain't so." It has been suggested that he ought to go into politics, where his ability would re-ceive recognition. But it doesn't follow. Politics is full of Volivas. We simply don't recognize them because in politics and political economy faulty reasoning has be-

The New York World Their Highest Title waxes sarcastic over the action of the American delegates to the Washington Conference in signing themselves "Citizens of the United States"; calling it cure buncombe-since they were really Ambassadors and asplain citizens they would have had no stand-ing at the Conference. It seems to us the World agitates itself unduly. He is a wise official who does not sometimes forget that he is just a citizen of the United States, and there is occasionally wisdom in making note of the fact.