tinctly welcome. But some constructive program in Phila-delphia is imperative. Invelghing against the adoption of an ideal location for the en-terprise is a plain case of rocking the boat.

a Bublic Tedger

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REPOSTEROUS TRAFFIC RULES

mantly wondering why Councilman

and what is the motive behind his or-

Main street and Chelten avenue. If the

the theatres in this vicinity, the pro-

is a ban upon shopping or attendance

F. Limeburner's proposal is impertment

abourd. He has no business in that

Porking problems are formidable in all

corican cities, but the arbitrary and un-mable fashion in which they are han-ed is often a reflection upon common

There is no convincing reason for

sating the bardships of the situation

ether the ordinance is revealed as a e of blatant interference which deserves

Some of the parking absurdities are

semi-suburb like Germantown, suncilman Roper is fully justified in his

prompt repudiation of Council, erhaps the motorist has not yet become

symbol of martyrdom, but if the vexa-

popular sympathies will be increasingly

ready investing him with a pathetic aspect.

THE GIRLS OF PENN

University of Pennsylvania is still in

the experimental stages of co-education.

Sting to learn the true worth or worth-

ing applied in the United States prefer

ann, where the theory is being subject

of its departments remain closed to

women students. People who are

their time and study the situation

n, where the theory is being subjected

blast which has just appeared in the

mas Davis, professor of psychology.

Pennsylvanian over the signature of

he read with interest by these opponents

adherents of co-education. Dr. Davis

phly warns the young men and young

we the immemorial habit of masculinity

blames the woman. He advises her, too, t of the male students, cries Dr. Davis in

assertion that not one college student in

with pretty girls crowding in the fore-

sound of the University scene it is safe to

make the most of what his professors

his opportunities. Co-education is curesque. But, all things considered,

at seems to be about all that you can say

THE SUMMER CLOCK IN TIME

unanimous passage by Council of the

haylight-saving ordinance is in welcome trust to the dilatory tactics of last whereby Philadelphia became a laggard

meeting the summer clock. The present

in light economy plan does not go into

s watil April 30, there will be ample

and time and the latter to daylight

bowever, furnishes a prospect of un-

ter considerable bewilderment the public

summer eventually accommodated itself

the railway clock fixed one hour behind

of private residences, commercial es-

patience will have to be exercised in

a particular railway.

ents and public buildings. Addi-

ing separately the time tables of

mt and a boon to lovers of outdoor

m after the close of working hours.

ch are generally recognized in this

recurrence just yet of national day-

ewful damage wrought to Fairmount

at of using a portion of the pleasure

for another world fair.

The the fervor of Andrew Jackson de-

t be visible at least to Councilman

frmount Park should be preserved

Tagen, in the municipal assem-plarly distressed, and Mr. Cox is

Park, which once contained the

is defended is conspicuous among

parochial interests.

of inconvenient sites propose

position in Council to the revised for using the Parkway region and seus part of Fairmount for the stannial is, moreover, a palpable contractionism. A fair without a con-existent and without promise

can in Council the other day is a cample of the monkey-wrench tac-which the fair project has been not of vigorous initiative in the management of the undertaking particularly favorable

ubled. Indeed the seal with

international exposition

ed for all time. To have this great destroyed would be," he insists, '

who recoils with horror from the

edules. But it is bound to come

et even with this drawback the day-

mying is most acceptable. In urban

smell is to be congratulated for not

oting time discussing a subject the merits

It is, perhaps, asking too much to hope

OCKING THE FAIR BOAT

comunities it is certainly a sensible ar-

omy plan does not go into

for harmonising the time

ncement that the Pennsylvania

ding Railroads will uphold conflict-

ns, the former adhering to Eastern

are dead ones. He follows this with

on makes the most of his opportuni-

ch time in each other's company. He

ourner should concern himself with

ce against parking in the neighborhood

measure would, if passed, prove

DESIDENTS of Germantown are indig-

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 4, 1921

THE FIRST YEAR OF HARDING AS HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

His Record of Achievement is Much Better Than That of Congress

TN ANY consideration of the record of the first year of complete Republican control Washington a sharp distinction should be made between the achievements of the executive and the legislative departments.

President Harding, who entered office omparatively unknown, did not arouse any enthusiasm at first save among the hardand-fast partisans who always insist that BOOD WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1601 any sort of a Republican is better than the delse all communications to Svening Public ter, Independence Square, Philadelphia. ablest Democrat who ever lived,

The announcement of his Cabinet was received with satisfaction, for he selected as his advisers a group of able men with minds of their own, who would actually advise. The final decision would be with the President, of course, but it would be reached after a genuine exchange of views among men qualified to speak with knowledge.

In the twelve months that have passed since this Cabinet was announced the Prestdent has shown that he is a capable leader and not a mere dummy or figurehead. He began his term with the wish to confine his attention to the executive branch of the Government, while Congress would devote itself to legislative matters. But he has found that it is necessary for him to assume to some extent the leadership in Congress and to lay down policies to be pursued. He did this last summer when Congress was entangling itself with the bonus business and could not see a way out, for with manly courage he went to the Capitol and told the legislators that it was not expedient at that time to pass any bonus legislation, as the country was in no financial position to increase its expenditures. And this week he has been formulating a ship-subsidy policy so admirably conceived and so skillfully framed as to spike the guns of the reasonable opposition.

Under his direction conferences have been held in Washington to study ways of relieving unemployment and agricultural depression. At his suggestion the powers of the War Finance Corporation were extended in order to enable it to go to the relief of the railroads, and when Congress took his advice and passed the Budget Law he appointed to administer it General Dawes, one of the most capable business executives in the country. Plans have already been made under this law which will result in the saving of tens of millions of dollars a year without any interference with the efficiency of the departments.

The great achievement of the year has been the Washington Limitation of Armament Conference. It was a Harding enterprise from start to finish. The success which attended its efforts has lifted the United States back into the respect of the world, a respect which it lost when the Senate failed to ratify the Versailles Treaty.

The record would have been better if the President had interfered more frequently with Congress. He is the hend of the party, and its continuance in favor depends on Congress does as well as on what he does. He could have interfered more frequently with good results. Because of lack of adequate leadership the congressional record is unsatisfactory. A law revising the internal taxes has been passed, it is true, but it is admittedly a temporary statute. It has reduced the taxes by \$750,000,000. but it has left burdensome taxes unchanged. It is a demagogic measure, the evils of which ought to be pointed out by the President himself when the time comes to pass the permanent law.

The Immigration Restriction Act, passed to prevent an increase of unemployment by the flooding of the country with refugees from Europe, was probably justified by the circumstances, but its enforcement has been unintelligent and has produced needless hardship by the separation of families and by the deportation of children with no homes left in Europe to go back to. This is an executive responsibility.

The law providing for the funding of the foreign loan will put that loan in a negotiable shape and pave the way for its final disposition in whatever way may seem best. And while Congress is struggling with the bonus it has not neglected the disabled soldiers, for it passed a law establishing a veterans' bureau and consolidating all the agencies of relief.

But no attempt seems to have been made to treat tariff revision with the seriousness that the subject demands. An emergency law was passed in the interests of the farm. ers. It was a political measure aimed at conciliating the farmer vote, and it has done no good. No one familiar with the subject expected it to have any economic effect. Politically, it is likely to be worse than

Months have been spent by the committees in the preparation of a general tariff act. but it has been prepared largely in accordance with the theories that were popular twenty years ago and in almost complete disregard of the changed conditions of the

The President will have to go to the Capitol again and lay down the principles on which a tariff law suited to the conditions of 1922 shall be drafted or we shall have an act that will breed trouble as soon

as its enforcement begins. But on the whole, the record of the year is a great improvement over the record of the last year of the last Administration. Mr. Wilson was an invalid incapable of functioning as President, and affairs in Washington drifted from bad to worse. The appearance in the White House of a man in the full possession of his powers and disposed to profit by the blunders of his predecessor could not help but bring about a better state of affairs.

GOOD FAITH IN THE AMERICAS

THE adventures of the Colombian Treaty which was the subject of an official in terchange of ratifications at Bogota this week, furnish a lesson in patience. will pronounce any American covenant with a foreign nation thoroughly dead after the eventual infusion of life into an instrument first presented to the Senate in 1014? the present Administration belongs

storing it to full health. Approved now by both the American and Colombian Senates, and confirmed with diplomatic exchanges, the treaty re-establishes entirely cordial re-lations between two Western World repub-

Colombia will not only receive the sum of \$25,000,000 as an offset to its claims, justified or otherwise, against this Government, but will be entitled to certain privileges in connection with the Isthmian waterway, legitimate enough when the geo-graphical situation of the South American republic and its former position at Panama

Except in case of war between Colombia and another nation, the Bogota Government may use the canal for its navy—such as it is—and products of Colombian soil and in-dustry shall have passage through the artery under the same terms as those imposed on American products and malis.

In exchange the recognition by Bogota of the independence of Panama is promised and the United States is pledged to use its good offices in creating normal diplomatic relations between the two contiguous republics.

These are the definite practical aspects of the agreement. Its perhaps less tangible but vastly more significant accomplishment is the promotion of Pan-American good feeling.

Colombia is an undeveloped nation with a checkered history. It was quite possible for the United States to survive the consequences of Colombia's displeasure. Spiritually, however, the condition was

hemisphere is necessary for the well-being of its democratic civilization. Friendship with Colombia should exercise beneficial co-operative influence throughout the entire continent. Latin America has sometimes disappointed its well wishers. But its struggles toward progress have

already borne fruit in stable countries like

unhealthy. Solidarity of feeling in this

Brazil, Argentina and Chile. The new order is moving upward through the tropics. Peru looks toward Washington as an impartial arbiter of the Tacna-Arice dispute. Trust and confidence in Bogota will unquestionably aid in the rightful development of the Caribbean region. No alliance is so strong as that based on mutual

MORE BONUS PIDDLING

OFTEN, on other occasions of political significance, congressional committees have been seen to waver conspicuously and without shame between hysteria and abysmal funk. But it is seldom that the House drifts so close to shivering pante as, it has drifted during this business of the soldiers bonus. Now the ex-service men are not to get doles of real money from the Government. They are to be handed prettily engraved Treasury certificates which would be redeemable after a number of years. These certificates should pass as collateral for loans at the banks, though no bank would be asked to lend more than 50 per cent of its face value upon any certificate! It is seriously to be doubted whether any

one in the House believes that this bonus plan will pass. It is questionable whether any one in the House hopes to see it pass. "We shall see what the country thinks about it," observes one member, shall give national opinion about a month to Thus Congress accomplishes what it set out to accomplish. It has postponed for another thirty days the agony of an important decision. It has cheered up the leaders of the American Legion without doing anything definite to offend the general public. But the bonus itself, or even 50 per cent of the proposed amount, is no nearer now than it was before.

It is hardly likely that the Senate will ask Mr. Harding to approve a method of financing that has been resorted to in late years only by the poorest and most reckless nations in the Old World. The bonus certificates would benefit only one class in the community. They would make the loan sharks rich. The more conservative bank are under no obligation to make loans such as those suggested. And, since Congress has proposed no method for obtaining revenue to make the paper worth its face value, the bonus certificates would be from any point of view a rather doubtful form of invest ment. Congress knows all this. It is dodging again and trying to please everybody But that is all that it is doing, and perhaps

all that it will do.

The bankers of the countsy have been viewing this latest mixing of politics and finance with dismay. "The whole but is disgraceful," observes one. "If the Government thinks it owes the ex-service men money why doesn't it walk up to the desk and pay? Why all this hocus-pocus? Speculators would profit enormously at the expense of the service men and the Government. With the certificate plan Congrees is only fooling itself."

We should prefer to see it put the other way. With the certificate plan Congress is only fooling-or trying to fool-the le into of the American Legion and such exservice men as they may represent.

THE McSPARRAN THREAT

TOHN A. McSPARRAN, of Lancaster, as a candidate in the primaries for the Democratic nomination for the governorship, is likely to ruin whatever chances Lieutenant Governor Beidleman ever had to be seriously considered by the responsible leaders for the Republican nomination.

McSparran is the head of the State Grange. He is known in all parts of the State and he has been fighting for several years against the progressive program of the Republican State Government. He has had the support of farmers regardless of party in his opposition to the plan to increase the minimum school year from ninety to one hundred days. He has had their support in opposing the expenditure of money in highway improvement. Indeed, it was he and the Grange which defeated the proposed bond issue for road improvement when it was first submitted to the voters. He objects to the power of the State Health Department, and he has been condemning the new State Welfare Department created for the purpose of bringing about the humane treatment of the dependents and the crim-

As these plans involve the expenditure of money, and as the money cannot be spent unless it is raised by taxation, the farmers who are always opposed to any increase in the taxes, have been listening with approval to McSparran's denunciations of the way

things have been run in Harrisburg. He will be a strong candidate in the primaries, and if he should get the nomination he would conduct a campaign which ould not be safely ignored by the Republicans. Their course, then, is to turn their attention to the selection of a gubernatorial candidate strong enough to defeat Mc-Sparran. Beidleman could not do it. Neither could most of the other distinctively partisan jobseekers and jobholders in the field. Some one of an entirely different type will have to be selected unless the littler leaders are planning to resort to the old trick of making a dicker with the Democratic leaders to play the Republican game for a price. But even such a trick might not succeed in view of the present temper of tens of thousands of Democrats, who think they see a fighting chance to get control of the Executive De partment of the State Government.

Bucket-shopping to a gigantic game of take. The patro:s. put,

SHORT CUTS

It is the lack of a brake that breaks a

No blue-sky law deters the financial AVIATOR

Have you started a little daylight savings account?

Stamm now knows there is no stammer he voice of authority.

A warship with only a skeleton crew quickly gives up the ghost. Every time a man drops a bone to catch a shadow he loses his head.

The poor lonely little Yap Treaty hasn't a reservation to its name.

Peanut politics just loves to wear a party label and doesn't care which party. Omaha clergyman who said marriage

required nerve has been divorced. Lost it. John Bull still has it in the back of his mind that he has a mandate for Egypt. It is never safe to chuck an irrecon-

cilable under the chin. He'd bite his tongue The most impudent "but" in the language is that between 'poor'

The passing of Fort Apache definitely marks the last chance the small boy had

France, as Poincare sees it, is not militarily minded. She hopes to get what she wants peacefully.

German Big Business is finding it must pass more than the buck for its credit's sake and must pay, pay, pay.

When women reach the United States Senate, instead of tacking reservations to treaties they'll pin 'em on. Even with decisions favorable to them.

anti-British political ball players continue to yell, "Kill the Empire."

Commerce may be crippled, but some of those who are quarreling with the rail-roads are kicking at her crutch, Just you wait until Mr. Bryan discovers that the world is flat as Voliva says it is. Then somebody'll get a lambasting!

Yonkers Herald says Lent this year is unusually long. Wonder what kind of wild oats the editor is weeding from his forty?

St. Paul, Minn., man is able to read wireless waves without any instrument. Wilson Democrat probably, hearing voices

Mechanical engineer says chemists of the future will be able to make doughnuts of old rubber tires. Let 'em. We won't be here to eat 'em.

The Rockefeller gift to the Johns Hop-kins Hygiene School shows that John D. wishes this to be a cleaner world because of his being in it. Hamburg, Pa., farmer recently found

young deer herding with his cows. Can't days. One may even get venison. Councilman Gaffney says it would be a

crime to have the fair in any part of Fair-mount Park. Then the large majority of Philadelphians must be criminals at heart. After a Pottstown woman justice of the

peace had performed her first marriage cer-emony she kissed the bride. Story lacks ginger. Why didn't she kiss the brideginger. groom? New costumes, we learn from the cheerful Parisian dispatcher who loves to dwell on these things, make no provisions for

Perhaps the offer to Herbert Hoover of the directorship of the Sesqui-Centennial is being held up so as to make it synchronize with the publication of the engineer's report

The only business man has all to him-self nowadays is carrying a hod. And one exclusive dissipation. At least, to date no woman has ever asked us for a chew of

The New Jersey Legislature has passed a bill relieving husbands of liability for the actions of their wives. First thing we know en will possess all the rights now possess

British society has presented a bust of Pitt to Pittsburgh and the bust of Bryce and a statute of Edmund Burke to Wash-ington. Three good Americans who chanced

Somewhere in the United States there was, perhaps, a headline writer who did not refer to Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz yesterday as a modern Jove, but the paper he on was one of the exchanges

The Democratic vote on the Yap Treaty ontinues to amaze. Said the Yap Treaty Chicken, "Oh, sur-

prising indeed
Is the rollcall I prompted. But, law!
don't care a penny for Watson or Reed
But Carter Glass sticks in my craw!"

Too much buttermilk and Irish stew is responsible for the Irish fighting nature, says a Boston physician. It may indeed be Incidentally we may mention that one of the most successful Irish stews we ever was composed exclusively of Scotch balls. 'Heaven knows I asked for highballs. "Heaven knows I huttermilk." he remarked, as we it. And it was a perfectly beautiful fight.

It is the aim of the Administration, Mr. Boncs, to put our merchant marine back on You surprise me, Mr. Interlocutor. Hasn't the merchant marine gone back far

enough?
Your ignorance is amazing, Mr. Bones. This is a comeback, not a go back. You are just so ignorant that I'll bet you don't what the seven seas are.

You lose, Mr. Interlocutor. The seven and Cash Comes Constantly. Calls Cash and Cash Comes Constantly.

Mr Reed will now oblige with the touching ballad, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Sailor.

There is a port which

The Future The Future Shall be nameless (save that its initials are Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) which has by no means won the amount of trade to which it is entitled nor nearly the amount which it can win and efficiently handle with a little earnest effort. efficiently handle with a little earnest effort. But in spite of this painful fact and the further fact that there are other Atlantic ports that are not working to possible capacity; and the still further fact (so to speak) that the cost of building an ocean front for the Middle West is so appalling as to appear for the moment economically unsound, there may still be justification for pushing the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways project to completion. For even were the railroads unhampered by untoward at sumstances. population must eventually circumstances, population must eventually circumstances, population must eventually outgrow their carrying capacity, which last will have to be supplemented by transportation on the water and in the air. And this (hands off, you coward, to strike a defense-less paragrapher) and this, we proceed to remark is a pretty good time to start spending the money.

"CALL "IM OFF OR LEMME OUT!"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

M. HAWLEY MCLANAHAN On American Architecture

THAT the ideals and the spirit of Amer-L ica are beginning to find a representative expression in the development of a distinctive style of architecture is the opinion of M. Hawley McLanahan, one of Phila-

delphia's leading architects. "The general public influence of good unid Mr. McLanahan. healthful, elevating and refining, just as is case in the other arts. But how long shall we continue to write our architectural bistory in the dead language of another age and design Greek temples to house our power plants? The American people are receptive, impressionable and easily influ both for good and evil by their surroundings. If we, therefore, develop an architecture which shall express the spirit of our own lives, it would be at once recognized by the people, who would thus have the spirit of

'Most of our architecture now speaks in a foreign, not to say dead language. We have been handicapped by the idea that American architecture must be judged by the standards of recognized styles of European countries, and in pursuance of that idea we have given a cordial welcome to those for-eign architects who have come here, just as we have welcomed the foreign-born in

any other art. Imitative Work Bad "Much of the work done thus far by American architects has been imitative, but imitative work which is thoughtlessly done is destructive to the imagination through which design is conceived. It is also jurious to the craftsmen engaged on such

work, as they are thus denied the oppor-tunity for individual expression through which joy is given to their labor and in-creased skill is acquired. Imitative work ultimately makes them simply wage-earners. "Architecture is the one art in which plagiarism is permitted. A musician who took a Beethoven sonata, for example, and added a few notes of his own would be added a few notes of his own would be taken severely to task, but this condition does not exist in architecture. However, we must get away from this before we can have a real architecture of our own. And there is every reason why we should do this. No nation has ever had so much to say architecturally as ours, nor has any other country had better means of saying it. The piled-up accomplishments of the last century in mechanical and other material achievement afford a wonderful field for our

other arts, but we remain practically silent. Our Material Development

architectural development as well as ou

"It has been frequently pleaded that we are a young country, still fully occupied with the necessary material development, and for this reason must be excused for our failure thus far to express ourselves in the arts But, as a matter of fact, we are approaching the 150th anniversary of our in and shall not much longer be able to offer this excuse for our lack of proper efforts intelligently to solve the architectural and other art problems.

"The Sesqui-Centennial exhibition will give us another opportunity to develop something, but I fear that we shall approach this in the old familiar fashion of going abroad for our inspiration; if we do so, the result can only be another hodge-podge of extinct styles, which will further be little use in the eyes of the foreign nations. "Nevertheless, the vogue for foreign ar-

chitecture is rapidly waning, and there are decided evidences of a revolt by the more thoughtful and serious American architects. This sentiment has developed within the last fifteen or twenty years and is gaining strength with each year.

"This tendency toward a national expres-sion is chiefly exhibited in the work of men who have descended from generations of residents of the United States, who are therefore firmly rooted here and who have only the traditions of their own country to spire design. It is a healthy sign and one which should be encouraged by the people at large, for if these architects were thus at large, for if these arenteers were thus encouraged to express the traditions of their cown people in design the movement would rapidly grow and develop.

"Our architectural problems are different from these of any former age. They have

grown out of the life of this country and therefore must be solved in a mauner as new as the problem itself; the experience of

the past may be a guide, but it certainly will not furnish the solution. New conditions have produced new problems, and in turn the solution must be new also. Matter of Reconstruction "A certain famous French architect who

visited this country on a mission connected with the reconstruction of the devastated areas of France expressed the hope that in assisting in this restoration the role of America would be limited to a material and practical one and that we would respect their desire that the entire artistic direction be left in French hands.

"American architects, he said, could not ossibly realize French conditions and traditions, and to be able to build new French one must have lived for generations

in the old ones. "It is regrettable that this expression o a truth so obvious should have been thought necessary, for do we not realize that to build or design a new American house one must

have lived for generations in America?
"There is, however, an excellent reason for the mixture of styles in this country.

As I have said, we have always extended a welcome to all the foreign-born architects who come here to live, and because of this it was inevitable that we should have had a it was inevitable that we should have had a period of confusion in styles, resulting from this encouragement. The foreigner naturally expressed in his buildings the spirit and the tradition of his native land. It was the only thing he could do, because he knew the spirit and traditions of his own country and spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit and traditions of his own country and the spirit a

was ignorant of the American ideals and A Keen American Interest

"The American people always have taken keen interest in architecture, and this feeling has greatly developed within the last two or three decades. But, being a muchtraveled people, they usually wish to con-nect all that we do architecturally with some recognized historic style, instead of seeking for an expression or a reflection of their own lives.

"In our mechanical arts and sciences we take the greatest pride in our national achievements, and we should and will some day take the same pride in our arts. In ref-erence to the development of the practical arts and the neglect of the fine arts in eduthe French sculptor, wrote cation. Rodin in 1904 as follows:

"'It may be replied that the inventions of science compensate for this deficiency (the neglect of the fine arts), but these inventions are almost exclusively, if not quite a mere increase in the power of the bodily enses and faculties, the telegraph in the of the tougue, the telephone in that of the ear, the railway in that of the legs, the photographic science in that of the eye; and these inventions leave in ignorance the intellectual part of the individual. portrait can be taken, your voice boxed up. This is extraordinary, but the soul which commands, the god which is in the head, i

"This is just as true today as it was when it was written, except for the natural broadening influence of two decades. Before we can hope to liave a distinctively Ameri-can expression of architecture or any other of the arts, we must get away from this viewpoint. With this once done the progress will be surprisingly rapid."

BEGUILED

LURED out by the softest glances Of a man, I book my chances At escaping curious eyes; Stole within the forest's edges Where the scent of pine-tree bedges Made the world a paradise.

Long I sat with soul enraptured. For the man my heart man captures,
Though he spoke no word of love.
And the wood throughout was feeming
With his presence, while I, dreaming, the man my heart had Saw him gazing from above,

To the night bird's song I harkened Till at last the wood was darkened. He had left me all too soon: Now my love I seek to smother, For my charmer was none other Than the Man Up in the Moon!

-Ids M. Thomas, in the N. Y. Times.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is the first woman to secure a seat in the British House of Lords?
2. Name two countries in the Western Hemisphere named after celebrated characters in history.
3. Who said "God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it".
4. Who was Astarte?
5. What is the largest passenger ship in the world?
6. Who, and when was the first American

6. Who and when was the first American President to issue a Thanksgiving Day proclamation?

How many inches long is a meter? What is the name of the Pope's triple

9. What is the game of mora? 10. Of what State is Helena the capital?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Currer Bell was the pen name of Charlotte Bronte, author of the novel, "Jane Eyre."

2. Three Secretaries of State who served during the Wilson Administrations were William Jennings Bryan, Robert Lansing and Bainbridge Colby.

3. The playwright Plautus in his comedy "Bacchides" wrote "He whom the gods favor dies young."

4. The Federated Malay States, in the Malay Peninsula, at the southeastern extremity of Asia, is the greatest tin-producing country in the world.

5. In 1492 Columbus crossed the ocean from Palos. Spain, to the Bahamas in thirty-seven days.

6. From deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific the Ranama Canal has a length of 43.5 nautical miles.

7. The Battle of Marengo was fought on June 14, 1800, near the village of Marengo, near Alessandria in Northern Italy, between the French under Napoleon and Desaix and the Austrians under Melas. The latter were signally defeated.

8. The sedentary population of the country is that which has permanent residence as contrasted with nomadic or wandering population. Egypt is a country in which the population is divided into sedentary and nomadic.

9. Ares was the Greek god of war.

10. A plantigrade animal is one that walks on the soles of its feet.

Today's Anniversaries

1781—Rebecca Gratz, the American girl who was the original of the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," born in Philadelphia. Died here August 27, 1869.

1815—Frances Abington, the popular English actress, who constantly quarreled with her manager, David Garrick, died in London. Born there in 1737. London. Born there in 1737. 1832—Jean Francois Champollion, cele-brated Egyptologist, died in Paris. Born

in 1795. 1855—Sardinia declared war against Rus-

sia.

1863—The National Academy of Sciences was established in Washington, D. C.

1890—The great Forth Bridge was opened by the Prince of Walcs (Edward VII).

1804—The Rt. Rev. John A. Paddock, first Episcopal Bishop of Olympia, Wash., died at Santa Barbara, Calif. Born at Norwich. Conn., January 19, 1825.

1920—United States House of Representatives voted \$4,500,000 for prohibition enforcement.

1921-Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, and Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, were in-augurated President and Vice President of the United States.

Today's Birthdays Brand Whitlock, late United States Min-

ster to Belgium, born at Urbana, O., fiftythree years ago. Sherman L. Whipple, an eminent Bosto lawyer, whose services have been enlisted by the Federal and State Governments, born

at New London, N. H., sixty years ago.
Earl Granville, who has held important
posts in the British diplomatic service. posts in the British diplomatic service, born fifty years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, president of Union Theological Seminary, born at Sauquoit, N. Y., sixty-one years ago.

Henry Baldwin Ward, head of the department of zoology in the University of Illinois, born at Troy, N. Y., fifty-seven years ago.

From the New York Herald.

If the protest of the American people cannot heat the bonus in Congress the votes of the American people can beat the Congress that jams it through.

A Prediction

From the Atchison Globe.

years ago.

Five years from now all automobiles will be equipped with kitchenettes and bed-roomettes, and homes will be abolished.