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TALKING UP THE CITY

THERE is sound psychology back of the campaign waging this week to induce cople to talk up Philadelphia instead of alking it down-a campaign in which the urging people to pledge themselves to praise the city.

A man or a cause can be damned by a concerted agreement of several hundred persons to denounce it every time it is men-tioned. The old proverb about giving a dog a bad name is based on the experience of

It is just as easy to give a cause or a man or a city a good name by a concerted t to attract attention to its good points and by a determination to convince every one that its deserts are much greater than have ever been recognized. This does not that there should be no intelligent and constructive criticism, but that more attention should be devoted to constructive praise, At the "Talk-Philadelphia" luncheon at Bellevue-Stratford tomorrow capable cakers will show how to do it by stressing he merits of the city. Other speakers have engaged in the same pleasurable task since Monday. There are enough fine things to say about Philadelphia to occupy a large would not exhaust the subject.

This is a city of which to be proud. Its ory is the history of the country. Its astitutions are the leading ones of their and. Many of them are unequaled by those any other city and many others will hold own with the best in the world. In deation, in philanthropy and in business have led the Nation. But we are so liar with these matters that we are in ger of losing sight of them. It is a good thing to take account of stock occasionally a order that we may remind ourselves of ur own greatness. Then if we can conour own city with pride we shall ree others to take the same view of it that me entertain.

A RED-LETTER INSPIRATION

A FOUR years' course in vigorous mu-nicipal development is suggested by the strendent expedient of underlining 1926 as a graduation year. The effect of such a rubric already displayed in the bridge program, which has been made to conform with inpopuration of the world's fair. It is now by probable that the Delaware span will mpleted for the celebration of 150 years calcay is thus set which should make for calcain in the progress of public undertakings.

The Mayor's instructions to Director

Caven to prepare for the evacuation by resints of properties upon the site of the respected war memorial convention hall were accompanied by a hint upon the necessity of sixhing that work in time for the Sesquinnial. A similar goal is visualized in anection with the free library and the art

If some significant date had been originally d for the completion of the City Hall. construction of that edifice might not ave dragged along through an entire gener-

The community is fortunate in its opnity to look forward to some definite nt as an incentive to activity.

What is needed now is increasing emphasion the obligation of Philadelphia to look to best and to present tangible evidences of ss in that period in which it intends play host to the nations of the globe.

WHAT BORAH REALLY THINKS

THE chronic irreconcilability of William E. Borah has naturally provoked wonregarding the character of such principles no may be dear to the distressed heart of the mator from Idaho.

Intense opposition to any course or policy ogically suggests affirmative convictions of some sort. Mr. Borah, and with him are Reed and Johnson, denounced the League of Nations proposed by a Democratic Executive and he is equally inflamed against the probrought forward by a Republican

Is there any kind of state policy which the ebtef of the senatorial malcontents favors and upholds? It seems there must be, since son other than an imbecile -which Mr. ab, whatever his faults, is not-cannot perpetually shouting "no.

m what principles, therefore, does he ad? The answer is to be discovered in course of the senatorial treaty debate. What I am contending for." cried Mr. ah. "is the doctrine for which we have stood for 150 years, that when war comes will decide ourselves without any previous ding obligation where justice and moity lie and will go in on that side. It is a relief to note this revelation. One

iends now what Mr. Borah believes. a is plainly of the opinion that it is futile to avert strife between nations and when we are plunged headleng into a see crisis, unsullied and rarefied national see will guide our hand, presumably to

Mr. Borah louthes war. He has frequently pressed his detestation. But he will not a finger to save a human life.

e gist of the arguments against the Power Treaty-the nagging and baitictics and the disputes concerning auin Mr. Borah's self-disclosure. Is it roung that he so often suggests a soul

GOOD NEWS

D comes from Brockton, Mass., that flowing a reduction in the wages o factory workers the wholesale price of a pair. The reduction in wages ction in the cost of a pair from eleven to nineteen cents.

according to the quality of the shoe. The reduction in the price of leather will doubt-less account for the plan to lower the wholesale price by more than the labor saving.

This is good news, for it indicates tendency of prices to return to a level approaching that which prevailed before the war. Prices are lower now than they were last year, and they will be lower in the summer than they are now,

CROWDS AND THE INCOME TAX AND THE DAYS OF RECKONING

A Revenue System That Is Cumbersome, Costly and a Trial to the Country's Patience

WHERE do they come from, those marvelously efficient, bland and goodhumored clerks in the income tax office? They lighten intolerable burdens for the folk whose minds weren't made for mathematics, and they do marvels with figures without half trying, and behave meanwhile like cheerful friends of all mankind.

They are philosophical, a little more philosophical than the income taxpayers themselves, who in these days of reckoning present an extraordinarily reassuring and significant spectacle as they count out their money and squint meticulously over unwieldy forms and make all sorts of sacrifices in obedience to that instinct for orderly cooperation-an instinct beyond analysis-that s the final proof of enlightened citizenship.

Volstead laws, tomfoolery in Congress, wild and futile experiments in paternalism. the congressional bias and blundering of which the income-tax system is merely additional proof, have not shaken or impaired the average man's faith and confidence in The Government or lessened his feeling of responsibility toward it. It is The Government! It wouldn't be decent to lie to it. to withhold from it anything that you can give. So runs the composite, unspoken opinion of the great American majority.

Doubtless a few persons cheat and lie and evade in the presence of the income tax collector. But they are very few. This is partly because Government departments manage somehow to be amazingly efficient and more largely because the average man cannot lose and does not want to lose the sense of something like reverence with which he has been accustomed to regard that abstraction, that reflection of his own better self, which is The Government,

Those who lightly call the income-tax day crowds the Liars' Club are superficial observers. The patience and whole-heartedness of the public's reaction to the demands of a harassed Treasury have made Europeans wonder. You have only to listen in the crowded offices in the Federal Building.

"It says here that you've got to put every cent you make in"; and "Aw, go on; you can't get by with that with The Government, Trying to make believe that you spent \$90 for silk shirts!" or "They need the money, I guess, or they wouldn't be asking for it. What's 4 per cent of \$1800?"

So it goes to the scratching of bad pens. There are no billionaires, no corporation lawyers in the crowds at the Postoffice. The people are of the plain rank and file. They are magnificently social-minded without knowing it. No wonder the burden is made to fall heaviest upon them. They have always borne most of the burdens. They are the hope and dependence of the land-of all lands. They are Sons of Martha. And they are Martha's daughters.

The question that presents itself violently to any sensible person who stands by to watch the spectacle of income-tax day is this: How far can Congress safely or decently go in imposing unequal and unnecessary hardships on these best of Americanswho do most and paying and worrying for the country? For the present income-tax system is not only inequitable and even unfair. It is a nuisance which clever and patient administration can only slightly relieve.

It puts the greater part of the tax burdens upon people who are either too decent or too good-natured to descend to the ugly business of cheating and evasion. Moreover, there are clauses in some of the tax forms which no one could hope to understand or interpret without the aid of a lawyer or an expert accountant.

It is not too much to say that the whole scheme of special revenue, as Congress has devised it, is wrong. A great many persons who were prosperous last year are not prosperous now. Yet they are liable to all the awful penalties reserved for income tax evaders, even if they are unable to beg or borrow the money to pay the tolls assessed against their vanished prosperity. For such as these Congress exhibited no concern. It went to the limits of ungraciousness when it so devised its laws that income taxes come due in the seasons when it is hardest to pay-a few days before Christmas, a few days after the end of summer vacations!

Tax laws ought to be simplified. Taxes should be directly levied in some way or another that will relieve relatively poor people of sudden drains on their diminishing comes. Even a sales tax would be preferable to the present costly and fearfully complicated and cumbersome system. What is needed is a system under which the average man could pay his dues bit by bit and day by day and without the quizzing and questioning of Government agents or the hardship of periodical heavy expenditures which, often enough, he cannot afford.

Congress will have to change the incometax laws. There are limits even to the patience, the good will and the good humor of the average American.

PURISTS IN THE SENATE

THE solicitude of Senator Ashurst for the purity of the English of the Four-Power Treaty-he would say the purity of the language, for he would have nothing English n the document-is touching.

He is displeased with the use of the word 'between' in the clauses, "The high contracting parties agree as between themselves" and "If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties," and "among" should have been

"If Arthur James Balfour and Henry Cabot Lodge don't know how to use the English language, nobody does." he ex-claimed, "and yet here in a solemn treaty we find this egregious blunder, for which any schoolboy would be marked down.

It is most encouraging to find the Senate discussing the correct use of words. It could devote more attention to the subject with profit. Indeed, the discussion would be much more profitable than many others in

which the Senators engage. For example, the quibbling over who wrote the Four-Power Treaty is stupid and futile. No one cares who wrote it. The only question for the Senate to consider in nection with it is whether to approve or disapprove the things for which it provides. It would be an sensible to waste time trying to find out whether it was written with a fountain pen or a quill, or whether it was dictated to a stenographer or was taken down directly on a typewriter, as to quibble over the identity of the man who had

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, WED

the words of the document put on paper. But when a man criticizes the language of the treaty he should be most careful about his own language. Senator Ashurst, who is a graduate of the Stockton Business College, presumes to criticize the language approved by Senator Lodge, a graduate of Harvard University, and Secretary Hughes, an alumnus of Brown, yet he falls into at error of his own in the thirty-eight-word

sentence which we have quoted.

The "blunder," if it is a blunder to which he calls attention, is not "egregious. for egregious primarily means out of the crowd and is a synonym for uncommon or unusual. Yet there is nothing commoner than the use of "between" where "among" expresses the meaning. It is not egregious. ome purist in the Senate, like John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi, whose knowledge of language is as wide as his knowledge of a large number of other subjects, is likely to call Mr. Ashurst's attention to the meaning of the word, and precipitate another discus-sion which may result in the appointment of an expert to edit the English of the Congressional Record. It certainly needs edit-

Mr. Ashurst also is likely to find that the purists will disagree with his criticism of the use of the word "between" in the treaty. Senator Lodge already has told him that it s as correct as if "among" had been used He might have gone further and quoted Hill's "Rhetoric" to the confusion of the Stockton Business College graduate. That excellent authority insists that "among" is incorrect in such phrases as appear in the document, and he says specifically that "we should not say 'a treaty among three Pow-He says further that "between" is properly used of more than two persons or things when the mind is fixed on two at a

We may expect next to have some Senator find fault with the use of capital letters and

THE FAIR IS ANCHORED

INTIL the route of the first transcontinental railway was definitely determined, it was difficult, even for the most flexible imaginations, to visualize that proj-It was not easy to take seriously any plan for joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans while scientific and political opinion was divided upon the suitability of Panama or Nicaragua for the Canal. Once the location was fixed, plans for the great waterway rapidly took shape and actual work was soon begun.

The choice of a setting for the world's fair of 1926 instantly removes that ambitious and laudable undertaking from the dominion of dreams. Popular interest can b focused now upon the Parkway-Fairmount site. The enterprise ceases to be an abstraction and the prospect of a magnificent festal metropolis-for such the fair should be-situated ideally in the heart of the historic city memorable for the birth of a nation can be entertained with some degree of conviction.

The Fair Committee is heartily to be commended for its sense of both practical and artistic values in its selection of the environment of the exposition. The Parkway district is already undergoing a process of extraordinary transformation. The exposition plan fits admirably into this metamorphosis. In addition the site is convenient, well

portation facilities and capable of inspiring development along the lines of charm an beauty. It has been reiterated that money is the essential need of the fair undertaking and that all other considerations are subordinate to this indispensable factor. In a hard-

adapted for the installation of the best trans-

headed sense this is true. City, State and Federal appropriations are required and generous contributions from individual citi-But cash can be raised if the foundations of accomplishment upon which funds could be

justifiably expended, are in sight The first move has been made in ending the long and irritating season of fluctuating, tentative sites. The next sten and one of commensurate importance is the nomination of a director general thoroughly equipped for that responsible post. With that appointment the exposition enterprise would be duly launched, and the problem of money raising could then come up for legitimate consider-

Meanwhile the anchoring of the fair infuses the undertaking with health and the most forward-looking elements of the community with hope.

SCUTTLING THE NAVY

TF THE House Naval Appropriations Committee has it; way we shall have a navhalf as large as that which we are permitted to maintain within the restrictions of the Four-Power Treaty, now under fire and in some danger in the Senate. Representative Pat Kelley and his colleagues in the committee have declared for a naval personnel of 50,000. Officers of long experience insist in all earnestness that, even after the terms of the armament limitation agreements are complied with, not fewer than 100,000 men will be needed to adequately man American fleets.

Only one thing remains for Congress to do. The Representatives should take over the navy bodily, assume complete charge and send all the admirals into retirement. Then, if another war comes, members of Congress should be required to man weakened and disorganized fleets when they go forth to unequal or even hopeless hattle.

A SOVIET IRON EXPERIMENT

THE I. W. W. experiment with sovietism in Russia will be watched with consid erable interest. If 4800 American expert ironworkers are willing to go to Russia to take part in the operation of an iron mill in the Ural Mountains, for which "Big Bill" Hayward has secured a concession for two years, they will have to be men with con siderable faith in the communistic theories.

There are that number of extreme radicals here. They have not found it easy to appl their theories on this side of the ocean. If they really believe that the theories will work in practice they ought to be glad of the opportunity presented. Two years, how ever, is too short to demonstrate the soundness of any industrial theory.

The plan looks like a desperate attempt of the Soviet Government to get the Ural iron works in operation.

The confession of the President that he may Then We'll have made some mis-takes in making out his All Be Happy become tax suggests the thought that time the Treasury Department has devised an income-tax blank that will provide no lifficulties for the average citizen the public through its representatives, will have dethat the time has arrived for abolishing the tax altogether.

The Buenos Aires So-To Avoid Cruelty elety for the Preven-tion of Cruelty to Ani-mals protests against the expedition to capture the plesiosaurian monster at large in the wilds of Patagonia; but preparations for the expedition are proceeding nevertheless. We suggest by way of compromise that if the reptile is captured alive it be turned to the society for safe keeping.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Crying Need Exists for More Nurses Skilled in the Treatment of Contaglous Diseases, and Present **Epidemics Prove It**

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

MORE than the price of eggs is getting back to normal, apparently. The alarming shortage in nurses at the training schools is letting up, and the tide beginning to turn the other way. At least, so I gleaned from Miss Clayton out at the Philadelphia General Hospital while she was summing up the situation to a committee of women who meet out there accessionally meet out there occasionally.

Speaking from a city-wide point of view, the only place that is still dangerously weak in nurses is the Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases. The shortage of the nursing staff there is not due to lack of funds, for the appropriation has been gencrous, nor to lack of good management on the part of those responsible for the hospital. It is due to a lack of nurses volunteering to take training in the hospital. teering to take training in the hospital.

Their quarters are very good, the food is very acceptable—as hospital food goes, that is, and that applies to any hospital—their pay is good and their training is up to date and scientific, and their experience should be invaluable. But not enough nurses apply to do the work that the hospital is capable of doing if it were allowed to run up to its capacity. Or allowed to enlarge up to the capacity, or allowed to enlarge up to the needs of the city.

During the height of epidemics, such as the present scarlet fever and diphtheria ones, the Municipal Hospital cannot nurse all the cases that develop in the city. Con-sequently many have to be nursed at home, which involves more danger of contagion, and in some cases after-complications from careless or ignorant after-care.

THE Municipal Hospital is a wonderful L establishment and is doing a wonderful work and has the potentialities of better and better work, but the fact remains that for every ten women who take up trained nursing as a profession, not more than one-half specialize on contagious diseases or take a course in nursing such diseases And the fault lies partly with the general public and partly with the doctors.

It is a curious thing that with the discovery of antiseptic treatment, rather than with the discovery of the germ theory. every one got scared of germs and con-tagions. That is, when science had made the nursing and the handling of contagions safer they had ever been before, every one from the doctor down to the postman got panic-stricken for fear of catching some

If a nurse has come away from a con-tagious case she has real difficulty in immediately getting an ordinary case, because the physician is shy of her, unless he is hard pressed for nurses, and then he does not give it a thought, but says, "Oh, come

On account of the heart weakness, diphtheria is a disease that needs skilled nurs-ing; on account of glandular weaknesses scarlet fever is a disease to be watched by a practiced eye; whooping cough, measles chicken pox are acute and at times dangerous illnesses for after-results, if allowed to run their course without constant pre-caution against cold or weakness, and they are generally the diseases of children who cannot take care of themselves, the type of above all others that should not be neglected; yet they are the diseases that most nurses receive no training to nurse, and about which two-thirds of them are more ignorant than the majority of mothers.

F THE education required of a first-class I trained nurse does not imply a knowledge of the care of contagious diseases it is not either scientific or practical to the extent it should be.

No city nurse should have omitted that from her course, and no visiting nurse and no nurse specializing in the care of children and no institutional nurse and no mission-

Well, inasmuch as nearly every nurse qualifies to be one or another of these types, how she can lightly avoid a strenuous course in such a hospital as the Municipal I cannot see. I understand that seven large and notable training schools have put contagious disease experience on their curricula, and their nurses do go to the Municipal for training, but it is still in most cases study and not required in 'elective earning a diploma.

If such a course were a required one is the big important hospitals, the lesser ones would follow their example and the Municipal Hospital would be able to carry a full

As it is, during months of epidemic the strain on the present staff is very serious and is a cause of anxiety to those responsithe city for the functioning great institution, built and run for the city's

Two months ago when I was out at the Municipal there were almost enough nurse temporarily and not more than enough pa-tients, but the peak of the epidemic had not been reached. With the return of mild, been reached. With the return of mild, sunny weather this particular epidemic will subside, but in another year there will be a return, and unless the lack is to be repeated also, there must be more nurses in that particular spot for that particular type of emergency. The question is: How are they to be supplied? What incentive will bring them? And what recognition in their career will reward them?

THEY will have to be supplied by other hospitals. The incentive will be a better all-round training. And the recognition must come from the doctors, who, better than the general public, can gauge their added worth as masters of their profession.

In these days of many opportunities for women to earn a comfortable living and opportunities to serve the city State and country along wide avenues of co-operative work, the profession of nurs from either an economic or from a public service point of view does not hold out : unique lure. The reason nowadays for being a nurse is about the same as the reason for being a doctor, viz.: The knowledge of disease and its cure or amelioration and scientific care of the sick makes an apneal specially to one as the kind of power vil one feels qualified to exerci that being the case the more education and the more experience the better

I was interested to hear Miss Clayton, who as head of the Nurses' Training School out at the Philadelphia General, certainly knows the modern nurse. I was interested to hear her say that an appeal to the rank and file of young nurses on the ground of the needs of humanity might or might no find an echo, but an appeal to them on the ground of a completer education for their profession would really find a response.

All of which is very interesting and very hopeful for their future, it seems to me. Pride in one's profession will carry one long way and over a rough road and to high goal. For pride in one's profession is actually a public confession that one has many high competitors, and one's very best is none too good.

Today's Anniversaries 1865-The army of General Sherman left

Favetteville and crossed the Cape Fear River

1866-Canada called for 10,000 volunteers to repel a threatened invasion by Fenians. 1805-Illinois Supreme Court decided the eight-hour or "sweat-shop" law unconstiutional.

Today's Birthdays

John H. Bartlett, the new First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, born at Sunapec, N. H., fifty-three years Lee Shubert, prominent theatrical man

ager and producer, born at Syracuse, N. Y. forty-seven years ago. Edward Payson Weston, celebrated professional pedestrian, born at Providence, R. I., eighty-three years ago.

"If the war situation brought out in some cases the worst side of humanity, in

the conclusion of the war is rapidly steadying

very much more curious intellectually than they were before the war upset so many of

our traditions, and as a consequence have developed an inquiring turn of mind toward

many things which were previously accepted as facts, without discussion or inquiry.

Having found that the ordinary social con

ventions did not rest upon a sufficiently strong foundation and could be broken down,

they seemed to think that perhaps the intel-

lectual foundations were in the same con-

Much Intellectual Floundering

floundering among the young of the Nation. This in itself may be a good sign, as it shows that they are alive intellectually, but

it also imposes a tremendous responsibility upon the older people to direct the thought

"One of the most interesting and curious

manifestations of this tendency is that

very large percentage of college students are

uncertain as to what they will do after their

college careers are closed. I think that this most unusual situation may be traced to

"During the period of the war there was

youth in the country to render some idealis-

which he was best fitted to perform this

appeared drab by comparison, and nothing

really exerted any compelling force on them

the law, medicine, the ministry, or any

educated youth. As a consequence, they are completing their educations without definite

purposes ahead and most of them will prob-ably ultimately drift into business.

The Outlook Is Good

"But the outlook is good and not bad at

all. I think that one of the very worst

generation to insist that the youth of their

day is going to the bad. If this is kept up a

sufficiently long time the youth will believe

things that can happen is for the

all, but is found in every stratum of

immensely augmented.

ally recognized.'

the walks usually open to the

service to his country in the manner in

offered an immediate opportunity for

work, whether that be in the army, the

or along some civilian line. Then, being over, the ordinary walks

of the younger or

along sound lines,

"There is consequently much intellectual

this intellectual effort is made

dition and they are now attacking them.

"The young people of the country are

"ALL ABOARD!"

INCOME TAX

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

REV. DR. JOHN MOCKRIDGE On the Moral Spirit of the Times

TIIAT the general tone of public morality I is not nearly so bad as a great many persons profess to believe is the opinion of the Rev. Dr. John Mockridge, rector of St. James' Profestant Episcopal Church.

"The state of public morality," said Dr. Mockridge, "is not nearly so bad as has been depicted. These things are generally grossly exaggerated by those who write and speak about them. The result is that an entirely erroneous view of the situation is usually given, perhaps unintentionally, and perhaps with the idea that stories of this kind must be made more or less sensational they are to command attention

"An article filustrating exactly this point of view was published on Sunday last in one of the largest of the New York news-It was to the effect that conditions in Philadelphia society—that is, what is generally termed the socially elect—are far vorse than in a similar stratum of New York life. The woman who purported to give this information said that if you belong to the socially elect, you can take part in a night life which would cover with red paint even blase Broadway itself.' She also asserted that there are fifteen country clubs within a radius of ten miles of Philadelphia and that 'in every one of these the same debasing and degrading kind of revelry is a regular

War Broke Down Certain Barriers "This whole statement is almost too utterly false and ridiculous to be worth the trouble of denying. While it is true that there has been a more or less hysterical condition resulting from the war and its aftermath, it is also true that there has always been a fast set and there have always been immoral men and women, in high places as well as in low ones.

"The war threw down many of the ordinary barriers and sanctions to which people had become accustomed, and this was especially the case with the girls and the The emergencies of the war, when labor was at a premium and hard to get, caused womand girls to enter a variety of fields of labor which they had never before invaded. "Many of them who know how to run

automobiles became chauffeurs for and men who were actively engaged in war work; others entered business houses and even shipyards, and this applied with even greater force and in larger numbers to what is known as the 'socially elect' than to their sisters who long had been accustomed to the environment of daily werk.

Some Protections Removed "There could be but one result of all this:

it made things generally more open and re-moved certain restrictions which had up to that time existed and applied a restraining influence. Perhaps the women of our country had been too much protected under former conditions; but, if this were the case, much of this protection was taken away by the conditions which developed rapidly when our country entered the war and the need every one to do what he or she could to insure its success. "As a consequence of the partial removal of these barriers and sanctions, there has

been some tendency toward greater freedom, all of which has not been desirable, although I do not believe that the permanent conseences of it will be serious.
"As I have seen the situation, these are

the principal causes for the largely unjustified outery against the public morality of the Nation; but it seems to me to be largely only an augmentation of the naturally restless temperament and life of America, without seriously or intrinsically wrong tendencles

Young People in Church Work

"As a whole, I confidently believe that the moral standards of the young people of the country are certainly no lower than they have been in the past and they are probably higher. I can say, as rector of St Church, that never have there been so many young women interested in the work of the church as there are at the present moment. They are seriously interested too, with every sign that this interest will be permanent in no sense does it seem to be a superficial or temporary thing.

others, and in the great majority of cases at that, it brought out the better side and brought it out more strongly than it might be possible to do otherwise. The hectic spirit which was so prominently shown during 1018 and for about a year following

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

It is lack of tin that is worrying the

sional Garage.-Advt.

lothe bonus sprinters. Trenton is still taking its juries mixed. Good way to get a kick.

Fess may yet learn there is no such animal as a harmless bonus.

advocate of radio regulation.

can observer in Paris appear to cut. A little thing like a historical fact is

Blanton seems determined that the

We are now convinced that it was a Jabberwock that was sighted in Patagonia.

Philadelphia boosters deplore the bambut have no serious objection to a

Considering that he had next to nothing else on his desk, it is amazing that Lloyd George-should upset the India ink.

difference to the threatened coal strike.

In a spasm of laughter and glee,

it themselves and the chances of its hap-pening by reason of this belief will be Is the Boojum or Buncome or Practical Joke. "The situation with regard to marriage and divorce is worse than it was, but it has been getting steadily worse for a long time. This situation is not a class affair a

The remedy is a higher standard on th part of all I am optimistic, but not feelishly so. I am emphatically for the young people of our country and confidently believe that both they and the Nation as a whole are on the right path and that this soon will be gener-

It may well be that the United States demand for pay for the Army of Occupation was the setting forth of a necessary legal principle rather than a requisition expected to be honored.

It is perhaps because of its overwhelming success as a legislative body that the present Congress now appears anxious to take on the duties of the Executive. "Patrick H. Kelley?" repeated Senator aby thoughtfully. "Oh, yes, the man

Denby thoughtfully. Oh, yes, the man who advocated the little treaty navy—three Despite the contention of Dr. J. Percy Moore, we decline to believe that the ancient plesiosaurus really died. All it did was to reach its plesiobier.

The reasoning of Hi Johnson begins to impress us. Hanged if we'll use the alphabet until we learn who prepared the

It is of course merely thumb-tactful pressure Uncle Sam is putting on the Allies; a cheery signal for the Rhine whine to flow.

The fact that a dollar this year buys

25 per cent more than it did last year doesn't interest the man who lacks the dollar. The forehanded man seldom makes monkey of himself.

"Fatty" publicity is now lean picking.

SHORT CUTS

At least we have a fair sight of the fair

Bonus tires. Frear hot air. Congres-

Light-running togs of sheer panic now

Perhaps the Antigonish ghost is an As Borah sees it, there is nothing pacific about the pact but its name.

Some of the observations of the Ameri-

no great obstacle to Borah's oratory. country shall write him down an ass.

Potash man arrested in New York. Police probably looking for Perlmutter guy.

The Revenue Collector saw many a spring-halted dark fiorse pass under the wires yesterday.

Probably the most remarkable thing is America today is the apparent general in-

An eminent traveler, Carroll, to wit,

Asserts of the plesiosaurian, it Is a Snark of the snarkiest, see? And the snarkiest Snark (we were there

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

 What is the Rand?
 What is a commando?
 What is a commando?
 What is the origin of the term yellow journalism?
 Distinguish between Salvador and San Salvador. 5. Name two novels by Tolstoy.
6. What is the feminine or the title Vice-

7. What is the meaning of the French 8. What one of the four gospels is thought to have been written at a time nearest to the events with which it deals? What is polenta?
What is a dormer window?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The bucket of black wagon grease carried by prairie schooners in transcontinental journeys in pioneering days contained a "daub stick," with which the lubricant was applied. Early American pioneers in San Francisco were sometimes parks and Chinese were sometimes patrons of Chinese opium establishments. The aspect of the opium suggested the "daub," which word had been corrupted into "dope," and "dope" came to be applied to the opium itself.

2. Johannesburg is the largest city in South peror Dom Pedro II was a distin-

The Emperor Dom Pedro II was a distinguished visitor to the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876.
 A protagonist is the chief person in a drama or plot of a story, leading person in a contest, champion of a cause.
 Jan Christian Smuts is Premier of the Union of South Africa.
 Bismuth is a reddish-white metal.
 John McCullough was a celebrated description.

the McCullough was a celebrated American tragedian. He was born in Ireland in 1837 and first appeared on the stage in Philadelphia in 1857. He died in 1885.

died in 1885.

A marmoset is a small American monkey with long fur and penciled ears. They are used as pets in Brasil.

Autophagous animals are birds able to run about and feed themselves as soon as they are hatched. Literally, autophagous means self eating or feeding.

The Confederate name for the Battle of Antietam is Sharpsburg.