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Independence Square. Philadelphia.

To Citt. Press-Union Building
Tour Sol Madison Ave.

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Tis. 1802 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS:

BELL 3000 WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Leager, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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ROTAN AND THE DRYS

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ROTAN, weiting in answer to a rather despairing from the new Law Enforcement League, an organization formed to agitate for a better general enforcement of the dry laws, goes over ground outlined in these ins a few days ago and draws attention to difficulties there indicated to prove in effect that his office is relatively helpless as an agency of Volsteadism.

Mr. Rotan doesn't overstate the case. His prosecutions must be based in almost ipal police. He has no police force of his own. There are twelve detectives ased to special duty in his organization, but they have their hands full of routine work related to criminal cases of a serious

The Woner law or any other State ennent act can, therefore, be no more effectual than city police and detectives desire to make it. Since the police depart ments of the State are organized usually upon a political basis, and since politicians a rule are disposed to be liberal-minded in their view of the liquor business, the Woner law is already a dead letter, and no zeal of the District Attorney's would revive it or ske of it an agency for the restriction of a illiest liquor traffic.

It will be presumed by some people that the police and their detectives and their or officers should feel morally bound to et as hard at dry enforcement as they do at the maintenance of common laws. But such an assumption seems far fetched when you remember that there is evidence on st every hand to indicate that the politicians higher up are sometimes involved in deals formed to evade and defeat the Volstead law for profit.

Volutead law, if it is ever to be more than a pretense, and a rather futile pretense at that, will have to be enforced with grim determination by the dovernment itself. There is at Washington an apparent determination by the Government disposition to view prohibition as something of a joke. Otherwise Congress would appropriate funds sufficient for a sterner enement of the law. That is what Congress should do and what it will have to do in't revise and liberalize the dry statutes. Only visionaries will hope for anything like efficient co-operation from local police, because the police organizations are almost universally representative of the class of citizens which doesn't look with aympathy upon the Volstead principle. To twelve detectives, dry up Philadelphia County is to ask the impossible.

THE LEAGUE IN SOCIAL WORK SECRETARY HUGHES' reply to the request for the signature of this Government to the white slave convention drawn up by the last assembly of the League of Na-

tions is friendly and sympathetic. It is pointed out that the United States. while approving the purposes of the agreement, must withhold its participation be cause of conflicts with the regulations of certain States of the Union. If we had beme a partner in the League the same obections would have prevailed and would ubtless have been accepted by the associated nations.

ral of the objects sought in the convention have been gained in the United States by acts of Congress. Indirectly, the League is thus encouraged to proceed with a work anticipated by a non-member nation.

But the practical accomplishments of the League along lines of humane endeavor cannot be accurately forecast. It is interesting, however, to note that provisions of the covenant regarded by skeptics as visionary are being taken seriously and that an attempt is being made to deal with formidable social problems by international co-

LLOYD GEORGE AND GENOA

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S refusal to consider the Treaty of Versailles as a fit subject for tinkering by the Genon confer-ence is quite as explicit as the most impasoned outgivings of Raymond Poincare to

Extremists who would like to see a reponing of the multitude of questions debe vexed by this decision of the British Premier. Nevertheless the attitude of the ces not destroy prospects of an eventual tions settlement exacting due compenction from Germany without wrecking the

de structure of Europe. There has been much confusion concerning the "barsh" financial terms of the Versailles compact. As a matter of fact, the treaty fixes no indemnity sum and invests the Reparations Commission with extraordiscrily elastic powers. According to Article 234, the commission may consider the and capacity of Germany .

d shall have discretion to modify the form The charges of blind extortion, if they are cannot be laid to the door of the maty, but to the acts of the Reparations n. When this body was originally enised it was believed in some quarters letitude of judgment with which it adowed was an improvement over the

of yet too late for devising a sys payments which, while duly penaliz-man, will permit of the economic of the war-shocked nations, victors

rations questions ought to be judged by the machinery of the treaty. This mechanism is unquestionably adapted for effecting changes in financial terms without nullifying numerous other provisions which have no relation to the subject.

The German faculty for confusing the ssue is active, but as usual it is patent to those Governments from which concessions

LEADERS ARE CONSPIRING TO BEAT THE PRIMARIES

If They Can Bring It About the Voting In May Will Be a Useless Formality

THE Republican leaders are rushing up and down the State and holding conferences in this city and Pittsburgh in s feverish effort to beat the primary system. They envy the Democrats who have already beaten it.

McSparran is the only Democratic candidate for the governorship to be voted for at the May primaries. He was selected at an informal convention attended by volunteer delegates who were convinced that if the two factions of the party could stop fighting each other they had a chance of success in November. So a handful of men and women assembled in Harrisburg, looked over the possible candidates and decided that McSparran had the best chance of winning.

Now the Democratic voters are to have the rare privilege of going to the polling places on May 16 and ratifying the nomination already made in a pre-primary.

It is not surprising that the politicians favor the primary system. It saves them a lot of trouble. All they have to do is to have a little conference among themselves and agree on the ticket. The voters then are graciously permitted to give it legal ratification and the names are then printed on the ballot to be voted in November.

The death of Senator Penrose has left the Republican organization without a leader. If he had been alive he would have listened to the various suggestions of the little leaders and then would have said: "So and So is the best man. We'll agree on him." And they would have agreed. The orders would have gone forth to the county leaders to support him and he would have been nominated.

But now there is no one to say: "So and So is the best man. We'll agree on

Vare and Grundy and Magee and Baker and Sproul and the rest have their candidates. Each is hoping that he can persuade the others to accept his man. The Governor has suggested two or three different candidates, but none that he has named has satisfied the others. Vare is talking Mackey, and Baker is backing Beidleman, and Grundy has trotted Fisher out, and Magee has been willing to support the Vare candidate if he cannot get the Vares to support a Pittsburgh man.

And Pinchot, without any big leaders back of him, is planning to put the primaries to the test. He has thus far resisted every effort to persuade him to withdraw in the interest of "harmony"; that is, in furtherance of a plan to make the primary nomination a farce.

The primaries were urged, as everycone knows, as a device to break the power of the bosses and to put the selection of candithe hands of the voters. It was assumed that candidates would announce themselves and that, in the exercise of their wisdom, the voters would choose the one who best represented the cause in which they were interested. But sophisticated observers said that no such thing would happen, that there would be a pre-primary at which the leaders would select the candidates and that there would be no longer the opportunity for a fighting candidate with a solid delegation behind him to break the organization slate in a convention and secure the nomination.

This is the way it has worked out. ' Even when there was an anti-organization candidate who would not retire, the organization has divided the opposition vote by arranging for two or three more fake opposition candidates, while their followers were instructed to vote for the man agreed upon. So with a minority vote they have won.

It has not occurred to the leaders to let the voters decide who shall be the candidate for the governorship by having all the aspirants run in the primaries. They do not want to take their chances in any such gamble. They would rather make a deal by which they can agree on one man who shall run against Pinchot, assuming that Pinchot is to stay in the race, for they will get more out of such a deal than they could hope for from the candidate who defeated the man they were supporting.

As next Thursday is the last day for filing nomination petitions, a desperate effort will be made to come to some agreement before that day ends, because the inst thing the little bosses desire is a genuine free-for-all primary election, in which the voters will do the nominating.

And paradoxically enough, that sort of an election would promise less to the people then if a hand-picked candidate should be submitted to them in May. In a free primary Beidleman or Snyder, backed by the party workers who know what Snyder and Beidleman would do for them, would stand a better chance of polling a plurality than some other candidate who is not in close touch with the "boys" and does not understand the language which they speak.

It is a pretty situation, in which the public good is subordinated to greed for power and selfish patronage.

COLLEGE JOURNALISM

THE Pennsylvania Punch Bowl is not the I only college publication which has caused a mood of tremulous resentment in ultra-conservatives. Other undergraduate publications have been clashing with faculties whose members profess to see in them too many evidences of ingrowing flippancy and irreverence for the established moral and

social order.

But why should the Bowl be criticized? Why should any board of undergraduate editors be compelled to see their brain chil dren suppressed and put away forever in the darkness of college cellars, away from the appreciative eye of man? The Punch Bowl aims to be brightly flippant, airily cynical. And often it succeeds. But it is never in its disziest hours so flippant or so irreverent as many accepted periodicals which elders of the profession of journalism put upon the newsstands for the man, women and chil-dren of these times. Indergradical boards according follow the faction. As Tobsecort

stage. Much of it is intended for the tired usiness man and the tired business woman The artists and writers who seek to be fash-ionable and rich seem to feel that they must be smart or starve. Their aim in life, if one may judge by their work, is to amuse and divert their public. They shun serious questions as they would shun a smallpox sign. They appear to have come to the conclusion that the larger part of the American public doesn't want to be bored with serious discussions and that it does want to be entertained, and that you can entertain it best by shocking it ever so slightly. Naturally college publications of the lighter sort take their tip from successful editors.

THE STRIKE'S HUMAN SIDE

MOST of the people who live in cities never saw the source of the coal that runs their trains, keeps their electric lights burning, supplies their water, takes them to and from work, cooks their dinners and warms the houses in which they live. have only the vaguest notions of the miner's life and the processes of his labor. And they have gradually come to feel that the miners are a rather hard lot, easily inflamed, "foreign" and disposed to be radically aggressive in their attitude toward the public and the bosses. This impression is due to the continuing signs of economic unrest in coal fields and to the superficiality of the public discussions which break out whenever a new walkout of coal workers is announced.

The simple fact is that, while the type of mine workman will vary in different regions, the anthracite miners in the Pennsylvanta regions might properly be regarded as a particularly steady and conservative lot of men. They are not aliens in the ordinary sense. The traditions of the Scotch, Welsh, Irish and English miners who opened up the Pennsylvania fields still persist-like the descendants of many of these most admirable men-to steady the newcomers and keep them mindful of their duties as citizens. Hungarian and Poles, Czecho-Slavs and Russians have poured into the coal regions during the last twenty or thirty years. Their migrations have been inspired largely by the coal interests and before them the Welsh, Irish and English miners have shown tendency to retire and proceed westward. In Colorado and California you will nowadays find some of these pioneers or their descendants. But it has always been noticeable that the Hungarian or the Pole or the Russian in the mine country is a superior type. If he had been afraid of hard work, if he had been merely shrewd and lazy, he would have remained in the cities.

Some of the best of the new population is to be found in the mines. They are sturdy men, as a rule, and hard working. And they take to the unionism of their predecessors as soon as they learn the English language. The public schools take their children, who usually grow up with an essential interest in baseball, an American outlook and a desire to "get something to do outside the mines." That desire is uppermost in the minds of their parents, too.

It is to the credit of some of the unions that they often have schools of their own for the adult workers, with traveling lecturers whose job it is to teach Americanism to the newcomers and get out of their heads any belief that they may have had in theories of violence and direct action. As a whole, coal miners are a dependable class of men engaged in a particularly perilous sort of work and eager only to live in the decency which the American environment teaches them to seek. In the West Virginia fields, where some of the bitterest labor wars have been fought, the miners are almost exclusively of native American stock.

It may be well to remember all this if

some one tries to convince you that the present coal strike is a movement of "Reds' anxious to upset the present economic sys-Borah, speaking on Saturday in the Senate, said he had figures to prove that the average coal miner in the United States earned only a little more than \$700 in the last year. And most miners have families to support.

TWO PLUCKY PORTUGUESE

THE rapidity with which a marvel may become a commonplace is exemplified in the comparatively slight popular interest in the attempt of two Portuguese aviators to fly from their native country to Brazil. commander Reade and Alcock and Brown captured the dazzling laurels of pioneers There is a tendency today to regard subsequent efforts to cross the Atlantic by airplane as anticlimactic.

None the less, there are admirable aspects of courage and skill in the current exploit of Captains Coutinho and Sacadura. flight seems to have been well planned, and the fact that its initial stages have been void of sensationalism is more a tribute to their efficiency than a reflection upon their

So far as Americans are aware, the first lap of the journey from Lisbon to the Canaries was unaccompanied by romantic fea-tures save those inherent in the feat itself. The second stage begun on Sunday is 816 miles from Las Palmas to the Cape Verde Islands, a Portuguese possession.

After a call there the real test of endurance and ability will be made. While the distance-1300 miles-to the Island of Fernando Noronha, off the northeast coast of Brazil, not far from Pernambuco, is considerably less than the route from Newfoundland to Europe taken by Alcock and Brown, it is anything but a crowded steamship lane. In the event of mishaps the chances of rescue are far inferior to those on the North Atlantic.

With a little reflection, there should be few thrills left in taking note of this adventure, even in the year 1922.

Killing Distance that while Amundsen is at the North Pole the United States Government will be in touch with him four times a day by radio, receiving all the details of an expedition undertaken under unprecedented circumstances and conditions. And not less startling is the thought that the intrepid explorers in ice-bound seas will never be more than a few hours' diswill never be more than a few hours' dis-tance from jazz, world politics, fashions and the crime incidental to a nervous civiliza-

The New York Herald Doesn't It? wants to know who will dig our ditches, work our farms and build our railroads if foreign immigrants are excluded for a period of five immigrants are excluded for a per-years, and holds the question to be a perthat earnest efforts are being made to have the Government start work on many public enterprises in order to help solve the problem of unemployment seems to answer the question and dispose of the argument.

A writer in the New York Times (described Frivolously as having been shell-shocked during the war) periously advocates wife-beating as a sure means of procuring true dome tie happiness. This is, perhaps, a trifle too drastic for modern usage. Why not compromise by allowing a man a stick when the woman has

The Japanese "fear" that war with the Russians is unavoidable. Hinde the course of Japanese imperialists in Rul ian territory has long tended to make a rat inevitable, we renture to believe that the distance.

CENTENNIAL SIDELIGHTS

Closed on Sunday, but Open to the Friends of "Holy Joe" Hawley-A Mix-Up for the Future-Dr. Smith's Research Work

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN FRED. F. HALLOWELL is one of the diminishing army of Philadelphians who have vivid memories of the Centennial of

1876. C. K. Macnichol, of the P. R. R. adver-With these, and hundreds of others, the glories of Centennial days will never die.
Only the Sesqui-Centennial can eclipse them

I annex myself as a private in the rear file to this company of the dwindling thousands—once millions—who lived never-to-be-for-gotten-hours within the turnstiles of the Centennial.

Centennial.

Recent reminiscences, statistics and other facts in this column have stimulated an awakening of these old memories. Mr. Macnichol got his first job as a boy the office of the Commission,

Fred Hallowell was private secretary to the treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance.

Frederick: Fraley, of splendid memory, Mr. Hallowell's grandfather, was the treasurer. Stories of the Centennial? Scores of them

TOSEPH R. HAWLEY, president of the United States Centennial Commissionhe was not Director General—had been an officer in the Civil War, Governor of Con-necticut and was a Senator from Connecti-cut when he was chosen to the position

named,
A. T. Goshorn, of Cincinnati, was the Director General. Confusion has arisen to such an extent as between these two officials that they are frequently referred to as the "two Director

I am greatly mistaken if the same error es not arise in the future in connection with our Sesqui-Centennial.

The commission appointed by Governor

Sproul has elected Thomas Robbins presi-J. Hampton Moore has been elected resident of the Sesqui-Centennial Assoclation of Philadelphia

Look out for mix-ups!
Particularly, when to these offices has
been added that of a Director General.

FAID admission to the Centennial I grounds on more than a hundred occasions," said Mr. Hallowell.
"One of the most interesting features of the Woman's Building, to which you re ferred recently, was the newspaper edited and published in all departments by women. "It was considered a marvel in those days, particularly as the news gathering and edi-torial work, the type-setting and presswork were done entirely by women," Mr. Hal-

lowell continued.

"My mother, Mrs. Sarah C. F. Hallowell,
was editor of the paper. It was called the
New Century for Women." Parenthetically, I might say that Mrs. Hallowell subsequently and for many years was associated with William V. McKean as one of the editors of the PURLIC LEDGER.

The popular name for Senator Hawley in Centennial days was "Holy Joe." It will be recalled, even by Philadelphians of recent years, that Senator Hawley subsequently married a lady who at the time was superintendent of nurses at the University Hosnital. versity Hosnital Here is a story, with comments, which Mr. Hallowell tells at the expense of Sen-

GOT RECALL with great distinctness that ▲ President Hawley jammed through the Centennial Commission a resolution to have the Centennial Exposition closed on Sun-

days.
"That was what carned him the sobri-quet of 'Holy Joe.' "The hypocrisy of his act was very shortly manifested when the members of the commission and the various committees discovered that Senator Hawley, on successive Sundays, was admitting large parties of his friends to a private and personally con-ducted view of the exhibition."

Then Mr. Hallowell outspokenly observed

'I sincerely trust that no such nonsense shall be exhibited in connection with the coming Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition.

"I strongly urge that a movement be started right now that the exhibition of 1926 shall be open to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. "Further, I would urge that no charge

for admission be made on that day.

"A Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I observe, at a conference the other day, urged that the Sesqui-Centennial be closed to the public on Sunday.
"It's a vital issue. It should be immedi-

ately taken up, discussed and decided." DR. EDGAR FAHS SMITH, as scientists the world over know, is president of the

American Chemical Society.
When he retired as head of the University When he retired as head of the University of Pennsylvania last year it was announced that he did so that he might give himself to the pursuit of the science to which he had devoted a great part of his life. Now comes the Year Book of the Carnegie Institution of Washington for 1922, which tells some facts about Dr. Smith's recent

He is making a study of the alkali tungstates. For a long time to come he will be engaged in this,

It holds a keen interest for investigators of columbium, tantalum and tungsten and their derivatives. TT IS one of the most baffling, elusive and

Interesting—to analytical chemists—of pursuits.
Dr. Smith has established the definiteness

of several of the salts. In the past, empiric formulas—that is formulas not based on a scientific basis have been used in representing them. Dr. Smith is deducing formulas based on discovof the constitution and behavior of these derivatives.

In other words, what has largely been guesswork in the past is being developed into facts by the distinguished scientist. It marks a reformulation of the bodies being studied in this department of chemical research.

By and by the Sunday Sensation Sensation supplements may contain Now Brewing weird and almost authenticated stories to the effect that Charles did not die in Madeira but that it was a faithful servant who shuf-fled off and Charles was smuggled to Budapest, where he is disguised as a croupler in a gambling hell and efforts are being made to restore him to the throne

Professional
Pride Hurt
Pride New York bandits
Who held up a sugar
freight thinking it a silk
special left without loot, declaring it to be the boob break of the cen-tury. When a crook designs to be a silk worm, it would appear, he just can't bring himself to be a bee. Sweet, asseverate the shippers, are the uses of adversity.

"EVERY KNOCK A BOOST The man with the hammer is not always a knocker. Sometimes he is a booster. Itookings for lumber, for instance, indicate that the noise of the hammer is being in-creasingly heard in the land.

Listen to the cheerful clamor Of the man who wields a hammer, Every blow increases sales Of the chap who's selling nails. Every nail that's driven will Boost some factory or mill.

Post mill from shore to shore the man whose trade is ore, and railroads, trains and oblest, trains



THE SIREN

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. OSWALD CHEW

On Woman's Overseas Service League THE Woman's Overseas League is con-A sidering the gift of a building to the Joffre Institute for French according to Mrs. Oswald Chew, president of the national organization as well as of the Philadelphia unit. Mrs. Chew has just returned from a trip to France.

"Part of my mission in France," Chew, "was to look up the Joffre Institute for French War Orphans, to which our organization is thinking of giving a building. This, if carried out, will take the form of a memorial to the American women who were killed overseas, and the building will be devoted to the use of little French girls who were made orphans by the war.

"One of the buildings of the institute in which from sixty to eighty boys are being cared for was given by the Cuban Red Cross. The institute is undoubtedly accomplishing a great work among the war orphans, but it is in great need of money, according to the head of the institution, who explained its purposes to me and showed me some of the things which are being done.

French Sensibilities Hurt

"To any one who makes even a brief so journ in France, it is very apparent that the feelings of the French people have been greatly hurt by what they consider the somewhat indifferent attitude of the American people. They feel that we consider them a militaristic nation, whereas they consider that they are only guarding their rights, and that it is absolutely necessary for them to take the steps which they have. Personally, I cannot see anything taristic about France.

"They also feel burt as a nation that we did not sign the Peace Treaty and that we did not join the League of Nations. They have never been able to understand feeling on the part of our people, it is almost impossible for one nation fully to understand the attitude of another, especially in matters where the interests of both are vitally concerned as they are in these matters.

"They feel furthermore that we should have entered into the Genoa Conference, and they consider that after the war had closed we have exhibited a tendency to resume the we have exhibited a tendency to resume the isolated position among the nations of the world which we formerly took and main-tained.

Charities Not Continued

"Many of our charities which we formerly maintained upon a large scale have running upon a greatly reduced basis. Fatherless Children of France organization is an example of this. Formerly this was a tremendous organization which was giving assistance to about 300,000 children. It has gone out of existence altogether and France herself is unable to do very much in assisting the little ones, as the country has suf-fered from the war in a manner quite incomprehensible to those who have not seen it with their own eyes. "Many of the mothers of these children

have remarried, it is true, but the statistics show that one out of every five widows by the war has died since its There are now about 800,000 war orphans in France, and of these about 400,000 need "The Fatherless Children of France or-

ganization had on its lists about 150,000 children whom it was helping when the or-ganization was disbanded. There were 30,000 benefactors in this country, and to each of these the society sent a asking that they continue their aid if it were in any way possible. Many Unable to Continue

Many Unable to Continue

"Of the 30,000 persons to whom circulars were sent, only about 5000 replied. Of this number 3500 renewed their subscriptions, which has meant that 3500 of the war orphans are again receiving the help which was indispensable during the war years. About 1200 others sent assistance direct to the ichildren and the rest who replied said that for various reasons it would be impossibly for them to continue in the work which had been doing. Many persons in the said that we maked from the understand that we

to nothing like the extent to which England

and the Continent have suffered.

"Many of the 300,000 war orphans which the Fatherless Children of France organization was helping have passed beyond the age limit and are now taking care of themselves. and, as I said, many of the mothers—55 per cent to be exact—have remarried, and thus their children are being cared for. Nevertheless, there are still a great many who need assistance.

who need assistance.
"It is estimated by the Fraternite Franco-Americaine that there are at least 50,000 or 60,000 who need help badly. The situation is becoming worse instead of better, and it has been complicated by the unem-ployment problem and other economic difficulties. Another distressing situation is the among the young. Fifty-five per cent of the patients of the dispensaries for con-sumptives are war orphans. The Fraternite Franco-Americaine, which is an organization of the women who have given service since 1916, is doing all it can to help this situation, but the demands are far beyond their resources.

The National Convention

"It may be possible to take up some of these matters at the national convention of the Woman's Overseas League, which will be held at Washington on May 1 and 2. There will be a big mass-meeting other things, at which Ambassador Jusse-rand, Lord Geddes, Mabel Boardman and we hope, Lady Astor, will speak. One of the things which we hope to accomplish at the convention is a national charter from Congress. We have had a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, which has reported the bill favorably. Congressman Graham, of this city, introduced the bill and is much interested in the success. is much interested in its success.

"The idea of getting a charter is to ob-tain recognition from our own country for the women who served overseas. This we have never had, although many of the women have been decorated by foreign Governments. We have never had it here because, outside of the nurses, none of the women were directly connected with the army or the navy.

"Our organization includes all the Amercapacity whatever. We have twenty four units, extending from San Francisco to Boston and from Washington State to Atlanta. ton and from wasnington state to Atlanta. All of our units are vitally interested in the welfare of the veterans, especially the wounded ones, in the cities where the units exist, and they have done much in the hosexist, and they have done much in the no-pitals where there are wounded soldiers.

A Reserve Organization

"One of the particular reasons for the organization of our society is that it might be a kind of reserve corps for the army and might be ready at an instant's notice to serve in case of any emergency. It now stands, a large body of highly trained women and prepared to do its share in any such disaster as the Washington theatre collapse, where our members did excellent service, as they have done in a number of similar accidents. There were 24,000 American women who served overseas, and most of them are members of our organization or have expressed their intention of joining. "One of the things in France which should be continued if it is any way possible is the work for the blind. This important work was largely financed by Amer-ican money. The institutions devoted to this purpose are still filled with bilind French purpose are still filled with blind French soldiers, but they must close before long if help is not forthcoming. As in the other instances, France is unable to carry on this work unuided."

Trees were planted in New York yester-day for John Burroughs and John Muir. Nature will now continue the good work in

It gives us pleasure to announce that the first robin is now domiciled in Independence Square, and that, as a consequer far as we are concerned, spring is officially here. This is the week when the Agerconian moerats celebrate the anniversary of the

SHORT CUTS Fly time-for trout. Swatters come

Facing a crisis is the easiest thing Lloyd George does.

It is the bone of contention Irish mal-

Radicals are beginning to play the game of the operators in the coal fields. Reports indicate that Bryan's distaste

for Darwinism still draws the dollars. It is the firm belief of the skip-stop victim that the skipper is a piece of cheese.

Senator La Follette has announced himself a champion of the coal miners. First blood for the operators.

The program having been pi'd State politicians seeking "harmony" have appar-ently assembled "on'y harm." We presume Budapest will continue to excited over Charles' death until it has

The Boston man who was knocked down by a hearse was justified in believing that the driver was drumming up new business.

some other cause for excitement.

New York barbers are preparing for a drive for a dollar haircut. If they succeed long hair for men may again become fash-

Wildcats in the Maine woods are slaughtering the deer. The least the hunters can do, therefore, is to "lay off" the deer and hunt the wildcats. When the president of the Reparations Commission says France is powerful enough to enforce the execution of the Versailles Treaty with cannon and bayonet if need be, thoughtful world congratulates itself that

country should not be judged by its loom Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railroad, says Nature's cure is what the railroads need. They have been jeered by untoward circumstances, but give them time and they will eventually fund properly. Altogether the cheeriest little Budd

we've seen this spring. Director Warburton, of the Department of Welfare, will never shine as a politician. His plans for a shake-up and a readjustof salaries indicates wants his department to function for the welfare of the needy rather than for the

welfare of a party faction. What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What famous poem begins with the line
"'Twas brillig and the slithy toves"?
2. Who was the last President of the United
States to wear whiskers?
3. In what year of the Civil War was the
Battle of Chancellorsville fought?
4. Who was the first American envoy to
Great Britain?
5. How many testh has a whale?

5. How many teeth has a whale? 6. What metal predominates in a five-cent

7. Of what country is Bangkok the capital?
8. What is a coatee?
9. What is tauromachy?
10. What is the brightest star in the heavens exclusive of the planets?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. James Buchanan was known as "Old Public Functionary."

2. The loftlest of the active volcances of the world is Popocatepetl, the summit of which is 17,748 feet above sea level.

3. Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos were the three fates in classical mythology.

4. The red flag under the Roman Empire signified war.

5. The word ketchup is a corruption of the Japanese "kitjap," a condiment some what resembling soy sauce.

6. Sir William Blackstone, author of the famous commentaries of English law, lived in the eighteenth century.

7. Hyssop is a small bushy aromatic formerly used medicinally. Its two were used in Jewish rite.

8. James G. Blaine served as Becretary State during parts of the Administrations of Garnes, Arrive and Harry Spartfoulthly processing the server and the server a