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Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 16, 1922

### FIND THE FAIR HEAD TODAY

THE opportunity to vitalize the world fair l of 1926 with a directing personality is more vividly present today than at any time since the project was launched. With the site chosen, the campaign to enlist congressional interest begun and with a cooperative realignment established in the Board of Directors, the note of progress can only be sustained by an infusion of force-ful individual leadership. To enter upon the next stage of advancement the Sesqui-Centennial must be captained.

Command of the Sesqui-Centennial enterprise will undoubtedly be trying at times and will call for pationce, common sense, vigor and breadth of vision. But a demand for such attributes is made by virtually every great office. Joseph R. Hawley, who was made president of the Centennial Commission in 1871, and Alfred T. Goshorn, who in 1873 became director of Philadelphia's first great fair, courageously combated an abundance of obstacles, carried the undertaking to triumph and reaped deserved honors in consequence. The Panama Canal was not too big for a leader, as the personal record of George W. Goethals convincingly demonstrates.

The public-spirited self-sacrifice imposed by the presidency of the Fair Association should not be construed as meaning merely martyrdom. There are laurels to be garnered in assuming any office in which brains, energy, tact and executive ability are exigent.

If the Sesqui-Centennial Association is moved, as is enrnestly to be hoped, to decide definitely today upon a fitting president willing to meet the obligation, that individual will carn something more than commiseration. He is virtually certain to arouse popular appreciation, public co-operation and a new spirit of constructive good will,

### WHO WANTS A TROLLEY LINE?

TITNEYS first became popular in New Jersey when trolley service on many interurban lines became notoriously inefficient. The people compelled legislative recognition for the jitney because many of the managers of public service lines relied on the politicians rather than on the public for the aid necessary to the prosperity of their companies.

When, because of dwindling patronage. due largely to badly managed trolley systhe Public Utilities Commission a rule permitting large advances in fares, the jitneys thrived the more. And because of jitney competition the company which has been operating about thirty miles of trolley lines out of Bridgeton yesterday offered its lines. stock and equipment to the communities served-and offered them for nothing! It s going out of business, the company says, d is looking for some one to take the

property off its hands. That trolley company, though it may have been individually as chaste as the new fallen snow, is a dying victim of the political corruption that for years, by a process of contagion, has hampered the growth and delency of innumerable public utilities in New Jersey.

## THE COLLAPSE AT GENOA

OXYGEN, freely administered through speeches, appeals, threats, interviews, ommuniques and whisperings between delegation and delegation, wasn't adequate to life in the Genoa conference. The vital forces of reason and justice were

The men and the nations represented were unable to rise above themselves and their immediate concerns to take a general and generous view of the world of common man-hind and its needs.

As the conference collapss there may be grain of consolation in the obvious fact that its ruin marks another colossal failure of diplomatic sophistry, selfishness and unbridled opportunism. In time and through such experiences as this European statesmen and bankers may achieve something like

The conference turned out to be a disorderly scramble for political and economic dvantage. The Russians, playing melodramatically to the gallery at home, were so more admirable than the spokesmen for political theories which they profess to de-

test. They were as willing to sell Russin as some of their colleagues were to buy it. Now all the sordid secret treaties and concessions are seemingly amid the debris of the conference and there will be a new start at The Hague in June.

The new economic conference at The Mague is being planned openly, with a view to drawing the United States into the general controversy over Russia. Hitherto the policy of Washington toward Russia has been one that may be stated in three words -The Open Door. At Genoa the nations of squabbled among themselves for an rtunity to close the door of Russia to another and to keep it closed. It is the llef of Secretary Hughes that the Closed Door in Russia will lead inevitably to furious jealousies and at last to war. But there are Powers in Europe which view Russia not as a nation, but as a source of raw materials and trade, and they want to snatch it, or as much of it as they can get old of, for themselves. They want to nake of Russia what China was a genera-

The United States has refused to be drawn into this new conference for the same easons that it refused to participate in the enoa discussion. We can enter a conference only if the co-operation of Europe for an Open Door in Russia is guaranteed

If such guarantees are made it will be mary for the Soviets to revise some of e own theories. Foreign bankers are averse to taking long chances with their

group if they see possibilities of enormous returns on investments. They would doubt-less be willing to resort to coercion in the future to protect such money as they are willing to pour into Russia's undeveloped That is not a business habit which the United States can afford to sanction. We cannot afford to lend money and establish credits on the mere promises of men who aren't accustomed to keep their promises and who are acting without the authority of the great mass of the Russian people. That is one of the reasons why the sort of recognition that would encourage the granting of enormous credits to Russia has been withheld by President Harding and Secretary Hughes.

#### PINCHOT IS SURE TO WIN IF ALL HIS SUPPORTERS VOTE

But Philadelphians Must Do Their Duty to Insure a New Deal and a Clean-Up in Harrisburg

THE voters of this city may decide today who is to be the next Governor.

It is generally expected that Pinchot will carry nearly if not quite all the counties save Allegheny and Philadelphia.

The Vare organization is counting on polling a big enough Alter vote here to offset the Pinchot vote in the rest of the State. It will do this if the opposition stays at home.

It cannot do it if all the voters who want a general house cleaning in Harrisburg go to the polls before they close at 8 o'clock tonight.

No one denies that there should be house cleaning in the State capital.

Alter himself has been forced to appoint an attorney to examine the charges made against the way the office of the State Treasurer has been conducted.

But Alter is tied up by bonds of political and personal gratitude to the men responsible for the Treasury scandals. He would find himself as Governor blocked

at every step by men who wished to cover up the truth. However honest his purposes may be, he is

part of the system. No such house cleaning as is needed can be made by any man tied up with the men who have been playing ducks and drakes with the State's money

Pinchot is free from all this. He was not asked to become a candidate by a group of men seeking to keep their hold on the investigating authorities of the State while they kept their hold on the offices which need investigating.

There can be no radical improvement in conditions in Harrisburg without a new deal, The moral of all this is that the voters who want a house cleaning must vote for the nomination of Pinchot.

There is another issue which should appeal directly to the Philadelphia voters. That is the issue of contractor government.

Alter was selected as the candidate by Senator Vare, of this city, and Senator Leslie, of Pittsburgh, both of them contrac-

If they own the next Governor they will have a part ownership in every contractawarding official whom the Governor appoints. It is morally certain that favoritism in contract awards would prevail in Harrisburg as it prevailed in this city before the last mayoralty election.

On street cleaning alone the taxpayers of the city are going to save about \$1,000,000 this year because the city itself is doing the

But Vare and his friends are honing to be able to amend the charter next winter in such a way as to compel the city to restore the contract system and give to the contractors this enormous profit

If Pinchot is nominated they can't get the charter amended in this way. If Alter were nominated it would be sure thing.

Alter himself has said that he will favor no charter changes which are not desired by the city, but who will tell him what the city wants?

Will he take the word of the Vare mafority in City Council which will do what Vare tells them to do?

If he gets an overwhelming majority of the primary vote here under the Vare leadership he can very well assume that what Vare wants the city wants. The only way to protect the taxpayers of

the city is for those taxpayers to vote against the Vare candidate. If the Vare candidate is defeated the tax-

payers of the State will be protected also. It is not safe for any Pinchot voter to refrain from voting today. Every organization

voter will be on hand. The men whose private business profit is at stake will see to There is nothing but a sense of public duty

that will take the opposition voters to the polls. The contest may be so close that 500 or

even 100 votes will decide it. Mayor Moore was nominated by a majority

of only 1313 votes three years ago.

Pinchot will come to Philadelphia County with a majority in his favor.

It is up to the Philadelphia voters to see to it that that majority is not offset by a hostile vote here.

No business or social engagement is o enough importance to keep the voters away from the polls.

The Pinchot workers will make a mistake if they assume that every citizen whose sympathies are with them will go of his or her own accord to the voting places. They will have lists of the qualified electors. Every effort humanly possible should be made to get every qualified voter to register his or her choice.

Those who have not voted as the afternoon wanes will in nine cases out of ten be Pinchot sympathizers. They should be sent for. They will be at home at the dinner hour, and there is time enough after that for them to vote, as the polls do not close

until 8 o'clock. If a concerted and determined effort is made the Pinchot vote can be got out.

And then the nomination of Pinchot will be assured.

## WOMEN'S PARTIES

HOW slight the chances are for a woman's party solidified as a feminine institution exclusively is indicated in the preparations now under way for the dedication of a new headquarters established in Washington in the interest of women voters and their causes. There is evidence on all sides to show that women's groups are as sharply differentiated in mind and temperament as

men's groups are. League of Women Voters, the Trades Union League and the National Woman's Party are the more conspicuous units in a struggle for leadership in Wash-

opposed to the Woman's Party and its policy, and it may be said that the League of Woman's Party, laboring for what it calls universal equality, would, as the Trades Union League points out, actually take away from women workers many of the safeguards attained after long and bitter struggles in various Legislatures. But Miss Paul and her associates are obdurate in their struggle for theoretical equality.

So long as such rifts remain between great masses of women voters the "party organized along sex lines," of which President Harding recently expressed a fear, will, of course, be out of the question.

### THE MUD-SLINGERS

NO LESS a person than Bishop Berry complains in print because of what Mr. Alter's friends call the injustices and the mud-slinging of the present campaign. The Bishop and other conscientious supporters of the Organization's candidate might be better able to endure the inevitable reactions of a hard-fought political contest if they could give a little time to the study of the propaganda prepared and broadcast at great expense by allies of the Vare Organization in all the interior sections of the State. Mud is not only slung at Mr. Pinchot. It is being flung at Mr. Pinchot's wife and hurled at every woman of any prominence who has ventured to take an active part in the general movement against an utterly debased and cynical system of political profiteering.

It is impossible to imagine any dirtier or more reckless method of campaigning than that which some of Mr. Alter's friends have directed against women leaders on the Progressive Republican side. The most conspicuous example of this sort of guerrilla warfare is a broadside addresed to the labor element of the State. Workingmen in regions where a coal strike has been followed by very real hardship for thousands of miners' families are asked to support Alter because "women of society have been working in behalf of Mr. Pinchot.

Now, the women who have led the Pinchot movement in the eastern part of Pennsylvania are women who have had enough heart and conscience and intelligence to see the need of a reform in State politics. They happen to be public-spirited enough to support a candidate who, not so long ago, was denounced as a radical supporter of labor.

The faction for which Mr. Alter's propagandists ask the labor vote is the faction which refused to hear the miners' side of the case in the Pennsylvania Legislature; which made no movement to defend the civil rights of steel workers in the Pittsburgh region during the great tie-up that resulted in a victory for reaction, and that has never displayed any sign of an intelligent interest in any cause advanced by workers in any field but that of politics.

Mud-slingers in the Alter camp, who have thus descended to the arts of misrepresentation, clearly are affiliated with unionism. The incident is one that well might be scrutinized by labor men themselves. For what sort of labor leader is he who goes to great pains to lead laboring men to elect their enemies to office?

#### THE JEWISH HOMELAND

THE development and repopulation by the L Jews of the homeland of Palestine has been called 'the greatest romance in his-The ascription is not entirely exact. since it implies an element of the unattain-

To credit this "romance" and dissociate it from the purely imaginative it is necessary to take cognizance of the comprehensive practical organization of a stupendous undertaking.

Its reality receives especial emphasis this week in Philadelphia, where a fortnight's campaign is under way to raise the local quota of \$300,000 for the \$9,000,000 fund of the Keren Hayesod, or Palestine Foundation. The ultimate goal is fixed at \$100,-0. of which is \$75,000,000, to be raised within the next five years.

Twenty-four years ago in Basel the movement commonly known in ante-bellum days as Zionism assumed the outlines of a task to be prosecuted to a conclusion of extraordinary historical, spiritual and social significance. The World War provided an unexampled opportunity to realize ideals which until then had appeared as elusive as they were inspiring.

Encouraged by the successful resumption of the offensive in the Near East, Arthur James Balfour on November 2, 1917, formally declared that "His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object.' Woodrow Wilson espoused the same cause on August 31, 1918. One month previous the remarkable victories of Allenby, which had furnished a new foundation of substance for a dream, rendered possible the dedication in Jerusalem of the cornerstone of Hebrew university designed as a symbol of Jewish cultural revival in Palestine.

In the San Remo conference in April 1920, the Entente Powers officially scaled and delivered to the Jewish people their opportunity for national development on ancestral soil. Recolonization had already begun under the British regime.

Notwithstanding American traditional aversion to active governmental participation in foreign affairs, the Senate of the United States recently voted unanimous approval of the Lodge resolution favoring the establishment in Palestine of the Jewish National Home. Last week the League of Nations Council, sitting in Geneva, recorded with satisfaction the receipt of American sanction of the British mandate

An enterprise of impressive proportions and unique and touching character has unquestionably been started on a major scale. There is room for Jewish resettlement in the motherland. Although Moslems now greatly predominate in the population there, the average of persons per square mile is only seventy-five. Belgium, one of the most prosperous and enterprising of small nations, has an average of 658.

There is nothing essentially impractical in the effort to bring to full fruition the rich resources of a land mismanaged and cruelly harassed from the days of the Roman

Titus. It is regarded as certain that great numbers of European Jews, especially Poles and Russians, will return to the heritage of their fathers. On a comparatively small scale an influx has already started. raising of the huge fund, in which Philadelphia will assuredly assist to the measure of its abilities and according to the prescription of the Keren Hayesod, of which Samuel Untermyer, of New York, is American chairman, will give a new power of organization and equipment for the colonization scheme.

Zionism, to use the old name, has ceased to be solely a vision. With consistent energies it is on the verge of becoming a mundane fact.

Freighter Scattle Spirit docks in New York with cargo of 150 barrels which the manifest described as containing pickled fish.
Custom officials say they contain whisky.
Merely slight mistake. Ship may be dubbed
pickling vat for poor fish. Seattle Spirit appears to have materialized.

### VANISHING INDIAN NAMES

2 15年,并出身以外的一种 · 日本,公司

Law Suggested to Prevent the Giving or Changing of Names-Historical Societies Must Approve - Dr. Donehod and Col. Shoemaker on the Job

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN COLONEL W. HENRY SHOEMAKER

to chairman of the Committee of Historical Activity of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies.

As such he has a mission.

It is, so far as humanly possible, to prevent the extinction of Indian names in this State.

lonel Shoemaker distinguishes one bright spot in the march of iconoclastic progress across, and up and down, the Commonwealth. It is that Pennsylvania has discarded

fewer of her Indian names than most other States. Yet every month or so this shifting is going on.

Newcomers, ignorant of our State his: vanity or other cause, are constantly chang-ing not only the names of famous localities but even the names of haulets, streams, mountains and historical sites.

DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO, State Librarian, one of the highest authorities in this State on Indian nomenclature, has also taken an active interest in this subject with Colonel Shoemaker.

In collaboration with Dr. Donehoo,
Colonel Shoemaker has prepared a glossary
of 132 historic names changed, modernized

or misspelled.
"The Mosiac law," says Dr. Donehoo,
"said, 'Cursed be he that removeth his
neighbor's landmark; and all the people

shall say Amen."
"The Jewish commonwealth did not have a historical society during its early develop-ment, or Moses might have added to these wise regulations, 'Cursed be he that chang-eth one of the historic names of towns and villages; and all the people shall say,

MANY of the most beautiful-sounding names, and names of historic value, have disappeared entirely from the map of the State." Dr. Donehoo points out.

"A place is not only a landmark, but it is a historic landmark, often of more real value than the landmark of an individual occupant of the soil.

occupant of the soil.

"Sometimes the whole history of a region can be dug up by the careful student of the names which are given to the towns, villages and the streets and mountains in that

region.
"Very few of the earlier place names in Pennsylvania were given in a baphazard

way. ... They all meant something, and in most cases something of real historic value."

The State Librarian instanced certain examples. Names that were stolen and given to

other sites or places. "CHAMOKIN is an illustration, of this," he said.

"The name is one of the very oldest on the Susquehanna River, and it was used during the entire period of settlement, as well as during the period of Indian occupancy, when the Vice Regent of the Iroquots Confederacy made it the Indian capital of Pennsylvania. 'All of the earlier travelers and all of

the official documents relating to Indian affairs use this name for the present Sunbury.
"The name Shamokin has been given to s town which is in no way connected with the historic town from which the name was

"In order to avoid confusion," as the historian points out, "a historical writer now has to always refer to the old, historic place in this manner: 'Shamokin (now

The greatest crime in this respect was committed by some classical schoolteacher in the change which was made from Tioga to Athens.
Dr. Donchoo refers to it as the "massacre of Indian place names by the classic school-teachers from New England."

It was one of the sad results of the Connecticut settlement of Pennsylvania and Western New York. Indian names were slaughtered without

"A NAME means something," asserted Dr. Donehoo.
"It stands for the person or place.

"To the Israelites the name of the Deity was so sacred and awful that it was not pronounced at all.
"We Americans are losing our spirit of reverence for almost everything.
"Names of places are changed without a

"Sometimes these changes are due to the errors of clerks or map makers. Dr. Donehoo then pointed out a instances where such errors had crept in: "Carter Camp, in Potter County, been substituted for Cartee Camp—the n

of a historic family of which General Cartee was a member. One can easily see how this change was made by a copyist. "Another illustration is found in the name west branch of the Susquehanna."

name

RECENT maps of Pennsylvania are literally filled with such clerical errors, Dr. Donehoo says. Finally, they have the authority of the

Government to back them up in the geologi-cal survey maps, and naming of postoffices, where these mistakes are perpetuated.

One of the worst cases referred to by Dr. Donehoo is that of the large town of Coraopolis below Pittsburgh.
From frontier days it bore the historic

name of Vance Fort.

The name went back to the romantic period when the earlier settlers on the south bank of the Ohio had to fly to Vance's Fort for protection from the Indians Some fellow who had town lots to sell

gave to the place the name of his daughter, and added the "opolis" to make it look The change of the historic name of Venango to Franklin is another instance.

Here is the way Dr. Donehoo handles another case: A NOTHER change which Colonel Shoe-maker tells me of is the suggested change of Shousetown to Glenwillard. The Shouse family was one of the early pioneer families on the upper Ohlo in the days when

the male members of the family defended the frontiers of civilization. "There are 'Glens' of every possible style and degree of fashion in the State, but there is only one Shousetown or Shouse Ferry.

"Somehow, whenever a certain type of people move into a locality it seems about he first thing which these modern pioneers think of is that of changing a name does not have an up-to-date sound to 'Glen'something-or-other.

"Instead of cutting down trees they cut down names." HISTORICAL societies have sprung up the past twenty years.

Many of them are housed in handsome

Dr. Donehoo would make these societies the arbiters in every case where it is proposed to change a name.

posed to change a name.

He is advocating among these societies the passage of an Act of Assembly forbidding the giving of a name to any place, or the changing any place name, without the authority of either the Historical Commission or the Historical Society, of Pennsylvania.

"A person has the right to call his own country place, or his farm, by whatever name he wishes, but State names of places become the property of the State and a part of the State's archives," says Dr. Donehoo.

And he says truly.

"It teaches them something which they And he says truly. never forget. The out-of-doors habit, once



"DO-A-GOOD TURN" DAY

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR. On Boy Week

THE underlying purpose of Boy Week is to get people thoroughly acquainted with the American boy, according to Samuel Scoville, Jr., who has for years taken a deep

the boy.
"This understanding of the problems of boyhood and the aid which the adult can give in helping solve them are of the greatest possible benefit to every onethe community, the parent and the boy him-self-so that it will be easily seen that the good which will come from a better undertanding of the boy is not confined to the

individual. Out-of-Doors Life

"Boy Week will also emphasize the value of the out-of-doors life not only in the and parents alike, but also in the opportunities which it affords for the bringing toyou get in the wilds, even though they be near to a great city, and get the boys in the open, under the summer sky and among the little wild folk you will have opportunities to get acquainted with the children which

never come in the city. "There are four great things which this teaches or confers: physical health, interest in nature and in the things which are hers, resourcefulness and, perhaps most important of all, the advantages of being with the children constantly for at least the space of

a few days. "I am a firm believer in the open-air 'hikes' for boys and, most of all, for parent-and-son 'hikes.' Numbers in such cases are an advantage rather than a disadvantage, and some of the most successful of these little excursions have been attended by thirty or forty fathers and their sons. It has been the experience of every man who has ever done much work among the boys that there are better opportunities to become acquainted on both sides in the open than in any other environment.

## Parents and Their Children

"The general theory in the past has been that the study of the birds and the animals is useful, but one of the chief elements of its value lies in the fact that it is one of the best, if not the very best, way for parents to get into intimate touch with their chil-In the rush and the burly burly of city life the average parent does not see very much of his children, and a close com-panionship between them is necessary if the pest and most healthful home life is to be

Preserved.

"The average parent is a busy man and most of his time is employed necessarily in making the living for his family. He has little opportunity to see his children in the morning before he has to leave for his work. and he usually remains away all day, reand he usually remains away all day, re-turning at night, when again there is not much time to establish the intimate rela-tionship with them which should be the aim of every parent. The average boy is shy and generally reluctant to make advances, even to his parents. Therefore these advances must come from the father, who will be gratified to find how the son will respond to them.
"It has been my own experience, and I

think the experience of every parent as well, that the best place to do this is in the open. If you are there with your children, studying the animals and the other phenomena of nature, you will be surprised to find how quickly and how enthusiastically the child will participate and what a strong description of attachment and understanding will degree of attachment and understanding will follow even a short space of time under these conditions.

Value of Early Teaching

"I have had charge of about 10,000 boys at different times, so I can justly claim to have had some experience in this matter. I got into it by taking my own children into the woods, sometimes spending Saturinto the woods, sometimes spending Satur-days and Sundays in the summer. We held little campfires and did other things which stimulated their interest in the wilds, and it proved exceedingly beneficial for us both

formed, sticks to them all their lives. The older persons get pleasure from such surroundings, but the child gets a joy which seems to be almost past the understanding of those who have not had the advantages of such things during their own youth.

"The open reacts upon the boy in several ways, all of them beneficial. In the first place, there is the physical advantage, which ville, Jr., who has for years taken a deep interest in this important subject.

"After men get past forty years of age," said Mr. Scoville, "they begin to forget what boys really are. And it is of the utmost importance that they do not forget. Boy Week, it is hoped, will restore in some measure at least that human understanding which were and hetter work in manhood than one more and better work in manhood than one without it.

## Reaction on the Parent

"But the reaction on the parent is no less noticeable and no less beneficial. Every man who has tried it has found that the of getting out ! to the open air has the same physical effects upon him as it has upon his

children.
"The teaching of resourcefulness is other important factor in this kind of life. The boy who in the woods is forced to develop resourcefulness, even in a siight degree, has an asset that he retnins to the end of his days. It shows him ways of meeting little everyday emergencies that wil prove of use to him later in meeting the real emergencies of life. It makes both the boy and the man work better, him longer and enjoy good health while he lives,
"On the last little excursion of this kind

which I took with my own children we found six deer, a snake, the first orchid of the season and many other things of interest to all of us. And this, within thirty miles of Philadelphia.

## Boys Like It

"As a rule the boys not this sort of thing intensely and will forgo almost any other pleasure to go on one of these excursions. They, of course, have only the pleasure of the day in view, and do not themselves appreciate what it will mean to them in later years nor what a foundation of health strength and resourcefulness they are unconsciously accumulating:

"But the greatest thing of all is the cul tivation of the tie which should bind the parent and his children together. Boy Week has many good features to commend it to the American people and especially American parent, but the augmentation of the feeling for the open is one of the most important of all of these."

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

 In traveling westward around the world is a day lost or gained? 2. What is meant by the "Silver Fork" school of literature?

3. Where is the Dead Sea? . What is acedia? 5. Where did pogo sticks originate?

6. What is the oldest known book in the 7. What is a photostat? 8. How many kilometers are in a mile?

9. What is vitamin?

10. Which is the Volunteer State? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The azimuth is the arc of the heavens extending from the zenith to the ho-rizon, which it cuts at right angles.

 Horace Greeley ran for President of the United States in 1872. He was over-whelmingly defeated by Grant. Azalea, a genus of flowering shrubby plants, natives of the Northern Hem-isphere, takes its name from the Greek "azalea," feminine of "azaleos," dry, because of the dry wood or dry soil in which it flourishes.

4. Cochin-China, or Indo-China, belongs to

France. Poison gas was first used in the World War by the Germans in 1915. 6. A babouche is an Oriental slipper.

7. The smallest number of States carried by the Republican Party in any presidential election since the Civil War is two. Taft, running against Roosevelt and Wilson in 1912, carried only Utah and Vermont.

 Baconian philosophy is based on the inductive or experimental principle, that is, the principle of reasoning from the particular to the general. 9. The act of sternutation is the act of pan is the greatest filk producing country in the world. 10. Japan is

### SHORT CUTS

Political inactivities will soon allure us Political chairmen are strenuous claim

Put the gang in the soup with a Pies. Stock in Doyle's heaven appears to

Russia continues to blow blue notes

The Genoa circus may perhaps be been remembered for its side shows. The Russians at Genoa are still a trib oo still-necked for borrowers.

There are bold (or impecunious) souls who still disdain the straw hat. Pennsylvania Democrats today are op-

timistically hoping for the worst. Today is Do A Good Turn Day. A good place to do it is at the primaries.

When he sees what happens to his slate Larry Eyre will break his pencil again. Chicago officialdom, in the matter of

labor troubles, seems scared rather than Dempsey and Carpentier are going to fight again. Probably a conscientious efferto discourage betting.

Washington is suffering from scrambled time as a result, apparently, of the President's refusal to "kid himself." With the opening of windows the hope

harmonize street noises becomes alluring.

When Daugherty uncovers the profiter one legitimate grievance of our men who fought in France will have been renoved. Budapest has erected a statue to the American Red Cross Commissioner. He gave the people bread they needed; the

give him a stone he must appreciate. The League of Nations has thrown the Court of International Justice open to all the peoples of the world. For a corpse the League seems to be functioning rather

The Department of Agriculture notes the fact that Delaware has more apple trees to the square mile than any other State. As an apple producer she is admittedly a Delaware received. State. As an apple produce mittedly a Delaware peach.

As Pinchot and Alter enter the roped arena, as it were, popular interest is for the moment diverted from the sporting page and permits itself to manifest a certain amount of enthusiasm on the problems of the day the day. "The real corruption fund in connec

with the soldier bonus," writes Doughber to the editor, "is the foreign fund controlling that professor of international large at Yale and also Mr. Short Cuts, of Evening Public Ledger."—Gee! The Evening Public Ledger."—Gee! The Yale professor must be holding out on us-

Just as soon as work
was received that the
was received that the
Pennsylvania State
Association of Master
Association of Master
ditor summoned the office jokesmith and
told him to get busy. "Pine the million." "Pipe the million" told him to get busy. "Pipe the millos aires," caroled the jokesmith. "That some joint they're in, isn't it? Naw, can't do anything with the job today. Ain's got no tools with me." So the matter is naturally in abeyance.

Old Stuff Forgetting to vote the easiest thing the average free-born American citizen does. The next easiest thing is to complain of the result of the primary regular election in which he failed to participate. It was with perfect knowledge this fact that the professional political hedged election with formalities designed to keen the unprofessionals away from the palls

keep the unprofessionals away from the pell-except when herded. The free-bern clies, who has observed the formality of resista-tion should not allow anything to too his away from the polls today.