## EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1922

## Evening Public Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Published daily at P	Callo LEDGER Building
Independence Squ	are. Philadelphia.
ATLANTIC CITY	Press-Union Building
NEW YORK	
DETBOIT	
BT. LOUIS	Globe-Democrat Building
CHICA90	
NEWS I	BUREAUS:

TABRINGTON BURRAU, 

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the rate of the rest of the set of the rate of the rate of the united States. Canada, or United States pos-sessions, postage free, fity (50) cents per month, Sig (56) doilars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (51) doilar a month. Noricos-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 CFAddress all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 20, 1922

VICTORY HALL POSSIBILITIES

DROSPECTS of an architectural competi-P tion for the Victory Hail on the Park-way reflect a commendable intention on the part of the County Commissioners in charge of this work.

Public buildings illustrating an expenditure of money disproportionate to the amount and degree of artistic discretion employed are already abundant in this community. It is a matter of urgent necessity that the combined Memorial and Convention Hall, which is to be incorporated in the exposition as one of its major fea-tures, should exemplify beauty of design as well as patrotic purpose.

The uses of this structure for the fair will be manifold. It would doubtless be employed for great assemblages and conclaves, and perhaps also for appropriate spectacular and dramatic entertainment. The latter possibilities are of particular interest, since it is conceivable that, owing to the distinctly urban location of the fair. footlight entertainment, musical or dramatic. will be much more conspicuously featured within the grounds than in great exhibitions of the past.

To be rightly comprehensive recognition should be accorded the development of the drama within the last fifty years, a period marked by the rise of the distinctively American stage. The opportunity to emphasize what has been accomplished, a transformation which, despite much froth, has been healthy and encouraging, is at hand if the Hall of Victory is intelligently designed.

Architectural ingenuity has discovered means of adapting large auditoriums to the presentation of plays.

If the competitive plan system is adopted it will enable the promoters of the enterprise to examine all its possibilities for public service. The welfare of the drama and its relation to the social fabric are assuredly well within the scope of a universal exposition.

## ROUGH ROADS TO KNOWLEDGE

EDUCATION of any sort worthy of the name cannot be acquired in the open market like a suit of clothes. It cannot be supplied by a grafting process, nor can It be packed into an unwilling brain. Dr.

Armageddon inevitable or, at least, to render preventive understandings impossible. world now is far worse off in this The respect than it ever was before. The old popular dislikes are hardening or being de-liberately hardened by diplomatic processes. It was easy for war propagandists to pump excesses of hate into the minds of nations. It is far less easy to get that hate out again after it has served the temporary purpose for which it was intended.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Hughes was recommending, as he seemed to recommend, a better and saner understanding of the problems of plain people in one nation by plain people in others. There is, of course, in some isolated divisions of the newspaper press persistent, reckless campaigns of international incitement. But, on the whole, the discussion of foreign affairs in American newspapers has been patient and temperate. American newspapers have been doing their best to give international affairs a thorough airing. And who will presume to deny that foreign affairs needed it?

### ONLY PRACTICABLE WAY TO CET BETTER RAPID TRANSIT

## The Mitten Plan of City Ownership and Company Operation of New

Lines Will Work

MR. MITTEN, in his statement to the stockholders of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company yesterday afternoon, elaborated his plan, outlined some time ago, for the city to build all future extensions of rapid transit lines and lease them to his company to operate. He is confident that he can earn enough in the long run to pay the interest on the cost and to provide a fund for retiring the bonds when they fall due, and also to pay dividends on the shares of the Rapid Transit Company.

The declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent on the shares of the company as the first installment on a yearly dividend of 6 per cent promised in December, and paid out of earnings, indicates that Mr. Mitten is able to do what he says he can do. So when he says that he can pay rental to the city for new lines, he is not merely talking for effect, but is speaking with demonstrated knowl-

edge of what he has already done. He proposes a way to solve the transit problem and to provide for the growth of the city. No better way has yet been suggested.

The merit in Mr. Mitten's suggestion that the city build all new car lines and lease them to an operating company lies in the fact that the fixed charges, if the city builds the lines, will be less than if they are built by the Rapid Transit Company. The city can borrow money for 4 per cent. It is almost impossible for any public service corporation to borrow any money at the present time, and if it is fortunate enough to find a lender it has to pay a high rate of interest. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had to pay 7 per cent on its last issue of bonds.

Now if the city lays the tracks in the Roosevelt Boulevard at a cost of \$1,000,000 and leases them to the Rapid Transit Company on terms similar to those on which it has leased the Frankford line, the fixed charges would be much less than if the transit company got a franchise and laid the tracks itself. And the same would be true of other extensions now under consideration.

The argument of economy is unanswerable. The old practice took no consideration of economy. The car riders of the present are still paying interest on the cost of the old horse cars, and on the cost of the horses long since dead, and on their feed. and it is said even on the straw that used to be strewn on the floors of the cars in the winter to keep the feet of the passengers warm. There was no plan of retiring bonds once they were issued. Whenever anything had to be bought new bonds were issued and added to the obligations of the roads, and the riders suffered from poor service in order that the money they paid in might go to pay the interest on the bonds and the dividends on the watered stock. The results have not been satisfactory. Complete private control of transit facilitics has produced such a mess that the best opinion years ago began to favor the investment of public money in car lines. The voters of this city committed themselves to it a few years ago when they authorized the issue of bonds for carrying out a plan for a system of high-speed lines. If it is right for the city to build elevated lines and subways and surface lines to extend the elevated lines, it is just as right for it to build other surface lines to provide transportation where it is needed.

which on Sunday reached the point in its orbit nearest to the earth. Even then it was more than 40,000,000 miles away. It is, of course, impossible to commu-nicate with Mars or for Mars to commu-

nicate with the earth in the accepted meaning of the word unless Mars is inhabited by living creatures with a language and with some inventive ingenuity. But the most powerful telescope does no

more than magnify Mars so as to make it look as it would appear to the naked eye if it were only 25,000 miles away. Now any canal visible to the naked eye at a distance of 25,000 miles would have to be pretty large, so much larger, in fact, than any artificial work of much that the creatures who dug it must be giants or pos-sessed of dredging machinery of remarkable efficiency. Of course, Mars may be inhabited --- the astronomers say it has an atmosphere which would sustain life-but it must be admitted that the possibility of getting evidence of life on the planet is remote indeed.

Now, as to communicating with the living creatures there, the first essential is a lan-guage understood both on the earth and on Mars. It is possible for men speaking different languages to learn how to communicate with each other on the earth, and it also is possible for learned men to decipher inscriptions in a forgotten language, but it takes a long time in each instance

Let us assume that the inhabitants of Mars are sending wireless messages to the earth and that they can be received on the instruments we have; how are we to know what the words mean when we have no key to the language? Of course, no one thinks that the Martians speak English or French or Chinese or Sanscrit or even German. They do not know what the Morse code is and we do not know what their code is, if by chance they telegraph in code instead of sending the voice over the intervening distance of 42,000,000 miles by telephone.

Yet in spite of all this we are likely to continue to read about messages from Mars and the efforts of Marconi and the others to get into communication with the planet.

### MR. PINCHOT'S CITIZENS' COM-MITTEE

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN CIFFORD PINCHOT'S Citizens' Com-

G mittee to study the income, expenditures and appropriations of the Commonwealth. which holds its initial meeting in this city today, will inaugurate a new era in the fiscal affairs of the State. And a new era is not only due, but is absolutely essential to the honest and economical administration of our finances.

The practically limitless liberality of past Legislatures, particularly the last one, and the unsavory revelations concerning affairs in the former State Treasurer's and Audi-General's offices have left no doubt in the mind of every honest citizen that the time for a new and up-to-date system in the State's fiscal management is at hand. The selection by Mr. Pinchot of a com

mittee of leading citizens, under the chairmanship of Dr. Clyde L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania, nationally known as a publicist, has been the most far-sighted movement ever inaugurated by any candidate for Governor.

Granted that it is unofficial, that it is without express sanction of Legislature or direction of law, yet its membership carries no salary or emolument of any kind. It will ask for no appropriation. For these reasons it will command the support of that great body of citizens who believe that economy is inseparable from clean politics. A briefer and more appropriate designation for it would be the Budget Commission, for, after all, all of its recommenda-

tions will be in that direction. It must have an intelligent appreciation. an understanding of the detail work, of every department on Capitol Hill. An im-partial and searching inquiry into the

## THE STORY OF DAN AHN

A Poor Korean Farmer's Son Who Did in Two Years the Schoel Work of Four. Besides Supporting Himself by Tell

### By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DR. PENNIMAN, of the University of Preunsylvania: George in Omwake, president of Ursinus; Edwin E. Sparks, president emeritus of State College; Dr. Hunt, of Bucknell; Dr. Aydelotte, of Swarthmore, and all the rest of the digni-taries and divines who head the universities and colleges of Pennsylvania are breathing freer these rare but rainy days in June. Commencement week is a thing of the past. They have sent the world-menders out into the stress and storm to perform their allotted tasks.

allotted tasks. In a few brief years, however, the afore-said world-menders and advisers to the Architect of the Universe will discover just

Architect of the Universe will discover just where they get off. It is an age-old story. It began, possibly, with the first gradu-ating class from Oxford S(0) years or so ago. It will end when the last class of the last university on the last continent of this old earth fumbles its imitation sheep skins and starts forth on its final mission. Great is youth !

Greater far, however, are its disillusionmenta.

SUMMON the cheer leaders, the mock

heralds of academic activities! The agile instigators of the rhythmic ululations of the undergraduate body of every university, college, prep or high school that has earned the right to put a team on the turf or a sprinter on the cinder path. This is a recital of toil, not sport. Educational sannals overflow with stories of American beam who define lack of on-

of American boys who, defying lack of op-portunity or funds, have fought their way to the front. Remark that I say American boys.

They have everything in their favor. They are at home. They speak the plain language of triumphant democracy. They are to the manner born, though poor. obscure, unsung.

THIS is the story of Dan Ahn. I The cheer leaders will note that the name is rhythmic.

Lakewise that it is delightfully indefinite.

Likewise that it is delightfully indefinite. In the nomenclature of the nations it might be either German. Danish, Icelandic, Maya, Portuguese or Dutch. It is neither. It is Korean. It is the name of a boy who had a glorious faith in America and her opportunities. Immigrants like Joseph Priestley, philoso-pher; the elder Belmont, financier; Carl Schurz, soldier and statesman, and Michael Punin scientiff, and other brilliont men Pupin, scientist, and other brilliant men whose natural talents were fashioned in the lathe of American opportunity, came here with hereditary ability that singled them

out for distinction. Daniel H. Ahn is of another breed and color. He is a poverty child of the dreamy Orient.

The men I have named above were of the Occident: the blatant, self-assertive, arrogant Occident.

DANIEL H. AHN, of Haiju, Korea, is twenty-four years old. He is sturdy, dark-skinned, dark-cycd,

coarse haired, muscular, eager, intense. When I saw him he was one of forty-

When I saw him he was one of forty-geven graduates to receive diplomas at the hands of the principal of one of the leading preparatory schools of the East. He is the son of a poor Korean farmer. He is the only boy in a family of seven in the sunrise land. In the occasional periodical literature of his native country he had read of America. It was only cannally because the head of

It was only casually, because the heel of Japan has been heavy on the neck of this

Like Priestley and Pupin and all the rest of that brilliant array of Occidental gen-iuses, this Korean farmer's body yearned for knowledge.

HE LEFT Haiju in the hope of securing an education. Ignorant of English, he shipped on an American vessel and arrived in San Fran-

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best for six or eight years, many of the adjacent properties were rendered practically value-HOLLINSHEAD N. TAYLOR properties were rendered practically value-less during that entire time. "The building code also requires certain thicknesses of walls in proportion to the length and the width of a building. Irrespec-tive of the londing. This is an obsolete provision dating back to the time of solid brick walls, and should be modernized. The Building Bureau already makes concessions on this matter permitting plaster and pier On Revising the Building Code THE building code of the City of Philadelphia is in need of considerable revision, says Hollinshead N. Taylor, chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of that organization. on this matter, permitting pllaster and pier construction, but it would be better if this "While the building code of Philadelphia were clearly outlined in the code. The exits, stairways, etc., of all buildings are at the nore severe than those of most of the other large cities," said Mr. Taylor gandies, voiles and crepes. "still it contains some rather antiquated provisions, and it is these which we would discretion of the chief of the bureau. With present chief, who is a very competent When the Irish Constitution (blissfull free from the complications a waiting work feared) is finally ratified, statesmanship us like to see changed. There can be no doubt man, this does not work a hardship, but that it has acted in an unfavorable matter should also be clearly covered in in the case of some industries which we are the code. put a green feather in its cap. onsidering locating in this city, even to the "The code at present recognizes nothing but brick fire walls in making subdivisions point of causing some of them either to locate Morvich has been beaten by Whisk-away; which, somehow, is suggestive is of a horse race than a round of volka chase outside the city limits or to go to altogether of large areas; less expensive and cumber-some types of construction should be perdifferent localities. "Some of these building laws tend to mitted. raise the cost of building construction in the city unnecessarily and some of the others are objected to by probably a majority of those interested in the building construction "Plastering is another point which should revised. The code demands three-coat by the spirit of departed hooch. Why go thirsty? You can get a bottle of champagne for twenty-two million rubbe in Petrograd. Then again, why not p thirsty? Why go to Petrograd? plastering, whereas in actual practice one, wo and three coats are used. It also re industry. Therefore a reasonable revisio quires terra-cotta buildings to be plastered of them would have a generally favorable on the outside, an unnecessary burden action upon the building programs in the Clothing designers are to meet in this city next week. If they can design some-thing conservative with well-lined pockets they'll make a hit with family heads. As to Re-enforced Concrete city at large and would encourage the erec-"The laws on re-enforced concrete re tion of more structures. quire an engineering inspector to be paid for by the owner. With such construction in The Area Limits "For example, the area of buildings with undivided floor space is limited to 25,000 feet the hands of competent firms this is an unnecessary and large expense, and with a German statistician has figured that it cost Columbus \$7250 to discover America and the chances are all his relatives scolds dishonest or incompetent contractor it gives little if any protection. in first-class buildings, 15,000 feet in sec-ond-class buildings, 7500 feet for third-class "In obtaining a building permit at the present time the sanction of the Building Department, the Bureau of Health, the buildings having two-inch plank floors and 5000 feet for third-class buildings of ordihim for the way he wasted his money. nary construction, with no limit on area for one-story buildings working in non with no limit on area By the time every office building i Bureau of Surveys, the Bureau of Highways, equipped with a parking space equal to the needs of its auto-driving tenants said tenthe fire marshal and in many cases the Art Jury is required. It would save much combustible materials. "These provisions require reconsider ants will have switched to air flivvers. time, expense and confusion if one office of tion, and certainly the matter of one-story authority could issue a permit covering all buildings, which the Building Bureau not The Young Lady Next Door But Om surmises that Key positions are held in the Treasury Department only by those who are these spheres. interprets so that a one-story building used committee has taken these matters working non-combustible muterial for up with the city officials and we find a de which covers the bulk of manufacturing in the City of Philadelphia, is restricted to 15,000 second-class and 7500 and 5000 up with the city ometals and we find a de-cided disposition among them to make the haws conform to the best interests of the city. The members of our sub-committee, consisting of Charles F. Bower, Arthur D. Smith and John P. Hill, assisted by Edward able to sing the "Star Spangled Banner. Men are to be asked to help pick th third-class. It is very doubtful whether this was the intention of the law when it was "twelve most important women." Bound to be a fizzle. Most men have trouble in picking one; and some of them pick wrong. drafted, and it is also questionable P. Flannery, have gone thoroughly into th the proportionate areas referred to for the whole matter and have devoted a various classes of building construction correspond to the relative fire bazard of If the effort to displace the Tariff Bill with the Bonus Bill were to result in both bills being jolted out of existence the country deal of time and effort toward great gesting such changes as will make the code these classes of construction. more acceptable to those who desire to locate plants in Philadelphia. With the would perhaps be better off than it has "The Philadelphia code, differing from changes which they have suggested. I believe right to expect.



**FULL SPEED ASTERN** 

## SHORT CUTS

## Canton is seeing Sun's spots. The tune Pan plays upon his pipe t pleases most is "Cherries are ripe."

30 a 200 3

It may even sometimes be that the ar-ture of a confession depends on the imagine tive powers of the administrators of th third degree.

That portion of the population of In-land that marches under the red flag can-not expect either sympathy or support from the world at large.

The Young Lady Next Door But On says that when the poet spoke of delight" he was probably referring

W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown Uni versity, was, we suspect, irritated by fresh eviflence of this general truth when in a baccalaurente sermon at the Brown commencement he observed that at least 25 per cent of the young men who go to universities would be better citizens and happier if they remained at home.

Intellectual cagerness and a quality of mind that makes for morality in its broad sense, Dr. Faunce said, are necessary preliminaries to education. More and more people are coming to admit that culture cannot be acquired, even in the luxurlous American universities, without effort, labor or appreciation on the part of the person seeking culture.

While Dr. Faunce was talking to the student body at Brown University, a young man in New York was giving a triumphant demonstration of what true education means and costs, and showing how little it has to do with fraternities, commencement orations and what is called the college spirit. Alfred Floegel, a lodger in a bleak garret. won the Prize of Rome. The Prize of Rome is an endowment under which young artists who prove their talent and willingness to work are enabled to study for three years in Italy. Young Mr. Floegel didn't go to college.

He had only casual training in art schools. He labored in his garret for about seven years, and he labored for the most part at night, since he had to work for a living, And it happens that the artist who won the Prize of Rome in the preceding contest worked quite as hard as Florgel did and was as often hungry. Both of these young men have acquired a sort of education that is not to be bought with money.

## MR. HUGHES ON HATE

WHAT did Secretary of State Hughes mean by his anti-hate speech at the University of Michigan yesterday? Like Secretary Weeks at Western Reserve University a day or two ago. Mr. Hughes chose a vantage point in the Middle, or more-orless Middle, West from which to deliver a message of unusual and broad meaning.

Mr. Weeks swung a light but sharp lash over those people who have been carrying a passion for social reform to a point fanaticism. Mr. Hughes was less explicit than his Cabinet colleague. All his references were indirect and meant, apparently, for the cars of those accustomed to the interpretation of profound abstractions. That is not like the Secretary of State, who normally speaks from the shoulder in language that anybody can understand

What we know is that Mr. Hughes regrets the sort of criticism and discussion which tends to encourage international hate and suspicion. And, reading between the lines, it appears that the persistence of war psychology and its expression in conemptuous and disdainful tirades aimed by the people of one nation at the people of another make the decent settlement of important international issues difficult for officers of government at Washington and everywhere else.

If Mr. Hughes has begun the campaign of reasoning which is necessary to get the poison of war fever out of the international atmosphere and the international mind he is to be commended for attacking a difficult but highly necessary job. All that he says-or. to put it more directly, all that he impliesis true. The Germans and the British, the French and the Germans, the Prussians and the Russians, the Americans and the English didn't like each other any too well before the war. And it is not too much to witpose that universal ignorance and ill Want as much as anything else to make

The city will have to build them if we are to have them ready to accommodate the traffic of the coming fair, for the Rapid Transit Company is in no position to go into the open market to get the money

Mr. Mitten would like the sity to buy the existing lines and lease them to him on the basis of 5 per cent of their cost. But it is not necessary at present to consider this question. Indeed, it may not be wise to consider it at all until the needed extensions are built and until they have began to earn enough under the leases to carry the interest and amortization funds. Then the bonds issued will cease to ran against the limited debt of the city and the proper treatment of the older lines can be taken up in the light of the lessons of the experiment with the newer lines.

The thing to do now is to agree on a definite program of extension into the districts not now well served, and then to make arrangements for building the new lines with the least possible delay.

The Roosevelt Boulevard line will naturally come first, for the need of that is generally admitted. There is already a considerable population in the district through which the boulevard runs, and there are large business establishments there which need service. But the boulevard is a beautiful thoroughfare which can be enjoyed at present only by the owners of motor vehicles. As soon as a street-car line begins to operate along it there will be developed a large amount of pleasure riding by people who wish to get into the open country. In other cities such boulevards are made accessible to the mass of the people in this way. There is no good reason why the people of this city should not enjoy the same privi-

MARS PASSES BY TT is about as difficult to measure the

leges.

limits of human credulity as to fathom the depths of infinite space. We are ready to believe anything, and in times past men have gone to war over differences on the most preposterous theories, the establishment of which in any event was beyond human ability.

Just now we are hearing much about the possibility of communicating with Mars.

methods that have prevailed for years must be made, for it is generally acknowledged that present financial methods at Harrisburg are antiquated, obsolete, inefficient and extravagant.

The State is burdened with a multiplicity of commissions. They are not only expensive, but unnecessary. They were created to supply jobs for political partisans. They should be abolished. Their activities should be centralized in departments already in existence. What is true in this respect is true of other bureaus and directorates.

Every Chief Executive in the history of Pennsylvania, no matter what his previous experience with financial affairs in Senate or House has been compelled to undergo a sort of training which only reached a point of efficiency about the time he was preparing to retire from office. Gifford Pinchot's experience of affairs a

Washington, and in latter years at Harrisburg, his knowledge born of intimate contact with the inside of things, particularly financial economy in administration, inspired the appointment by him of the committee which meets here today.

If the public-spirited men and women who compose it perform their duties earnestly, impartially and intelligently, with a comprehensive report of their findings and recommendations, Gifford Pinchot will have been educated for his job of Governor instead of being educated by it. He will be in possession of facts and recommendations that could not possibly be acquired within a year after the time of his inauguration as Governor.

He will, or should, have in the findings of this committee an asset never possessed any one of his predecessors. Its importance, therefore, cannot be un

dervalued, either in its relationship to the incoming Governor or the benefits which will accrue to the taxpayer from its activities.

## THEATRICISM AT THE HAGUE

TF RAYMOND POINCARE continues much longer his policy of protest and concession, his capacity for frightening Europe by a simulation of French irreconcilability will be under serious suspicion, After many warnings and threats of re-

pudiation, the Government of France has announced its entrance into The Hague proceedings, to begin on June 26, on terms virtually identical with those of every other nation except Russia. It is emphasized in Paris that the French

delegates "will adhere to the French policy as outlined at Genoa and will stick closely to the French contention that the Soviet authorities must recognize the principle of respecting private-owned property and the payment of foreign debts."

Wherein does this dictum differ from that which Mr. Lloyd George has from time to time laid down? In what way is it in conflict with the principles upheld by other socalled capitalistic nations? Of course, it would never do for M. Poin

care to state baldly that he was in accord with the British Prime Minister. The health of the present curious Government in France is apparently dependent upon the pretense of independent initiative and the stage gestures of truculence.

The coal strike has

Ol' King Coal lasted eleven weeks. It doesn't seem that long. Except. of course, to the miner's wife. To miner's wife it seems very long indeed. S .- The reader may string this out into free verse if he wants 20,

cisco six years ago absolutely penniless. He did odd jobs along the Barbary Coast. San Francisco's waterfront famed in fact fiction. He finally landed a job in a paint factory.

It was dusty, unhealthy and disagreeable. That's why he got it. He worked there for four years, meantime taking a course in English at the free night schools of the city.

HE HAD heard of the great schools of the East, but his ideas were indefinite. He reached Philadelphia to find his expenses had eaten up his savings.

In this city he had a chance meeting with fellow countryman that changed the whole ourse of his life.

His friend was a graduate of the Perkio-men School, where they help deserving boys along the highway to higher education. Kim, his chance friend, told him the school authorities would aid him. And they

Constantly working and studying, in two years the young Korean completed a course to which the average American boy usually devotes four years.

DANIEL II. AHN has only begun.

He intends to take civil engineering in one of the leading universities of the East. By working on a farm or doing anything in the way of honest effort that will bring him an extra dollar this summer, he expects to enter college this fall and ultimately graduate with his degree of C. E.

All this summer, while the rest of his class are having a good time, this lad will be working by day and studying by night. After the completion of his course at college he plans to return to his native land and put his engineering knowledge into practice. It wi

will be a strange thing if Daniel H. Ahn does not become one of the great engineers of Korea.

THE oddest feature of this little story is pne which I ask the cheer leaders to emphasize Dan Ahn is also a Pennsylvania Dutch-

Oh! but he's a rare bird.

In addition to mastering the English language perfectly he has acquired a re-markable proficiency in the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect. He can converse as fluently with the na-

tives of Berks and Montgomery Countles in Pennsylvania German as though he were one of their numbe To the cheer leader : Everybody togethem

Rah! Rah! Rah "D-a-n-i-e-l A-h-n."

look pleasant, he replied: "That is the casiest thing I do." We can well in We can well imagine that the words were accompanied by the "Taft smile." A whimsical good humor, of course, prompted the remark; plumpness (to be discreet) and physical fitness doubtless made it sooth ; but back of it all is the philosophy that has cultivated cheer even under adverse circumstances, and this it is that endears the great American jurist to his fellow countrymen.

The carcer of Miss Watch Miss Rott Inne, o. West Cape May, N. J., will be watched with interest. Boys have been common in the Rott family for generations past, but she is the first baby girl to be born in it for 112 years. It is a sign of the times, for

The New York police have discovered an ordinance that bans the ballyhoo, and hereafter Coney Island shows will be minus barkers. Does not this suggest the hor rid thought that sooner or later the guardians of the law will insist upon mun-aling the hot dog?

that of many other cities, allows no credit on floor areas or on classes of construction, etc., arising foom the improved fire bazard to automatic-sprinkler systems. due to automatic-sprinkler systems. It is altogether likely that a third-class building equipped with sprinklers for combustible contents is quite as good from this stand-point as a first-class building which is not It is equipped with these devices.

### The "Sandwiched" Building

"Another matter which needs readjust-ment is that no consideration as to type of construction or size is given for the location of a building, so that the same limits apply to a building sandwiched in between tw cent factories as to a building with three distinct street frontages. This is particu-larly unwise when applying to buildings standing free in large factory sites, as is the case of so many modern factories. "The Philadelphia building laws do not

allow temporary construction of any sort, and all buildings must be constructed in full accordance with the code. Temporary of buildings, intended for use parts limited time, might reasonably be constructed under a bonding system.

"The party wall is another thing which might well be modified to some extent. The Building Department interprets the building code on party walls to mean that under consideration can a first-class structure be built to the party line, but must be kept least six and one-half inches away to nermit the adjoining owner to build an oldfashioned party wall. Now, on a twenty-foot lot, keeping away six and a half inches on each side means a loss of more on each side mount a nea. The code should be so modified as to permit each owner to build to his own line.

### Dependent Upon Improvements

"An injustice is also practiced by the city authorities, including the Building Bureau, in refusing to grant building permits at or adjacent to intended city improvements improvem which may not at that time have been fully determined upon. Thus, in the case of the Perkway, which was delayed in construction

that this result will be accomplished Dr. Marriott, of Swarthmore, says that in the course of six months or so we at liable to learn what, if anything, the astrone-What Do You Know? mers saw on Mars last week. But why the

# unseemly haste? The Chicago Judge who after trying 6500 divorce cases denies that marriage is a failure has not allowed a speck on the glasses of daily experience to distort his vision of a fair field.

1. What tropical possession of the United States is devoted almost exclusively to the production of sugar? 2. Why is a greyhound so called?

3. What is a succedaneum? 4. In what opera does the famous number known as the "Miserere" occur?

QUIZ

5. Who wrote the dramatic poem, "Samsor Agonistes"?

6. Who is Camille Flammarion? 7. What is meant by a "modus operandi"?

8. What color is sable in heraldry? 9. Who were the Great Prophets of the Bible?

10. When did the monarchy of Norway be-come separated from Sweden?

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

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The Sicilian Vespers is the name given to the massacre of the French in Sicily on Easter Monday, 1282, at the signal of the vesper bell, owing to the atroci-tics they had committed under Charles of Anjou. The phrase has become a synonym for a general massacre.
In Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Puck declares, "Fill put a girdle around the earth in forty min-utes." 27 10

utes." 3. A sampan is a Chinese flat-bottomed a A sample of Mauritius is in the Indian

10. Jaguar should be pronoticed "Jag-war."

The Island of Mauritius is in the Indian Ocean cast of Madagascar. It belongs to Great Britain.
 Leopoid II was the predecessor of Albert as King of the Belgiuns.
 General George 12. Pickett led the famous Confederate charge at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863.
 A pern is a honey-buzzard.
 The Latin phrase. "non est inventus," means "it is not found."
 Mosquito is a word imported from the Spanish. It is a diminutive form of "mosca" fly, and hence means literally little fly.
 Jaguar should be pronomiced "jac.war."

Local restaurant pinched because of nileged game of chance for large states. Presumably if it had revised its spelling and made it large steaks chance would have been eliminated and there would have been no trouble.

Process of de-inking newsprint paper, newly discovered, may make it possible to salvage much of the 2,200,000 tons of paper annually consumed. And this, in its turn, is going to have an important bearing on forest conservation.

It is naturally the aim of all students of the shipping situation that the \$50,000, 000 a year which the Government is now losing on its shipping shall not be perpetu-ated, but there is some slight difference of opinion as to the means to be taken.

Pride has many curious manifestations. Elizabeth, N. J., man has written the Mid-dletown, N. Y., authorities for a two-pound chunk of a cottonwood tree recently at dealers and the second se ent down, his reason being that an ancesto was hanged thereon in revolutionary time

Seventy - five chickens hatched by the sun from Imaginative eggs thrown on a dump have aroused, it is said, Incubator the enthusiasm of residents of Newville, Pa.

The owner of the eggs, the story goes, thought them infertile, but nothing of the kind has been alleged of the imagination of the faithful correspondent.

Woman at last is coming into her own.

## When Chief Justice Looking Pleasant Taft was urged by London cameramen to