## EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1922

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### Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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DAVID E. SMILEY	*********		Editor
TOWN C MADTIN	(Innerel)	During	

C. MARTIN.... General Business Manager

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 27, 1922

#### LOST!

TF THE arts and energies of advertising were organized in the public interest and with a view to serve society as they serve the individual, the newspapers would now be printing heavily typed appeals for information relative to Lost Schemes and Principles of Great Value. Large rewards might even be offered for the return of this or that great idea which was to have saved the country and settled all our troubles.

What, for example, has become of the caloon substitute, about which so many bright and constructive things were said when the drys were admitting that a social equivalent for the bar was a necessary part of the Volstead program?

Where are the low living costs promised the country by the politicians of both parties? Food prices are going up. The costs of coal never came down. Rents are high and getting higher.

Then there were the police reforms promised by Mayor Moore and the open cove-nants openly arrived at in City Hall. These, too, are among the missing and forgotten things.

#### CRIME OF OWNING A DOG

THE case of Jacob Silverman and his dog ought to result in the drafting of a more intelligent and humane law regulating the ownership of dogs by aliens.

Silverman, who lives in Orvilla, has a pet dog. But he is an unnaturalized alien. The Legislature of 1915, in an attempt to prevent the violation of the game laws by allens, especially in the coal regions, passed a law declaring that it was unlawful for any unnaturalized foreign-born resident within the Commonwealth to own or be possessed of a dog of any kind. Any such allen convicted of owning or having possession of a dog is subject to a fine of \$25. and the dog must be killed.

Silverman does not use his dog for hunting. He bought him because he loves dogs and because his children also love dogs. But because he is an alien he may not keep him. Even his declaration of intention to become a citizen would not be enough to release the deg from the death penalty which has been imposed by the court in Lansdale.

If the law is to be enforced it should be mifornite

predecessors, but his methods are distinctly more subtle. Ardently supported by his troops and the sturdy Indians of the up-lands, General Gomez has nursed his authority with an ingenuity unmatched in the annals of Latha American politics. For years he was nominal Vice President,

the head office having been declared vacant. In 1914 the act prohibiting a President from succeeding himself was rescinded. The fol-lowing year Gomez was "elected" to the highest position in the State. The actual reign of this wily potentate has now endured since 1908.

This latest "inauguration" is, of course, a farce. Gomez is uncrowned ruler of the land which produced the superb patriot, Simon Bolivar, liberator of Spanish America. Superficially, Venezuela honors the memory of its great hero. Actually his name is defiled by travesties of representative government.

#### YOU CAN'T BEAT A MAN WHO STANDS FOR THE RIGHT

The Strength of Pinchot, Becoming More Evident Every Week, Lies in His Determination to Keep Faith With the People

 $B^{\rm EFORE}$  the campaign is over the old-line politicians are likely to discover that Gifford Pinchot has some original ideas. about how a campaign should be conducted. They got a slight jolt when he told Harry Baker that he should insist on an audit of the expenses of the Republican State Committee and on the fullest possible publicity about the contributions and the contributors, No good reason could be advanced against publicity-that is, no reason which could be

defended in public-and Mr. Baker had to It is understood that Mr. Pinchot is con-

vinced that the campaign can be conducted for less than \$100,000 and that this opiniou is based on his experiences in the primary canvass. He is confident that this sum will be subscribed by the interested public.

Now \$100,000 is much less than the Campaign Committee would like to handle. Members of Campaign Committees in the past have become inexplicably richer after. the funds had passed through their hands. It would be unkind to suggest that any of the money stuck to their fingers; but as no one has felt inclined to ask for an explanation of the sudden affluence no explanation

has been offered. Mr. Pinchot, however, is doing a kindly act in insisting on a limited fund and on complete publicity about it, for he will thus relieve every one through whose hands the money passes of the danger of being confronted by some inquisitive person who wants to know where his new wealth came from. They ought all to be grateful to him,

In the meantime Mr. Pinchot is not permitting any one to forget what happened at the primaries. He has written a letter to the members of the State Committee who voted for General Miner for chairman, thanking them for their support. But he does more than this, for he reminds them that "the organization deliberately broke with long-established precedent, set aside the will of the party and did what lay in its power to rebuke the successful candidate for having beaten the machine at the

primaries." The machine, it is true, retained control of the organization through the election of its candidates to the State Committee, But there was no serious contest for committee places. The voters do one thing at a time. They gave Mr. Pinchot a plurality in more han sixty of the counties of the State, thus indicating what they thought of the machine. There was a moral obligation on the com-Washington, Patrick Henry and Benjamin mittee members elected in these counties to Franklin? respect the expressed will of the voters and to follow the lead of Mr. Pinchot. But the committee members thought that as they had the brute power to do as they plensed, it would be a fine joke to ignore Mr. Pinchot's ndylee. It is beginning to look as if the joke were on the committee. Mr. Baker and Senator Pepper and Major Reed are now acquiescing in Mr. Pinchot's plans. They have discovered that he has definite fdeas and a determined purpose to be loyal to the Republicans who voted for his nomination. Some of the old leaders discovered how sentiment was running and they professed localty to Mr. Pinchot to save their own skins. But this was before the primary. They were confident that they could elect their committeemen and they hoped then to be able to tie Mr. Pinchot hand and foot. But he has refused to be tied. He is not forgetting what these committeemen did on June 10, and he is assuring his friends that he has "not weakened in his determination to carry through unbroken; in letter and in spirit, every pledge I made at the primaries, and in particular the pledge to let the light in and clean up the mess in Harrisburg." Pinchot is a new kind of force in Penn sylvania polities, the kind which the State has needed for years. His fundamental assumption is that the purpose of the State Government is to serve the people of the Commonwealth rather than to serve a polition organization by providing salaried take for its members. That is, he insists that government exists for the benefit of the governed and that it does not exist for the benefit of a close corporation of governors with a chartered right to raid the Treasury. The fact that he won the nomination over the muchine candidate is proof enough that the enters are with him on this i-sue. And the fact that his appeal is to these soters and not to the machine makes him invincible. You can't heat a tean who stands for the right without deals and dickers and without orcupt compromises with the abhorent forces of political life. one:

raphy of Lincoln betrays an intimate and thorough knowledge of our history and institutions, has served notice that he will request his Government "to obtain and publish information as to legislation now in force in the United States, and whether there is Federal legislation or legislation in any of the several States requiring the publication of the names of donors to party funds, and the amount of their subscrip-

tions. Obviously it is the intention of Lord Charnwood to create something like consternation in British politics by exhibiting the American Corrupt Practices Acts, which do in fact deal with these subjects concerning which he has pressed his knowing query. Although the power of the Federal legislation along such lines over State primaries has been denied by the Supreme Court, it is explicitly minatory in the matter of elections for Federal office, particularly stipulating that no candidate for the House of Representatives shall expend more than \$5000 for his campaign, exclusive of travel, subsistence, postage, stationery, writing and printing costs; that the sum for a candidate for the Senate shall not exceed \$10,000, and that full details of the sources of campaign funds shall be published. The impression sometimes prevails that this act is weak. If mere allusion to this measure is calculated to strike terror in the hearts of British politicians. It is permissible to wonder what are the present concomitants of electioneer-

ing in Great Britain. American respect for the British Constitution is generally sincere. By an inversion of examples is a benighted republic, the putative hot-bed of partisan iniquities, to be reckoned the sent of political probity? The situation suggests that seeing ourselves as others sees us is not invariably depressing.

## "BLAZING INDISCRETIONS"

CECRETARY WEEKS, of the War De-D partment, who suddenly became the radical voice of the Harding Cabinet, has had his say, and he appears to have found joy in it. The political heavens were darkened and tempests brewed in the partisan press, and the more nervous observers of the social skyline trembled and wrung their hands

Mr. Weeks continued to talk in calm, dispassionate and certain tones. He first publiely expressed disgust with Congress and told the world that the brow of the House and the brow of the Senate grow lower every year. He disagreed openly with the theory of temperance postulated by Volstend.

The reactions which followed this departure from normaley in Washington have been aninzingly interesting in what they reveal of our moods and thoughts in a period extreme and general conservatism with big C.

Senator Capper rose to demand that Secretary Weeks be asked to resign. That was because of the uncomplimentary references of the Secretary of War to the direct primary and the leeway it gives to stupid and unfit men who seek high offices.

The more zealous wets were outraged and they are disposed, like Senator Capper, to believe that one who tells the truth as he sees and feels it is somehow out of place in Washington. Nowhere was the sudden anti-Weeks

campaign more significant than in the Democratic newspapers. Democratic editors were shocked, but happy. They have been talking of Mr. Weeks' "series of blazing indiscretions," They seem to believe that they are still living in the days of Mr. Wilson

Blazing Indiscretions! Mr. Weeks conservative of the conservatives, disgusted by what he considers to be an unwise misuse of conservative principles, went forth like an honest and courageous man to tell the country what he believed. And so he became blazing and indiscreet!

If you are to call the Weeks

#### THE FIRST TELEPHONE

J. H. Zerbey Says It Was Used Before the Civil War at Gordon Planes. George B. Roberts One of the Inventors-A New Story

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

H. ZERBEY tells me a most interesting • and unusual story that deserves to be embalmed in a history of the telephone. Mr. Zerbey, be it known, is publisher of the virile and progressive Pottsville Repub-

the virile and progressive Pottsville Repub-lican. He is former president of the Pennsylva-nia State Editorial Association and at pres-ent is chairman of its Executive Committee. All his life he has been identified with the Schuylkill region. He is familiar with every page of its history and development and the lives of men of affairs who helped to make it, or have gone out from it. The recital which friend Zerbey gave me came to him at first hand. The man who first used a telephone—in-vented it rather—gave the facts years ago

vented it rather-gave the facts years ago

to him Unfortunately, no step was ever taken to prove priority of right to the invention, and now both principals have passed away.

R. A. WILDER, who died years ago, was for many years superintendent of the Mine Hill and New York Railrond, after-ward known as the Mine Hill division of

the Reading. It was Mr. Wilder who gave Mr. Zerbey the facts in the case.

There were ten years in the life of the late George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which were spent in the construction and management of other railroads, although he began his career as a rodman in 1851 on the Pennsylvania.

In that period, or up until 1862, he aided in the building and management of the Sun-bury and Erie, Allentown and Auburn, Mahanoy and Broad Mountain and other lines.

According to Mr. Wilder, as related to Publisher Zerbey, it was during this inter-val that Roberts was connected with the Mine Hill and New York Railroad for a time.

A T GORDON PLANES two inclines were built by Roberts.

There was great difficulty in signaling between the top and the bottom of the planes

for the movement of the coal cars. A signal was at last perfected by a con-trivance which Wilder, according to his statement to Mr. Zerbey, rigged up with the assistance of Roberts and by means of which they were oble to communicate by the spoken word up and down the entire length of the

Gordon Planes, No details of the workings of the primitive telephone or its operation were given by Mr. Wilder.

Whether or not there was an electric connection, or whether it was merely a crude affair after the fashion of the toy instru-ments that are sold nowadays for the amuseof children is not known.

Whatever it was, its principle, Mr. Zerbey says, was that of the telephone, and deserves to be recognized as one of the first cases of transmission of the human voice by wire.

CEORGE B. ROBERTS, of all the presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had perhaps the most rapid advancement. In 1851 he obtained a position as rodman on an engineering corps of the Penn-sylvania Railroad.

Some time after he was offered the position of assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, then under construction. He accepted it and in the succeeding ten years was engaged in the location and con-struction of roads in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

TUST eleven years from the time he I entered the employ of the Pennsylvania as rodman he was made first assistant to the president.

was J. Edgar Thomson who had the foresight to make this selection. Seventeen years from the time he became

to take an active and intelligent interest in politics, according to Samuel B. Scott,



# THE BLACK WINS

humble aliens without powerful friends There are doubtless hundreds of unnatural ized foreigners living in and near this city who keep dogs. Some of them move in the best society and others may hold official positions under their Governments. It might be argued in behalf of the latter that they profit by diplomatic and consular immunities. But there is no defense for the others.

Probably the best way to bring about an amendment to the law would be to begin its enforcement upon all aliens in the city and the suburban districts, without regard to their social position.

If we cannot protect the game in the Commonwealth without depriving unoffending foreigners of their pet animals, we would better send to Harrisburg some law makers with a little more ingenuity than was displayed by those who drafted the act of 1915.

#### AN ATLANTIC CITY PROBLEM

DROPOSALS for a union station near the drawbridges in Atlantic City are in embarrassing conflict with the Pennsylvania Railroad's plans for a new structure on the site of its present antiquated terminal. It may be questioned, however, whether the latter program is sufficiently far advanced to justify protest against interference with a long-needed reform.

Discussion of adequate station facilities in Atlantic City has been wearly are-longed. There has been an abundance of promises with virtually no performance. A the present moment the City Commission ers seem to be thinking more quickly than the railway managements, to whom will shortly he presented a comprehensive plan of relief for this exasperating situation.

It is the belief of the municipal authorities that a union station situate near the thoroughfare which separates Absecon Island from the meadows would solve the problem. Traffic congestion in the conte-I the resort would be relieved, and remove of yards and depots would permit of the necessary expansion of both the business and tourist sections of the community

The proposal is assuredly worthy of careful consideration by both the Pennsylvania and Reading officials. Their senshore service to the most frequented resort in the world is a model of celerity and efficiency in striking contrast to terminal accounts dations untit for a frontler town.

#### A MOCK REPUBLIC

THE inauguration of Juan Vicente Gomez as President of Venezuela recalls a sar donte compliment once paid to that country by W. H. Hudson, the ceteran naturalist, nuthor and traveler. In his pictorially splendid romance, "Green Mansions," the writer eulogizes the dictatorial Government of Venezuela as well suited to its people.

Acceptance of this view depends largely upon one's interpretation of the spirit of republican institutions. In Venezuela these for years have been a grandiose musk for autocracy and special privilege.

Intervals between dictatorships have been characterized by anarchy. Absolutism has been the antidote for chaos. Viewed in that light, the political system of Venezuela has justified Mr. Hudson's praise.

In the seventies and eighties of the last century there was Guzman Blanco, "the illustrious American," as he proclaimed imself on innumerable statues and monuments. Crespo and Castro followed in the seat of tyrannous power. Blanco was clever and escaped to Paris. Castro is now an impoverished refugee in Porto Rico.

The present occupant of the Yellow House, as the executive mansion in Caracas called, is no less autocratic than his

CHARNWOOD POINTS TO US

A MERICANS, who as a rule are inclined A to be prouder of the theory of the government than of their political practices, are in receipt of a compliment from abroad. shedding an unexpected light upon the ingrained national habit of self-criticism.

Campaigning is familiarly regarded in this country as distinctly a school for scandal. Even the comparatively few apologists for the system have seldom been bold enough to suggest that acquaintance with its curriculum could prove morally stimulating to outsiders,

A curious sensation is, therefore, in store for readers of a dispatch from London implying admiration for political customs which we have been markedly averse to extolling. Perhaps, after all, the native humility has been excessive.

Such is evidently the opinion of Lord Charnwood, who is disturbing the British House of Lords with appeals for an official study of the American method of dealing with corrupt practices in elections. The English peer, whose masterly blog-

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Western Reserve University and the Pennsylvania Military College blazing indiscretions, what words would you use to characterize some of the addresses of George

## THE McCUMBER TEST

DEMOCRATS everywhere in the country are preparing to burn bonfires and toll yous bells after tomorrow's primarles in North Dakota, where Senator McCumber, one of the Administration leaders, is actually in some danger of defeat at the hands of the Non-Partisan Leaguers.

But if McCumber is defeated there will e nothing in the event for either Republicans or Democrats to be elated about, for the fight in North Dakota is unlike the fights waged recently in Indiana and Pennsylvania between progressives and mere old guardism. It is, on the contrary, between two widely different theories of government Political parties, when they are tolerable in a country like this, must of necessity be universal-minded. They must be able to exist for the service of all sorts and conditions of people, and they must be able to net intelligently and constructively in behalf of the immense variety of interests indispen-able to a nation as widespread as ours, The non-partishu fuctions in the West frankly substitute class consciousness for political theory. Their slogan is The Farmer Ueber Alles. McCumber is not a very inspiring representative of modern Republicanism ; yet he does stand for something tested and sure in opposing a move-

ment that is essentially narrow-spirited. The fight in North Dakota isn't against the McCumber whose factics have tended to irritate progressive members of his party. It is against the whole theory of party government as we know and practice it.

#### RHYMES AND CHILDREN

IT WAS a pleasant thought of the Na-tional Child Health Association to incorporate simple rules of health in rhymes of the Mother Goose sort and brightly illustrate them and send them out to be read and cherished by school children. It has come to appear finally that children must look after their own health. Their elders are in too great a hurry to bother greatly. And so the Alphabet Rhymes, cleverly done and reminiscent of the best nursery books, recommend soap and baths and physical exercise and vegetable foods and so on. Says

A is for apples And also for alr: Children need both And we have them to spare! Children aren't accustomed to practice literary forms of controversy. Otherwise the first Health Rhyme of the National

a small child somewhere a retort something like this : I'm a tenement child. And I'm wondering where To find some of those apples And some of that air !

## The keeper of the store

Cleanliness got down to work with energy and vim. There cas no fellow in the town for civic pride was no fellow in the fown for civic pride could equal him. He cleared the floor of orange peel and cabbage leaves and turnip tops until he 'gan to really feel he had the tidiest of shops. Across the sidewalk clean and have the litter carefully he swept

straight to the street and left it there. traight to the street and the wind blew haw and ordinance he kept. The wind blew free! The wind blew wild! It spread the refuse o'er the street! And there you are! 'Tis thus, my child, we keep our highways clean and sweet.

The T

an employe he was a vice president. It was the most rapid advancement to high position made in the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad; at least in the the history of the earlier years of its history.

CHARLES R. BACON, veteran news-O paperman and former New Jersey State official, takes me to task for the omission of a name that once graced the roster and gilded the payroll of the old Philadelphia Press, whose building at Seventh and Chest-I confess to the omission. The tides of thirty years have erased not only the name of the man he mentions, but many more from the sands of memory. Mr. Bacon says:

"In your very interesting reminiscences of the Press gang of old days no mention is made of one of the most lovable and tal-ented of the staff, the late Will Garrison. "He was brother of the former Attorney General, and of Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrison, of New Jersey.

"Garrison was no great star, of course, but he was one of the most charming and companionable of men, with friends in every direction. I publish the above because of the desire

to do justice to the attributes and memory

to do justice to the attributes and memory of a most unusual man. Will Garrison in ordinary conversation used the most perfect English I ever heard. It distinguished him above all other newspapermen I have ever known.

CHARLES R. BACON himself was as-U sistant city editor during the most bril-U sistant city entor during the most pril-liant period of the famous old journal; the days of Richard Harding "Dink" Davis, "Andy" Watrons and "Ned" Howland, Will Walsh was another member of the Press staff whose name was omitted from the list. In the intervening years he has written

a number of retaarkably able and helpful books, almost exclusively reference works of the educational and informative kind

Samuel E. Willions was yet another of that brilliant early group. He was an editorial writer. He was one of the first to introduce an element of wit and humor into the prosaic make-up of what is known in the vernacular of a printshop as "semi-eds."

Charles Emory Smith, riding to Washington once on a train with James G. Blaine, noticed that the great statesman was intent on a copy of the Philadelphia Press olded open at the editorial page.

Mr. Smith thought, of course, and he told he story on himself in editorial council one Mr. Sinth the editorial council one the story on himself in editorial council one day, that Blaine was reading one of his ( Mr Smith's) budding editorials

"The best thing you have in the Press are these small editorial notes," said Blaine to the editor-in-chief. "They are the first things I read when I get my Press in Washington.

It was Sam Williams' column. The encomium raised him to the seventh heaven of delight. He deserved it.

THERE were other able men whose names I should have appeared in those reminiscences. Melville Phillips, who wrote "The Devil's

' and other novels. Hat' Isaac Pennypacker, for a time editor of

the Sunday magazine section. Herman L. Collins for years was the financial editor, who, as time went on, graduated into the chair of editor-in-chief of the Evening Telegraph before it was purchased and swept into the discard by Cyrus K. Curtis.

н. Ed Davis, clever artist, came after Frank Crane, who was one of those rare souls who could dip his pen into India ink with courage and accuracy. His successor was McGraw-big, merry,

carcless; a better manager of men than he was an artist. There are others which in the absence of

office rosters have been overlooked. I am afraid. Not forgotten, but overlooked. They were all good fellows. With few exceptions they were able, conscientious and diligent newspapermen.

author of "State Government in Pennsylvania" and former member of the Legislature for several sessions.

"I want to make a clear distinction. however," said Mr. Scott, "between entering politics as a business or as a means of livelihood, and going into it in an effort to modify or improve conditions. There is no more unsatisfactory way of making a living than politics, as the amount of remuneration which can be honestly earned is always small and entirely disproportionate to abilities of the person capable of being successful in it.

"Even a part of what he does make has to be spent in election expenses and more or less 'voluntary' contributions. But if a young man's livelihood is secured in some other manner, there is no more fascination manner, there is no more fascinating field for effort than some sort of work in publie affairs.

#### Great Opportunities Now \*

"There is a particularly fine opportunity at the present time. It is a period of very great change and the war has set in motion new currents of thought which will inevitably have to be worked out in governmental changes of some kind or other The men who were prominent in affairs before the war are old and are gradually relinquishing their control and the men who are going to be political leaders of the future are those who embody in themselves the newer cur-rents of thought. The nominations of Pinchot and Reveridge are simply indica-tions of this change of thought.

"The entrance of women into politics is another factor which makes for radical changes. The older politicians are apt to expend most of their energies in trying to keep the women satisfied and quiet without a realization of the fact that a whole new of ideas must now be provided for in public matters. The younger men who came to political maturity of leadership at about the time that women were given the right to vote will consider it a normal matter and will not mislead themselves by ignoring the importance of the women vote. The nomination of Senator Reed, who is only about forty-one years old, shows what is possible for the younger generation.

#### No One Method

"There is no one way of getting into politics which is better than another, but an opening is always assured to any one willing to do the necessary detail work. Politics is a highly practical affair and the control of votes is the final test.

"The fundamental work for the beginner is to establish a wide acquaintance among his immediate friends and neighbors. These will then begin to look to him for political advice, and before long he will have a grou of voters who will take his advice upon will have a group those numerous public matters upon which the average citizen is not in a position make up his own mind. The young politi-cian thus becomes a factor and is recognized. as such by those responsible for the ad-ministration of the larger political units, and the way is open for him to rise as far as his abilities make possible.

"Political work is fascinating because it deals with ever-changing human nature and because, after working for a series of years, is possible to see that slow improvement which always comes from unremitting and disinterested effort.

#### Necessary to Country's Welfare

"An intelligent interest in politics on the part of the young men is absolutely neces-sary to the preservation of the institutions of the country. It is a true saying that in a free country we get just as good govern-ment as we deserve. We certainly deserve a very poor government if those with education and ideals remain out of political work tion and idents reases do not even exercise their, and in many cases do not even exercise their, right to vote. Especially in a time of right to vote. Especially in a time of transition like the present it is of the utmost importance that those who represent the older traditions and the older stock the ould take an active part in all political affairs.

"The political heights to which a young man can rise depend greatly updn bie

is polluted at the source.

sonally acquainted with every voter in the

division, and this wide acquaintance is one

Must Want Good Government

that it was 'no use.' The result not only proved this attitude to be a false one, but

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Name three States in which Republican anti-machine candidates for important offices recently have been victoricus in

interests of the city, State and Nation."

ment.

ballot

"Mexican Journals Stir Political Pot." No way for journals to behave. Must think themselves spoons.

Earth has many joys, but none that exceeds that of the boys who go to camp in own division, one of the principal factors in securing and maintaining an honest govern-Green Lane today.

"He should also be willing to serve a Still worrying over that list of Amer-s daughters? Well, don't forget Mrs. an election officer. This takes only a couple of days in each year and is the foundation stone of the whole system. With an honest election board, the whole machinery of elecca's daughters? Sippl and Miss Ouri.

Senator Porter J. McCumber begins to tion must be honestly conducted ; but if such fear that what he has to face in North conditions do not obtain in the election Dakota is a blizzard. boards, the entire stream of government by

Congress will grieve when it discovers that the President can swing a club others where than on the links. "The position of registrar is also one worth considering. It is about the only one which is adequately paid, and occupancy provides the opportunity for becoming per-

England fears more trouble from De Valera. But it is Ireland that has the of the first qualifications for political work. greater cause for such fear.

Talking movie has been perfected in "The essential idea back of it all is that Paris. Just as though there were not al-ready more than enough talk in the world.

the young man must really want the best kind of government and must be willing to do what he can to secure it. What he is New York peddler has been fined for painting watermelons red to make them look ripe. Evidently he had been studying the able to do largely depends upon himself, for there is ample opportunity for every one to do something, and it is extremely interesting cheeks of the peaches.

do something, and it is extremely interesting work when a person once gets at it. "The old idea that there is no use in doing it is erroneous and dangerous. This was eminently proved by the last primary election in Pennsylvania, but it would have been proved nevertheless if the election had group the other way by a small cote. More Field Marshal Earl Haig is going to re-enter the liquor business, but it is a matter that has merely academic interest on this side of the water. gone the other way by a small vote. Many persons did not vote at the election, thinking

It may easily be that the most effective (if entirely illogical) defense Soviet revolu-tionaries on trial in Moscow may have is proved this attitude to be a face one, but their position actually jeopardized the result which was achieved. It is every one's duty to do whatever he can for the best political certain economic discussions taking place in The Hague.

Berlin scientist sees possibility of life in the deep hollows of the moon. So far from doubting it, we have always known there is a man there and that he lives on green cheese.

## Prof. William Duane, of Harvard, says the world is between 1,700,000 and 8,000,\* 000 years old. In any case, the presump-tion is that the last million years will be the hardest.

Add Everyday Heroes-James Taggett, huckster, who was trampled to death under the feet of his runaway horse as he tried to prevent it from running into a group of prevent it from running into a group playing children.

carrots, turnips, beets, cabbages and

the primaries
Where is Annam?
Who was the Norse god of war?
What is the meaning of the expression, "According to Lindley Murray"?
What is napery?
What is the Murman Coast and how did it figure in the World War?
What is the meaning of the word thra-sonical?
What is multigataway? Dock street these days may not be a bower of June roses, but it would delight your eyes to see its large supply of potatoes,

#### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

9. What is mulligatawny? 10. Who was "Oom" Paul?

 

 Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 4. a classical mythology the Golden Fleege of the ram on which Phrisus was carried to Colchis. It was guarded by a dragon Bed taken by a dragon bed of the expedition of the Argen aut, with the aid of Medea.

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It isn't Chinese cheap labor that is worrying Jamaica but Chinese unwillingness to labor. Instead of going to work on the farms, the yellow-man-and-a-brother, with his almond eyes open to the main chance, is rapidly monopolizing the liquor business. Rum, isn't it?

Millions of deadly germs are at large as a result of a fire at Hearst Hall, University of Califor-They Never May Be Found

University of Califor-nia. Bottles containing cultures were broken and the contents washed away. Inoculated rats, rabbits, goats and guinea pigs was released and are still at large. There are horrid possibilities here. Happily the probabilities are more reassuriug.

Child Health Association might bring from