Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, August 8, 1922

HARDING'S LOGICAL MOVE F ONE necepts the premises on which the President is busing his efforts to settle the railroad strike, then one must admit

that he took the logical course yesterday. The railroad managers have agreed to abide by the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board and the strikers have made a similar

The strikers insisted that when they went back to work their semority rights should be protected. The managers refused to agree to respect those rights. Now the President has invited the men to

go back to work and the railroads to take them back and he has neked both sides to submit the semerity issue to the Resirend Labor Board for settlement

This board was created for the purpose of settling test such disputes. It is an agency of the Government and Mr. Harding has announced that he intends to support its authority.

The next move is up to the strikers and the railroad miningers. If they not us logically as the President has been acting they will agree to his plan and the strike

But as it has been understood that the railroad managers were more interested in penalizing strikes than in ending this one, it is not safe to assume that they will take the logical course.

And the notion of the lenders of the shot crafts' union in calling a meeting to "formulate a program" suggests that they are more interested in defending their organization than in ending the strike

THE DREAM CANAL

COTTHE White House announces-precise A authority not stated—that the colossal project of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway to the sea is in a condition of desuctude." An Administration official has announced that the matter is temporarily in a state of discouragement and that the Government can do nothing about it.

Whoever he may be, this mysterious personage is probably stating a fact. The ocean-vessel waterway through the Lakes. the Welland Canal, around the tumultnous rapids of the St. Lawrence and through its navigable stretches is a magnificent concep-So also is that of a mountle beides over Bering Stratts. If funds to execute both programs were available stupendous changes in trade and commercial oppor-

But the canal proposal, so attractive to lively imaginations in the Middle West, was launched at a time when the taste of this Government for shouldering more monu-

Porlantes on nercon one to enthank abovely on this suggested venture was reached when recently in conference with high officials it Washington. The Canadian francial share

territory have indulged in a fascinating dream, but it now looks as though its fulfillment would be deferred for some years,

WEEDS AND HAY FEVER

MALARIAL topopultoes can be destroyed by sprinkling with roll the water in which they breed. No may has yet meet which causes lany fever—that is, no way save persistent cultivation of the soil. But It is so much trouble to dig out the weeds that it is not done

tion of property awners to the sity andinance which makes it unlawful the then to permit weeds to attain a height of more than one foot, and is ueging them to ear all the weeds about their houses and on the vacant land to which they hold a title.

If it were possible to kill all the ragwowithin the city limits the hay-fever sufferers might find life more comfortable for the next two months. Some of them, nowever, who have sneezed during August and September for years, will be skeptical about the efficacy of the preventive suggested by Dr. Fariush. They can find relief in high altitudes, even though ragweed is found there. They may give intellectual assent to the ragwood theory about the cause of their recurring distress, but physical assent? No. Their nasal passages deny the whole hypothesis.

sufferers, every property owner ought to obey the injunction of the Director of Publi-Health and cause all the weeds to be out

THREE FRIENDS OF AMERICA

WILLIAM PITT, Eacl of Chuthum, and Edmund Burke are names which Americans have long held in admiration and respect. To these may safely be added that of Lord Bryce, who carried the landable work of Angle-American sympathy and understanding to a point perhaps unimaginable to the two eighteenth century leaders when they sought to stem the tide of mis-

conception and prejudice. This trie of distinguished British statesmen, who declined to be insular and, sistently in word and deed, championed the cause of Anglo-Saxon reciprocity and democratic progress, are to be to subjects of memorial gift of statuary to be presented to the American people by the Suigrave Institute, of England, prominent members of

cial presentation mission next month. It is the Sulgrave Institute, organized in 1012 to foster friendship between Grent Britain and the United States, which was spicuously active in the restoration of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral seat of the Washington family. The property was reicated with appropriate ceremonies a nore than a year ago.
interchange of statuary is not neces-

sarily a perfect index of international harmony, but it is unquestionably an earnest of courteous cordiality and good will. The new gift acquires a quality of particular courtesy as a sequel to the Washington statue, presented to Great Britain by the State of Virginia and now one of the monuments of that heart of English civilization, Trafalgar Square,

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE HAS SURVIVED COLONEL HARVEY

Administration Has Broken All Records in the Appointment of Well-Trained Envoys

In Spite of One Blunder, the Harding

UNSOLICITED praise from an unex-pected quarter is contained in an explicit tribute paid by the National Civic Reform League to the character and quality of the diplomatic and consular services under

the Harding Administration. Doubtless the State Department is aware of its own good conduct and has more than once been pained by the preponderance of ublic attention directed toward the apdintment of George Harvey to the Court f St. Intues'

Colonel Harvey and the sense of proporion have seldem been on terms of intimacy, nor have their divergencies from a common meeting ground been fully undersmood by a public in search of enlivenment. That article the present Ambassador to Great Britain almost (avariably supplies, Blunders, moreover, are familiarly interestwhetting. Success-and this is one of its superficial drawbacks-is often unsensational.

Poise and restraint are manifested by the National Civic Reform League in its refusal, implied in the findings, to regard Colonel Harvey as Ambassador Extraordinary to the multifarious Governments of this planet.

That he is extraordinary will be gencraily admitted. That he is not typical of the type of envoy which has prevailed in the appointments of the Administration since March 4, 1921, is a fact less generally known, a fact lacking that notoriety which, according to some temperaments, lends yest to advertisement.

A private organization with a public spirit, the National Civic Reform League makes so bold as to apportion credit where it is due. This inquisitive body does not suggest that the diplomatic and consular services are ideally administered. It is courageous enough, however, to apply the principle of discrimination to its inquiry and it has pronounced the record as a whole to be indicative of "an earnest effort · · to retain the services of men of experience and to appoint to diplomatic posts persons with qualifications in di-

This conclusion does not coincide at all with the stereotyped conception of ministerial posts as political plants consumed by ignorant and hangry office seekers, intellectually declasse in foreign chancelleries.

At the risk of affronting an age zealously evoted to frightening itself with its own alleged shortcomings, the Foreign Committre of the League has dared to be goodtempered and to support this amazing humor with the evidence of realities.

Americans who find it difficult to forget Colonel Harvey are none the less notified that of the nine Ambassadors appointed by President Harding since his accession to office six are men who had previous valuable experience in the diplomatic service.

These well-trained envoys are John W. Riddle, former Ambassador to Russia, now at Buenos Aires; Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Mexico, now at Bruss sels; William M. Collier, former Ambassador to Spain, now at Santiago de Chile; affirming the high reputation previously won in that station; Cyrus E. Woods, former Minister to Portugal, now at Madrid, and Edwin V. Morgan, reappointed to Brazil. The instance of the last named is worth emphasizing. Mr. Morgan, a historical

scholar of distinction and connected with the Government Foreign Service in various capacities for more than a quarter of a century, was moved by President Tuft in 1912 from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro-a logical transfer from a parent Portuguese country to its gigantic offspring. He was reap-pointed by President Wilson and has now seen more than a decade of continuous service in the Brazilian capital.

Partial analogies to his case may be found in the records of a considerable numher of legates who have retained their positions in spite of overturns in domestic politics. Hoffman Philip, an admirable representative, and, by the way, a Demoeret, is again in Bogota, filling the post of Minister to Colombia to which he was nppointed by Mr. Wilson in 1917.

Four Amhassadors, eighteen Ministers, two agents and Consuls General and one Minister Resident and Consul General named hy President Harding have had no pre-vious diplomatic experience. The ideal is no envoys whatever in this entegory; but, considering the great number of appointees and representers, the proportion of what

"A still better showing," according to the nuthentic reject of the Lengue's Foreign Committee. "Is found in turning to the equaled record of adherence to the merit system. Design the first fifteen months of the Administration of President Harding there has not been a single exception to the rules requiring appointments through ex-

Many of Mr. Wilson's diplomatic appointmetric-that of Brand Whitlock to Belgium le a consiletous instance-were excellent, and the same may be said of nominations by Taft and Rosevelt. The Harding Administration is effecting even more compreensive reforms on successive improvements that date buck at least a quarter of a cen-

It may require some time for this beneficent change to sink into popular conscious-ness. Important improvements are still wanting. It would be a satisfaction to feel that the chances of a repetition of the Harvey blunder and been eliminated, and self-respecting Americans will be pleased when the movement on behalf of increased soluties for all branches of the foreign service and Government-owned residences

for Ambroadors is fully under way. But a praiseworthy start line already been nade to remove a diplomatic career from partisan politics, to increase its assets of conor and to reduce the once flagrantly exsting plague of precariousness and uncer-

Not even another speech by Colonel Harces can wreck what has been accomplished.

A NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

FROM the Postoffice Department in Washington comes the somewhat surprising admission that conservatism and rigidity in design and subject matter can be entried too far. It is announced-and somehow one feels that the department is pluming itself on a great discovery-that the Franklin-Washington autocracy in postage stamps has produced much unnec-

coloring has also been a needless source of vexation

Cancellation marks on stamps differing little in design and insufficiently diverse in hue has frequently made it difficult to distinguish the value numerals. In the new program heads of a number of eminent historical figures will be exhibited, there will be abundant diversity in shades and in some instances a during attempt at novelty

in ornamentation will be attempted. Save for occasional festival issues, United States stamps, though authoritative in appearance, have scarcely been beautiful Philatelists in search of art have looked elsewhere than this country. Some of the minor Central American republics, Guatemala and Salvador for example, have excelled in tasteful stamps. As the majority of these have for some years been produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, no practical difficulties are involved in the new undertaking. "George" and "Ben" are, of course, con-

spicuously suitable subjects for postal commemoration. But in the past the lineaments of other Presidents were reproduced and even the faces of statesmen and leaders who never attained the executive seat. The opportunity to create a national portrait gallery within the reach of even menger purses is attractive. Business and artthat infrequent combination-will both be served by the impending change.

PROGRESSIVE CO-OPERATION

THE speed with which the Mitten plan I for co-operative ownership and man-agement of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is moving almost takes the breath

Every one was surprised last spring when it was announced that the employes of the company had bought 10,000 shares of its stock. But in less than six months a new announcement comes that the men have bought 50,000 more shares, making their total holdings 60,000 shares, or one-tenth of the entire amount outstanding.

These new shares have been bought with the intention of paying for them out of the wage bonus of 10 per cent which they are to receive this year, or the co-operative wage dividend, as Mr. Mitten calls it. The shares cost \$1,500,000 and have a par value of \$2,500,000, a market value which they are likely to reach after the present 6 per

cent dividend has been paid a few times. The plan of the men and their advisers seems to be to buy as many shares as possible while the market price is low, for in this way they can more quickly acquire a majority of the stock and control the com-That this is their purpose has not been autounced, but it is not necessary for any one to do more than consider what is happening in order to reach the conclusion that control is the goal toward which the men are working.

Then we shall have a street railroad system in which labor troubles will have no place, for the employes will be their own tiquinyers.

The experiment making before our eyes has tremendous possibilities if it can be made to work successfully. The experiment of co-operation has been made in the past. out for one reason or another it has failed. way has been found to make it successful Mr. Mitten will rank as one of the great business statesmen of his time.

SHORT CUTS

As Senator Walsh sees it, the duty on hides is a skin game.

Menn of fliers from New York to Brazil is doubtless from soup to nuts inclusive.

The unreasoning zeal of friends is some. times as embarrassing as the open attacks of

Primary results the country over a giving professional politicians food for sec-

In the alleged attempt to wreek Long Island trains substage is closely allied to attempted murder. There is gloom in Uncle Comm's cabin since Little Evn's ectoplasm has vamoused

When it comes to a pinch Anduhon can stir up a "right smart" amount of excite-ment at a Sunday ball game.

Puris papers are lauding Mathide Me-Cormick as an old-fashioned girl, Well, that's the kind of a boy papa is.

Elbert H. Gary announces the week of October S to 14 as Safety Week. Wisely waits until the hay fever season is over.

A debate between Messrs, Wanamaker and Vanchin on the subject of the Sesqui-Centennial would be full of vivid interest.

The unswer to the common question, "What's the score?" appears to be the twenty home runs Bube Ruth has made this So little is expected of the conference in London of Lloyd George and Poincare that there is always possibility that the

the orders of the Railrond Labor Board are

admittedly such a serious matter, perhaps both employers and workers may yet see the virtue of obeying them. The United States Department of Agrienture has issued a pamphlet on the "Farm Manufacture of Unfermented Apple Julee."

and those who like their eider hard are not ingrateful. There's a raisin. expedition says flying to the Poles will some day be a commonplace. We believe it. We have aiready reached the place where such predictions have become a commonplace.

spending little money this year is almost entirely due to Senator Newberry; thus proving that a horrible example is some-

When the wife of a Jersey City fire when the wife of a Jersey City fire-man was beaten by her husband for going out with another ann, she told the magis-trate it served her right. This kind of thing is plumb discouraging to a feminist.

The telegram of the Association of New The telegram of the Association of New Employes is simply one more "lender" on the memority bargain counter. When the right moment comes the matter of semiority will be compromised so quickly that the

wireless communications with other planets, says Dr. C. G. Abbott, of the Smithsonian Institution. And, if it ever happens, says Demosthenes McGinnis, the chances all are that the conversation will be shockingly chickens that wised the prohibition enforcement Old Friends Return to Us.

officers to the whereabouts of a still? Well, they've bobbed up again, this time in Indianapolis. They are direct descendants of the fowl that were plucked while in a dranken sleep and revived to live a featherless existence. These revered chickens have done much to provide a living for the families and an education for the children of deserving newspaper correspondents, and we welcome them heartily, mates, heartily.

GENERAL WOOD, ORGANIZER

Educational System Completely Changed-Havana University

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN GENERAL LEONARD WOOD is still in the Philippines.

tion as a result.

It is possible the fact has been overlooked that the general is something of an educational reorganizer, which was demonstrated while he was Governor General of Cuba, twenty-three years ago.
His work in the Philippines in 1922 is

needed inspection, not to say house-clean-ing, at the general's hands.

Cuba in 1900 had just emerged from the smoke of battle and centuries of Spanish mismanagement, and his task was more

It is not much wonder that President Harding is louth to release him from his job in the Far East.

terest. In view of the general's connection with that great institution of learning, the following statement.

It is a summary of the condition of affairs

haps, been in public instruction.

The old system consisted of a university located in Havana under the direct con-trol of the State and supported largely by

State funds. "There was also an institute or school for higher instruction in each province, also under the control of the State. "These, with the public schools, which were under Spanish rule and were limited in number and very inefficiently conducted, constituted the machinery of public instruction.

GITHE university has been thoroughly reorganized.

"Many of the old professors have been retired and placed on a moderate pension. "The institutes also have been reorgan-

ever, are insignificant in comparison with the work done in the public schools. "Here an entire reorganization has been

"Over 3100 schools have been established, 3600 teachers employed and 150,000 chil-dren are in school. "The number of pupils will be increased to 200,000 and probably 250,000 during the

for the present school year will not be less than \$4,000,000. "During the last six months school material, books, desks, etc., for 100,000 have been purchased, brought to Cuba and put in

"The whole island has been divided into school districts, and the law provides in the greatest detail for the proper conduct and

efficiency of the schools.

"The salaries paid in the public schools are higher than those paid teachers in any portion of the United States.

"That is for teachers of corresponding grades, with the exception of three or four large cities." arge cities."

From the above it would appear that General Leonard Wood is a reorganizer with a capital "R."

A. E. FRYE, of Highland, Calif., was for two years, during the governor gen-eralship of Leonard Wood, superintendent of public instruction on the Island. E. FRYE, of Highland, Calif., was for

had resigned of his own volition.

Also that he resented the military super-Also that he resented the mintary supervision of his work.

There were hints of mismanagement, and even fraud, which Prof. Frye on his return in January, 1901, declared to be untrue.

In an interview upon his work, his rela-tions with General Wood and the conditions in Cuba of the schools, Prof. Frye said: the schools and higher institutions of learn-

pupils in 1897, there were 142,000 in May, "The highest number ever registered be-

He gathered this by information submitted by his subordinates.

Prof. Free then imparted this remarkable

The magnitude of the task cannot be fully appreciated at this distance of time.
General Wood, like all of his assistants, was called upon to adapt binself to novel and difficult circumstances when he under-

took the work. trained civilians.

But they accomplished the task.

They showed the ignorance of those who predicted that we must fail in the reorganitation work because we were without trained

Wood regime was the eradication of vellow fever as the result of the discovery by the medical department of our army that a cermedical department of our army that a cer-tain type of messpitto was the transmitting agency of this plague. Caraber and November, prior to the American invasion, for scores of years had

In 1900, after two years of American ocapation, there were but 444 deaths from

"Under public works of a sanitary char-eter an enormous amount of work has been done in all the larger cities and towns. "Water systems costing hundreds of thousands of dollars have been constructed

All of which proves that General Leonard Wood is a man with a capacity for an enormous amount of work, particularly as an executive and organizer.

What the New Head of the University Accomplished in Cubs-Its

The University of Pennsylvania authori-ties are still in a state of mental perturba-

equally as important as, if not more so than, was his work in the "Pearl of the Antilles."

After the lapse of nearly a quarter of a entury the Philippines are getting a much-

And yet in the brief time of his command be perfected one of the most complete transformations possible to conceive in the history

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA trustees and faculty will read with in-

in Cuba toward the close of the year 1900, prepared by the general at that time and the work he accomplished. He says:

'The greatest advance in Cuba has, per-

ized and in many instances re-equipped with material and apparatus.
"The changes in these institutions, how-

next six months The expenditures for public education

"A NEW law school has been promul-

It was reported first that Prof. Frye had resigned under pressure, and later that he

fore the war was 34,000, and the attendance never exceeded 17,000.

GTHERE were no public schools in re-A ality under Spanish rule, and the chool property had little value." said Prof. "Recently General Wood got the idea that many of the schools reported by me, and for which money was being drawn, did not

'In my reports I reported the number of school rooms, while the military officers counted only the school houses.
"This confounded nutters, but I soon explained the facts with satisfaction to General Wood."

bit of information:
"Under the old system there were ninety-

four professors under pay in the University of Hayana, where there were only 335 stu-THE finest monument ever to be erected I to the memory of General Wood will be a work as Governor General of Caba. The magnitude of the task cannot be fully

The soldiers had to do the work which usually falls to experts, specialists and

One of the greatest nehievements of the

seen the months in which yellow fever was During the eleven years prior to 1898 the annual average number of deaths from all causes in Hayana had been 2054.

A NOTHER phase of work undertaken by General Wood was the rehabilitation of the public works of the island.

for the supply of towns hitherto dependent upon an impure water supply.

Every energy and all a possible have been devoted to public works.

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

manner in which the Filipino character has

developed under the American regime. The admiration felt for the United States and for everything which it represents is universal throughout the islands, and every little Filipino models himself as closely as

he can upon the American type, which is his ideal. For the first time in the his-

tory of the islands there has been shown to the people the possibility of becoming

a separate untion, and the national char-

Grateful to the United States

"The gratitude of the Filipinos toward the United States for what it has done

for them is very deep. The Philippine Islands will be grateful to the United States

ny long as the world exists, as it is a tradi-tion which is early implanted in the chil-

"For not only has the United States given my native country educational pos-sibilities, but it has brought to it a meas-

are of freedom, both religious and political,

which the older generation, which remem-bers vividly the days of the former rule,

"This feeling of intense gratitude has

on more than one occasion taken a tangible

form. When the trouble over the Japanese

Filipinos were much interested and the sentiment toward Japan, which at that time

in the Philippines was neutral, became al-

most neutely hostile when the people felt that there was any likelihood of trouble between the countries.

Offered Troops for War

"Again when the United States declared war against Germany, the Philippine Is-lands offered troops to the number of sev-eral thousands. There was no especial feel-

ng toward Germany, but only the fact that

the United States was in war with another

country and the Filipinos felt that it was 'up to' them to show their featry in a practical manner. The debt to this country

never be repaid in the eyes of the

Naturally most of the Filipines desire

independence, but this feeling will never take any form except one acceptable to the United States. For the first time in their existence the islands have known what it is like to be seen to be acceptable.

it is like to be treated by the governing

power as real citizens.

power as real citizens.

"As a result of this, the standards of the Philippine Islands today are pretty much like those of the United States. A high these of the United States and allower than the property of the property

school graduate there knows just about what a high school graduate does in this

country, and the standards of living and of personal conduct are now more and more

closely modeled upon those of this country.

The Industrial Development

"The industrial development of the is-lands has been almost as great as the educa-tional and the political development since the United States Government came. The

the United States Government came. The Judges sent there by the American Govern-ment have treated all persons exactly alike and the result upon the sensitive Filipino

and the result upon the sensitive Filipino character has been enormously beneficial.

"Each of the provinces has its own local government, with the central government at Manila. There is, therefore, a large degree of self-government, which is being wisely exercised and expanded under the favorable conditions which the United States has made basestide. In the things which has

has made possible. In the things which are

worth while in the upbuilding of a down-trodden and repressed national character, the American Government has given in full

Just One Move
After Another

Railroad brotherhoods declare that deterioration of railroad equipment is affecting the

ment is affecting the nerves of their members to such an extent that there is likelihood of action closely resembling aid to the shopmen if something in the way of a conference isn't done about it; which may be taken as an oratorical gesture

to match that of the railroad executives in regard to seniority. And it may also be that

both groups will quit making faces only when the President begins to twiddle the Railroad Labor Board between his fingers and thumb as though it were a shillalah or a police-man's club.

measure and the Filipino will never for-

question in California first came up,

an still scarcely believe exists.

eteristics of the people have been gr

stimulated by this possibility

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Know Best

DR. JOSEPH D. LIMQUICO On-Philippine Education

IN THE many improvements which have come to the Philippine Islands under the ernment there has been none which has been greater in the results achieved than in the matter of education, according to Dr. Joseph D. Limquico, a native Filipino and resident physician of the Roosevelt Hospital in this ette.

"Education in the Philippine Islands." said Dr. Limquico, "is conducted upon the American plan of teaching, and it is under the direct supervision of the Department of Education of the Federal Government. believe that the cost of the system is me from the taxes which are collected in the islands, and that system, like that of the education, is pretty much the same as in this country. There is one exception to this country. this, however, and that is there is what is called a personal tax, by which each adult male pays \$2 a year, a tax which does

not exist in this country.

Immense Progress Made "The progress which the Philippine Is lands have made under the American regime is simply wonderful. The people are contented and they are protected in their rights and are given privileges which were not even dreamt of in the days

Spanish rule. "I have now been a resident of Phil-adelphia for eight years. When I left the Philippines the University of the Philip-pines consisted of fifteen buildings, all erected under the supervision of the United States Government. Now, I understand that this number has been increased to more than twenty. What the university

told, it is so great. "Some idea of the progress made, how ever, may be gained from the fact this under the American administration fully two-thirds of the Filipino people are what even in this country, would be called well educated, and all of this has been accomplished since the advent of the American Government into the islands, before that education was an unusual thing in people and, perhaps, the greatest work of the United States Government has been to put n good education within the reach of every

resident of the islands. English Universally Spoken

"Today it would be impossible to find a child in the islands who cannot speak English. One of the most striking of the many great changes which have been made is the substitution of Engrish for the Spanish, which was for many centuries the tongue of the islands.

"So general has this change been brought about that today it is perfectly feasible for an American to go anywhere in the is-lands and use nothing but his native tengue: he will have not the slightest difficulty only in making himself understood all over the language fluently. This is the case not only in the cities, but everywhere in the the country, even in the most remote vil-The real Filipino language might al

most be called an aboriginal speech. I has little of grammar and was apparently developed directly from the soil. deal of this is still spoken in the provinces just as there is still a good bit of Spanish spoken, especially by those persons who are of middle years and who had acquired this knowledge before the happy circumstances occurred which led the United States to take over the islands.

Were Many Dialects "Each province for many years, indeed

for centuries, had its own dialect, but they were all based upon the original religious language. It was unique in that there was nothing like it in the world in spoken or itten language. "But this is all changed now. While the provinces retain to a certain extent the language which was theirs for so many han-

dreds of years. English is now the general language of the Filipino people. The older generations there now speak the dialect and Spanish, although, even in their cases, the use of English is growing every year. By this generation I mean the people of forty years or more. The younger generation speaks a little of the native tongue and the rest is English. Many thousands of the people speak all three languages.

"But of even greater importance is the What Do You Know?

What American railroad is generally known by a woman's name?
 Who was the Slepherd King?
 Why is a mummy so called?
 What is the Catalan language and where

1. To be hung higher than Gilderoy's kill is to be punished more severely than the very wors: criminal. "The greater the crime, the higher the gallows" was at one time a legal maxim. Hamas was hanged in a very high gallows. Gilderoy was a notorious Scotch crimi-nal whose high hanging is described in a once arounds hallad.

a once popular ballad.

2. A paradoxure is a Malaysian and South Asiatic cat with a remarkably long curving tail.

3. David Lloyd George has been Premier of Great Parkers and the second secon dren and which deepens as they grow and see for themselves what has been accomplished, as compared with the conditions which formerly existed and of which they Great Britain since 1916. The first recorded weathervane was erected have learned from their elders and from the history of their country.

naif fish, and was made of brass. By a papal enactment of the middle of the ninth century the figure of a cox was set up on church steeples as an emblem of St. Peter.

5. The two chief rivers of Australia are the Murray and the Darling.

6. Tschaikcwsky composed the "Pathetic" symphony.

7. The lirst press.

symphony.

7. The first great development of railroads in the nineteenth century occurred is the decade 1830-1840.

8. The year 800 is conspicuous in history as the date on which Charlemagne was crowned Emperor at Rome. The event was regarded as re-establishing the Roman Empire of the West. In reality it led to the formation of the Holy Roman Empire, which eventually became almost wholly German and a mere shadow of its former self, was destroyed by Napoleon Bonaparie.

9. It was popularly supposed in Europe

tian era that the world would come to an end in the year 1000. 10. Louis D. Brandels is a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Jolting on rough streets wore out the seats of Shamokin motor cop Plain Pants plea for coin to replace the pants the mot cycle ruined. Council conscientiously con-siders the propriety of one of three courses: It may repair the highways over which the motorcycle travels, raise the salary of the motor cop, whose weekly wage so frequent goes to the tailor, or-well, the other thing is unantmously decided upon by Shamekin solons. Motor cop now has two extra pairs of trousers. Council has decided to keep them in repair until they need replacing

What Ho!
Ain't It Larx?
I nearly got a lower the same way little Wil-He nearly got a lorse (it will be remembered the man said, "No!"), is creating a stir it London, it is said, by asking strangers of the streets what they think of the League of Nations. We venture the opinion, based on experience with our own Man on the Street, that he would receive more intelligent answers if he asked for the prospects of

To Be Continued woman heard her fouryear old son laughing uproarrously she went to the orchard and found him holding two bear cubs by backs of their necks and trying to coux them to the house while the mother bear calmy manched apples under a tree. And right there is where the story ought to end for the day. We have

Cussedness cussedness taking than the first the signals "go" or "stop" a heil's tintia inhulation accompanies the change of lights that warns the drivers near it. They are no well as see their course; and see as well take onth, will cheerfully ignore 'em both.

QUIZ

4. What is the Catalan language and where is it spoken?

5. What is the real name of Pierre Lott, the famous French writer?

6. Who discovered the so-called canals on the planet Mors?

7. Who succeeded Kaymond Poincare as President of France?

8. Where is the lyre bird found?

9. What is the meaning of the expression "to bell the cat"?

10. What is cardy tuft and to what family does it belong?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

by Andronicus, the astronomer, on the Tower of the Winds in Athens in the first century, A. D. The vane was in the shape of a triton, half man and half fish, and was made of brass. By

was popularly supposed in Europ during the tenth century of the Chris

the Blackburn Royers or Preston North End in next winter's football season.

We leave it to you. Just what happened next? New Yorkers have a talking lamp for traffe regulation. Whene'th

Senator Lenroot wants to limit debate on the Tariff Bill. We wonder why. De-bate seems to be the only meritorious this about it.