EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, 'AUGUST 28, 1922

wening Bublic Ledger PURLIC LEDGER COMPANY

unfair.

tensive.

cerity of ideals,

wand.

impossible to take over portions of the

best residences for voting. But there is unquestionable room for im-

provement in such quarters as are now in

use. The women are quite right to insist

that clean politics is a matter of physical

surroundings as well as of intelligent sin-

THE SENATE CETS ACQUAINTED

Washington Is Discovering an America

That is Seldom Mentioned in the

Political Speeches

 $G^{\rm OVERNMENT}$ control of railways and mines, which the President is said to

contemplate as a means of ending the coal

and transportation deadlock, would not

bring any sudden upheaval of fuel from the

earth. It could not guarantee continuing

justice and pence on the railroads. For the

Government is not the custodian of a magic

It is a group of men elected temporarily

to direct public affairs of the sort that

ordinarily are self-directing. Very few of

the members of the Government at Wash-

ington know anything about the processes

of railroad operation or coal mining. Sen-

ator Nelson, of Minnesota, talking a day

or so ago about the coal tie-up, presented

what might he called a sensational example.

of the prevailing lack of detailed economic

knowledge in Congress. Fuel would be

plentiful, Mr. Nelson declared, when the

operators and the Government had the

courage to open all the mines with non-

union men. Here is a Senator of long

experience who doesn't know that large.

scale mining cannot be carried on without

skilled labor and that virtually all the

skilled miners are stand-pat members of

If the Government decides to "selze"

toine and rail lines it will really do nothing.

more than adopt emergency legislation

through which it will have temporary power

to dictate terms of wages and operating

policies to owners and employes in the two

industries. And the Government's policy

would almost inevitably be one of further

concessions to organized labor, for cor-

porations may always be coerced by threats

of a seizure of property. The unions, having

no seizable property, cannot be so castly

Competent railcoaders and miners who

will not work cannot be made to work under

ony law that Congress can pass. And

if the Government were guided by prece-

dents established when the railways were

"taken over" by the Government during the

war the Federal directing board would do

little but take more money out of the pockets

of the public and the treasuries of the own-

ing corporations to get the strikers back to

their jobs and keep them in a peaceful state

This is the most superficial and inexpert

sort of economic practice. But it is about

the only method that the Government can

follow because, as we observed before, there

are few men in the Government service

who know anything about the technique of

industrial organization, the laws of eco-

the striking unions.

reached.

of mind.

WITH THE REALITIES OF LIFE

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PAUSIDE K. CURTIS, Fand Treasurer; Vice President and Treasurer; Becretary; Charles H. Luding-lins, John B. Williams, John J.

DAVID B.	SMILEY.	*******	aaaaa	Editor
JOHN C. M	ARTIN	.General	Business	Manager
	d daily at pendence f			

ATLANTIC CT	A		7.* · U #10%	ROTHILL
Nuw Yong	********		364 Madi	non Av
DETROIT			01 Ford	Balldir
Sr. Louis		3 Globe-	Democrat	Builder
CHICAGO				
	NEWS	BUREA	118:	
WASHINGTON.				

WASHINGTON BURAEL, N. S. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St. New York Hurkau. Trafaigar Building London Burkau. Trafaigar Building The Evening Public Linden is served to sub-erthers in Philadelphia, and surrounding towns at the rarret verve (12) cents per week. Dayable to the carrier. By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States, tanada, or United States pos-sensions, postage free, fity (50) cents per month. Bit 300 dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (Sti dollar a month Notice-Subscribers wishing address.

BELL, \$800 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-biled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches Adrein are also reserved. ----

Philadelphia, Monday, August 25, 1922

PINCHOT DEMANDS SUPPORT

GTHE Governor." declared Gifford Pin-

- chot in his Alientown speech, "cannot succeed without help." Mr. Pinchot himself is specific enough about the principles for which he stands, and he enuncinted them again quite clearly before the Lehigh County Republicans, but there is one warning he sounded which it will be well to hear in mind.

"My election," he said, "will be the mandate of the people not only to the Governor, but to the whole State Government and to the Legislature to help the Governor to put these purposes into effect."

This is a plain demand for a Legislature that will be something more than the usual boss-driven machine. There is nothing more tragic in our system than a Governor striving to accomplish measures for the good of the people, but hampered by a Legislature that, indifferent to the general welfare. thinks only of the sharp bargains it can drive to gain political advantage.

Mr. Pinchot's election will mean the people's mandate for the accomplishment of the things he has pledged himself to do. It will mean a mandate directly and individually given to every Republican member of the Legislature to support him, and any members forgetting this should be hold strictly accountable by the voters who send them to Harrisburg.

REED AND THE BONUS

TEW new United States Senators have found themselves in the important posttion that the peculiar complexities of the bonus situation have given to Senator Reed. His maiden speech may even go so far as to spell the fate of the bill. It was a quiet, well-considered and unimpassioned utterance, seeming to voice the deep convictions of the major-the veteran of the war and one of those immediately concerned-rather than the Senator, taking into consideration the possible political consequences of his

Reed believes that the majority of the World War veterans are convinced that justice entitles them to a bonus. He also believes that the overwhelming sentiment among that majority is that, in spite of the instice of the cause, such a hi would im

intent appears on the whole to be a triffe lives and thrives, such seisures will not be necessary. Then it will find a way to in-In most cases the choice of available sure economic as well as political justice quarters in the various divisions is not exto all men. And when that is done strikes Insistence on cleanliness and a will be needless and unthinkable. general tidying up is another matter. Portable, "fabricated" polling places may be deemed impractical. It seems also to be

THE MONTICELLO SHRINE

N^{OW} it is the State of Virginia which is urged to purchase Monticelio. The request, naturally enough, comes from the Charlottesville American Legion Post, and it may be said with some truth that strong local interests are operative. But the fact should not be permitted to obscure the nature of a situation by no.

means creditable to American public spirit and American patriotism. Monticello has the potentialities of a national shrine of the first order. More splendid and picturesque than Mount Vernon, there are inspirational values connected with the home of Thomas Jefferson which deserve the fullest recognition. Nothing can match the reverence rightly

paid to the serene and authentic memorial Washington on the banks of the Potomae. Mount Vernon is in many ways But so with quite contrasting acunique. cents of history and personality is Monticello

Jefferson's almost princely estate-a queer paradox for a Democrat-is intensely intimate in its appeal. The Levy family, members of which have long been its owners, have affectionntely preserved its many treasures. The buildings themselves disclose the architectural gifts of the manysided author of the Declaration of Independence.

For many years the Federal Government has been on the verge of buying the place; but negotiations have invariably been halted in blekering over prices deemed excessive. It is of record that the Government lost its opportunity to possess Mount Vernon in the middle of the last century. The Washington "plantation" is maintained and owned by a society of ladies.

The State of Virginia could afford to acquire Monticello, Should it now make the attempt, it is, moreover, conceivable that the Federal Government might become a somewhat interested bidder.

FAIRS AND A WARNING

OBSTACLES in the way of scrupulously observing an exposition timetable are significantly suggested in the announcement that the Industrial Exhibits Building of the United States at the fair in Rio de Janeiro will not be opened until December 7. This Government, it must be conceded. was commendably prompt in indorsing and supporting the international undertaking in Money was generously appropriated Congress. American chambers of comerce in Brazil displayed a marked capacity or efficient organization. Mr. Harding was prompt in appointing

a Federal commission, and yet the work ags. The fair, with all the Brazilian buildings completed, will be formally opened on September 7. The United States, however, is not the

sole delinquent. Several of the European nations have been slow, and it is possible that some of their exhibits will not be ready until after the first of the year. The tardiness of world fair enterprises s proverbial. Even the Centennial of 1876, although it was inaugurated on time, pre-

sented a scene of carpenters, builders and other workmen busily engaged in the effort to make up for lost months. Promoters of the Sesqui-Centennial are well supplied with warnings. With foresight and organized energy tradition can, of course, be broken. Months are slipping by,

but thus far the opportunity to smash a dismal precedent has not passed.

RECOMPENSE

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Have You a Little Garden at Your Home? - Take Its Picture and Enter It in the Beauty Contest

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

RECEIVED in today's mail the notice A of another contest inaugurated by the Society of Little Gardens; this time it is to be a photographic contest, with a chance to exhibit plans of gardens in connection with houses to a modified degree.

Particulars may be had from the presi-dent of the society Mrs. Charles Davis Clark, 2215 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

AST year's competition was for plans for a city back yard, including everything from a garage to a garbage pail with a garden embowered in the midst. The ex-hibition after drawing a very interested pub-lie to the galleries of the Emergency Aid House went the rounds of the country, apparently proving a very notable success everywhere.

For in this country, wherever there are English or German or Dutch or Italian citizens, with space enough to make a door yard or window ledge or backyard garden. there flowers and fruits and vegetables abound. The Scotch are less sure to make gardens, and the Irish, that is from the South, are almost sure not to; the Scandi-navians have a neat touch with their yards, and the Slavs and Russians a blighting

touch, if anything. It depends upon what part of the South the colored family comes from whether its yard is a menace or an addition to the landscape, but if a Negro gives extra at-tention to anything about his house, it is and to be chickens y the are in themselves. apt to be chickens, v. ich are, in themselves, rather demolishing. Those of us about Philadelphia and Chester and Lancaster Counties—not to speak of Bucks and Montgomery—have enough English and Penn-sylvania Dutch in our make-up to take to gardens naturally. The neatness that has field from oue city door steps and back buildings. In the impossible fight with the dist that decode dails more more to not a dirt that descends daily upon us, is not a lost art with us, rather have we trans-ferred it to our suburbs and country places. Even now, when the grass is beginning to turn brown and seedy and the garden is growing beyond our careful pruning, and the trees have lost their perfection, and plants straggle rather than grow in the flower beds and borders even now, we keep things "picked up" about our little or big places in the suburbs with greater zeal than

in any other region of the country if the photographs for the Little even Gardens' competition are taken now, rather than carlier when things were in their prime, we ought to make a good showing as a community.

HAVE found that pictures of gardens taken nealast the sun with the camera lens shaded so as not to make a white spot on the film do more justice to flowers and plants and groupings than when the on-bure is made in the usual way with one back to the sun.

My garden faces east and west. In the morning I look at it against the sun from my summer house, and in the late afternoon from the window in the garden house, where I typewrite. At mid-day I excuse it to all visitors and say that it is taking a nap. Because when the sun is directly overhead all shadows are wiped out, and when there are no shadows, a arden has lost half its charm.

I think shall exhibit in that competition the plan of my garden that was made for me some years ago in cardboard, with col-ored detachable sections, by a clever artist, Dorothy Stewart. It fits on a kitchen table and has the houses, rocks, terraces, trees, walls and flower borders, each separately constructed. They might be arranged in quite a different grouping from the way they are in my garden but I doubt if any one could easily convince me that their present postion could be improved upon position could be improved upon. Because my garden, like Topsy. "just

growed !! I realize that I cannot enter the photo- $G^{\rm OOD}$ does sometimes come out of evil. In perhaps a thousand American labo-



A REAL JOB AHEAD

pose a disastrous burden upon an already overburdened country. His view is the view of the practical busi-

ness man who was once himself a soldier. but who has returned to his practical busihess life and sees himself beset on all side by the usual obstacles to success, multiplied by the after-war struggle to get back to normal conditions. And he knows that all of his fellow soldiers are now also business men engaged in the same struggle to repair the losses of war and return to normal life. They have debts enough. The bonus would be to them only another burden disguised temporarily as a measure of relief.

DOWN TO EARTH

THERE remains only another week of what we have come to regard as "the vacation period." The city man's gorgeous fling is almost over. Home he must come now to empty coal bins, bills and the accumulating worries of a period of stress and dark yealism. The farmers will have the sunsets and the open roads and the freedom from time clocks of which the returned vacationist will dream often as he looks up from his desk or his whirring machines to gaze out at a smoky sky and thundering streets

Country people who looked with awe a his store clothes and hurried to do his bidding and envied him his transient affluence will still play tennis and bathe in lakes and oceans and stretch themselves easily in the sun. Such is life. The farmers in a final analysis and the people who live outside the cities seem to have the best of it. They have the best of the things that really matter. Jazz bands may be relatively unknown to them and their flivvers may not have the high pollsh necessary in the social complexes that afflict the cities, but the fact remains that they live all the year round in the regions where herve-wearing multitudes go to store up in two weeks enough ner yous energy to keep them going for a year

THE POLLING-PLACE PROBLEM

THE initiative and energy of the women's movement on behalf of neater and better-appointed polling and registration places are distinctly commendable.

The problem which such representatives of the distaff side of politics as Mrs. Christopher O'Connell, Mrs. George A. Dunning, Mrs. Bromley Watt, Mrs. George H. Lorimer, Mrs. Frank Miles Day and Miss Clare Middleton have attacked is one of long standing. Until the sex line was effaced from the franchise, electors as a whole accepted the situation without pro-

More than a quarter of a century ago an experiment with portable but uncomfortable and unsightly voting structures was made with questionable results. The old practice of utilizing parlors, living rooms or offices of division residents was restored.

The system has worked only indifferently well and there is no question that in many instances the registration and balloting laces have been inconveniently located. The rental paid for the use of rooms decidedly modest. The repugnance of enreful housekeepers or proprietors to a rather wholesale invasion of their habitations several times yearly is natural. In consequence the quarters furnished for exer cising the rights of citizenship have by no means been ideal.

The present Registration Commissioners there promised the women's delegation to the all in their power to brighten the corner are one votes. The complaint that poli-

conflict or the new issues created between large groups of employers and employes by the wide fluctuations of wages and living costs that followed after the

> The Senate itself, if one may presume to base judgments upon the recent speeches of its members, knows far too little about the basic realities of contemporary life in the United States. It lives, as most politiolans live, in the past. It permits itself to be guided by echoes out of earlier generations rather than by the barsh, explicitly spoken challenges of the present and the future.

Naturally the Senate was shocked to the heart to perceive that at the present moment the coal operators and the rail executives. on the one hand and the unions on the other have vastly more power directly to affect the common life of the country for good or ill than the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively.

The two groups now at war are organized to deal with the facts of community life and to control the material resources

of the land. Unlike Congress, they are not content to play around with shadows or to be consoled and diverted by loud and automatic repetition of the political beatitudes. The unions and the leaders of the big employers' groups are realists. The

average Senator is not a realist. One must mix a great deal of genuine sympathy with the concern which naturally attends a view of men like Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota. The Senate is going to the primary school of American life at last. It is learning much that it should have learned long ago. It is finding out that the two terms, "capital and "labor," stand for active and tremendously potent and avely things.

It will know at last that it is sweat and iron and money and human egoism reflected in workers' and employers' groups and the stirrings of spiritual ambition in unsuspected places and growing wealth created out of the earth that complicate our national problems. And it will learn, too, that aphorisms made by the founders of the Republic for the guidance of a purely agricultural and simple-hearted people will not niways be adequate to the demands of a country transformed by success, wealth, machinery and enormous population.

There is only one sort of Government ontrol over industry that ever would be wholly satisfactory to the United States. That is the indirect control effected through a progressive economic philosophy sanctioned and encouraged in Washington to preserve justice between man and man and to make sure that no new shift of economic viewpoint and no new devices of industrial organization may ever rob any individual of his right to life, liberty and the persuit of happiness or deny him the equal opportunity with his fellows, which is the only real test of social freedom.

Temporary direct control of some mine and railway organizations may prove necessary to relieve the present intolerable deadlock. But when Congress is more willing to face the facts of a changing age. when it knows more about its country and one reason and conceivable that of the ways by which its country actually tariff and -----

ratories scientific men are working-more than eight hours a day-to locate new sources and methods of industrial power. Their labors and energies will certainly be quickened by the crisis in the fuel markets

of the country and the troubles of a nation whose industries are threatened again with partial paralysis through a lack of coal. The atomic engine is the dream of most of the searchers who are trying to bring to humanity the benefits of natural energies not now utilized-that is, a device through which the stupendous forces now reflected only in the incriness of matter may be liberated and applied for the needs of civili--flation.

In New York an inventor less ambitious than the students of abstract science is said to have actually perfected a new fuel by disintegrating water and crude oil at high temperature and so creating a highly volatile gas of a sort that may be applied to the uses now served by gasoline and even In other quarters efforts are being con1. pushed to perfect further the appliances by which crude oil is consumed in ships' furnaces in order that off may be made to supplant coal in places where anthracite is now onsidered a necessity, and it is probable that the new domestic trend toward biru-

minous will go on, even after the strike it the anthracite fields is adjusted. Talk of atomic engines and water-gas motors may seem strange even to modern cars. But it is not so strange as the first news of the steamboat and the telephone and wireless were to the people who first heard it. Humanity is never really at a loss. It has a habit of rising to every

emergency. The people of the United States are clearly disgusted with the manner in which the basic industry of coal mining has been administered and substitutes for anthracite and bituminous are regarded as the great needs of the hour. The substitutes may be electric energy generated from natural water power or oil or some new sort of gas. But they will come the more quickly because

of the strike now in progress. It may be that the coal industry will never wholly recover from the effects of the present disorderly internal war carried on, as it has been, without a moment's regard for the rights of non-combatants. The high cost of coal and labor led to the

introduction of fuel oil in ships. The high cost of gasoline has stimulated a restless search for a substitute. If a gasoline substitute has been found by the inventor who reports such a discovery in New York, the oil operators may wish that they had been content with smaller profits.

People will laugh at the suggestion of motorcars propelled by gases created by the disintegration of water and oil. They will not stop to remember that railway trains and the biggest engines in the world are operated now by the force of expanded water alone.

> While discussing lunch-And There eon and German rep-arations the other day. You Are! Premier Poincare and

Cabinet took a certain important step which may have a bearing on the next presidential election in the United States, though the fact was not mentioned. What they did was to sample the new bread, made of a combination flour, which is to sup-plant the white pure-wheat loaf on Septemper 1. France aims to reduce wheat

imports. American farms have crops of unprecedented size. Perhaps they will be consumed largely by our own people. Per-haps not. If not, and foreign markets, for one reason and another, are closed, it is conceivable that the farmer will blame the

graphic competition with this little ground plan, but with the committee's permission, I will take it out of its box and set it up. It will be a solace for me to go round and see it late next autumn when this real garoen that I am looking at as I write is tucked under the first snow of the coming winter. And nerhaps, to others it will be an amusement to discuss i.w-given the site and the chance and the materials-it could be arranged into a different composition.

SHORT CUTS

The Forester is again swinging his ax.

It is apparently Molla's aim to run ounter to what Helen Wills.

Stage melodrama pales its ineffectual fires before the dope-ring revelations.

One has to go to the back lots to break the ran record of the Cubs and Phils for one game.

As the Department of Justice sees it. Reds are trying to coal-scuttle the Ship of State.

John A. Stewart, 100-year-old finaner, remembers Broadway as a dirt road. Pay dirt.

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is to marry vidow. The elder Weller must have been devising punishments for him.

De Valera is said to be ready to make another big drive. He is going to overwork that mule team if he Isn't careful.

Democratic booths in county fairs are he placed in charge of pretty girls. 11.6 can foresee delightful possibilities in future political campaigns.

Stockton, Calif., man has found \$19 worth of small gold nuggets in the crop of a hen killed for dinner, according to a dis-It must be the climate.

When Lloyd George gets his little \$500,000 for his book he will have to hand half of it to John Bull as income tax. And he can't complain. He did it with his

New York designer returning from I onaville, France, says of the bathing suit there, that there is not enough of it to justify a design. The lady should study justify a design. The the wing of a butterfly.

When prohibition enforcement officers instructe that Philadelphia is steeped in linuer, can it be that they refer to the steamship of that name which is said to be sinking in the port of Naples?

THE PRINTER'S GARDEN my garden roses bloom-Just a bush that blossoms gayly; Like our own composing room Turns out new editions daily. No such type, 'tis truly said, Tender hearts will ever harden; Every copy deeply red In my garden

In my garden mignonette Is of worth the eleanest copy. Sweet peas on their sticks are set Just preceding bald-faced poppy. Tiger lilies pied now flaunt Bonnets like a Dolly Varden-Bless you, yes! She loves to jaunt In my garden.

my garden robin robs

Earth of slugs and earthworms solemn. While the glorious thing-um-bobs Scent the perfumed what-you-coll.'em-Chuse that chicken! *\$\$-&'()%!

In my garden. G. A.

"is really an engineering problem, and the modern development of it has come within the last ten or fifteen years. For fifty years the cleaning had been done by contractors. although there was one short period in that time during which the city essayed to do the work as we are now doing it. But, for some reason, after this period it reverted again to the contractor system. This was much used as an argument by the opponents of municipal cleaning.

"The public can do a lot in helping the officials keep the city clean if it only will do it. With the intelligent co-operation f the people we could have a city almost 100 per cent clean; without that co-operation the task becomes almost hopeless.

A Gigantic Task

"The business of keeping the streets clean, collecting the ashes, waste and 5, rhage costs more than \$5,000,000 a year. Cleaning and collecting in the built-up areas alone means keeping clean about one hundred square miles of territory. We collect ashes and rubbish once i, week and garbage four times a week; but in certain of the more densely populated ections there is a daily collection of garbage.

"This is more than the average American city gets, for outside of Philadelphia and New York there are usually gorbage collections not more than three times a week. This would also be sufficient in Philadelphia if people would take more care in the maner in which the garbage is made ready for

"First of all, we need more and better co-operation between the public and the officials. We realize fully that a certain amount of dirt and litter is unavoidable but what we are striving to do is to reduce this amount to a minimum, but we cannot make much progress with this unless the public helps.

How to Handle Ashes

"The manner in which the public can do the most is to be more careful of the way in which the ashes and waste are put There is only one way to handle out. ashes and that is to use a metal container to the city of about \$1400 a year, and this should not be filled all the way to the top. A large number of persons put out their ashes in any number, some not even using a container of any sort, but July, when the corn and melon seasons begin, until the close of the canning seawrapping them in papers or putting them in wooden boxes, cardboard boxes, peach baskets and similar receptacles, none of which is suitable. Occasionally we will son at the end of September. Last season and this, we had a lot of trouble with to-matoes, which were a glut on the market. find the ashes simply dumped on the pave-The garbage is all reduced to grease and ment, from which they have to be shoveled tankage (the base for fertilizer). Last month each individual in this city produced nearly a pound of garbage per day. We collected during July 24,988 tons of gar-

"The men have not the time to do this work and then clean up after they have done it. Wooden boxes are especially had, as they often break and are usually filled as full as they will go. At least three inches should be left at the top, in order that the nuisance from dust be minimized.

"We also insist that ashes and rubbish be kept separate, because they are disposed of in different manners. Up to the present time we have been putting the waste mate-rial, that is rubbish, on the open city dumps, but the time has come when we are going to incinerate this rubbish. We are beginning in the northeast section of the city and the bids for the incinerating plant will be opened next month.

Rubbish and Waste Paper

"But we have much more trouble with the manner in which rubbish and waste paper are put out than with anything else. It is a simpler matter for us to handle ashes than to handle waste. The proper way to handle rubbish or waste paper is to bundle it and the the bundles. "We have had a lot of trouble with the

scavengers, or the persons who go around before the rubbish collectors get to the houses and open the bundles or go through houses and open the bundles of go through everything to see what they can find. We have been after these people hard and have succeeded in reducing their activities by almost 100 per cent. During the war they were especially rampant and there were liferally hundreds of them at work inde-

put the waste in the best condition for col-lection. Of course, in a large city there are many persons, especially in the forign section, who do not know and will learn unless we threaten them with the law, which we are reluctant to do, Trying Out an Area

"We decided to try out an isolated area of the city which is surrounded with neighborhoods which observe the law regarding placards in English, Hebrew, Italian and Polish to every house in this section, having our inspectors talk to the people in each house so that they all knew what they were expected to do. One week later we made an observation and found an improvement,

not very great, but noticeable.

"They were then given two weeks to clean up and the third week we had arrests made of those people who were the worst violators and who had been warned twice. We found paper piled in the street, store sweepings swept into the gutters and the refuse of several small slaughter houses also placed in the gutters. We did not want to make wholesale arrests, but we did arrest the most flagrant violator in each block and had them fined \$10 and costs, making \$14 in all.

"The activity of the inspectors and the resultant penalties have effected a clean-up in this particular neighborhood that is that startling. Before the campaign the cleaning wagons, which followed the collectors, uniformly picked up six loads of rubbish and street dirt a day. After the arrests had been made there was difficulty in getting three loads.

The Meaning in Money "If any one thinks this does not mean

anything in money he is mistaken. One team can make two trips a day to the dumps, and estimating a team at \$6 a day, that would bring the cost of three loads ever nation, to be delivered up.

that would bring the cost of three loads to \$9. This section, cleaned as it was, released three teams for work elsewhere, a saving of \$27 a week for each of fifty-two weeks of the year. Thus the cleaning up of this one small section means a saving South Bend, Ind., March 2, 1908.

Russia's philosophers, | Died November 20, 1910. born in Pollans. "The garbage situation is troublesome from the middle of June to October 1, and

General Grant and Admiral Farragut. Washington for Chicago to attend the unveiling of the Douglas monument.

dismissal and prosecution.

Today's Birthdays

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, chancellor of New York University, born in Chautauqua County, New York, sixty-one years ago. James T. Lloyd, former Missouri Con-

Kindness May Win probation. All the chances are in favor of this being a good guess, and it may well be that the world has won a good citizes when there was danger of a bad one being foisted upon it.

Reed Runs 'Em maiden speech, in his maiden speech, in which be assailed the bonus and refused to pass the buck to the Presi-dent, disappointed American Legion poli-ticians, jarred the bonus-seekers, broke the unwritten laws of the Senate, and outraged all precedent. That's quite a lot to accomp plish in four minutes, and we're proud the

foisted upon it.

Guarding Against Epidemie

bage, using 260 wagons and 400 men.

is particularly heavy from the middle of

gressman, now a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, born at Canton, Mo., sixty-five years ago. The Rt. Rev. Henry Althoff, Catholle Bishop of Belleville, Ill, born at Aviston, "This is the one factor of the work about which we are the most careful, as it might cause an epidemic in the city unless prop-erly taken care of. It is liable to become a health menace in many ways and is the real fly-breeding waste. For these rea-sons we are always careful to keep the Ill., forty-nine years ago. James W. Overstreet, Representative in Congress of the First Georgia District, bora in Soreven County, Georgia, fifty-six years garbage collections strictly on schedule "Nothing but metal receptacles should be ago.

used for garbage and they should be covered used for garbage and they should be covered tightly. Every garbage pail should also be washed after it has been emptied and, if possible, disinfected with chloride of lime. The public can also help by putting out the garbage regularly and in the same place every time. I hope for the day when these precautions will be taught in the schools. This will be the real solution.

"Fifty per cent of street cleaning as done today is preventive; that is, if proper care were taken by the public, more attention paid to the laws of order and cleanliness, paid to the laws of order and connection, the problem would be that much easier. Proper habits, however, can only be in-micrated in the young. Unfortunately, culcated in the young. Unfortunately, where no regard for habit exists, and there is no desire to learn, we must use more drastic measures-arcest and imposition penalties. The campaign as started, be prosecuted vigorously."

standing a terrible stege it was taken by assault on March 6, and the garri-son, including Davy Crockett and Colonel Bowie, stilled. One man had previously made his escape. trapezium is a four-sided plane figure of which no two sides for only two

3. A of which no two sides (or only two sides) are parallel.

 A protean actor is one who plays a great variety of markedly differentiated varuary of markedly differentiated parts. Protean is an allusion to Pro-fetts, the son of Neptune, who could change his shape at will. 5. Shakespeare's ironical comedy, "Troilus and Cressida," has ancient Troy for its scene.

. The character of Mrs. Grundy, who has

since become symbolic of propriety, was created by Tom Morton, the Eng-lish dramatist, in his comedy, "Speed the Plaugh"

lish dramatist, in his comedy, "Speed the Plough."
Haussmannization is a term for the improvement of citles by pulling down old buildings, erecting new ones and widening and straightening streets and laying out new avenues and boulevards. The term refers to Baron Haussmann, on whose plaus Paris was remodeled and adorned in the reign of Napoleon III.
8. The Midas touch used to describe the faculty of making money, is in allusion to King Midas, of threek mythology, who turned to gold everything he touched.

9. A jarvey is a cab driver.
 10. Nemesis was the ancient goddess of chastisement and vengeance.

Today's Anniversaries

1784-Father Junipero, the missionary founder of San Francisco, died at Monterey. Born in the Island of Minorca No-vember 24, 1713.

1816-Treaty signed between England and Algiers, by which Christian slaver, was to be abolished and all slaves, of what-

1823-James H. Oliver, famous as an inventor and manufac.urer of agricultural Died at

1828-Count Leo Tolstoy, the greatest of

1866-President Johnson, accompanied by

1919-Director General Hines ordered railroad strikers in California, Arizona and Nevada to resume work under penalty of