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Philadelphia, Friday, September 1, 1922

THE GROUNDWORK OF THE FAIR WITHIN a fortnight it should be pos-VV sible for the public to gain some com-prehension of the kind of fair for which Colonel D'Older

lonel D'Olier's call for a meeting of the exposition directors on September 15 constitutes a courageous introduction to realities. Four committees will be asked to make preliminary reports. These will be concerned with the probable scope of fair, the construction work necessary, the financial machinery and organization

It is refreshing to observe that Colonel D'Oller is not afraid of fundamentals. For more than a year the possibilities of the fair have been rosily depicted. It is a fine thing, perhaps, to dream, unrestrainedly. but it is a far finer thing to convert the seductive shadow into substance.

Almost dispassionately and without the accent of recrimination, Colonel D'Olier ad-mits that he has found "no definite plans in the records of the association." It is futile to bewail that deficiency. What is needful now is groundwork operations.

To start these moving is the object of the scheduled next meeting of the full directorate. Despite an inevitable proportion of ekeptics. community is enger to signalize the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the Republic in the most fitting and splendid manner.

But just what form that commemoration is to take must be known and appreciated before genuine constructive work can begin.

UNDER THE LID

WHEN, more than a year ago, it was asserted in these columns that the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs was related definitely to ward politics many people who considered themselves well informed viewed the statement as an exaggeration of truth. They wrote and said so.
They were willing to admit that ward

heelers and their bosses were not angels; that they might be expected to get their unfortunate friends out of jail by questionable methods or wink at offenses against the liquor laws or encourage gambling; but it wasn't fair, we were told, to accuse any member of an organized political group of participation in a sort of crime that in some aspects seems a little worse than murder.

As the crusade started by Judge Monaghan progresses, evidence suggestive of political protection accorded drug syndicates has been plentiful. At one moment Charles Lee, head of the vice squad, said that "a million dollars wouldn't be enough to buy a bottle of dope in Philadelphin." A little later, after a raid to which the police were driven by Judge Monaghan, City Hall was a bedlam of wailing drug victims.

Now, when great numbers of men and women are found under the influence of drugs, the peddlers must be somewhere about. No one was arrested as a peddler, but among those taken as addicts was one to whom attention ought to be directed now. Here is what was said of him in a routine news account from City Hall:

One of the most important captures, the He was arrested as an addict. but police say that he is not a user, but a seller, and a powerful influence in the underworld.

Ritchie has long been a Third Ward litician and has been a follower of the Police records show that he has various charges which always resulted in

THE EXTREME OF BAD MANNERS

WHATEVER may be said for the under lying principle of selective immigration, it is incontestable that the operation and interpretation of this measure have established several new records for stupidity and senseless red tape.

The latest offense resulting from narrowvisioned, unintelligent enforcement and from the failure of Congress to comprehend posmble effects of its own clumsy handiwork is the exclusion from this country of foreigners who fought abroad under the national flag. If these unfortunates happen to hall from a country whose admission quota has been exhausted, deportation is the penalty for

Representative Brennan, of Michigan, has introduced a bill making an exception of aliens formerly enrolled in the American Army. In common decency it is imperative that a measure of such nature should be

"It seems to me." declares the author of the bill, "that America should be glad to come to its shores any alien who volun tarily served under our flag during the great war or the next akin of such a veteran

FAME AND W. H. HUDSON THE foreign cables at this moment are obviously overcrowded. Respecting this adition, no correspondent in Europe saw fit to record on the wire or by radio the seath in England of W. H. Hudson, natural-

let and novelist. It is true that some years ago John Galsworthy pronounced Hudson, then a septuanarian, to be a "simple narrator, wellich unsurpassed" and "a stylist who has few, if any, equals," Admirers of a unique fervent talent, a glowing blend of inpretative philosophy, profound erudition poetle insight concurred in this verdict. But the Hudson circle has been small and disciples within it have, on the whole, eked that importunate belligerency which so important a factor in winning popular

The death in London of the author of "Green Mansions" was reported to the Western World by the very same agency of transportation operative before Cyrus Field. copy of the London Times contained an bitnary. Further information was conand in a letter to Mr. Hudson's American The cables, busy with Ganna, athilde, D'Annunzio, the Fascisti, the quence than the private interests of any

Cambodian dancers, the astoundingly monog-amous King of Siam and Emile Cone, preserved silence upon the passing of one of the most remarkable literary craftsmen of

. Hudson would have been the last to complain of such neglect. He was, for one thing, used to it in other forms. The latter years of his long life are said to have

been spent in semi-poverty.

Yet as a literary naturalist, as exemplified in such works as "British Birds,"
"Birds of La Plata" and "Argentine Ornithology," he had no equal in England. Scientifically, he was in some respects wor-thy of rank with Wallace. As a mystic, he flowered in "The Crystal Age"; as a pecultarly delicate and sympathetic historian in "The Purple Land That England Lost," and as a superb romancer in "Green that unmatched picture of Mansions," tropical Venezuela, passionately set forth with the throb and fervor of Shelleyan verse. Without that lusty truculence of spirit

which has so vigorously fostered the posthumous fame of Samuel Butler, laurels for Hudson may even now come tardily. That they are his due must be plain to any fortunate reader of his varied and highly individualistic works.

IS THERE NOT A BETTER WAY TO SETTLE WAGE DISPUTES

The Coal Strike Seems to Be Ending Where It Began With No Benefit to Any One, but With a Great

Loss to the Country TI IS impossible to learn exactly what the coal strike has cost the country because of the difficulty in the way of getting all

Experts in Washington, however, have begun to make estimates which they admit to be inadequate.

The loss in wages of 600,000 miners can he computed with considerable accuracy. It is put at \$450,000,000.

The loss to the operators in profits is estimated at \$40,000,000 The direct cost to the public in the inreased price which has been paid for coal

is put at \$100,000,000. The loss to the railroads in freight revenue is \$300,000,000. And the increased cost to the country from now until April of next year for the

coal that it will consume to put at \$300 .-This makes a total of more than a billion dollars.

No account is taken of the loss to workers in industries which have had to be operated on part time or closed altogether because of the shortage of coal. Nor is e loss to business in general because of the decreased purchasing power of the idle workers included.

Now, the question which ought to be seriously considered is whether the strike has been worth what it has cost. Under the plans for its settlement the workers are to return to their jobs at the old rate of wages. The operators wished to reduce the wages and the miners wished to have them increased. At least they professed this desire. A 20 per cent reduction was proposed by the operators and a 21 per cent increase was asked by the men.

There were here all the elements needed to compromise on the existing rate last April. the compromise which is now in the process of making. But neither side was willing to make any concessions last spring. And they make concessions now only because public sentiment is forcing them to it.

The expectation is that within a few days the employers and the employes will be back just where they were on April 1, with nothing to show for five months' idleness save the enormous loss to themselves and to the country.

What has been achieved is not worth a billion dollars to any one.

It ought to be possible for intelligent men to devise some plan which will prevent such great losses in the future. They have not yet learned, however, how to profit by experience.

Although every strike is ended by negotlations between the two parties to it and although most of them end with no advantage gained by either side, it seems to be impossible to escape a period of idleness and economic loss every time a wage agreement has to be renewed.

Impossible claims are made by each side at the beginning, claims that neither side expects to have recognized. Then there is period of strife during which the men try to corree the employers and the employers try to coerce the men. And finally there is delayed agreement on wages and conditions of work after negotiations which might have been carried on successfully without any interruption of work.

Of course, this comes about because of the conflict between selfish interests and because of the lack of a sense of public responsibility in the minds of the parties to the conflict. The employers want to increase their profits by reducing wages to the minimum for which men can be induced to work and the men want to increase their wages to the highest rate which they can force the employers to pay.

Indeed, Samuel Gompers has been known to say that there is no maximum wage short of the total product of labor which will satisfy the men. He made this statement when he was asked whether a fixed percentuge of the gross receipts of a business would be acceptable as the wage fund for that business. He would consent to no fixed percentage.

The necessity for capital to earn dividends forces the trustees of the capital to combat this position of labor. And the unsatisfied hunger of labor for higher wages forces it to combat the trustees of capital every time there is a new wage adjustment.

But there must be some way out of this intolerable situation, especially when it affects the essential industries. Industrial war does not produce any benefits which could not be secured in fuller measure by peaceful industrial negotiation. There has to be negotiation anyway, even when there is war. It is by negotiation that the war is ended.

Why can it not be prevented by negotiation? Are men so unreasonable that they cannot find a way to keep industries in operation? Are they so indifferent to the general good that they are willing to sacrifice it while they make a vain attempt to get by force that which if justifiable they can nuch more easily get by negotiation?

The time is coming when the public interest will be regarded as of greater conseparticular group of employers and em-

When that time does come the authority of the people as a whole will be summarily exerted to prevent a shutting down of the coal mines or any interruption in the operation of the railroad trains.

But if the immediate parties to labor disputes can find a way to compose their differences without an interruption of work in essential industries it will be unnecessary to call in the authority of the public-atlarge through its official and legally constituted agents.

ON FOREIGNERS

THE foreigner in the United States—that is, the person born abroad and not yet admitted to citizenship in this countrymust sometimes be flattered by the volume of talk and discussion that rages about him. He is at best a small and feeble and poverty-stricken minority. Yet there are Americans who seem to lie awake at night in fear that this stranger within the gates will seize the Government at Washington and put all the captains of industry to flight before morning.

Mr. Mitten, in his admirable address to the employes of the P. R. T. at Willow Grove, came perilously near a fall into the habit of broad generalization which still confuses our thinking in almost every matter that involves "foreigners." It is true, as the president of the P. R. T. asserts, that the country has been too ready to open its arms to all sorts of turbulent and unfit and mentally twisted emigrants. And it is equally true that a great many of the sins attributed altke to capital and to labor are nothing more than minor errors of practice or judgment reflected through the minds of aliens of an unassimilated and irreconcilable type engaged in the business of radical

That labor has suffered as much as capital from the foreign-born radical has been clearly proved a dozen times in the course of the rail and coal strikes. Foreign-born workmen of a red tendency, without any discernible relationship with the striking shopmen, made attempts to wreck Western trains. Herrin is populated for the most

are foreigners and foreigners. If emigrants occasionally bring a taste for radicalism to this country, they have also brought, in a far larger measure, a taste for better things. From England and Wales and Ireland and Germany they brought the habits of industry which helped to develop the wealth and power of the country. From Italy and other parts of Europe they brought a love for music and all the finer

It is unfortunate for the "foreigners" as a class that they are represented in the news of the day only through the misbehavior of an almost indistinguishable minority of their kind. A public that reads of murders committed by "foreigners" in Illinois or of attempts by "foreigners" to wreck railway trains in accordance with the communist doctrines of sabotage will not always stop to remember that the great orchestras of the country are composed for the most part of foreigners or that foreigners continue peacefully and patiently to do the greater part of the hard labor of the land.

though any question from the nort authorities in the United States.

which, like the one directed to the P. R. T employes by their chief, suggests a return t human virtue, that did most to eliminate

greater and greater wealth for a diminishing few, may bring the craftsman back again. We may look for some such miracle when machines are the servants of workmen and not their swift, exacting and telentless masters.

THE PINCHOT PRINCIPLE

primary campaign was explicit and to the

It is now Mr. Pinchot's privilege, one of the rewards of his unshadowed sincerity and

It is not every politician who can publicly recall his own words without getting into trouble. Gifford Pinchot, as has been evident for some time, is no respecter of ignoble tradition. He has not changed his rinciples with favoring winds. What was condemned by him in the primaries equally an object of abhorrence in the fall ampaign for Governor. The republication of his original letter on the subject is apt and its significance is enhanced by additional dmonitions, confirming his candid and

"I shall consider," declares the Republican candidate for Governor, "any such breach of official propriety, not as a proper and friendly action but as a wrong and

unfriendly one." In other words, Mr. Pinchot condemns the practice of assessments and electioneer "on office time" on principle. The fact that he might be, if he chose, the recipient f the organized efforts of job-holders with an eye to the main chance only increases

Wilmington, Del., cat Department of is mothering eleven Unnatural History chickens she stole and port. We await news of the hen that is caring for the kittens the ent neglects.

And when the kittens develop a taste for corn and grits and the chickens have become expert rat catchers we look really worth while from the hardworking correspondents.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Astonishingly Large Number of Those Who Have Made Good on Their Jobs Just "Chanced" to Get Them-Courage Is the One Thing Needed

By SARAH D. LOWRIE GIRL I know was choosing chintses in a shop a little off Fifth avenue this spring. She was so particular and choosey about it that her mother, whose summer drawing room they were being selected for, got restive and endeavored gently to hasten the process by energetically admiring each new piece as it was held up with a kind of final site as though restitive could reastly final air, as though nothing could possibly be so suitable and no good would come of looking further.

But the girl went through the piles, laid this aside and that, then contemplated the pile of selections and chose a half-dozen likeliest the from that, and finally narrowed the choice down to one or two, of which she calmly asked for samples to take home and think about overnight.

As the woman who had been showing the chintzes was wrapping up the ones for the 'trial trip' the owner of the shop came from behind a table where she had been studying some house plans, and nodding pleasantly to the mother of the girl, said to the girl beneaft.

the girl herself:
"You would not by any chance care for a position here with me as my assistant in this very important end of house decoration? I want some one who is as interested and naturally intelligent as you to help me about hangings and colors and light and dark spots of a room. Very few persons have that taste naturally. You have it, I see!"

THINK then and there the girl applied for the position. She had wanted to try herself out in just such a niche, and be-cause she was the child of people who bought beautiful things rather than sold them, she had been a little at a loss how to go about being a business woman and was quite naturally modest as to her fitness without training to apply for such a position as would give her a chance to exercise her aste and at the same time learn the real foundations of buying and selling, pleasing a customer and satisfying an employer and making a reputation that she could some day turn to account for herself. Well, here was her chance, which even

Well, here was her chance, which even her mother could not quite ignore, because the woman who so casually had given it to her is really a power in her profession and one whose "word goes" on anything that has to do with interior decoration.

ONE or another friend that I have who O has made good in her profession or life work has happened upon her original chance in much the same offhand way. Some of them "got going" by their war jobs; that is, got the idea of what they wanted to do. One of Dr. Felix Adler's daughters lit upon a very unique profession over in New York from her hospital experience, and also from knowing the need of half-time employment for persons who were not yet physically She constituted herself regularly as a go-

between for those who wanted to work for part of a day and for those who only needed part-time help in their business or homes or recreations. It was perfectly surprising how many hitherto misfits she was able to fit into just the right occupation.

It began probably with semi-disabled soldiers, but it has ended in her placing scores of people-old, young, married, widowed,

strong or only just strong enough—in po-sitions where they could answer a long-felt need and wholly or partially support them-Just as the visiting nurse who comes in for the most difficult part of the day's nursing, yet who cannot stay for the mere enterainment of the patient or for the minutiae f meals and of the lesser sickroom attenions, so there are other women fitted for

hen the extra help to lift the burden from the family or the office employes is only eeded for part time.
Of course, it takes an ingenious mind and one quick to see combinations that can adjust these scattered just to work in a harmonious whole. I do not know what charge Miss Adler makes as her well-earned this husiness was interested to have her tell me that she was coming to Philadelphia to open

in New York. T HEARD of some girls who spent winter I before last in California when their father, a rather well-known broker of the plunger type, was temporarily down and out, leaving them stranded on the Pacific Slope somewhere near Los Angeles and the merry center of Hollywood.

an office for us, having "tried it on the dog"

These girls had been about to go home, the senson out there having ended, and, in fact, their chaperon had preceded them and was well on her way back East, when they received word from their father to stop where they were until he could gather funds to pay their various bills and send them their railroad fares. They stopped with some trepldation, for their bills were larger than he know, and then they bethought them of the movies! They went down to one of the largest studies and got taken on, with questions, in a society play that was being put through. Their clothes, their manners and their general prettiness soon made them more than welcome. In fact, the best looking of the two got taken on in rather a leading part after a rehearsal or two. Everything was going merrily both for the play and for their bills, since they were drawing well over \$30 a day between them, when they suddenly received a fat check from their father, who had made good on the market. They cashed it and left for the East next day, leaving a very irate comfited director in the movie studio. For the films in which they had almost starred were no longer of any use, since he could not finish the play with them as conspicuous characters in the first half and not at all in the second half.

THE manager whom they had so carelessly left in the lurch told me that never again would be take on a society girl without making her sign a contract to stay until the

last film was "shot. But all the while I was out in the film country I heard tale after tale of movie successes who had "just happened in" be-cause they were dead broke or curious or idle or wanting to learn how to write for the movies, seldom because they had chosen

that particular occupation in serious earnest, In fact, the more I see of people who are round pegs in round holes, the more I am convinced that the generality of successes "took a chance" on doing a thing rather than seriously prepared themselves for a life calling.

There are many persons, on the other hand, who have baffled me by turning down very good chances that I have seen thrown in their way from timidity because they lacked what they supposed was the proper experience. And, indeed, in the long run that is the main difference between the who stop short of real success and the men who forge ahead or leap shead or get shead.

HAVE offered perfectly fine positions to persons who have been afraid to try them. and again I have seen others take them who had had even less preliminary experience and make good.

I once asked a girl to make a statuette of a woman. The girl had never modeled in clay and never made a portrait until then that was more than a hasty sketch. She did not know the first thing about how to go about wiring the clay figure for the first model, and she was vague about how such things were made into plaster casts. But she was game and took the job and learned as she went along and made a very delight-ful success of the whole enterprise. She iked the adventure of attempting something

Muriel McCormick says she is going into the movies to avoid publicity. The idea assuredly has originality.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

FRANKLIN W. HEATH On Philadelphia's Part in American Printing

THE City of Philadelphia has always been one of the leading centers, if not the very greatest center, of printing in the United States, for all the leading branches of the printing art, books, newspapers and commercial printing, says Franklin W. Heath, secretary of the Typothetae of Philadelphia.

"The distinction which Philadelphia won olonial days," said Mr. Heath, "as the greatest center of American printing, was in a large measure due to the fact that Benjamin Franklin, the patron saint of the craft, whose birthday, January 17, is generally observed by printers, was established in this city as early as 1723. The printing house set up by him and his partner, Hugh Meredith, 'near the market' at 51 High street (now 135 Market street).

still in existence. "But Benjamin Franklin, besides being a printer, was a typefounder, an ink maker and an engraver, thus exemplifying in his own career all the chief branches of the great printing trade which were to come in later years. He engraved the plates himself and printed an issue of the paper money of the Colony of New Jersey, besides having no rival as a public printer in the Colony of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia's Rank Today

"As publisher of the Pennsylvania Gazette, which lives today as the Saturday Evening Post, the literary and typographical ability of Franklin soon made his publication the best American newspaper of its day in every way. With a prestige like this it is little wonder that Philadelphia now is and always has been among the very leaders of the art in the United States. Printing in Philadelphia has increased in volume until it is now the third city

in the United States in the commercial value its product. In 1835 the Employing inters' Association of Philadelphia was Printers formed, embracing in its membership most of the reputable shops in the city. In 1888 the Typothetae of Philadelphia was formed and still continues to function. Clayfon McMichael was its first president. Extent of the Trade

"Some idea of the extent of the printing trade in Philadelphia today may be gained from the figures of the last canvass of the business in this city in 1919. that time the general survey showed the sales to be in excess of \$20,000,000 for the year, at an expense of more than \$19,-000,000, the average profit being 7.6 per

"Aside from the private plants, there are about 7000 persons directly employed in the trade and 1500 more in office work, Considering dependents, it may be conservatively estimated that at least 40,000 persons are dependent upon the commercial printing industry of the city for their liveli-"The Typothetae, through its educational

work in accounting, seiling, estimating and improved methods of production, has practically revolutionized the printing industry and put the printer on a sound financial footing, elevating him from the bottom the list of commercial ratings to well toward the top. It is probable that today the printer knows more accurately the manufacturing cost of his product at all stages than any other line of manufacture, and this is due almost entirely to the educational work of the Typothetae.

Many Philadelphia "Firsts" "Philadelphia has an imposing list of

'firsts' in the commercial development the United States, but it is doubtful if in any line the showing is more impressive any line the showing is more impressive than in printing and its affiliated branches. Some of these are: The first lithographing plant in the United States was established in this city in 1812 by Bass Otis; the first advertising agency in the country in 1840 by Volney B. Palmer; Godey's Lady's Book, the first publication of its kind started here in 1836 by Louis A. Godey, and the first religious newspaper in the country in 1813 by John Welwood Scott. "Resides these, one of the leading manu-facturers of printers' inks was estublished here in 1804 and still is in existence, a period of 118 years, and one of the principal stationery houses has been in existence for more than a century. Philadelphia also is today the leading center for Sunday school Fublications in the United States, more than 4,000,000 Sunday school scholars being served from this city.

OUT AT LAST

"But enviable as is the record of the city, it cannot claim the origin of the printing industry in the country. The history of the craft began in Massachusetts, at Harvard University, when the Rev. Jesse Glover, in the early days of both the Colony and the college, sent a press and type from England, together with a printer persed England, together with a printer, named Stephen Day or Daye, with supplies of paper and books for his book shop. For thirty years this was the one place in the Colony of Massachusetts where printing was

"Pennsylvania, however, was the second Colony to set up a printing press, being done by William Bradford, in in this city or rather 'near Philadelphia. as his announcements said. Like most of the Philadelphians of that day Bradford was a Quaker. Connecticut followed with its first press in 1709. Maryland in 1726, Virginia in 1729 and then no more until

The Early Newspapers

"The first newspaper in the Colonies was published in Boston in 1689 and was called Publick Occurrences. Only one issue appeared, when the publication was suppressed by the authorities on the ground that 'papers meddled in high matters.' In the first issue of the Boston News 1 the first issue of the Boston News Letter appeared and was the first newspaper established in the Colonies, being changed later to the Massachusetts Gazette.

"In 1719 the American Weekly Mercury was started in Philadelphia, which was the second city in the Colonies to have a newspaper. It was an enterprising surer, in 1734 published an account of the battle of Phillipshurg, with a diagram showing and the movements of the and the movements of the In 1775 there were thirty papers published in the Colonies, of which Pennsylvania had nine.

"Newspaper publication, stimulated by pre-revolutionary agitation and afterward aused the Americans to become an intensely newspaper-loving people. In 1810 there were 359 newspapers published in the United States, of which Pennsylvania had seventy one, which was more than any other State. In 1960, only ninety years later, there were 15,904 newspapers in the United States. This was slightly more than one-half of the number (31,026) published in the world."

What Do You Know?

1. How many Presidents of the United States were born in Vermont? 2. What is a ginseng?

 What is a minster?
 What kind of an animal is a pronghorn?
 Where is the Island of Mauritius?
 What is a girandole?
 In what country is the Prakrit language 8. What is the correct pronunciation of the

8. What is the correct pronunciation of the word quandary?
9. What is a recoup diamond?
10. In what war of the United States was the Battle of Buena Vista fought?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. "Like patience on a monument" is from Shakespeare's comedy. "Twelfth Night," in a passage describing the pangs of unrequited love.

2. Isothermal lines are those connecting places of the same mean temperature. the opera hat.

4. Empedocles was a solution.

M. Gibus, a resident of London, invented the opera hat.
 Empedocles was a celebrated Greek philosopher. He lived in Sicily in the fifth century B. C.
 Guiana is the name given to the coastal region and hinterland of northeastern South America between Brazil and Venezuela. Guinea is an old name for the territory bordering on the Gulf of Guinea on the west coast of Africa.
 J. B. Greuze, a noted French artist, painted the familiar picture. "The Broken Pitcher." He died in 1805.
 Gresham's law of finance is a principle of political economy to the effect that bad money drives out good. It was originally applied to the effect upon the circulation of mutilated, worn or depreciated coinage. It takes its name from its author, Thomas Gresham, a distinguished financier and economist of the sixteenth century in England.
 A tantivy is a hunting cry indicating that the chase in ni full sheet.

tantivy is a hunting cry indicating that the chase in at full speed. It is also a rapid-rushing movement, he books of the Pentateuch are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

tango is said to have originated in Latin America.

SHORT CUTS

R! Oysters!

May those who deplore the Sesqui live admire it.

What France seems to be working for a Ruhr-back.

California politico-barometrical greating: 'Lo, Hi! Peroxide solves the mystery of many mystery blond.

There is no scarcity of chickens at the county fair at Egg Harbor. Senate steering committee's plans suggest that somebody's beefing.

Modern European history is a succession of crises and compromises. The German mint is, apparently, still determined to make its mark.

Judge Monaghan is a duty-addict and here's hoping he'll never be cured.

Amendments considered showed Con-gress torn between Coal Bill and Thingen The Odessa Soviet is said to have purged itself of bolshevism. Moscow papers please

Lenine and Trotzky may look on an erican commercial commission to Russia as being next door to recognition. We are now hunting for special men-

copy.

tion the county fair that does not this year promise more exhibits than ever before. Advertising expert says: "They wrong Opportunity who says she knocks but once." But Pericarp avers she doesn't kneck at all, but beest's

A company has been incorporated at White Plains, N. Y., to make ocean waves produce compressed air and power. What the wild waves are reputed to be saying therefore, is, "Why worry about a coal

W. J. Bryan inveighs against the 'shallowness' "shallowness" of newspapers because they discuss his haircut when there are so many hig subjects to deal with. But because in an intellectual feast there is a roast, shall the nuts be ignored?

Akron, O., physician has demonstrated that he can live for a week without losing weight on fifty cents a day expended in Akron restaurants. And having proved his point the chances are that he straightway blew himself to a square meal.

The University of Hawaii has discovered that the centipede kills great quantities of cockroaches, mosquitoes and other noxious insects and that its bite is no more dangerous than that of the bee or the wasp. How true it is that one seldom knows one's friends!

Carlisle woman, mother of fifteen children, has received a bequest of \$15,000 from a New Jersey physician, a stranger she met on a train last October and conversed with less than an hour. Truth (if we may be allowed to evolve an entirely new thought)

is stranger than fiction. Germany is willing, it is said, to sub-mit to outside financial control for the sake

of a three years' moratorium provided America is represented on the board and France does not control. France may acquiesce. In both cases Necessity may prove the mother of Compromise. He Won't Be Hastened Association of Dancing

Masters that the President prefers conservative dances and years ago learned the waitz and the two-step, but drew the line at the cake-walk (then popular) as being too strenuous. The President it may be noted, still moves conservatively.

For World at the meeting of the Institute of Interna-tional Law at Grenoble Peace France, suggests a "world association o states" to link together the League of

Governments which are members of neither-Here is an idea that is going to persist until it amounts to something.

part by foreign-born miners. But it is only fair to remember that there

And no indictment or criticism of the unwilling and unfix alien element can be complete until it includes the system organized jointly by seekers after cheap labor and the steamship companies to entice to America great numbers of old-country people who, left to their own devices, would have remained at home. It is hard to blame even this minority for its persistent aberrations. It was badly used under the hideously corrupt political and social systems of old Europe. In its endeavor to escape-with the nid of the herders of cheap labor and the steamship agents—it packed its hates with the rest of its baggage and landed them

All that Mr. Mitten and others say about the shiftlessness of this class and the harm ir does is justified. And so is any appear ld-fashioned virtues, such as simplicity of habit and the ability to find enjoyment in decent work decently done. If it is ever possible to restore the vanishing spirit of craftsmanship to this distracted earth, carpenters and bricklayers and conductors on trains and plumbers ought to be able to get more fun out of their labors than less useful folk often get out of golf and cabarets and the like. But it was the rise of machine methods, rather than any decline of

the craftsman from modern industry. Machinery, properly adjusted to meet the needs of civilization rather than to make

TIFFORD PINCHOT has appropriately U quoted himself on the subject of political activities by officeholders. That now hisoric letter in which the aspirant for the governorship warned employes of the Department of Forestry against the misuse of their official positions for furthering his

consistency, to cite his own fiat as a precedent for the conduct of the guberna. torial contest.

vicorous stand.

the measure of his disapproval. It is assuredly a new day in Pennsyl vania politics when a campaign is launched n such a basis as that upon which Mr. Pinchot insists.

which she had never done before