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Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 5, 1922

#### RUS IN URBE

THE Ryberfy fair is as good an example of rus in urbe as can be found anywhere in the United States. It is an again cultural fair held within the limits of a city of hearly two million population.

Pumpkins and pigs are exhibited along with race horses and vaudeville performers, Real farmers, and there are many within the city limits, compete for prizes with men who farm for pleasure. The prizes mean something to the man who makes his living from the land, but to the others they are merely a recognition of their skill in a sort of expensive sport, such as golf or yachting. The agricultural statistics of Philadel-

phia County would doubtless surprise those unaware of the number of neres of cultivated land within its boundaries. We raise hay and potatoes and cattle and chickens and apples and produce, milk and butter. The total value of the farm products is probably much greater than that of like County, for example, or than some other of the absolutely rural countles of the

#### A MAGNIFICENT SAFETY RECORD

THIS is not the first time that the Penn-sylvania Railroad has been enabled to point with justifiable pride to a banner year of security in the operation of its lines. But the twelve months ending May 31. 1922, during which period 152,000,000 pas-

sengers were carried without the loss of a single life, was not marked by complete recovery of American railways from the war shock. Conditions have been trying. even for the best managed rouds, and because of this alone the accomplishment of the Pennsylvania earns a special signifi-

Figures are frequently quoted concerning the safety accomplishments of British railways. Lines such as the London and Northwestern and the Great Western have experienced years without a death well of passengers. But although their truffic is heavy, it must be remembered that the mileage of even the major English rantways is Irsignificant compared with totals for several of the great American systems.

The Pennsylvania System embraces more than 27,000 miles of track. This is greater | didn't believe that a majority of the men than the entire total unleage, not counting | who have invested their money and their the entire United Kingdom. It exceeds also the total lengths of lines in, respectively Italy, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Japan and several other first-rank countries.

In its regard for human life and practical interpretation of the familiar admonition of safety first, the Pennsylvania has set a notable example in railroading, bespeaking a sincere conception of its responsibilities as a public servant.

# GOLF, IRREPRESSIBLE,

"T'S a great game. If you find the hall before the end of the day you win." Dan Daly, with his day, inimitable drawl, used to knock 'em out of their seats with this description of the game of golf.

That was in the dim days when Edna May was young, when short skirts, even in musical comedy, induced eye-strain, when golf was a ridiculous exotic, comprehensible only to a few fantastics with fat purses and no sense of humor.

Back at the beginning of this century golf was exclusive enough to be funny. Its development into a popular pastime drafting its devotees from every class in society was altogether unimaginable.

Records of the public links at Cobbs Creek Park tell the tale of a tremendous transition in the field of sport and amusement. From January 1 to September 1 of this year 52,577 players shared in the ecstasies and agonies of golf on the admirably kept area maintained by the munici-

H. C. Hunter, the superintendent at Cobbs Creek, declares that no weather is too bad for some enthusiasts. Baseball succumbs to "wet grounds" and tempests, but the golfist is as bold as Ajax.

Dan Daly, were he alive today, would be compelled to choose a different subject for his satire. Golf has acquired universality, and the popular under which it inspires is no seemly butt for irreverent mirth.

## LITTLE NATIONS AND SURVIVAL

THE little republic of Austria, bankrupt and prostrate, is familiarly cited as an instance of the unintelligent ruthlessness of the Treaty of St. Germain. The inland region which was once the heart of the great Austro-Hungarian Empire has been described as an economic impossibility for which no future save that of perpetual

national bankruptcy could be imagined. Much has been heard of the so-called "Balkanization of Europe" and of the trials of small countries without diversity of natural or industrial resources. Austria has been called hopelessly tophenvy, with its swollen capital, Vienna, a deadweight upon a hapless people with meager opportus nities for self-be ...erment.

cho-Slovakian opinion may not be deemed entirely trustworthy, since the flour-debing new nation, with Prague as its capital, is naturally unsympathetic toward its former oppressor. It is interesting, nevertheless, to note the verdict of Dr. A. R. Rasin, Minister of Finance of Czecho-Slo vakis, upon Austrian public policies. This eritic points out that "Austria has 50 per cent more cultivated soil than Switzerland, more forest wealth than Bohemia and a manufacturing industry equal to that of any

of the succession states. 'Her exports of timber and minerals." oe adds, "and her profits as an established conking and commercial center should enhle her to pay for the imports she The view that a small nation is neces-

sarily a wrecked nation has been widely circulated since the war. It is, of course, worth consideration, but not as a historical axiom. Dr. Rasin may be prejudiced, but he had adduced facts to show that Austria is not utterly bereft of resources.

It is worth remembering, moreover, that even though surrounded by great and powerful neighbors the Swiss have succeeded in surviving without a seaboard and without coal deposits.

tria is economic union with Italy. The possibility exists also of a Danube conederation, of which the new republic would be an important member.

The road to rehabilitation is thorny. Trade agreements, loans and an accommodation of turiffs are necessities for Austria. The little country, however, is not a desert, and its reconstruction is dependent, at least o some extent, upon the proper development of considerable resources which the opponents of "Balkanization" have conveniently been inclined to overlook.

#### PEPPER AND THE COAL MEN: SOMETHING NEW IN POLITICS

Forbearance, a Sense of Impartial Justice and a Will to Understand as Substitutes for the Big Stick

PHERE is in some men a quality which. for the want of a more definite term. might be called courtesy of mind. It reflects itself in patience and tolerance, in an illuminating sense of humor, in a fixed regard for all just principles and in a kind of intellectual assurance which, re-enforced by clear perception of changing rights and brongs, our and does safely give all sorts of generous advantages to an adversary less fortenarely equipped,

You have that gift or you haven't. It is not a characteristic of any particular kind or class of people. It doesn't come from any particular sort of education other than the education of experience applied to a sensitive mind. Because tolerance and the wisdom of humor and patience are seldom encountered in the battlefield of contemporary politics, it is worth observing that it was courtesy of mind, rather than any of the more theatrical devices of current economic philosophy, that enabled Senator Pepper to bring temporary order out of the confusion in the anthracite field.

Already it is being said that "Pepper" victory" is reminiscent of Roosevelt and his achievements in a somewhat similar emergency. It is, in fact, too early to say whether the adjustment effected at the conf conferences here may be called a victory for anybody. Certainly a public confronted with climbing coal prices and the threat of a winter shortage due to diminished supplies and crippled systems of transport cannot feel that it is victorious.

One thing, however, Mr. Pepper did by methods wholly unlike the method of Roosevelt. He opened the way to an immediate resumption of anthracite mining. He had no big stick and none of the power or the facilities of the Federal Government to help him. Unlike Senator Reed, Senator Pepper does not appear to have been even slightly biased in favor of the corporations. He was not so foolish or so uncharitable as to suppose that workmen in the coal fields would bring the mivertes of eviction and hunger and general destitution upon themselves and their families without what they believed to be very good reasons. And, unlike some of those avowed friends of labor who are in reality labor's enemies, he working years in the mining industry are incurably selfish and inhumanely cruel.

When Mr. Pepper began with the simple assumption that the miner and his emplayer have at bottom the same sort of conscience and the same capacity for feeling and the same basic concerns he could not

The time came when Warriner and Lewis alike went to him with their troubles, not because one United States Senator could show them a way of escape from a wilder. ness of industrial confusion never yet charted or explored, but because at heart all the opposing leaders of the employing and union groups are sick of the pussion and unreason and violence and futility of those bulf-taught and dangerous amateurs who still believe that you can really subdue the minds of men by the use of clubs and injunctions and threats of jail.

It may be that politics in Washington and, indeed, all political thinking as it is done by the few who engage in that least fashionable of pastimes are keyed too high. The Senate has a way of seeming to shrick when it has anything important to do or say. Washington is now in a fever. It is obviously and shamelessly excited.

Yet people who are sure of themselves never get excited. They know that truth is quite as mighty as the legend says it is and that it will prevail whether statesmen want it to or not, and that right does invariably assert itself without asking for the aid or consent of parliaments. And they know that there are some great issues which can be better disposed of through an appeal to the natural human sense of decency than by appeals to law, and that the rule of common courtesy, as it is established between men, if you have the sense and grace to apply it, will often be more swift and effectual a remedy for economic and social ills than a rule from a bench. There is too little humer in Washington, or. rather, too little of the instinctive wisdom of which generous humor is the outward

Courtesy of mind was wholly absent from Congress during the years of the debate on the League of Nations. It is absent now. Mr. Gompers is without it. So is Attorney General Daugherty.

You might suppose, listening to the shouts and the threats of these hours, that the Federation of Labor could disrupt the country if it wished and that Mr. Daugherty is needed to save us from worse than death. Yet we have been more than once through troubles incomparably greater than the trouble of even a general strike would be and we survived and carried no marks. We are not so enervated as a people that a little hardship could seriously hurt us. It may be what we need as an antidote for

That, however, is aside. What we started out to say is that the significance of Mr. Pepper's work in the coal conferences is larger by far than its immediate result. The quality of the thought and feeling that he brought to the strike discussions is not theatrical. It is a fresh

sign in American politics. It will not always and immediately thrill the gallery. But it has been before and will be again the stuff out of which great statesmanship is made. Those who serve America in the present, like those who served it most nobly in the past, must feel with all the people

### CLARKE AND SUTHERLAND

rather than think for the few.

RATIFICATION will be general over T the President's announcement that so able and judicially minded a lawyer as George Sutherland is to be appointed to succeed Associate Justice John H. Clarke on the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Sutherland, who served two terms in the Senate from Utah and declined renomination, has a high standing at the bar. He has been president of the American Bar Association, an office to which he would not have been elected if he had not had the respect and confidence of his fellow He was one of the technical advisers of the United States during the Disarmament Conference in Washington, and he has in recent years been interested in the great movements looking toward the application of sound and reasonable principles to the solution of world problems.

He will take with him to the Supreme Court bench a high sense of public responsibility as well as a finely trained legal mind, His appointment, following upon that of William II. Taft to the chief justiceship, gives ground for the belief that President Harding can be trusted to fill with able men whatever other judicial va-

cancles may occur during his term, The case of Associate Justice Clarke is interesting. He has been on the Supreme Court bench only six years, having been anpointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hughes in 1916. He will not be sixty-five years old until September 18, the date on which his resignation becomes effective.

It has rarely happened that a man resigns from the Supreme Court, save for physical disabilities. The Justices usually serve as long as they are able to perform their duties and they die in the harness. The resignation of Mr. Hughes was exceptional, for he retired from the beach to become a candidate for the presidency.

Justice Clarke resigns in order to devote the rest of his life to a wider form of public service than is possible to him when confined by official duties. He is said to be particularly interested in the success of the League of Nations and he hopes to do something toward strengthening demand in the United States that this country become a member of the League or of some other international association formed to improve the relations among the nations and to discourage the settlement of disputes by force. His active assistance will be welcomed by all those who think that a grievous error was made when the Senate rejected the Versailles Trenty.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY

Dit. FURBUSH may be trusted to round off both ends of the supposedly stimulating vacation season with warnings. The Director of Public Health is not in

the least deluded by the specious charms of green fields and running brooks. In his opinion, which is well fortified by authoritative statistics, the menace of typhoid lurks in the bucolic life, while the great cities, which poets have so frequently pictured as dangerously artificial, are lauded for sanitary equipment and administration unknown in the wide, open spaces and the great out-of-doors.

Dr. Furbush, in effect, admonishes returning Philadelphians to refrain from overestimating the delights of summer sojourns in places where the water supply is less pure than the sky.

It is an established fact, although sometimes unrecognized, that the city is the eventual home of fresh vegetables, ripe of Europe, fruits, sweet milk and new-laid eggs. Trust it showed out in Don Carlos and the fruits, sweet milk and new-laid eggs. Trust it showed out in Don Carlos and the fruits, sweet milk and new-laid eggs. Trust it showed out in Don Carlos and the fruits, sweet milk and new-laid eggs. metropolis is a rapacious monster in wait for rural innocence of soul and splendor of

Trust unsentimentalized actualities, and 'overgrown' urban communities are repositories of the best, most varied and most nutritious food, excel in the administration of modern hygiene and offer the securities of prose as against the perils of poetry.

The air may be thick, the streets noisy, but the plumbing is good and the drinking water sterilized. Is it to be wondered that Dr. Furbush fears the autumn invasion recent dwellers in a toxic countryside?

# DON'T LET 'EM FOOL YOU

THE suggestion by the coal operators that the agreement to pay the miners the same wages they have been receiving for the last two years will necessarily be followed by an increase in the price of anthracite to the consumer needs a diagram to make it understandable.

The only theory on which it becomes at all plausible is that the operators intend to take from the public the losses they have sustained during the five months of idleness in the mines. But the public not responsible for the losses, and it should not be compelled to they them

The cost of the supplies used in mining is lower than it was two years and a half ago, when the wage scale was negotiated Preight rates are also lower and money i chenper. A resumption of work at the old scale of wages ought in reason to be followed by a reduction rather than an increase in the price of coal.

The operators themselves know this. They ean't put over any bunk about the necessity of charging more unless the public is willing to be fooled.

## THE LINGERING LEAGUE

FOR an organization which has been deseems to be playing a game involving scant respect for its focs.

The flags of fifty-one member nations were flying by the shores of Lake Geneva when the third assembly of the League convened yesterday. Subjects to be considered at this session are a revision of the trouble-making Article X, the extension of the Washington naval reduction program to nations not represented at the national capital last winter, and disarmament and the control of the arms traffic.

This last subject will be discussed in a special conference, which the League assembly is expected to authorize. To this meeting, which, although originating in the League, will be administratively apart from that body, the United States will be invited to send delegates.

Possibly Americans are not deeply interested in the aspirations of the League. If that is true, it is incumbent upon somebody to explain why seventy-eight visitors' sents, more than those reserved for the citizens of any other nation, were reserved for our countrymen at Geneva.

The limitation is one of space, since it has been reported that there were more applications for observers' chairs than could be accommodated in the great Saile de la Reformation.

If the League is dend, it must at least be admitted that its obsequies are attracting considerable attention.

Oh, well! Neither Abyssinia nor Afghanistan is a member of the League of

# WHO INVENTED SUBMARINE?

Rebert Fulton, a Hundred Years Ago, According to Information Gathered in England-So Pennsylvania Gets the Honor

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN Devonport, Devonshire, England. WHO invented the first successful sub-

W marine?
I frankly acknowledge that I had to come to England to make the discovery.

In an indefinite way I had in my mind accorded the honor to Captain Lake, of New

Instead it was Robert Fulton, of Pennsylvalda, more than 100 years ago.
Fulton of steamboat fame, who started
out as an artist, landscape and portrait. He was born in Lancaster County. He wound up as an inventor and a world-

famous man Fulton lived here in Devonshire for short time. He met Watts, of locomotive fame, and told him of his plans.

WATTS encouraged the young artist, and later on he constructed a submarine. He was full of the scheme when he came Devenshire to paint the portrait of the Earl of Devon about 1793.

his plans, He had the usual ill-luck of an inventor. The powers that be gave him the stony ye and frigid hand.

Afterward he crossed over to Paris full

Finally he got Napoelon interested.

He blew up, with his submarine and a torpedo, a small boat in the harbor of Brest. Another Pennsylvania triump But Napoleon was a land fighter not a

The submarine dropped out of sight-met-Afterward Fulton went back home to the S. A. Then he invented the steamboat. Every schoolboy knows the rest. Anyhow, England has some claim to hav-

ing helped Fulton, THERE is a trite saying that politics A makes strange bed-fellows.

It's true, but not nearly so true as the

fact that dynastic changes in Europe make stranger bei-fellows.
A cultured and courteous Englishman brought the fact to my attention through a brief talk on royal blood. It was on the ride from Plymouth to

were fellow occupants for an hour or so of the same compartment in the train. While the dynastic name of the British reyal family is now the House of Windsor. a result of the great war, the blood of the Wettins will not become thinned out for a Generation or so.

One of the most popular effects of the World War on Great Britain was the

change in the royal name.

The Wettins of Germany, of whom the Prince Consort, husband of Queen Victoria, was one, were, as royal personages, too widely represented over Europe among Germany and her allies to be popular in the British Empire from 1914 on. Only the deserved popularity of King

George and his jamily gave it teleration.

Then came the change to the name of

TALK about strange bed-fellows! The notorious Car Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, who sold out to Germany when his very honor belonged to Russin, was, like Victoria's consort, a Prince of Saxe-Cobarg and Gotha Ferdinand, a long-legged, hook-nosed.

penniless princelet, was picked up in a Vienna cafe and made Prince of Bulgaria wer night. It's a matter of European history of the ast thirty years. A Bulgarian committee sent out to find

ruler of royal blood for that country hit in Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He was of the Wettin blood. The royal house of Saxony and of Saxe-Weimar, of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Altenburg, are of the Wettin strain.

All foes of England in the great war. In fact, through the course of years and of intermarriage, the Wettin blood was infiltrated through nearly every royal family and her pearl neeklace ruined.

Belgium, in old King Leopold, had its

Two thousand years ago had the same dynastic conditions prevailed as they did a quarter of a century ago, the Wettins would have ruled the world.

TZING GEORGE V, according to genealo-A gists, is a direct descendant of King David the psalmist, Of course, that's going back quite a dis-

tauce for a pedigree. Certainly he is of the blood of William He can claim relationship to sixteen the thirty-six monarchs who have sat on the throne before him Through the Georges, James I. Henry VII, the first four Edwards, John, Henry II

and Henry I, his line of descent to the conquest is clear. Then he has a line back to the Saxon kings. a live too long and too uninteresting to recite his genealegy through a line of for-

The heraldle and genealogical sharps have The heraidic and generolical sharps have it all figured out, though.

The line gets pretty faint, and fine, and foggy, now and then in spots.

Particularly the one that stretches from Buckingham Palace of today back to the palace in Jerusalem hundreds of years before bettelder.

Don't forget that when the clownish and spectacular Wilhelm of Germany had a special opening made in the walls of Jerusalem some years ago so that he might ride into the city in triumph, he went in as a descendant of David!

At least, so they say who pretend to QUEEN VICTORIA sixty-one years ago verified the fact of her descent from the great king of the Jews. The Rev. F. R. A. Glover, British chap-

lain at Cologne, in 1861 wrote a book on the subject. It was a revival of what is known the present Anglo-Israel theory of the English mople. Glover's book tickled the Queen immensely. She sent for the parson to come to Wind-

During his visit the Queen told Mr. Glover that both she and Prince Albert had long held the views set forth in his book.

Then her Majesty ordered the toyal family tree to be produced for his inspection.

There, at the root of the tree, was the name of David, with Victoria in the topmost

He was royally entertained.

HERE'S the way the story of King George V's descent—through his grandmother Victoria -runs. As a Guelph of the blood, the King traces his pedigree from Roger d'Este, the Saracen He, in turn, descended from Saladin the Nazarene, and he was of the Kebrew royal

David According to M. Oppert, an authority on the subject, research bears this out.

Thus it comes about that David and George are linked by blood reyal through the centuries.

Roger d'Este was a Mussulman. But

It surprises us to read of a young weman dislocating her shoulder while play-ing with a kitten, though many a pockethook has been dislocated in a game with kitty. Forger has lost his pen hand in Sing Sing machine shop. If workmen's compen-

were operative there this might prove an interesting case. A Latinist might say that a Sultan with fifty wives has a l-uxorious life.

# AS WE MUST SEEM TO OUR LESS FORTUNATE NEIGHBORS



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### DR. C. P. FRANKLIN On Effects of War on the Eyes

ONE of the chief effects of the war, in so far as the eyesight of the soldier is concerned, was to call the attention of the men to the fact that their sight was one of the most important functions of the human body and needs attention, says Dr. C. P. Franklin, who has charge of the division of optometry of the Veterans' Bureau of this district, and who was a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps in the war.

"In most ways," said Dr. Franklin, "the problem of the eyes of the veterans does not differ materially from that of the general public, except in a few particulars. A large proportion of them have the usual refractive errors which were not noticed until they were corrected by the Government, as is done for any one by private practitioners.

"The Government does not supply glasses at Government expense except for certain classes of men. Those who are granted vocational training are supplied with glasses where they are needed as part of the sary equipment for training. The Govern-ment also supplies glasses to men under treatment in cases where they will be of benefit in correcting certain conditions. This applies particularly to nervous diseases, from which a surprisingly large percentage of the men suffer as a result of the shock and strain of war.

# Poison Gas and Optic Nerve

"The Government will have the eyes of any veteran who applies for it examined this service being free, but unless the con-ditions which I have mentioned exist, the soldier must supply his own glasses.

"One of the most interesting things which is beginning to appear in the medical and general welfare work among the veterans is the possibility of the effect of the various son gases used during the war upon the of the gassed men. "This is only a theory as yet, because the

use of gas in warfare is so new that it may take time, perhaps years, before the degen-erative effect of the gas on the optic nerve will appear. For that matter, it may never appear, but we are beginning to suspect that the gassed man may possibly, even years after the Government has rehabilitated him in other ways, show defects of vision through the influence of the poison gases on the optic nerve.

"The matter of the optical condition of veterans is important psychologically Most of them before the war felt that they were normal and sound, because nothing in their peace-time lives had centered attention on their physical condition, and this was frequently the case with their sight. could see, and that was all they thought "But with the war came the necessity for "But with the war came both for ealist."

detailed physical examination, both for enlistment and for discharge, and this, together with the fact that during service they were in frequent contact with damaged men, both mentally and physically, they became con-scious of their defects. With the natural human tendency to exaggerate these things they found themselves handicapped by eye strain, which, before the war, they had unconsciously overcome. But with the con-sciousness of defects came also the desire to have them corrected.

### Where There Was Real Damage "These cases were, of course, considered easy ones. They were taken care of by pro-

viding, after examination, the proper glasses suitable for relieving eye strain where this was not due to the war, but had been exaggerated by the war conditions. The cellent psychological effect of this correction was often apparent in the results obtained by treating other conditions.

"But the most interesting cases to the specialist are those in which setual damage had been done to the ocular apparatus by gunshot wounds. These, in comparison with the other cases, are, happily, few and far between. But, if the war had continued even a short time longer there would have been a far larger percentage of eye damage done than actually occurred. "On the other side, at the front, I had

already outlined a plan for the better protection of the eyes of the soldiers in front lines. One feature of this protection was goggles of unbreakable glass, or rather glass which, although cracked by dirt-splash

(soil thrown up by exploding shells), would not splinter.
The danger to the eyes of this dirtsplash was considerable. With the goggles there was little danger to the eyes themselves, but the danger from possible infection has always present. The soil had been so

# Now is the time to begin to remember not to forget to register the day after long cultivated and so frequently manured that it was highly infective, and when this infection took hold in the eyes there was pretty certain to be trouble. But I am glad

to say that the total of eye injuries in the war was, comparatively speaking, small. Psychology of the Veteran "Those of us who commanded men in the late war have perforce learned his psychol-ogy, which is quite different in many ways vearing a smile. from that of the average young man of his

general age in this country-I mean the one who has not had the strain and stress of a great war among his experiences.
"The war in many ways has ineradicably altered the character of the young enlisted man. In some ways it had made a better man and a better citizen of him, and one better able to stand on his own feet and take care

of himself. with all this, he retains, in many cases to a marked degree, the mental attitude of the enlisted man-that of laying a large proportion of responsibility upon the ers of the man in command of him This is, of course, necessary to a great ex-tent in military life, as it is the essence of discipline; but, curiously enough, in the so-culled let-down of peace which succeeded the strain of war, this peculiar mental atti-tude of the enlisted men continues for varying lengths of time. It must be reckoned with in all cases, but especially in those of the defective men.

"This item of understanding and being able to handle the enlisted men is a very important factor in their care and in a the welfare work which is being done for them, and unless it is taken into consideration by those who have to deal with him little can be accomplished with the disabled veteran.

## Much Still to Be Done

"We see several thousand cases every month at the Veterans' Bureau, but personally I feel that the surface of this work has as yet only been scratched, as the veterans are learning more and more, through the manner in which their comrades are treated, that the Government is only too willing and anxious that everything possible, both medical and surgical, should be done for them in providing the best specialists that can be obtained in every line of medical and surgical work.

"The Burenu of the Third District (Pennsylvania and Delaware) takes pride in associating with its medical staff as members leaders in the best medical and ourgical lines, and is almost daily adding to its list the names of distinguished men, without exception, are willing and glad to do everything within their power for the welfare and the physical condition of the men who pulled us out of a hole."

# What Do You Know?

1. What is the origin of the expression "the glery that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome".

2. What country has been called "Aptions" What country has been called "Antipodal Britain"?

3. What Governments are not members of

the League of Nations?

4. How many feet are in a knot or nautical mile? At what temperature will iron melt?

What is lighte? What is negat by the "lex talionis"? Who are the Berbers? Who are the Berbers.
 How many changes have been made in President Harding's Cabinet since the beginning of the present Administra-

10. What is an integer?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The ancient Incas of Peru used a system of thougs or cords hanging from cross of thongs or cords hanging from cross-bars as writing.

Wiscensin is the Badger State.

A holograph will is one written wholly by the person in whose name it ap-

4. Two great military leaders who invaded
Italy by crossing the Alps were Hannibal and Napoleon.
5. Two operas by the famous German composer Carl Maria von Weber are "Der
Freischuetz" and "Oberon."

Freischuetz" and "Oberon."

6. Cymrie is another name for the Weish language spoken in Wales or Cambria.

7. Camille Desinoulins was a celebrated French Revolutionist, epecially prominent as a pamphleteer and journalist. He was guillothed in 1794.

8. A volcano is so celled in allusion to Vulcan, the Roman god of fire and metal-working.

9 The falls of the Zambert, considering both volume of water and height, is regarded as the greatest waterfall in

the world, we have a support of the world of the world of the support of the supp

### SHORT CUTS

Don't you wish Commander-in-Chief Sol would fire General Humidity?

The fair being a knockout, we are in-formed, one can't afford to give the by-by

For newspaper workers, street railroad men and some few others it was really and truly Labor Day.

Scanners of newspaper pictures wonder what Carpentier looks like when he isn't It is not a particularly edifying picture to see Mr. Daugherty and Mr. Gompets

grow hysterical together. Fourteen cobras have arrived at the local Zoo. Great snakes! What's the big idea, now that prohibition is here?

for a man to go away for his health and bring back a case of typhoid for his neigh-

It's tough, to hear Dr. Furbu

Self-respecting union labor carnestly desires to see the miscreants responsible for the Pittsburgh horror captured and It may at least be conceded that there are political prisoners who have been long

enough in Leavenworth to be an embar-

"Just heard of a sad case. Poor woman unable to bury her husband." "Too bad. How did it happen?" "He isn't dead."

Movie man of Dover, N. J., pays \$22 for a ton of pea coal with an additional \$3 to have it put into his cellar. This moving picture, dear children, illustrates the straits of Dover. "The boll weevil," we learn from the headlines, "costs the South \$610,000,000." We trust we are not hurting anybody's

feelings when we earnestly avow that it isn't worth it. Sixty - one - year - old Milwaukee man promised his forty-nine-year-old bride \$500 for every year of happiness she gave him

and now after one year she sues for divorce. Another bonus fizzle. Trenton woman arrested on complaint of her husband for disorderly conduct alleged the trouble was due to her drinking his home brew. Well, he knows now, at least, that it has plenty of kick.

Device has been invented which photographs the voice. It is known as the "phonofilm" and is not to be confounded with the "phony flim" which from time immemorial has materialized the "Thus it comes," says the colonel in a neighboring column, "that David and George

are linked by blood through the centuries But it is when they are linked by Lloyd that they really cut some figure. C'ne can't expect the family of Bernard Goldstein, of Kensington avenue, to sympa-thize with the city ordinance forbidding

awnings. An awning served as a fire escape and saved their lives when their home caught Prohibition agents, tipped off that a truck entering Atlantic City was lades with hooch, held it up and found it contained nothing but booklets of the beaut

pageant. Which may prove simply that the press agent has a sardonic sense of humor. Hawaii savant recently announced that the bite of the centipede is no more serious than the sting of a bee or wasp. Now comes the Journal of the American Medical Association with the assertion that the bite of the tarantula is rarely serious. We await apologists for the rattlesnake and

The German Charge Significant d'Affaires at Moscow called on the Foreign Gestures Minister there plain to the Russian people Germany's very difficult position. A Moscow newspaper gives the advice: "Throw out your social to the difficult position." traitors. Act the Russian way." The Russian way incidentally, is indicated by Russian way incidentally, is indicated by lobshevist official figures, necording to Riga dispatch to the London Times, which set forth that 1,766,118 persons have been

executed by the Cheka, the Bolshevist fer-rorist tribunal. That, of course, is the kind of advice Germany likes to get; not that she has any idea of taking it, but because of the possibly salutary psychological effect it may have on the Allies when they discuss reparations. reparations.