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Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 28, 1922

#### PINCHOT KNOWS HOW

"MIFFORD PINCHOT'S announcement Of that a representative of a firm of road contractors interested in a surfacing material has been trying to get blm to announce who is to be made Commissioner of Highways and seeking to ascertain his attitude toward the tirm indicates that he is not a political infant in arms. By telling all about the visit and by say-

ing that he does not intend to show favoritism to anybody, and that he intends to protret the interests of the State in read building, he has deprived his opponents of the opportunity of charging him with holding secret conferences with the political contractors, and he has begun a policy of pubhim from many embarrassing complications Mr. Pinchot avidently intends to devote himself solely to the protection of the pulssort of entanglement. By taking the public into his confidence he can disarm almost every one who may seek to get him at a dis-

Roosevelt used to follow this course, and he followed it so persistently that the men who sought to use bim for their private purposes finally abandoned the effort.

### JERSEY'S PRIMARIES

THE lamentable thing about American A political elections is that they tend almost inevitably to become conflicts between personalities rather than conflicts of

Thus, in the Jersey primaries today George L. Record, as a political figure and tradition, obscures the cause which he is huysen for the United States senatorship because he has been so long in the public eye as an insurgent and so frequently and insistently a crier of "Wolf!" when no wolves were about that he has lost much of his earlier influence with voters.

He presents himself as if progressive in the most important of the contests waged today at the Jersey polls. But to the voter Record—the man who for almost a generathey were charged with bi-partisen deals in-tended to keep the State in thrall. And be assailed Woodrow Wilson during the memorable campaign that preceded what Jim Nugent used to call the Revolution. In the days of Roosevelt Mr. Record was

a sincere and able progressive. But is seems to have shore only by reflected light He contributed little to the progressive

So, while today's election in Jersey might to show how the people of the State feel about matters like the tariff and prohibiprefer a conservative and rather measuremery Senator with a consistent record to a pro-

## RECKLESS FRANKFORD:

TE FRANKFORD is not exceful it will symbolizing urban progress and for a nelse-bration suggesting unaffected public spirit

of progress.

a portion of the community

## WITH AN EYE ON 1924

SENATOR BORAH, of Idialia, who has had his eye on the presidency far a long time, is going home to do his best to make himself available in 1924

He opposed the soldiers factors and be voted for a low tariff on wool and on sugar. lines, he does not fear anything from hi-position on that issue. But Idaha ruises wool and beet sugar and is interested in their protection. Senator Borah appar-ently is convinced that the country would like cheaper wool and cheaper sugar, and that what he may lose in popularity in his own State by favoring these things he will gain in support in the other States.

But the specific thing which he intends to oppose in Idaho is the repeal of the Direct Primary Law. The Republican machine in the State had it repealed two years ago when he was not looking. He favors the direct primary as a matter of principle, and he also favors it because he is confident that he will have a better chance of securing mination to the Senate at the primaries than at a convention controlled by the State

He is a moderate radical who bellows

most fiercely against the Republican policles between elections and votes with his party on critical matters. He was regular in the Senate when the Republican majority was only two; and, although he protested most vigorously against the selection of the late Senator Penrose for the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, he accepted the result with equanimity. He had put himself on record as opposed to the

standpatters. Now, if he can convince the country that he is a real Moses ready to lead it out of the wilderness, he may have some show in 1924 when the Republicans are choosing a presidential candidate. But those who know him well are aware that he is not a real Moses. He always leaves the way open to get back to the court of Pharnoh if his experiment in revolt becomes too hazards ous to his personnt fortunes.

Neither Borah nor Johnson, who is the Bornh of California, is likely to convince enough Republicans of his strength to get a majority of the delegates in a national convention to give him a presidential nomi-

#### MOB LAW GETS A SETBACK IN ILLINOIS AND GEORGIA

Public Opinion Forces the Herrin Murderers and the Ku Klux to Answer in Open Court

CHMULTANEOUSLY, in two widely sep-Started places, the tide of lawlessness that rose and gathered strength in this country after the close of the war has been denomitically checked and turned back upon

At Herrin, the a tirand Jury returned forty-cight indictments against members of the mult that barbarously murdered more than forty non-union pune workers in the course of the labor "mar" in that district. And in Liberty County, Ga., five men known to be leaders in the Ku Klux Klan lique cries. been formally indicted for participation in the lynching of a Negro. In each case the offenders had believed themselves immune from presecution,

The affair at Herrin was not fundamentally different from the affair in theorem. In both places were minorities which, being dissutisted for purely personal reasons with the thought and the laws of the time, felt safe to make laws of their own and to exe-He interests and to keep clear from every | oute them in defiance of Government and

That way lie the jungles. Law in some of its forms and practices may not always be in neverd with the spirit of moral justine. It is not adequate to every human need. It is incomplete. But it represents not only the will of the east unjurity, but the cumulative wisdom which mankind has gained through long and direct experience with life and the requirements of orderly existence in communities

The shocking erucities of the Herrin massiere. like the Ku Klux destrines and the dull barbarities of Ku Klux practire, show how dangerous any group may supposed to represent. He has not been an be that ventures to tenor codes established effective candidate against Mr. Fredings not only to maintain principles of common be that ventures to become codes established justice, but no restrain white still remains of the beast in man.

Public opinion will inevitable describe such groups, because public equation rises glways from the instinct of self-preservation. It has been demonstrated clearly during these that few years that no organization, whether it weres its mask of the unions or of political or business ree libour a smasic.

The people in Herrin reserved their sym-Paths for the striking miners and they did, not welcome any inquiry into the killing of Cincading strike-breakers. In Liberty County, Ga., the people are not eager to see icoling citizens punished for their part in the lynching of a Negro previously conthe in both places knew all this. But the pressure of opinion from the ourside became irresistible and intolerable and they bad to

The force that compelled the Attorney General of Illinois to force processions in Herrin is the same force that is driving Wigard Simmons and the danes and mercennice of his order deeper and deeper thto hiding and that finally will force a good nuny of them into juil.

The principle of agreement of opinion and order's and praceful reasoning for a com-

But Frankford and anation are teems not now synonimies. Presumtions are well under was for a countral in home of the opening of the high spend o content to the opening of the high spend of the city.

Finals are noticing in any interstant is an expectation of all he characterists that the coldinar of all he characterists and the legal forms and processes and storage to be all he characterists the line of the laws of the land.

As a people we have a ways had on ta-similar respect for the laws of the land Adont project ideals well broady has suggested waiting the one anether the game is worth the cands. Notice has been appulled by the proportions of the program, and nobody has grown project at the the sign of the program.

Individuals who decad the Sesquisters are proposed of murder, when in California is tennial and are fearful of the advantages to be derived therefrom may with region look by tending officials to help swear away a man's life; when in many quarters men making cause or matroper use of the factions which they control, it becomes cient that mobs are not the only enemies of

professing enemies. After that something As the bonus sentiment cuts neross parts | might be done to see that it is preserved against the unwirdom and folly of those who call themselves its friends.

## THE MASQUERADERS

DISCLOSURE of the purposes of the ought to be all that is needed to frustrate

The League, said to be a revival of the discredited German-American Alliance, is intended to consolidate the German vote and to force the Nation into more friendly relations with Germany.

There is no place in the United States for any such organization. The atlegiance

himself when he took out his naturalization

No such thing as a divided political allegiance is possible. A man is either an American or a German or an Englishman or an Irishman or an Italian. He cannot be both. That a man should continue to be inter-

ested in the land of his birth is natural and proper, but that he should seek to use the country of his adoption to advance the fortunes of his native country is outrageous. This German American League intends to secure if possible the support of every per-

son of German-descent in the United States. Fortunately there are hundreds of thousands of Americans of German descent whose loyalty to the United States is so firm that it cannot be shaken. Their fathers fought in the Civil War and they and their sons fought in the war with Spain and in the World War. They had come to America because there were things in Germany to which they objected and things here which they liked. Their liking for America has continued, and their levalts to the new ideals here is splendid.

It is they and men of their kind of various other ancestries who have made this country what it is. We are all descended from foreign stock. Our ancestors all were once loyal to the Governments of some other country. They did not come here to conduct a propaganda in behalf of the country of their birth, but to find a freer air and a

wider liberty. It is an insult to the self-respecting Americans of German descent to assume that they have a double allegiance; that they did not abandon their old allegiance completely when they took the eath to support the Constitution and to abandon all other allegiances.

### LEVANT COOLING DOWN

TPHE friendly interchange at Chanak, where the white flag seems to have been accepted as a symbol of good fellowship, furnish a striking and welcome anticlimax to both Turkish and British war

While it is true that the Kemalists are still proclaiming dissatisfaction with the allied terms, their protests suggest the usual over-statements of prospective parties to a reace settlement. The excellence of the Turkish position at the coming conclave is undeniable, and Mustapha Kemal would be reckless, indeed, to obsoure his advantage with demands likely to strengthen the accord of the principal Western Powers.

The victory of Kemal's troops over the wenkened and discontented Greek Army of King Constantine has invested the Nationillst leader with a prestige unimaginable in 1919. The Turks have already been virtunlly assured the possession of Asia Minor. the most valuable portion of Thrace, induding Adrianople; control of Constantinople with provisos, and an opportunity to consolidate and reorganize the Ottoman Empire, which had been regarded as extinct,

These concessions, resulting from the comparatively easy defeat of a weak for, exemplify the reluctance of the Allies, in spite f their cross-purposes and side-door intriguing in the Near East, to embark on a ew war. It is, more than anything else. the threat of such a conflict which has brought Great Britain and France to a commen basis of policy.

Once anything like agreement is achieved, the ability of the Tuck to terrorize Western ivilization is markedly reduced. The white flag at Channk does not only mean the disinclination of the Kemalists to challenge the British empire, but the revival of the old respect for Europe united, if only momentarily, in a single program. Unless the Turkish chieftain is absurdly infatuated by he substantial success which he has won thus far, the chances for a new treaty replacing the discredited pact of Sevres are distinctly favorable.

The proposal to establish a League of Record—the man who for almost a genera-tion has assailed almost every candidate who sought an important office in his State. Wizard Simmons and his associated can get which, while admitting Turkish sovereignty. Nations supervision at the Dardanelles, sell aim to prevent abuse of a key position

of a solution of a centuries old problem, the of the curious paradoxes of this been enrolled in the international society Her admission, however, might conceivably have the effect of strengthening Turkish national dignity, while at the same time learing the League from charge of onesideliness in exclusive favor of the victors in the World War. The proposition is as yet in the nebulous stage, but it is worth noting that Governments in a quandary are turning to the League for relief.

Where the conference is likely to be seri-

ously embarrassed is in the question of the tircek claims to Thrace. Assignment of even a portion of this territory to Turkey is certain to provoke much more resentment in Athens then the loss of all Asia Minor. Although the situation is still delicate

it may be regarded as vastly improved within the last few days. The danger of s general war in the Near East is receding in favor of a less plarming if bitter struggle around the conference table.

## WOMEN AND CITIZENSHIP

SOLUTION of all the problems regarding nationality of individuals will probably have to wait upon that remote day when the world state is a fact. So far as the United States plane is concerned, some progress in untying a vesatious tangle is ilseernible in the Cable bill, which the President has just signed. By this measure a woman marrying a for-

eigner and residing in this country will not lose, as in the past, her status of citizen-ship. She will not lose it if wedded to an alien if she lives abroad, although in that case the laws of the foreign country inhabited impose other difficulties. On the other hand, an alien woman marrying an American is not automatically naturalized by that act, but must qualify for American citizenship directly on her own account.

The law is obviously in legical consonance with the suffrage amendment establishing new and full preregutives of citizenship for women. Wives are to be treated as persons enpuble of acting individually in matters of inturalization and changes of national

Doubtless name rays complexities will arise upon which the ourts will eventually be compelled to the significant, but there is unquestioned progress contained in the principle of recognizing a woman, not as a domestic appendage to be tinctured nationally by her husband's predilections, but as a reasoning creature able to choose, under due qualifications, her own status of citizenship.

Ellis Island
Styles?

French girl about to be deported after being pilted by a college professor denies that she dislikes America—she adores it!—but she simply expressed disapproval of the dresses of New York women—red shoes, pink hats, green dresses, blue waists and yellow stockings. You can't blame her—but where did she see them?

President of Dartmouth College says there are too many college men. Chan-cellor of New York University takes exception, declaring there are not enough of them. The curious thing is that the gentlemen probably hold exactly the same views, but language has betrayed them.

cently carried a patient from Cape Hatteras to a hospital in Norfolk, Va. Interesting,

## SO THIS IS PARIS!

Remember What It Was Before the War?-Well, Them Days Is Gone Forever!

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN Paris. France.

THE Paris of the preswar days has gone I forever. It will never stage a "comeback," in the old sense. I think I am thoroughly competent to

comment on this subject. My first visit to Paris was made thirtyeven years ago. In the interim I have visited it nine

different times, at irregular intervals. I first saw it in 1885, when its hotels were run about as they had been in the days of Napoleon III. On your bill they charged you for soap, ghts, attendance, "boots," baths lights, attendance,

verything else they could thin You went to bed by candle light. If you struck a hotel that had can vo were charged to: urning " after a cortain

And they usually charged you for it whether you burned it or not.
London wasn't any better.
I stopped at Morley's famous old hotel

in Trafalgar Square and they sent me up two flights of stairs to a room lit by candles. After that I carried, on that trip, my own soap and candles. THE development of English and French American invasion of tourists.

They kicked at the primitive manage-It produced little effect for a time, but the Americans kept kicking till they got what they wanted. Now, most of the hotels of England and France—the larger ones—have all the modern American hotel comforts.

Except good coffee, They died hard though-particularly They died hard though--particularly when it came to installing "lifts." as they call them; in American, elevators.

The "lights and attendance" extertion has been abandoned-except in small provin-

cial hotels. Tips to servants have also been abolished in many Parisian hotels.

But you pay the tips just the same.

The proprietor adds 10 per cent to your bill "in lieu of gratuities to the staff."

TT'S a clever scheme.

lackeys get left.

I The impression is created that the hotel is trying to eradicate the custom of tipping.
At the same time it gives the proprietor
a chance to make a little more "on the He collects the 10 per cent in lieu of gratuities, pockets a share of it and then

distributes it. The servants are kicking about it. Yet it was their own suggestion. They didn't think they were getting large

enough tips from the Americans.

Ten per cent of their bills was a remedy Suggested.
Now they're just where they were before the plan began to operate.

After the management gets its rake-off the

Their receipts in tips are not so large as they were under the old individual system THE Paris of today is a business Paris.

It is a more sober and settled city.

The catastrophes of the past eight years have done for it what a century of peace

could not have accomplished.

Notably is this seen in the disappearance of the "boulevardier."
Once he was the pet of the foreign correspondent and magazine writer.
"The boulevardier" of Paris was for gen-

erations the theme of endless stories and sketches. was a drone in the hive of industry. His principal occupation was dawdling ong the boulevards "dressed to kill." Between times he sat around the tables outside the Cafe de la Paix and other sim-

ilar establishments drinking absinthe-or

He corresponded to our "dude" of a generation ago.

Usually he had money, a position—or gave
the impression that he had.

He was a cross between a "first-nighter,"

BUT today he is a memory.

Gone are the "topper," the two-gallon, or "plug" hat, the spats, gloves, cane and

lounge lizard and O. Henry's "man about

As a glass of fashion he was perfect. The war smashed the glass. Not that there are not fashionably dressed men at the enfes, now as ever. It isn't a business with them though, sitting at the little round tables, with a wniter and napkin in the offing and three

It is a temporary relaxation.
It's legitimate, and as a famous advertise. ment says, is "grateful and comforting."
But the "boulevardier" has drifted into limbo of the things that were. That is, the "boulevardier," as such.

bottles and a syphon at their elbow.

THE march of municipal improvement has been remarkable since 1885. Great buildings, handsome and ornemental, have replaced ancient, shabby and disreputable ones. There is a noticeable air of push and istle among the business people.

They are more auxious to serve and

At the same time there is, I think, a deterioration in the character of the goods they offer for sale.

Prices are far higher than they ever were. The man or weman from the United States who expected to garner the bargains he or she once did has been disillusioned. He or she can save money by spending

And, barring a few articles, will get a better grade of goods. That is, unless he or she wishes to pay a high price for the name of having "purchased it in Paris."

BUSINESS has been fairly good this season." said one merchant with "It would have been better, only so many Americans have been going to Germany. I found that impression very general.

And yet the recognized tourist agencies we been busier than ever this season. More than 10,000 persons visited the American Soldiers' Cemetery at Belleau Wood up to September 1. There have been a great many Americans in Germany, undoubtedly,

The Passion Play at Oberammergau attracted many.
Stories of the ridiculously low hotel and merchandising rates attracted others. STATED at the outset that Paris would

never stage a "comeback" of the old The reason is, she has learned a great and lasting lesson. Individual independence is widespread among the people.

They have lost much of the flippancy, the airy indifference, the "good fellow" spirit

characterized them pre-eminently as Apparently they have cut out for good their old, foolish, flamboyant tendencies. There are too many new cemeteries, too many broken hearts, too many ruined homes within her borders that were not there eight vears ago.

A new national spirit has been born. All Around the attempting suicide, shot herself in the breast.

The bullet passed through her body and cutered a man's head. The man is dead. The girl will recover, Government. The naturalized citizen who seeks to advance the interests of his native country by political action here perjured through without a moment's loss of time.



PREPARED

## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

FRANCES COLBOURNE

On Day Nurseries Work for the Home THE chief object of the day nursery is to I make it possible for the mother who is obliged to go out to work to be able to keep her children under the influence of the home. says Miss Frances Colbourne, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Association of Day Nurseries.

'The day nursery." said Miss Colbourne "is a place where mothers who are obliged to work to support themselves and their children may leave the children during the working hours of the day. The original day nursery was in charge of a kindly woman who accepted any children that might be brought to her. The only idea at that time was to supply the little ones with a place in which they would find shelter, light, food and warmth, but there was then no special standard either of receiving or of treatment.

"But the modern day nursery has gone tremendous way from the old conception. Now a trained visitor visits all the homes of the children who are brought to the nursery, finds out the conditions existing there and talks them over with the mother. The older idea was that the more children there were in the nursery the better, but the modern one is that it is infinitely better to keep the children in their own homes wherever possible.

## Selecting the Children

"The properly conducted day nursery now will take only children who cannot be properly cared for in their own homes. The largest number of mothers who bring their children to the nurseries are those deserted by their husbands, and the second largest class are the widows. Each case is investicass are the widows. Each case is investi-gated, and if it be possible to have the child kept at home and cared for by some relatives, this is done, as it is considered so much better for the welfare of the child.

"The modern day nursery also does not take very small children, as these are a good bit better cared for in the home than they could possibly be in a nursery. But the nursery is not satisfied simply to say that it connect take the state of the same takes the state of the same takes the state of the same takes the that it cannot take the child; it holds itself responsible to see that the needs of the child are met, and if financial relief is needed it is raised from some source for the mother. The mother is furthermore put in touch with some institution where the child may be properly cared for.

There are four great causes by which There are four great causes by which the services of the day nursery are required. The first and most prolifie of these is the descrition of the mother by the father; the second, the death of the father, thereby throwing the burden of support upon the mother; the third, the unemployment of the father making it incombant upon the father, making it incumbent upon the mother to go out to work, and the fourth, the illness of one parent or the other.

## Children Examined Physically

"When it has been decided that it is necessary for the mother to go to work for the support of the family, the next thing the physical examination of the child by physician. In the old days the day nursery was satisfied with almost any kind of a certificate, but this is no longer the case. Now the physician gives a complete examination and finds out definitely whether or not there is anything the matter with the child.
"If he decides that treatments are re-

quired, the day nursery visitor sees to it that the treatments as prescribed are carried out either in a hospital or in a clinic, and where it is required arranges for operations with the consent of the parent. "The medical agencies employed in the y nursery are doing a great work for the

child of pre-school age, and this work pre-sents a fine opportunity to do prevention work, especially in the matter of nutrition.
"The range of the ages of the children accepted in the modern day nursery is from months to twelve or thirteen years. nine months to twelve or thin pears of New children of more than nine years of age are not taken, because they do not age are not taken, because they do not have the routine of the adapt themselves well to the routine of the day nursery; but if they have been coming to the nursery before that age they are allowed to continue.

## The Hours Observed

"The older children, that is from six years of age and beyond, come in the morning before going to school. Then they come before going to sensor. Then they come back for their midday meal, after which they return to the school for the afternoon session. After this closes they come back to the nursery and remain until the mother returns home, which is generally about 5 or 6 o'clock.

"The day nursery has a very long day.
It opens about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning and does not close until the last of the chil-dren have been taken to their homes for the night. This is rarely earlier than 6 o'clock in the evening, and is frequently much later. "The development of recreation is a very the modern day nur sery. This is relatively a new activity in day nursery work, and it consists of de-veloping games, folk-dancing for the older children and the like. In common with the better schools, the day nursery has found that many of the children must be taught

to play as well as to do whatever work may be required of them. Another important part of the day-nur-sery routine is the rest hour. This is from 1 o'clock until 3 every afternoon, when all

of the children sleep. "The day nursery has a tremendous op-portunity for laying the foundations for education in the children who come to it. Many of them learn to walk and to talk in the day nursery, and as they are taken at a period of their lives when they are exceedingly impressionable, the lessons which are given at that time are never forgotten. They learn to be sociable, to mix acceptably with others and subconsciously absorb the atmosphere of cleanliness, the need for proper food and rest and many other things which it is important for them to learn at an early age.

## Extra Food and Rest

"Children who are in need of extra food and rest can get these in the day nursery. They can get the exercise and the recreation which they need in the small yards or the roof gardens of the nursery, and during the summer they are taken to the parks. the Zoological Gardens, on picnics and simi-lar little excursions. The nursery also plans for those who require it to go on summer vacations, and in these the mother is frequently included.

"The education of many of the mothers in a subconscious manner is one of the important things which the day nursery accomplishes. The nursery has an unusually friendly contact with the mothers, because the latter are made to feel independent by paying the small fee that is required. The nursery thus reaches them the best methods of caring for the children in the important elements of cleanliness, food, recreation and many other things.

"The courage and endurance of most of

the mothers is the source of constant admi-ration by all those who come into contact with them. They are doing double duty, that of a bread-winner by day and of a mother in the evenings; they are carrying mother in the evenings; they are carrying a tremendous burden and are doing it well, and thus should and do command the re-spect and admiration of the community.

## The Prevention Work

"Dental care is included in the matter of physical attention of the children as is every feature of preventive work among them. It feature of preventive work among them. It is the aim of the day nursery to see that every child grows up physically and mentally efficient, and this can best be done by getting the child when it is very young and given such training then.
"It is a long way from the old day nur-

sery when one woman took care of thirty or forty children, giving them bread and sonp, to the highly specialized nursery of today, with its scientific methods. There are about forty nurseries in the city at present.

"The great desire is to keep the home together and thus save the children from being sent to permanent homes, and every Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, says Europe can talk of nothing but food and that America

ing, of course, and yet we might have appreciated the compliment more if it had been One of the indirect results of the program of the new German-American Citi-zens' League of the United States may be make prohibition popular with the plain everyday unhyphenated American.

is now the art center of the world. Gratify-

Washington authorities agree that the public needs a rest from Congress. What the public will actually get is what it de-

### SHORT CUTS

A wise tip to take is-Don" ake tip Kemal thinks he can top the Strain with the flush of victory.

"Oh, well, we all have our ups and downs," said the mercury. There is still possibility that Turker

will insist upon feeling the ax. Poincare's victory in the Near East my yet prove an expensive one for France.

Scranton movie cashier has been pole ned by dirty money. Really filthy Standing at the home plate, "Bay!" admitted Babe Ruth to the Ruth

Cleveland hair tonic manufacturer ar-rested for violating National Prohibition Act. Remember that furry taste?

United States to sell a little tea. Perhandigures we can use it as we still have the Latest charge against the flippant fur-per is that she is driving young men in the ministry. Where, of course, they may

pray for her. Lord Lansdowne says great diplomatical very often say more than they mean. From which we arrive at the conclusion he mean

more than he says.

The Turks, puffed up with victory, and eager for battle. It will be remembered that some little time back the Greeks had a similar experience.

There have been many cases of its sanity in the family of the Princess choose by the ex-Kaiser for his bride. There 75

New York woman suing for diversalleges that her husband danced and sax when he heard that his mother-in-law was dead. That guy must read the comic paper.

# What Do You Know?

1. Where is Senegal and to what county
does it belong?
2. What was the first name of Bismarck!
3. What are ortolans?
4. Who was the last Greek Emperor of Constantinople?
5. What kind of a musical instrument of the celesta?

6. What kind of a musical instrument the celesta?
6. What article of furniture is called a ottoman?
7. What people use prayer wheels in the religious ceremonials?
8. In what great battle were the Russian overwhelmingly defeated by the Germans in the early part of the Wood War?

7. What color is givens?

### 9. What color is sienna? 9. What is tare in weighing goods? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Propontis is another name for the Sea of Marmora, between Europe and Association of the Sea of Marmora, between Europe and Association of the Sea of Marmora, between Europe and Association of the Sea of Marmora, between Europe and Association of the Dards nelles and with the Black Sea by the Bosporus. Its extreme length is miles and its greatest breadth fits miles. Propontia was the name used an ancient times.

2. Heinrich Schliemann, the famous German archeologist, uncovered the accient City of Troy, in Asia Mines Schliemann was born in 1832 and distinct the Association of the Association of the Association of the United State who lived during the period of Louis XIV in France.

4. The pollex is the thumb.

5. Winfield Scott Hancock ran as a Dentical City of President of the United State in 1880. He was defeated by Gardal tura.

6. The triple crown of the Pope is called tura.

tiara.

7. Pea-jacket is a corruption of "pigjacket. "Pig" is Danish for a kind
coarse woolen cloth.

8. Two Scandinavian countries ranked
independent kingdoms under a
mon sovereign are lectand and

mark.

Sisynhus in Greek legend was a craft greedy king of Corinth, condemned Itades to roll uphill a huge stone the siways rolled down again.

A spa is any locality frequented prismineral springs; a mineral type The name is taken from the town Spa, in Belgium, long famous a health resort, It was the German tary headquarters in Belgium distributed by the World War.