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Philadelphia, Friday, October 20, 1922

NEGLECTED SCHOOLS

MR. ROWEN, the president of the Board of Education, and George A. Weish, the newest member, saw little that was not already apparent in the records of the school service when they toured some of the distriets in the manner of Haroun al Ruschid and viewed some of the crumbling buildings in the congested sections of the city.

Neglected schools mean neglected children. The school buildings in many of the poorer sections are inadequate, outworn, murky and insanitary. Elsewhere the school equipment is modern and attractive. The buildings are for the most part large and com-modious. It is regrettable that the primary and lower grade schools feel the tightest pinch of that poverty about which the Board of Education is always complaining, for it is in these schools that a majority of the city's children get all that they may hope for in the way of education.

The board now desires to spend \$15,000 .-000 on new buildings to replace those which are admittedly unfit or even dangerous for school uses. If it can borrow that sum without making a tax increase necessary. the more outworn buildings will be replaced with modern ones and children of the lower grades will not be herded every day into insanitary and overcrowded fire traps.

There is another side to the general question. Property owners in the downtown areas should be anxious to do everything in their power to improve the character of school buildings in regions where declining real estate values follow naturally on the partial decay due to overcrowding. There is no good reason why real estate values in any part of the city should ever decline. Neglect, congestion, dirt and a disregard of value of appearances cause neighborhoods to lag and fall into decay. modern school buildings should be a challenge to property owners in such regions and a stimulus likely to lead to better building and an improved neighborhood life.

THE LEGION'S FUTURE

COME of the more imposing delegates to O the American Legion convention in New Orleans-notably Major Hugh Scott, of the Bureau-were praise the organization, but to bury it. The Legion, said Major Scott, has seen its best days and has been in a dying state since the President vetoed the Soldier Bonus Bill. If that veto could kill the Legion, then

certainly the Legion would have little reason to live. And it is in far from a dying state. A great deal of important and extremely useful work lies ahead of the Legion. It should properly be an agency for good citizenship, for enlightened and free political criticism, for the encouragement of a constant and sincere regard for the welfare of sick and injured service men and for fraternity of spirit among those who survived

The bonus agitation was an incident in the Legion's history. A new Legion may come from the confusion created by an unwise direction of the older one. But the Legion will not pass out of existence.

AFTER MANY YEARS

the hardships of war.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN was one of the great Governors of this Commonwealth. He served at the time of the Civil War and served well, meeting every emergency with patriotic courage. His contribution to the success of the

war was recognized by President Grant, who sent him to Russia as the American Min-

But after his return to this country he joined the Democratic Party and represented Pennsylvania district in Congress for three terms. The Republican Party, which controlled the State, forgot his great services because of his change of party allegiance.

The erection of a statue to him in Harrisburg is a belated recognition of his achievements, a recognition that should have been made years ago.

RADICALISM OF GEORGIA

FRIENDS of Governor Hardwick, of Georgia, are saying that he was defeated for nomination to the United States Senate by the vote of the Ku Klux Klan. It was not that the Klan loved Judge George, the successful candidate, more, but that they loved the Governor less.

Hardwick has fought the Klan with commendable courage. But he seems to have been a weak candidate for other reasons. He was opposed by the followers of the late n Watson. As there are said to be 50,000 of them who voted for Judge George, this is enough to account for the defeat of the overnor, as only 80,000 votes were cast

in the primaries. The Governor is a conservative and Watson was a radical. It is more likely that the radicalism of Georgia was responsible for the defeat of the Governor than the political power of the Ku Klux Klan. At any rate, we do not wish to believe that Georgia is o far lost to all comprehension of what Americanism means as to allow so abhorrent an organization as the Klan to control

NEIGHBORS YET FRIENDS

TT HAS been the boast of the United States and Canada that they have lived in amicable relations for more than a century with no fortifications guarding the international boundary. Now comes a report from Washington that arrangements making for a revision of the treaty b permits each nation to keep a few sail warships on the Great Lakes. The aty is intended to exclude all war yessels the boundary waters, thus leaving the two nations with no weapons of offense or before along the whole distance from the Mantie to the Pucific.

such an arrangement would be in ta-inble evidence of the confidence of the matter and the state of the matter and the state of the state of the matter and the state of the s

respects our rights. When this feeling prevails there is no excuse for the use of

The frontiers of the European countries. are fortified because of mutual suspicions. No nation has any confidence in any other nation. Each thinks it must be ready to fight to protect its rights. This is why there are wars and rumors of wars. It is why the military budgets are so large and why reduction of land armaments has been

so vigorously opposed. The example of the United States and Canada ought to be suggestive to the overburdened taxpayers of Europe.

LLOYD GEORGE YIELDS TO A LEADERLESS ENGLAND

Mercurial Premier the Last of the War Statesmen to Suffer the Consequences of Post-Armistice Reactions and Political Insurgence

DEITISH Prime Ministers are removable B by death, by voluntary resignation and by political defeat. The last of these methods has been the most frequently applied to Prime Ministers in office. Downfall or repudiation is, as a rule, the uitt mate consequence of national leadership in England. The mightier the statesman, the more vivid and decisive his collapse when the political pendulum swings beyond his

David Lloyd George has therefore paid the conventional penalty of eminence in the British Government. Signs of a predestined overthrow in accordance with the dramatic functioning of an unwritten constitution have been increasingly apparent since the failure of the Genca conference. The Near Eastern crisis, taxing to the full the consummate audacity and tactical skill of the most dazzling and perhaps the ablest opportunist in the annals of the empire, stretched the lines of the Coalition network to the anapping point.

Mr. Lloyd George's performance for the last few weeks suggests Dr. Johnson's wellknown comment upon a dog walking on its hind legs; "It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all."

The career of Lloyd George has been replete with such surprises, though in fairness to his resourcefulness, unimpeachable patriotism and extraordinary powers of swift decision it must be added that in many instances the feat was not only phenomenal. but admirably done. Indeed, the average of miracle-working has been so high that his compulsory surrender of the seals of office is made not to some other inevitable and dominant political antagonist, but to impalpable and uncontrollable chaos.

That the Conservatives have capitalized Lloyd George's recent embarrassments and are struggling to stage a renascence is the superficir' and immediate cause of the upheaval. But its real origins are deeper than the well-upholstered chairs of the Carlton Club, in which the sudden attack was planned.

The descent of Lloyd George means that for England, politically speaking, the war is over at last. In no country the world over had the powers of survival in political machinery fashioned to meet the crists of almost universal strife proved so enduring. Lloyd George in the seat of authority witnessed the passing as prime factors in government of every war leader in every major nation. That in itself was an amazing achievement. Considering the diversified complexion of his Cabinet, bristling with adversaries, the accomplishment savors of

Lloyd George, it may be said, was in character to the end. He retires, for the moment at least, in the face of a situation with few parallels in English constitutional history. British parties are in a state of flux, confusion, metamorphosis, The Conservatives, marshaling the remnants of the old Unionist group, constitute a minority against Liberals, Laborites and adherents of the ex-Premier.

If Lloyd George's political astuteness can effect a new alignment, the ascendancy of Bonar Law, Lord Derby, Earl Curzon and the die-hard reactionaries, who are possibly hoping in their hour of victory that England is ready for a return to Torvism of the pre-war or Victorian type, may be brief. The parliamentary election virtually certain to be held will demonstrate whether or not the public is in the willful mood to which, for example. Poincare owes his elevation in France and which has been displayed so perversely in many countries since the armistice. Time will tell whether post-war fretfulness and a curious breed of wanton irritation are merely showing its resentfulness or whether there are any fundamentals of reasoned political reconstruction behind the change.

Meanwhile, time is afforded for estimates of the retiring Premier as a tremendous figure in epic times. The most inveterate enemies of David Lloyd George have been unable to deny the splender of his most conspicuous acts. His mercurial character and the flexibility of his principles may be the despair of the psychoanalyst; but temperamental shortcomings, if such they be deemed, cannot in justice detract from the magnitude of his achievements. If these be opportunist, Britain, it must be said, has made the most of them and fortified many of them with attributes of per-

Lloyd George, the fiery Radical, sworn for a time of privileged land-owning classes, originator of revolutionary budgets, extinguisher of the House of Lords as a vital legislative force, indomitable co-ordinator of war resources, embodiment of driving force in the hour of his country's peril, tempestuous peacemaker, masterhand in the solution of the Irish problem and all-around political Philistine, securely takes his place among the artificers of history. England has had many more consistent rulers. She can boast of few his equal in intrinsic democratic spirit, flaming but simple oratory, enthusiasm, shrewdness, courage and, perhaps above all, magnetic

personal charm. Bonar Law, it is said, has been named his stop-gap successor in the premiership. England, when she cools down, may devote herself to the contemplation of this picture and of that.

RAILROAD BOARD REFORMS

TOTHING is definitely known of the plan for a reorganization of the Railroad abor Board which President Harding is preparing to submit to Congress when it reconvenes. But it is obvious that a change in the character of the board is necessary and inevitable.

It should surprise to one if the President asks Congress to authorise a character which

would permanently remove the members who now represent union labor and the rail corporations and maje way for the appointment of unbiased representatives of the public interest.

At present three members of the board of nine represent the corporation point of view, three speak for organized labor and the three remaining comprise the "public group.

It is pretty generally admitted that comnissions so organized are unable to deal efficiently with important economic questions, since the labor and corporations groups are always disposed to maintain fixed attitudes in favor of the interests they represent. Decisions are, therefore, left to the public group, but, because of the lack of unanimous opinion in the board, they have not the effects on public opinion which would result from decisions representative of the board as a whole.

What Mr. Harding probably should sugrest is a reorganization of the Railroad Board along lines established in the formation of the new Fact-Finding Coal Commission, which was formed without regard to the rule under which special representation on public commissions was regarded as a primary necessity.

The Coal Commission is without any biased members. If the Railroad Board had been similarly organized its decrees might have carried far greater weight in the days preceding the shopmen's strike and it might actually have been able to avert the walkout and all the trouble, confusion and loss that followed a partial breakdown of the operating systems on some lines.

HARDING AND 1924 ONCE a man achieves the presidential office he is disposed to regard his first term as a period for accomplishment and service and the incidental enjoyment of the honors and prestige that go with the greatest job in the world. After the first four years, astonished by the crushing character of the toil allotted to the man in the White House, he may occasionally feel impelled to retire gracefully with the remnants of his health and whatever of his faith in the good will of mankind that survives the wild winds of criticism which blow forever against Washington. Almost always such notions are cast aside. For it is to a second term that a President looks naturally enough for the corroboration and the approval of the country and the satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of the public's confidence.

These are the chief rewards of the presidential office. And that is why no one with any knowledge of the psychology of national politics ever was disposed to believe reports which pictured Mr. Harding as anxious to retire at the end of his term. The announcement by Attorney General Daugherty that the President will almost certainly run again, and that he is in no mood of discouragement or distillusionment, was hardly necessary.

Mr. Harding has on occasions referred whimsically to the heavy burdens of his job. Mr. Wilson often talked in like vein. All Presidents do at some time or other, and they seldom tell or suggest half the truth about the trials of their office.

The Democrats have been studiously attempting to make the country believe that the President is weary of the stress and confusion of Washington. As a matter of fact. Mr. Harding seems to be serenely self-possessed. He has been doing a great deal of constructive work quietly and without the accompaniment of drums and bugles His mind has been proof against the gusts of bysteria that ruffled some of the groups in his own party. Hard as his job is, he probably likes it well enough.

McSPARRAN'S BLUNDER

MRS. PINCHOT'S activities in the camrap if he were aware of the fact that women now have the same political privileges as men. He seems to have overlooked the fact that women may vote and hold office, and that consequently they are justified in taking an active part in a political campaign. Mrs. Pinchot's interest in politics does

her credit. Her interest in the election of her husband is what would be expected of her in the circumstances. She is no more so bject to criticism for making speeches in his behalf than is any man who is engaged in the same kind of political activity. And when she says that she knows that he will keep his pledges she speaks with authority. because she knows more about him and his character than any other citizen of the Commonwealth.

If Mrs. Pinchot had kept silence, Mr. Mc-Sparran could say, if he were inclined to be as discourteous under such circumstances as he has been under existing conditions, that she was doing nothing for the election of her husband for the reason that she had no confidence in his ability to be an effieient Governor.

Mr. McSparran is not expected to pleased with the tactics of the opposition. They are not devised for his delectation But he is expected to adjust himself to the enfranchisement of women and to accept their political activity as a matter of course. He would have been much wiser if he had held Mrs. Pinchot up as an example to the Democratic women and had urged them to take an interest in politics. If he could induce the wives and daughters of all the Democrats in the Commonwealth to vote with their husbands and fathers while the Republican women showed the indifference that too many of the women of all parties are showing he would poil enough votes to elect him.

IS LANDIS IN THE RUNNING?

OCCURRENCES at the convention of the American Legion in New Orleans deserve the attention of all those interested in

political developments. There was the appearance of Kenesaw M. Landis, for example, as one of the speakers, He was introduced by Commander MacNider as the man "who most nearly typifies the Roosevelt tradition." He was applicated enthusiastically. Then he made a speech in favor of the bonus and said that "the politician who did nothing for his country in time of war and is now coming up for re election should be 'pasted.' "

At this distance it looks as if Landis had his lightning rod up ready to attract the spark in 1924, and that Commander Mac-Nider had deliberately assisted him in calling attention to it.

Landis as a presidential candidate would add to the gayety of nations, but it is doubtful whether he would increase the popularity of any political party. He has had an erratic and spectacular career, which has culminated in his achievement of the post of general arbiter among the baseball players. Baseball interests a large ublic, but it has never been regarded as comparable in imsmallest State. The step from the throne of the car of the diamond to the chair of the Chief Executive of the United States is so long that it is difficult to understant how any one can think that every Lands long long that it.

We were trained as Boy Scouts. Can one imagine a finer tribute to the organication.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Next Governor Should Not Be Called On to Sacrifice Good of State in Order to Do Honor to a Woman

By SARAH D. LOWRIE WAS called up the other day and asked to state my opinion as to who among the women in this State were entitled to positions in the Cabinet of the incoming

Of course, I would not give my opinion as to that, even if I had any idea that places on the State Cabinet were going a-begging for women candidates, because the Governor's Cabinet is just now—until he announces it—the Governor's affair. If he wants help in the choice of either men or women for State positions, I doubt if it will be got by that sort of public hetting process. And I think that kind of publicity for the victims of this unsought conlicity for the victims of this unsought con-tes; would be rather hard on both the men and women who would be thus brought be-fore the Governor-elect's attention without consultation as to their wishes in the

But apart from those reasons of sympathy, I think, so far as the women are ioncerned, such a statement would be malapropos because I do not believe that the Governor will appoint women as the heads of any of the State departments.

I should be sorry to think that he would feel under obligation to the women voters to the extent of sacrificing the good of the State to the expediency of making a grace-ful gesture in their direction by so futile an honor. Because there is no woman available in the State who could run any of the State departments as well as one a dozen or so men who are available. And that is no shame to women or to our education or to our brain matter, or even to our good will. The departments of a great are first and last business centers on a great are first and last business centers on a great scale and their functioning is highly tech-nical, from the Department of Highways to the Department of Health.

THAT they have in the past been in part I open to criticism, and in some cases poorly manned by unfit appointees, is all the more reason why the man who has set himself if elected to clean up the "mess in Harrisburg' should appoint only the most fit officers available to tackle the "mess." There are in this State no well-known,

approved business women whose experience has given them an opportunity to think and work in figures of many millions, or over shifts of thousands of employes. There are many women who are very rich and who invest shrewdly and safely the interest of their millions, and there are more than a few women who have the oversight of the people, and there are thousands of women in business for themselves who are making good technically, just as there are literally hundreds of thousands who in point of acumen and responsibility and farsightedness could be relied upon to take a first rank in the affairs of the State that have to do with education, charity, health and public safety.

But more than acumen, responsibility and

farsightedness is needed by the head of any one of these departments. You can define that "more that is needed" by the one word experience, or you can add "technical" to experience, or you can add to the description by adding to "technical

experience" the qualifying sentence "that impires general confidence." In other words, the appointee to a (abinet position has to qualify for this position in the eyes of the general public to the extent of proving that he has done a big thing well in the technical business world, from which he is summoned to do an even bigger thing better. And this coming administra tion is even more obligated to make good with its department chiefs than most, because part of the campaign ammunition has been criticism of what the party has done of what the party will do in the future.

THE women who have helped in the campaign will be the last to demand as a price for that help positions for themselves that would I n'icap the Governor at the very start of his "clearing up the mess." But that does not say that women can of no use to the State as executives or as administrators in the State departments. Personally I believe that every department, even that of the Highways, would be bet tered by women who could be placed high enough in the scale of officialdom to be authoritative in the matter of suggestion and of co-operation. I think the second or even in some cases the first assistant of the Cabinet officers could very well be women

appointees. These women could be chosen for their technique and for their proved ability in esser positions, where their character and experience have been factors in their success. They would not of necessity be per-sons with State-wide reputations, and it could be left to their own industry and acumen to build up State-wide confidence after they are appointed. Such persons could not possibly be known in a general way or suggested by a "free-for-all" conof a newspaper sort. Hence the futility of that sort of expression of snapshot opinion by their fellow women.

A LONG other lines and for local appoint-A ments and on commissions and special boards there is looming up a large opportu-nity for women to go in and use the best that they possess for the good of the State. equipped by every experience of life to deal with the matters that come up before official bodies and have to do with prisoners and paupers and hospitals and local State charities; while for matters of town and city and borough and county housekeeping, not to mention school boards and educational bureaus, they have both more patience and more first-hand knowl-

ige than the generality of men.

These less spectacular but not less vital activities that are part of the State government are what women can best under-take now without having to wait for more technical knowledge, because they are things that need specific and personal interest, and cannot be decided by general rules or left to the red tape of officialism.

WOMAN'S trump card is her natural A liking for specific cases and her instinct for adapting the means at hand to fit the need of the hour. She understands the value of little changes for the better and the comfort there is in slight adjustments. And her interest is roused by things that And her interest is roused by things that she herself can put through. All of which points to her value in local affairs, and the so-called lesser offices of government, which have been regarded as the 'crumbs that fall naster's table" greatly to detriment of the citizens in general and the party in power in particular.

Because nothing that is performed by the Government as the trustee of the governed

is unimportant. It is to be hoped therefore that the recor It is to be hoped therefore that the recognition that the new Governor will give to the women voters of the State will be along the lines that they are best fitted to belp him by accepting, and honor their party by carrying to a successful issue. And it by carrying to be hoped that no pressure will be is to be hoped that no pressure will be brought to bear on any of the Government officials to place any woman in an official position as a sop to the Cerebus of the fem-inist element, that demands privilege on the ground of sex without any provision as to how to exercise it.

Roland Bolgiano, eight-een, and Fred Little, seventeen. Are credited with saving the lives of



ADRIFT

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

F. L. BITLER On Pennsylvania's Forests

forests of the State of Pennsylvania

A have proved to be one of the best investments that the State has ever made from any standpoint, says F. L. Bitler, secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Forestry

part she has taken in the great advance of the movement for the restoration of our disappearing forests," said Mr. Bitler. "The movement began in Congress exactly fifty years ago, although the measure proposed that year was defeated by a small majority and it was not until almost ten years later that the first really productive national for-estry literature made its appearance. It is interesting to note, however, that the sponsors of the movement both times were members from our State.

Women Founded Association

"So far as the Pennsylvania Association is concerned, the real founders of it were two Philadelphia women. Mrs. Brinton Coxe and Mrs. J. P. Lundy, although much credit must also be given to John Birkin-bine, who, at great personal sacrifice, re-mained as president of the organization for many years and did much to istence in the early days possible.

"The State Association was founded in 1886 and it has had a useful life of more than thirty-six years, with every prospect of enlarged usefulness as the need of re-forestation and of preserving what timber we have left makes its way deeper and deeper into the public consciousness.

"Increased population demands that every acre must produce its best crop. In the eastern half of the State millions of young trees are being set out every year in farm and home wood lots, to say nothing of the additional millions planted annually on the additional millions planted annually on the State Forest Reserves. "The State Forest Department is pre-

paring to supply young trees to the planters for the mere cost of packing and sending them, and in the spring of 1922 this de-partment sent out to private planters 3,569,-503 young trees distributed among 1118 planters.

Many Failed to Understand "A public failure to understand the ms and the motives of the Pennsylvania

Forestry Association halted its growth for many years. By many who lived in the many years. By many who lives in the regions where lumbering was extensively carried on it was supposed to be an attempt to limit their operations, if not actually to prevent them. It was not until the late Henry J. Cochran, of Lycoming County, became interested in the work of the association and made clear to the lumbering in terests that the association's purpose was to assist and not to prevent such operations that real progress was made "But it was not until 1893 that the Legislature approved a bill creating a Forestry Commission whose duty it should be to ex-Commission whose duty it should be to examine into and report on forestry conditions in the State. This report was made in 1895 and an act was passed creating a Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. The bill was promptly signed by Governor Hastings, who appointed the late Dr. J. T. Rothrock chief of this bureau. During the administration of Governor Stone the Forestry Bureau was senernor Stone the Forestry Bureau was sep-arated from the Department of Agriculture and made a department.

Dr. Rothrock's Work

Pennsylvania's debt to Dr. Rothrock for what he did for its forests can never be paid. He took an active interest in the work of the association from its start, and three years before the department was organized had given up his work at the University he had given up his work at the 'inversity of Pennsylvania to devote his entire time to forestry work, traveling throughout the State and trying to arouse the citizens to the need of prompt action to save our few remaining forests and reclaim our devastated mountain sides.

"His official work as Forestry Commis-

sioner is now so well known as not to need repetition here, but in his death, which oc-curred last June, the State lost not only one of her great forestry experts, but one of her most high-minded and valuable

of her most aign-mind and valuable citizens.

"When the Bureau of Forestry was organized the state did not own an acre of last set asir for forestry purposes, though there were it least 7.000,000 acres from which the a sher had been removed and the

land practically neglected by the owners until it was reverting to a desert condition, though it had once been a source of great wealth to the State and could be made so again if the growth of timber were re-

stored. "Today the State has more than 1,000,000 acres of land under the control of the De-partment of Forestry. This land, worth twice what it cost to reclaim it, alleady has paid into the school fund of the State practically \$250,000 from the proceeds of forest

This is indicative of what is to follow No cwner of waste land can now dodge his taxes without risk of his land passing into the ownership of the State. For every acre of land owned by the State a liberal allowance is made for roads, schools and general nursons and these are only a few of the purposes, and these are only a few of the results of the introduction of forestry into

the State Government. We believe that the Pennsylvania For estry Association is responsible for this condition of affairs having come about as soon as it did. There is no doubt that it would happened eventually. Probably not until disaster by flood, drought nd impoverishment of the soil had doubled the expense of reclamation to the State.

Protecting the Forests

"Of first importance is forest protection, or without it the forest is not secure. In for without it the forest is not secure. In this matter fires are perhaps the most de-structive element, and a large part of the last appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been spent for the erection of steel fire towers, good roads, trails and telephone lines. By these means fires are promptly discovered, reached and controlled. In 1921 more than O per cent of the fires were discovered from fire towers, fifty of which were erected by the department in that year.
"But, granted protection, the maximum

production of timber in a forest can only be secured by proper methods of cutting the timber and providing for a satisfactory new crop to succeed that which has been cut. The cutting in State forests is done on this principle, but on other forest lands in the State little attention is paid to them and the owners must be reached and impressed with the necessity for the proper handling of their forests. The department is eager co-operate with any owner seeking ad vice or assistance in the handling of ands. If he owns a small tract the service is given free; if more than 200 acres, he is charged with only the actual cost to the department of making the examination,

Restocking Artificially

"While nature does much to restore the forest lands it is often necessary, because of fires, to restock artificially. During the of fires, to restock artificially. During the last twenty-two years there have been planted on State forest lands 34,200,000 trees or approximately 22,500 acres. This increase year by year has been very great and by 1925 there will be an annual produc tion of 20,000,000 trees. "For accomplishment in forestry there must be a public educated to its needs and Much still remains to be done.

out it must be done if the prosperity and the welfare of the State are to be assured. THE BRITISH DUCK POND

Coalition's dead! That dear John Bull Now looks about unhappily. Lloyd George, at least, was never dull. He ran his office snapplly. But now! Just look at Parliament!

Dull fish within a gabby net! Not one of them is heaven sent To build a classy Cabinet.

But what else can a poor King do? He has a job; he'll after it To some Conservative: 'tis true And proper; there is Law for it.

And if it chance a boner Law Should pult and go to but for it See Derby (careful on the draw) Provide a head and hat for it.

Or Fate (who loves a cup to fill
And takes delight in spilling it)
May put a curse on Cuczon, still
Insisting he be filling it.

But what's the odds? Who plays the ga Should extirpate the jears from Now. And. anyhow, twere M the sum About a hundred ye'rs from ow.

SHORT CUIS

Mr. Frost, meet Mr. Punkin.

Three cheers for the Weather Man! To skimp the schools is to starve the

It may be somebody said to Jack Frost:

hat a terrible Turk would be if he ever got drunk!

John Barleycorn as an able seaman on the Ship of State is a great trouble maker. What with one murder and another the spotlight man doesn't know which spot to

Mother Goose and Moses have tied in a popularity contest in a Chicago college. Probably judged by their quotability.

At the present price of hooch, re-marked the eminent student of Mother Goose, it takes an awful lot of jack to buy? Pittston, Pa., magistrate thrashes wife-beater before fining him. His Honor's in-fraction of the law is one one feels inclined

to condone. Mrs. Giberson has perhaps reason to be sorry New Jersey law permits conviction of first-degree murder without the imposition of the death penalty.

No. Genevieve, "David H. Lane Poll Taxes" is not to be found in the Law Library. It is probably classified among. Political Works. It is, perhaps, not surprising that Superintendent Broome's new school pro-

gram should contain some sweeping de-Scientist declares it is possible to send-power through the air. Not the least of the world's wonder is that the wonders se

swiftly become commonplaces. There are typewriters and typewriters, One that sports a ribbon but no other femi-nine furbelows has been on the Chicase municipal payroll for some time past. Yes,

What Do You Know?

somebody got the money. Also the incident

may be spoken of appropriately as machine

Who discovered the Rosetta stone? 2. Who solved the mystery of its hiere-Name an acephalous animal.
When did Hogarth live and for what was

5. Distinguish between La Hague and La Hogue.
6. For how many years was David Lloyd George Premier of Great Britain?
7. What instrument determines the purity of milk?

8. What straits connect the Red Sea within the Indian Ocean?
9. Of what State is Cheyenne the capital?
9. When and where were tanks first used in the World War?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Dr. Johnson, as reported by Boswell originated the phrase "Hell is paved with good intentions."
 Anne Boleyn was the second wife of Henry VIII of England. 3. The Dred Scott decision pronounced by the United States Supreme Court in 1857 decided that a slave that had been freed had no standing in the law in that the Missouri Compromise was null and ye d and denied he right of Compromise was null and ye d and denied he right of Compromise was null and ye d and denied he right of Compromise was null and ye d and denied he right of Compromise was null and ye d and denied he right of Compromise was null and years of the years of the compromise was null and years of the years of th gress or any territorial Legislature to

make any restriction concerning slavery in any Territory.

4. A moraine is a ridge or heap of stones and earth collected by a glacier on its surface and deposited on adjacent ground.

5. The name plebelan is derived from the Latin plebs the common recole of any

Latin plebs, the common people of ancient Rome, as disting shed from the 6. The first name of General Sheridan was

6. The Brist name of Philip.
7. The Ganges River in India flows in a south by southeasterly direction.
8. Massena is generally regarded as the ablest of Napoleon Bonaparte's mar-

shais.

2. Edmund Cartwright, an English clergy:
man (1742-1832), is accredited with
the invention of the power loom.

10. Noah was the father of Hara, Shem and