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Philadelphia, Saturday, November 4, 1922

THE ROSIER TRIAL

MANY of the scenes enacted during the trial of Mrs. Catherine Rosier were of a kind differing widely in principle from those supposed to be reproduced in the court of justice.

It was expected that [illegible] in a drama of passions the [illegible] of sentimentality would be [illegible] and that emotional exhibitions would to some extent be employed as arguments. Traits of this character are not likely to be entirely [illegible] nor always impossible to perceive by the spectators.

But the rise of morbidity and neurotic manifestations in this proceeding transgressed all ordinary bounds. The overheated atmosphere of the courtroom [illegible] shocker melodrama of the stage was pervasive.

Offenses such as the display of witnesses and the dramatizing of tears and the repeated evidences of a kind of making a Roman holiday of the sordid and the ugly constituted at times an affront to the traditions of the courtroom.

GET THE GUILTY MEN

THOSE charges made for two convicted dope peddlers against several members of the police force may or may not be true. They were made in the hope of alleviating the severity of their sentence.

Yet the fact that they were made in court in the presence of a Judge will compel an investigation into their credibility.

Whether the accused policemen are guilty will not appear until the investigation has been made and until the charges have been corroborated or refuted by other evidence. But no one is so unsophisticated as to believe that the peddling of dope has been going on without the complicity of some members of the police force or of the politicians on whose favor some of the policemen think their jobs depend.

The guilty men may not have been named. But now that a start has been made, the investigation ought to be carried on until the few officers who have been disgracing their uniforms have been identified and adequately punished.

PARK CONCERTS

SUMMER is a long way off and appropriations devoted to the needs of that season wear perhaps at this time the look of extravagance. It is perhaps for this reason that Council, in an economy mood, has omitted to provide financially for a continuance of the Park symphony or band concerts.

But if the concerts [illegible] permanency the public is more than likely to seek explanations. The appropriation of last spring, under Section [illegible], was for from an oppressive burden upon the city treasury. With that comparatively modest sum an institution has arisen the benefits of which were [illegible] to the costs involved.

Council has seen in this [illegible] the funds for the [illegible] several thousand dollars [illegible] voted for organizations [illegible] it is well to preserve a [illegible]

The Parmenter Park [illegible] organized through [illegible] cent stimulus to the [illegible] the community and [illegible] entertainment [illegible] ure seekers. [illegible] aspects, the concert series was one of the cheapest [illegible] fected here. It would be a [illegible] hensible to abandon it.

For the second [illegible] as was voted for the [illegible] appropriated for the [illegible] should be taken [illegible] suitable open-air auditorium and to [illegible] seating facilities [illegible] the first of the [illegible] the enterprise may be [illegible] should atone for its present indifference.

It is wholly unlike [illegible] an adequate [illegible] for the work of [illegible] adverse criticism or [illegible] the theme of waste.

PAINLESS EDUCATION?

DR. H. B. EVANS, professor of mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, repeated a lament long familiar in the United States when he observed that 75 per cent of the boys and girls graduated from American high schools aren't able to think intelligently and are untrained by training to meet the practical problems of life.

It is interesting to consider the assertion in the light of opinions simultaneously expressed by Dr. Frank W. Wright, of Boston, Assistant Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, who spoke tartly on the subject of public education before the Teachers' Institute in Bucks County. Dr. Wright believes that we should spend more money on all sorts of schools. He contrasted the vast sums expended in this country for more or less idle diversion with the relatively small appropriations made for schools.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the American people are extremely liberal in the provisions they make for popular education. There is growing up in this country a feeling that if the pupil were as eager to be educated as the public is to educate him he should be a thoroughly enlarged Nation. It often seems to an impartial observer that most boys and girls enter school in the wrong spirit. They appear to feel that they can be painlessly educated, that learning can be given to them as medicine is to a child with no more trouble to themselves. [illegible] fact is that no one can be educated [illegible] willing to work at least as hard and as earnestly as his teacher. Nine-tenths of any good education comes from within the pupil. But many American high schools are disposed to imitate the fads and the scenic character of undergraduate college life, and pupils of the public schools often believe that school time is an interlude for fun. This mood makes the labor necessary for education impossible or difficult.

THE NEW FRANKFORD "L" IS CLOSE TO PERFECTION

The Northeast Had to Wait a Long Time, but at Last It Got the Best There Was

FOR a long time to come the new Frankford elevated will represent the perfect type of overhead transit systems. The people of the northeast have actually gained in some ways through the long delays and the innumerable disappointments that preceded the erection of the present structure.

Street railway engineering is a progressive science, and the newest Philadelphia line now collects about every improvement in design and equipment that has been suggested by recent experience and the tireless efforts of engineers to improve means of passenger transit in large cities.

Thus the Frankford "L" is much quieter in operation than any other similar line in the United States. Sound-insulation in structure and equipment was one of the special aims of the designers. Because of improved construction in rail beds and passenger cars the movement of trains will be attended with less of the clash and clatter that prevail on the earlier roads in New York and even on the West Philadelphia line.

The stations are an admirable departure from the stocking sheds of naked iron originally erected in Manhattan and afterward accepted as the indispensable pattern elsewhere. In this instance the architects have shown, as architects always will if you give them half a chance—that a thing need not be ugly to be useful. They designed stations that, instead of having a depressing effect on neighborhoods in which they are located, will inevitably and by the force of example improve building standards in regions where change and redevelopment will follow as a matter of course upon the stimulus of quick and efficient transit service.

When the opening of the line today Frankford and Kensington will automatically cease to be communities tending to separate and individual identities. They will be drawn at once into the busy, merging life of the city proper. Immediately beyond the northern terminus of the new "L" are beautiful reaches of open and almost virgin country, which need only a means of communication with the centers of population and business to develop swiftly as residential areas. These rather than the busy and populous sections of the northeast will be the "outlying regions" of the future.

Experience has demonstrated that the growth and character of American communities are governed almost entirely by facilities of movement and communication provided for them. The good effects of the Frankford high-speed line on the regions it is intended to serve can hardly be measured in advance. It will give a new impetus to a large part of the city. It will facilitate growth and provide improved opportunities in a region there can, as a city, do much of our most important work. It atones in some ways for the long neglect of earlier municipal administrations and transit magnates, who left the whole northeast to survive and develop and become prosperous in spite of them and in spite of the immense handicap of inadequate, downright bad and disorganizing street railway lines.

It is natural enough that the people of Kensington and Frankford should hang out flags and use all the tactics to celebrate the opening of the elevated. The line, planned as it has been under Mr. Mitten's direction and the steadily improving system of surface lines, gives them their first chance to breathe freely and to move around with a sense of physical elbow-room.

We are in a period of [illegible] and is hard to see. Partially from considerations of the immediate effect of the new elevated, the line may be regarded the more important [illegible] the service of street railways here and [illegible] that is coming swiftly from being to [illegible] and other well-[illegible] the bedrock of City Hall [illegible] independent [illegible] with more [illegible] lines. Before we are much older [illegible] to get from Bridesburg to Atlantic City [illegible] Bridge [illegible] it will be [illegible] from Chestnut street to [illegible]

It is welcome to be aware of the [illegible] of the practical [illegible] of modern street railroading. But there is another side of the question. It is a social side, which must be understood by anyone who wishes to appreciate the full [illegible] of what accomplished by men like Mr. Mitten and Mr. Twining.

The hardships incident to inadequate transit facilities fall upon the entire working population and involve an enormous tax on the energies of the community. It should not be necessary for any man, woman or child to lengthen a working day by an hour or two of disagreeable toil in order to get to work or to get home from it. Street cars ought to be plentiful, roomy and restful if we aren't content to go on wasting a volume of human energy that is beyond all calculation. Fortunately, we in this city are constantly progressing toward this ideal.

AS TO SHRINES

PHILADELPHIANS seem to bear with equanimity the loss of the old house in which Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. It is several decades since that historic structure, which stood at Seventh and Market streets, was demolished to make way for progress. Many another building hallowed with associations has succumbed to that law which the Germans invoked in their invasion of Belgium.

Of late, however, the feeling that such destruction can be carried a trifle too far has been gaining strength in this community, and it is this sentiment which is discernible in the effort to preserve an alleged residence of Benjamin Franklin, now lying in the path of the Delaware Bridge operation. The not particularly impressive brick house bears an inscription stating that it is "the site of residence of Benjamin Franklin about 1749."

Here is a problem for all earnest sentimentalists. Is a site without its original building precious and not to be disfigured by constructions of a type unknown in the days when its memorable associations were created? Is 111 Spring street, after all, the historic edifice, and is the inscription too modest?

The Mayor has asked for expert opinions on this subject, and should it be proved that Franklin really reposed in the Spring street dwelling, there is a chance that the bricks may be removed and the house set up again in some attractive location, preferably in Fairmount Park.

This solicitude for a dubious memorial, this regard for even problematic authenticity, is commendable, although the case lays itself open to some invidious comparisons. Having disregarded a considerable number of valid shrines, we are reduced perhaps to reverencing the apocryphal by way of atonement.

THE NEW CALIPHATE

THE deposition of the Sultan, as pronounced in Angora, is couched in emphatic terms. His overthrow is accompanied by the proclaimed collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Such bulletins suggest the production of history on a grand scale.

A monarchy that, in spite of innumerable vicissitudes, has endured in Constantinople since 1453, is summarily eradicated by formal resolution of a popular assembly. For the first time in world annals a Moslem state has declared the people sole sovereign.

All these changes are as dramatic as they are explicit, and yet, notwithstanding their sweeping nature, it is not easy to discover just what kind of government is to be substituted in the reconstructed Ottoman dominions.

The revolutionary pronouncement from Angora exalts the Grand National Assembly of Turkey to the high seats of power. This implies, perhaps, the executive authority will be vested in a premier not responsible for his acts to any member of the Osman dynasty, but sharply and solely to the Legislature and the people. The extraordinary novelty of a constitutional monarchy, without a King, Emperor or other temporal prince, would seem to be in the making.

The realistic modern statesmanship of Mustapha Kemal is visible in this departure, although precisely how this new type of government will function has not yet been made plain. If the Nationalists continue to have their way, however, it may be safely predicted that the separation of temporal and spiritual powers in Turkey will be made absolute.

Realizing that the utter extinction of the Caliphate would strike dismay in the hearts of many devout Moslems of the Sunnite sect, the externals of orthodoxy are preserved in the resolution of the Assembly to invest a member of the Osman dynasty with attributes of religious leadership. Mohammed VI, that shadowy Sultan, is repudiated, and it is announced that a new Caliph, "the best instructed, the best educated, the most honest and the wisest," under the limitations of Islam, will be chosen by the legislative body in Angora.

Caliphs deriving their powers from democratic institutions are unprecedented figures in the history of Islam. Abu Bekr, immediate successor of the prophet, could not have comprehended a popularly elective Caliphate, nor could the Abassids, who later raised Bagdad to the height of its power and circumstance, have grasped such a conception, which is contrary to the traditional Islamic principle of the fusion of Church and State, as well as void of reverence of hereditary procedure.

Mustapha Kemal has again held, displayed his hand as an innovator. The Turkey which he evidently seeks to uphold is one governmentally much more in the with Western than with Oriental tradition.

Since China extinguished her ancient monarchy the human capacity for appreciating impossibilities has been markedly strengthened. But in China the religious administration was not interwoven with the secular. The upheaval in Turkey, if it becomes enduring, contains possibilities of an epochal revolution in Mohammedan points of view, both as regards government and the faith.

The separation of State and Church may cause some of the sensationalists who intermittently prophesy holy wars and greeting surprises to revise their judgments. A democratic Turkey, with the Caliph temporally impotent, is not of the stuff from which fanatic opinions are produced.

For centuries the Sunnites of Persia, the great dissenting sect of Islam, have repudiated the Osman Caliph, and without a leader blending religious and temporal authority have been unable to organize on behalf of intolerance after the militant fashion of the Turks in the Near East.

The birth of a new Turkey, which, although "the cornerstone of the Caliphate," will not rule its people through that office, may in affairs on the spot have a further toward solving the problems of the Levant, with its intermixtures of races and religions, than any other incident in the recent [illegible]

THANKSGIVING

THE note of international [illegible] President Harding's Thanksgiving proclamation is new in such documents. He expresses what is much to be desired that in recalling blessings for the blessing which have come to us we should expressly testify our continued and increasing [illegible] such great good fortune a means of helping and serving as best we can all humanity.

The point of these recent demands, of course, upon their application. We have been going to the support of the distressed in Europe ever since the war ended. We have fed the hungry and clothed the naked in Russia and Austria, and we have assisted the stricken Belgians. This has been a work of humanity, paid for out of the surplus wealth of America.

If our service to "all humanity" is to be confined to works of charity, that is one thing. If we are to cooperate with the other nations of the world in solving those problems out of which wars come, that is something else again.

The desire of the President to make the influence of the United States widely felt is well known. But it has not yet been disclosed just how he would have that influence exerted. He may go into the subject further when Congress meets again.

Pork And A Cape May eagle that expected to be stuffed with pig is being stuffed by a taxidermist. A farmer who had already lost two pigs and hated to see a third disappear put a bullet in the bird, punching a hole in the meal ticket while the meal can squawking away. The eagle measured eight feet from tip to tip. Even with an interruption to the meal two tips don't seem too much for so large a spread.

War on Babies That war is wicked and foolish is a commonplace; but now and then the fact is brought home to vividly that it becomes dramatic, tragic. And never is the wicked foolishness of war brought home more vividly than by stories such as that just received from Rome, a story to the effect that Communists and Fascisti are burning one another's dairies.

Lily Painters A promising pay streak of gold has been found by men excavating a cellar for an apartment house in Helena, Mont. This is regrettable. That kind of thing is calculated to upset an exclusive residence district. And to what purpose? Priceless things are forever being found in cellars: coal, for instance, and booch.

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH

Her First Vote for Governor the Triumph of a Century's Effort. Great Suffragists of the Past—Famous Women in Every Walk

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

ON TUESDAY next the women for the first time in history will vote for Governor of Pennsylvania.

It will be the culmination of a fight that has been going on for seventy-five years.

Three-quarters of a century ago a little band of determined women mapped out plans for an agitation for equal rights.

A year later, in 1848, the first American women's rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, New York.

It wasn't strictly national, for only about half a dozen States were represented.

In 1888, forty years later, a jubilee in honor of that event was held in Washington.

Just seventy-five years later, in October, 1922, the modest building in which that historical meeting was held was demolished to make way for a modern garage.

TO THE average advanced suffragist of today, whose eyes are focused on the immediate future, the past should hold much of interest.

The triumph represented by their vote next Tuesday is predicated on a foundation laid three-quarters of a century ago.

Susan B. Anthony, Dr. Mary Walker, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mary A. Livermore and Jane Gray Swisshelm were the leaders then.

The anti-slavery crusade from 1840 to 1863 strengthened the cause of woman's suffrage.

Women of the North were the most bitter foes of slavery.

Then prohibition helped the agitation still further.

Every effort for the benefit of humanity was another lever lifting their work for themselves higher into prominence.

A REMARKABLE galaxy of brilliant women were the pioneers of the women's rights movement.

They were not of the militant type—the window-smashers, the scratching brigade, the howling martyrs and notoriety-seekers of the Pankhurst type.

They were women of education, of poise, breeding and grace.

Every rank of life was purified and honored by their presence.

In literature there were Alice and Phebe Carey, Anne Bradstreet, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Fannie Fern, Jenny June, Gail Hamilton, Mary Dodge, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Grace Greenwood, Sarah E. Jacobs, Rebecca Hyneman and Emma Lazarus.

Science was honored by Maria Mitchell, Elizabeth Agassiz, Margaret Cove and Arabella Buckley.

Among artists there were Harriet Hosmer and Mrs. Dubois.

Lecturers predominated in numbers because they were needed as the evangels of the new dispensation.

Frances Willard, Lillie Devereux Blake, Mary A. Livermore, Anna E. Dickinson, Lucretia Mott, Sarah Pugh, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Caroline Dall.

Law and the pulpit had the Rev. Phebe Hanaford, the Rev. Augusta Chapin, the Rev. Olympia Brow, Mrs. Van Cott and Belva Lockwood.

On the stage international stars shone like Mary Anderson, Charlotte Crabtree, Maggie Mitchell and Fannie Davenport and the immortal Charlotte Cushman.

A PHILADELPHIA woman was the real author of Memorial Day.

Martha G. Kimball, who died in April, 1884, and who did splendid service for her country looking after the soldiers during the Civil War, was the first one to speak to General John A. Logan about the propriety of setting apart a day to honor the memory of the dead heroes.

Priscilla Wakefield was the founder of the first savings bank.

Eighty-five years ago only seven vocations were open to women:

Milliners, seamstresses, tailoresses, dressmakers, teachers or governesses, servants and factory hands.

There are now more than three hundred and twenty-five pursuits in which women are engaged.

There are now more than two hundred colleges in this country that admit women.

THOUSANDS of patents have been granted to women or from women's ideas.

Harriet Strong began by inventing a corset and wound up by taking out patents for dams and reservoirs.

Ada Van Pelt invented a permutation lock with 3000 combinations.

Another of her achievements was a letter box for the exterior of homes that throws a signal to the postman when there is a letter to be collected.

A woman invented the satchel-bottomed paper bag and was offered $20,000 for the patent right before she left Washington.

The Barden process of making loose sheet was the work of a woman.

Head shades for horses' heads and the nose bag for feeding were inventions and inventions of one of the sex.

Among other notable things of beauty, necessity, utility and amusement to be traced to their inventive genius are the following:

A globe for teaching geography, a lazy jasper, fountain pen, dentists' telescope and cook stove.

MARY KEES was the first woman in this country to take out a patent in 1809.

It was for weaving straw with silk or linen or other thread.

Harriet Hosmer, it is said, invented the way to make marble from limestone, which secret the Italian Government had been long pursuing.

Ages before these triumphs, however, the sex had displayed the power of its inherent genius.

Silk weaving is credited as an invention to the wife of the fourth Chinese Emperor.

Bronze casting, in which Japan produced such miracles of art while the Western world was still a splendid wilderness, was the discovery of a woman.

From an Indian harem came the invention of weaving the wonderful Cashmere shawls.

The lost secret of Venetian point lace was rediscovered by an Italian girl.

NOT without a certain helpful reflex to mankind, or rather womankind, was the cataclysm of the World War.

Taking their husbands' places on farms and in shops, women, with their swift intuition, saw where improvements in machinery, devices and processes could be made.

Patent offices in nearly every one of the allied countries granted increased patent rights to women during this period.

In hospitals and in nursery work have they added improvements.

Camp beds, canteens, bandages, splints and sickroom accessories have been among their inventions.

Jeanette L. Douglass, of Munro County, New York, was the pioneer of the vast army of women now employed in the Treasury Department at Washington.

General F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, made the appointment.

FROM the United States the agitation for women's rights spread.

The first International Women's Congress was held in Berlin in September, 1896.

Mrs. Thomas Kirkbride, of this city, was one of the speakers.

Others who participated in the discussion of women's rights were Mrs. F. G. French, of Washington, and Mrs. Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis.

Since then women's congresses and national or State conventions have been annual affairs.

Today Turkey, the most hidebound country in its demand for the seclusion of women, is yielding to the call for emancipation of the sex from the bondage of a thousand years.

ANYHOW, IT CAN'T HURT HIM

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JUDGE HARRY S. McDEVITT

On the "Dope" Laws and Their Administration

WHILE the law covering the illicit trade in narcotic drugs is comprehensive, still it would be immeasurably improved by certain amendments, according to Judge Harry S. McDevitt, who is taking an active part with Judge Monaghan in the suppression of this menace to American citizenship.

"The chief amendment which I think is advisable," said Judge McDevitt, "is one which makes violation of the provisions of the act as it now stands a felony instead of a misdemeanor. The act is sufficiently comprehensive now in its definition of those who come under its provisions, that is, as to sellers, peddlers, dealers of all kinds, users, those who have narcotic drugs in their possession, addicts, etc., but there would be inestimable advantages in having the offenses made felonies instead of misdemeanors as at present.

"If the offense was made a felony, the convicted person could be sent by the courts to the penitentiary, instead of simply to Moyamensing or a county prison, as must be the case with misdemeanors. The present one allows a fine of not more than $2000 or imprisonment not to exceed five years or both, on each count of the indictment on which a conviction is secured.

Disadvantages of Misdemeanor

"Unfortunately when a convicted person is sent to a county prison he retains under the supervision of the Judge who tried him and imposed sentence, and the result is that the members of the bench are continually annoyed by friends and relatives of the convicted person with appeals for a parole. But, if these offenses were made felonies, the prisoner would be beyond the jurisdiction of the Judge.

"In the county prisons a large number of out of time now is obtained for good behavior and the term thus shortened by a considerable period, but in the penitentiary this does not exist and the prisoner must serve the full term for which he was sentenced. In sentencing to the penitentiary, the indeterminate sentence is used; that is, the prisoner is sentenced to serve for not less than a certain time and not more than a certain time. But when it seems advisable to give as nearly as possible the maximum sentence, this may be done by the Court. Thus, if the maximum penalty is twelve years, the sentence may be made for not less than eleven years and eleven months and not more than twelve years.

"There is another thing which seems to me to argue for making these offenses felonies, and that is the conditions which respectively exist in the county prisons and in the penitentiary. In the county prison it is impossible to give the prisoners the proper amount of physical exercise and, furthermore, they cannot be properly occupied, whereas, in the penitentiary both of these things are possible.

"Had violations of the narcotic drug laws been felonies, some of those convicted recently would have received for longer terms than eight years, but one year without an opiate is worse than two with it, and, to my mind, one year in Moyamensing is far more of a punishment than two years in the penitentiary.

Campaign Beginning to Show

"The campaign which Judge Monaghan began and has carried out so effectively is beginning to show very definite results in the dope circles of the city. According to decent people who are compelled to live within the districts which the dope people seem to have made peculiarly their own, it is now safe to walk the streets there, for the first time in a long while.

"This has all been accomplished by Judge Monaghan, and all the credit should go to him. It does not matter who tries the several cases and imposes the sentence; that is merely incidental to the conduct and administration of the law. It was Judge Monaghan who started the crusade and who has been chiefly instrumental in carrying it out, and the credit is all his for exposing and valiantly fighting one of the most terrible conditions which exist in the city, for taking up arms boldly against one of the most powerful 'rings' that Philadelphia has ever known, and it now begins to look as though it would be brought to a triumphant conclusion.

"The illicit narcotic drug trade is difficult to stop, largely because of the fact that a quantity of narcotic drugs, sufficient to make almost countless doses, may be easily carried in a pocket. Then again both dealers and addicts are men skilled in the ways of the police and of the law and they naturally use this knowledge to their own advantage wherever possible.

What an Addict Uses

"Just consider for a moment what the average narcotic drug addict uses in quantity alone. He demands from twelve to sixteen grains a day to satisfy his craving. This may not seem very large when compared with some other commodities, but it is enormous when it is taken into consideration that the medical dose of heroin is one-twelfth of one grain. This means then that the average addict takes every day from 144 to 192 times the medical dose. When the injurious properties of heroin, when so taken, are considered, is it any wonder that so many persons addicted to its use become valueless to themselves and to the community within a short time after the habit becomes firmly established?

"The 'dope' mixture for heroin is one-third heroin and two-thirds milk of sugar, and the mixture is dissolved by heat and then injected with a hypodermic syringe. Heroin is now the commonest of all the illicit drugs. There are relatively few cocaine users and practically none of raw morphia, of which heroin is a derivative. The effect of the heroin on the user is first to stimulate him and then to stupefy him. It is one of the most dangerous of all the narcotic drugs in its ultimate effects as well as being the one most frequently used.

"Heroin is the drug which makes a high-wayman out of the pickpocket and changes the petty thief into the reckless burglar. Its stimulation seems always to be toward crimes of violence and to give courage, intense, if perhaps only temporary, to the criminal who ordinarily would shrink away from the police or from other outward manifestations of the law.

Will Power the Sole Cure

"Dope users have been cured of the craving in the past, but a cure is always a matter of pressure and never a medical one. If a person has not the will to be cured, years in an institution will not do him any more good than days spent there.

"But one of the worst handicaps which the institutions have labored under in the past has been practically removed, largely through Judge Monaghan's crusade. Formerly when an addict was committed to an institution, the drug sellers kept close track of him and knew when he would be released. Then one of them would meet him at the gate and give him a package of drugs as a mark of 'good will.' That was usually all that was necessary, as the seller would then simply wait, confident that the 'reformed' addict would soon renew his trade for the narcotic drug, which, unfortunately, he did more frequently than not. But now the law-enforcement authorities know that the dealers are on the lookout for the released addicts, and methods are employed so that the dealer shall not know when the former victim is to be released.

Special Words Arranged

"Director Warbrton, of the Department of Public Welfare, has recently arranged for special treatment at the House of Correction and has had several wards made over by confirmed users of narcotic drugs. Some of the addicts present curious cases, but when a person says that he has been cured three or four times, it is apparent that he does not really want to be cured, and these cases are usually sent to prison, unless their physical condition demands medical treatment.

"The narcotic drug leaders, through their felons, have tried promises of good behavior, threats of personal violence and threats of political defeat to those engaged in trying to root out the illicit traffic. One politician reminded me that a ten-year sentence was the same amount of time as the term for which I will ask the people to elect me next year. But neither promises, abuse nor threats can stop this movement.

"Unfortunately the public has taken too small an interest in the matter up to this time, because it affects directly or indirectly every home, woman and child in the city. Nevertheless some dope rings in the [illegible] places have been found through the crusade, and if the people have not taken the right amount of interest in it yet, it at least has started some of them to thinking, and this is a significant step in the right direction."

SHORT CUTS

It was not labor but class consciousness that was defeated in the British elections.

These are the days when the gloaming begins in the morning and lasts all day long.

This time next week some politicians will be quite hoarse from saying, "Well, I told you so!"

They come high but we must have 'em, said the Syracuse man who traded his wife for a flivver.

Cottontail makes his nose dither jocosely every time a hunter pots a man instead of a rabbit.

A living wage is a chimera that fails to scare the Railroad Labor Board. There ain't no sich animile.

If the Allies could but cut off the Turk's head before stuffing him there might be more cause for Thanksgiving.

The House of Hohenzollern gets a new manager tomorrow, but she can't be expected to do much with the old stock.

When Bonar Law compared Lloyd George to a drummer, he knew full well it was an empty compliment.

Canada is to be represented in Washington by a diplomatic minister. She heretofore been represented by a club.

Jazz is on its last legs, say Chicago music masters. If Paris dressmakers have their way the long skirt will be its shroud.

New York librarians are discussing a suggestion that in the larger libraries a room be set aside for the playing of phonograph music. Why not include a dance hall?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who invented the first mechanical device for the registering and reproduction of speech or other sound?
2. What is pietra-dura?
3. When and what was the Servile War? State three ships of birds which sometimes attain the age of 100 years.
4. What three Presidents of the United States died on the Fourth of July?
5. What is the largest University in Canada?
6. When and where did baseball originate in the United States?
7. Was King of England born a name descriptive of his predecessor?
8. In what poem does the phrase, "Coming events cast their shadows before," occur?
9. In what city does the National Assembly of the Turks sit?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. An agreement called the Assiento was signed in 1713, thereby Britain secured for thirty years the monopoly of supplying the Spanish colonies in America with Negro slaves.
2. The fictional character of Joe Sedley, a fat, jovial, but timid dandy, occurs in Thackeray's novel, "Vanity Fair."
3. The original name of Julia Marlowe was Sarah Frances Frost.
4. Karl Marx, the famous Socialist and Internationalist, was born a German, but spent the greater part of his life in England.
5. The first critical treatise on poetry was written by Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, in the fourth century B. C.
6. Lingua franca is a kind of corrupt Italian, with a considerable admixture of French words and idioms, spoken along the shores of the Mediterranean. The name is also applied to the commercial speech of the Levant, a mixture of native words and of elements from the languages of Western Europe.
7. The English took Gibraltar from Spain in 1704, during the War of the Spanish Succession in the early part of the eighteenth century.
8. Lichen is a kind of fungous plant growing on rocks and tree trunks and usually of a green, gray or yellow tint. The name is pronounced "lil-ken."
9. A liberty cap is conical and close fitting, sometimes known as the Phrygian cap, from the fact that such a headdress was commonly worn by the ancient Phrygians in Asia Minor. A cap of this kind was a mark of freedom among the Greeks, and the placing of it on the head of a slave was one of the acts accompanying his liberation.
10. [illegible] commissions issued by a belligerent state to vessels owned and manned by private persons authorizing them to carry on hostilities at sea against the other belligerent.