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THE SPANGLER DISASTER

RETWEEN the lines of current news from the Reilly mine at Spangler, Cambrth County, are evidences of one of the groatest entastrophes in the history of Pennsylvania coal mining. And the most significaft and moving thing about this particular disaster is that no ordinary fore-sight and none of the coutine precautions dictated by efficient mine laws could have been depended on to prevent it. Such things will happen despite anything that men can do.

Those who work in a coal mine of any considerable depth are almost always aware of the distant menace of great bodies of explosive gas that may be shifted suddenly in their direction by the unexpected fall of large quantities of earth or coal in unused or abandoned areas. Constant artificial ventilation is necessary to the safety of life in coal mines. The explosion a Spangler destroyed part of the vontilation system. It is possible, therefore, that these among the dead who were not instantly killed were asphysiated.

LINCOLN BELONGS TO ALL

THE commander of the United Confed-Ferate Veterans of Missouri undoubtedly expressed the true opinion of the South regauding Lincoln when he said at their meeting in Kansas City that "we want the world to know that the majority of the Copfederate veterans believe that Lincoln was one of the greatest and noblest Americans that ever lived. We think that the recent criticism of Lincoln is unfounded and foolish."

These remarks were made in response to the charge that Lincoln was responsible for starting the Civil War. There are still a few men and women in the South who are unable to perceive the bigness of one of the greatest Americans born on this continent sing 1402, but they are in the small minority. Ever since his tragic taking off Liucoln has been growing in popular appreciation, not only at home but abroad. He is recognized as the prophet of democracy and freedom in whatever part of the world men dream of such things. The petty attacks on him here do not mean anything save that the attackers are unable to recognize greatness when they see it. Yet it is well that the attempts to belittle him should he prudent to restrain their enthusiasm be *resented.

completely altered this condition. An imme-diate result is the effort to replace the joke train service on the Bustleton spur with suitable facilities.

Progress grows by what it feeds on. Without the Frankford line and its transfer tributaries Bustleton would very possibly have remained in isolation.

Moreover, the change in its status is by no means parochial. The employment of motorears on railways is in its infancy. If success attends the Pennsylvania Railroad's present efforts, local traffic on a number of lines may assume new aspects. It is worth recalling also that the Reading

has lately been inquiring into the same subject with gasoline-driven coaches suggested for use on the Germantown division.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE STATE ELECTIONS

In Addition to the Usual Contest Between the Parties There Are Struggles Between Radicals and Conservatives and Wets and Drys

WILLE the jury is busily engaged in finding its verdict today, prophecy about what it will be on the doubtful points is futile. The result will be known tomorrow morning after the votes have the been counted.

It may be worth while to look over the field to discover where the result is in doubt in order that we may be prepared to read the news tomorrow with an intelligent appreciation of its significance.

The situation in New Jersey is understood pretty well in this part of the country. While there are other issues involved. Governor Edwards is running for the Senate against Mr. Frelinghuysen on a "wet" platform. Senator Frelinghuysen has accepted the issue and has said that there is no hope of changing the Volstead act. The election of Edwards will mean that the voters of New Jersey wish to have the act changed.

In Delaware the issue in the senatorial contest is between the control of the State by the du Pont resources behind the Republican side and the political potency of the Bayard family tradition for the Democrats. Three members of the Bayard family have already sat in the Senate and the effort is to elect Thomas F. Bayard to succeed T. Coleman du Pont, the incumbent, as the fourth.

In Maryland, another State contiguous to Pennsylvania, the Republican Senator, France, is running for re-election against William C. Bruce, Democrat. Mr. Bruce is a conservative. Mr. France is a radical. who has been in sympathy with the radicals in other parts of the world. He has been spending large sums of money in his campaign. If Maryland is radical it will return Lim to the Senate. If it is conservative it will elect Mr. Bruce.

In Ohto Senator Pomerene is opposed by Representative Fess. The Democrats have been insisting that if Mr. Pomerene is reelected it will mean that the State has condemned President Harding and that Mr. Pomerene will be in the running for the next presidential nomination with the record behind him of carrying Ohio when one of its own sons was in the White House. It is easy to exaggerate the significance of the defeat of the candidate of his party in the Lome State of the President, and it is especially easy this year where the votors have to choose between Fess and Pomerene.

to suggest that the Ohio Democrats would disposition of many officials to view its today. There are two men running for the governorship whose friends are looking two years ahead. Governor Miller has made an excellent record; so good, in fact, that his name has already been mentioned in connection with the presidency. Former Governor Smith, who is opposing him, likewise made a good record. If he can carry New York this year Demecrats believe it might -wing the State back into the Democratic it at once. column in 1924. The re-election of Senator Calder in New York is expected, but it is possible that Dr. Copeland may defeat him. If there should be the landslide for Smith that his friends expect, Calder may be snowed under. In Massachusetts the Gaston barrel is not expected to reduce the majority for Senator Lodge. Yet expectations are sometimes unjustified. The vote for Lodge will be studied by all those interested in discovering the state of New England opinion on the course of the bitterest opponent of Woodrow Wilson, the opponent who led the fight against the ratification of the Versatiles Trenty and the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

today there is a contest between radicalism and conservatism in several States. In some cases the radicals are Republicans and in other cases they are Democrats. There is also a contest between the "wets" and the "drys." a contest which cuts across party lines. The politicians who trim their sails to the shifting breezes will shape their future course according to the indicated drift of public sentiment today.

THE "WET" NAVY

IF A vast and various fleet of ships under foreign colors were concentrated in sight of the American coast line and engaged in maneuvers carefully planned to smuggle unlimited quantities of furs or diamonds or oplum into the United States there would be an uproar between the State Department and the embassies and an indignant and swift resort on the Government's part to direct diplomatic and legal action. Washington and, indeed, the people of the coun-try, would properly feel insulted and humiliated. There would be a general pervading sense of a world getting gradually more lawless.

Sinuggling and the attendant spirit of piracy were supposed to have gone forever from the face of civilized waters. Yet we find the Treasury Department and those of its departments that are supposed to enforce liquor laws scemingly baffled and helpless in the presence of the thisky fleets that now are thick along the Atlantic coast

line. The whisky skippers and the traders of the British West Indies and their associates in this country make no effort to conceal the nature of their business. They do everything but advertise it in the newspapers. For so long as their ships remain on the deep-water side of the three-mile line they are beyond interference from any of the established authorities of our own or any other country. They are making more money than they would have made if they had struck oil. And they say that they will go on doing business until a way is found to stop them. Now, a way to stop them should not be 50

difficult to find as some people suppose. Any person, native or foreign born, who is found conspiring to frustrate a Federal law is liable to prosecution and a term in a Federal penitentiary. Liquor smuggling is no longer a casual business. It is a highly

organized and heavily capitalized industry. Most of the whisky shipped north from the Bahamas is purchased by agreement in this country before it is put aboard the carrying vessel. Agents of the Treasury Department have found that at least half of the money invested in liquor cargoes is American. They have found, too, that most

of the business is directed from New York. where what is perhaps the largest smuggling syndicate ever organized has its financial Leadquarters. Thus far the Government has been

endeavoring to check the smugglers by the old and time-honored method of coast patrols and scout vessels. But it stands to reason that if a better way is not found. and if all the coves, beaches and inlets are to be constantly surveyed for the power boats that do messenger work between whisky ships and the land, Congress will have to appropriate hundreds of millions to build a new and novel navy of small ves-

sels and provide for its personnel. The Government isn't likely to ask for any such appropriation. What it can do and what it ought to do is to concentrate its police forces on land for an assault on nerve centers of the snuggler's bund. If a few of the financiers of the overseas bootlegging business were elapped into penitentiaries other promoters might hesitate before going into the business of backing whisky ships.

Most of the trouble with Volstendismaside from such defects as may exist in the principle or letter of the act-is due to the

TT WAS natural that the first horticultural society in the Western World should be located in Philadelphia. The culture of fruits and vegetables was of first importance to our forefathers. It followed on the heels of the fisheries; the raising of cattle and sheep. Germantown early became noted for its flower gardens. John Kelpius and his followers were the earliest to construct flower gardens. At Hermits Glen they had a garden for

OUR NATURE LOVERS

They Are the 700 Members of the Horticultural Society-Memories of John Bartram - Humphrey Marshall the First Botanical Author

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN THERE is an organization, the first of L its kind in the United States, that is celebrating its ninety-fifth anniversary to-

day. It is an organization devoted to the cul-

it is an organization devoted to the cut tivation of the beautiful. It isn't highbrow, in the sense of cult; it's of the earth earthy. When I state that its anniversary is being

When I state that its anniversary is being observed amid banked masses of color, rare beauties of earth and odors that rival the "gales of Araby the bleet," I am not over-stating the facts. If any person whose eyes scan these lines is given to doubt, let him or her go down to the Academy of Music today or tomorrow or Thursday and prove it. More than that; you'll be invited to pass judgment as to the character of the beauty that will be spread out before you. It's the annual autumn exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Founded nearly a century ago, in the words of a once popular advertisement, "It is still going strong."

ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Sidney W. Keith, James Boyd, C. F. C. Stout, J. Heron Crosman, Jr., John Williams, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Mrs. William T. Elliott, David Rust and William Kleinheinz are the resid-uary legatees of the original group that projected the society. They are the Committee on Exhibition this fall.

John Boyd, David Rust and Sidney W.

Keith are, respectively, president, secretary and trensurer of the society. The story of its origin is so prosaic that it is almost commonplace; that is, in the face of the great work that has since been accomplished. One reason why I shall regret to see the Franklin Institute move to the Parkway is

because it cannot carry with it the old building and its memories of a wonderful past.

Associated with that past is the modest beginning of the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania. Despite its name it is a distinctly Phila-

delphia institution.

O^N NOVEMBER 20, 1827, the following notice appeared in the Philadelphia newspapers :

newspapers: "Those persons desirous to form a Horti-cultural Society are requested to meet at the Franklin Institute, South Seventh street, on Saturday next at 12 o'clock precisely." Ten prominent Philadelphians of that day strend the cell

signed the call. From this Saturday afternoon's meeting the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania looks back upon ninety-five years of a worthy existence. Some of the exhibitors whose beauties of

field, conservatory and garden are on view today in the Academy of Music are descendants of the original exhibitors at the first flower show, nearly a century ago. Unflagging zeal has marked its years of

existence. It has, year in and year out, disseminated knowledge and promoted enthusiasm on horticultural subjects among both amateur and professional growers. New varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers have by it been placed in our markets.

markets.

markets. By a system, of which John Bartram, perhaps, was the first great exponent, there has grown up an interchange of seeds, plants and scions with foreign and American or-ganizations that has kept Philadelphia abreast with every new discovery in horti-culture culture. The society has 700 members.

PHYSICAL awkwardness is one of the principal causes of accidents in every-They are drawn from the city and the Main Line, from Jenkintown, Germantown and other districts, from Glen Riddle and day life, and the best remedy against this condition is skill in the use of the muscles, according to Dr. Florence Meredith, pro-fessor of preventive medicine at the Woman's Medical College. other sections where great conservato-ries welcome the sunlight, and vast estates blaze with the splendor of nature's choicest blooms.



47 7 7 7 ...

Turkey may get that licking after all.

Now, aren't you sorry you didn't reg-Inter?

Politics is almost as exciting as foot-ball, isn't it?

Lloyd George doesn't give Bonar Law much of a chance at the spotlight.

Perhaps one reason Japan got out of Siberia was to confound her critics.

Among the failures worth while may be uded the non-stop airplane flight across the continent.

The ivy placed on the late Kaiserin's re probably symbolized poison ivy for

"The Kaiser must be brought to trial," the Allies long ago. "Leave him to

Demonstration at his wedding seems to ndicate that the ex-Kaiser couldn't carry

Even in these dry days. Hennessy, said Demosthenes McGinnis, the paragrapher need never lack

."Let me have Mr. Long." said the man at the telephone. "Long. No, not Wrong! Long! L. as in Frankford."

Sousa celebrated his sixty-eighth birth-day with a popular concert. One march he doesn't deem popular is the March of Time.

That we have money to burn seems to be proved by a recent estimate that out of

every \$4 spent on construction one is de-

his own precinct in Doorn.

stroyed by fire.

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER- PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

QUERY

E. C. YELLOWLEY, new director of prohibition in New York, who has just been carried into office on a tide of ecandal that washed out his predecessor. echoed a sentiment familiar to Philadelphia when he said that he intended to go hard after "the alien bootlegger."

Now, the alien bootlegger is a very wicked person and an extremely dangerous one to deal with. His chief stock in trade is wood alcohol. But prohibition enforcement oficers aren't appointed to supervise the underground liquor trade or to censor is or t guarantee the quality of hignors illicitly vended.

The reasons for persistent official discrimination between alien and native bootleggers is not clear to a reasonable mind. Why should an ignorant and unlettered foreigner be expected to display a greater respect for the laws of the land than the native Americans who are equally persistent violators of the Volstend

WILLIAM THE PUPPET

SIR BASIL THOMSON, of Sectland Yard, is authority for the story that William II of Germany was bullied into issuing the order for the advance of the imperial troops into Belgium in 1914. The tale, expounded in detail, is quite credible. Yon Moltke, it appears, was a perfect

junker, if not an ideal military commander. The Kaiser's refusal to sanction the violation of Belgium neutrality was met by a visit to the imperial apartments in the lean hours of the morning, "If Your Majesty refuses to sign." thundered the generalissino, "the general staff must take the responsibility." This ultimatum was, of course, equivalent to a threat of military revolution.

Thus at the very outset of the war William of Hohenzollern became a figurehead, a spectacular but delusive national The subsequent history of the sy fubol. 'war lord'' amply confirms the spirit of Bir Basil's narrative.

Like the majority of monarchs who have lost their crowns, the last German Emperor wis hopelessly weak, vain; in effect. apurious. Bonaparte had at least the tragic plory of falling by his own bold excesses. The present rather ridiculous bridegroom at Deorn is denied even that consolation.

GOOD BEGETS GOOD

THE benign contagion of progress in discoverable in the experimenting of the nsylvania Rathroad with gasoline-driven senger cars for rall service. One of these motor coaches, of which three have been purchased and are to be delivered within the next two months, will be used the Bustleton branch, connecting with New York division tracks at Holmes-Junction.

requires no special perspicacity to note an attempt is being made to meet the spetition of the Bustleton surface line mural" town, furnishing a more or steady supply of comic timber to alleged rists, has been absurdly inaccessible, far as regular transportation is con-It has been much easier, on the to visit New York or Atlantic City Bustleton. Brankford elevated and the new siz-

The situation in the States west of Ohio shows some points of unusual interest. The election of Reveridge to the Senate from Indiana is forecast by the political observers, notwithstanding the lakewarmness of Senator New, whom he defeated at the primaries, and Senator Watson, who has presidential ambitions of his own. If Bereridge wins under the circumstances he will have to be reckoned with in 1924.

The senatorial candidacy of Lynn J. Frazier, deposed Governor of North Dakota, marks the high-water mark of radicalism this year. He was nominated by the Non-Partisan League Republicans and defeated Senator McCumber in the primaries. He is opposed by a Democratic candidate who has the indorsement of the Anti-Leasue Republicans. He has been an advocate of all sorts of paternalism in government, Senator La Follette has been compaigning for him in the hope that he can increase the number of radicals in the Senate. The vote for him will indicate the strength of the radicals

in the Northwest. Representative Mondell is minning for the Senate in Wyoming against Senator Kendrick, Democrat, Mondell is now the Republican floor leader in the House of Representative. Kendrick has been the spokesman of the cattle raisers in the Senate. His re-election will mean that the smoke

enttle kings are satisfied with what he has done for them.

In Texas the issue is joined between the Ku Klux Kinn and its opponents. There are two candidates for the Senate, both Democrats. Mayfield was nominated by the Ku Klux vote at the primaries. Peddy, his opponent, was nominated by the Republicans and by the Democrats who object to the injection of the Ku Kluz methods into the politics of the State. There have been legal complications about the regularity of the nominations and an attempt to keep the name of each from the printed ballots. But

the voters are expected to find a way to express their choice.

In addition to the somanent contest be-

There is supposed to be something funny about a lot of laughing skippers playing contemptuously with a general law of the United States. But they aren't in the least funny. They are a challenge to the dignity of the Government of the United States and to the national self-respect of Americans. And those 100 per cent American citizens who are the financial partners or actual promoters of the smuggling trade ought to be made to realize this, and made to realize

Since there is no law to limit the trans portation of whisky on the high seas the British Government is without power to check booze shipments from the Bahamas, A ship has a right to take on any cargo at one port in times of peace. The skipper loading up with whisky in the West Indies

may merely say that he is going to Halifax or Norway or the North Pole. Challenged anywhere beyond the three-mile line, he need make no explanations to anybody. few distracted submarine chasers scurrying about in shallow water will be helpless against him. But if the Treasury Department will go about the business of enforcement seriously

and raid a few New York office buildings the rum skippers, lacking their pay and financial support, may before long begin to seem genuinely funny

A STRONGHOLD FALLS

TT USED to seem to a great many people I that when there was a lady President of the United States with a feminine majority in the Senate and when women captains of industry were running the world one unconquerable stronghold, one place of refuge would still remain for the man enger to keep alive the delusion of splendld and superior isolation. That was the smoking

The smoking car never seemed attractive to women. There was something so masculine in its atmosphere that it seemed to repel the gentler and more sensitive antrons of railroads. Women used to say that it smelled worse than the locomotive. In its hard-leather interior the masculine ego could expand freely and stretch itself. Things better left unsaid could be said with. out hesitation. Smoking-car stories could be told. Here was one part of the elvilized world in which man still held absolute sway and feared nothing. It wasn't much. But it was all that remained of a former world. "There is no law or rule to keep women

out of smoking cars," said a minor official of the Reading Railway Company yesterday, "and if women wish to smoke in the smokers no one will interfere with them !' He implied that the railroad corporation has neither the legal authority nor the disposition to question the right of a patron to

Another masculine stronghold, almost the last, has gone down without even a crash.

A Cincinnati man has been awarded damages in a breach-of-promise suit. He asked for \$10,000 and was awarded \$1500. That the jury should have awarded him anything at all shows that times have changed, and that

women have acquired responsibilities and penalties with their rights. But we are saving our excitement for the day when a man is awarded alimony in a divorce suit.

New Yorker told the Judge that even since he was hit on the head with an alarm clock he has mania for stealing alarm clocks every time he gets a drink. How fortunate it is that nobody fver hit him with a battleship.

the study of flowers. Dr. Christopher Witt early applied him-self-to their study, for Pastorius in 1711 wrote of him:

"Christopher Witt removed his flower beds close to my fence." It was Pastorius who, twenty-seven

years before while laying out Germantown, wrote to his parents that he saw a wild grape vine that had 400 bunches of grapes hanging upon it.

James Logan had a box-bordered garden at Stenton, and the widow Deshler and Dirck Keyser had well-known and beautiful flower beds hidden behind box hedges.

It was members of the Horticultural So-clety who produced the first melons, sweet potatoes, Chinese roses, dahlas, rhodenpotatoes. drons and white Muscat and green province varieties of grapes in this section. The society used to hold its exhibitions in

a tent in Penn Square where City Hall now stands.

T WONDER if any of the 700 members of the Horticultural Society have a per-sonal knowledge of Humphrey Marshall's

Ilis is a name that should be remembered with gratitude by every lover of natureand flowers. John Bartram has been immortalized

through his Philadelphia garden. Humphrey Marshall was a relative of John Bartram. He wrote the first book about American

trees, and 100 years ago his little place near West Chester was the wonder of the neighborhood.

neighborhood. Marshall's home was at Marshallton, a postoffice long since discontinued. Until thirty years ago there were at least the ruins of the beautiful old place, into an acre and a half of which were crowded some of the finest specimens of trees and flawers on this continent. and flowers on this continent.

A BRAHAM MARSHALL, Humphrey's A father, was an Englishman from Lin-coinshire who emigrated to America in 1697. Ile settled near Darby and married Mary Hunt, of Kingsessing, the name now pre-served in a well-known West Philadelphia

Mary Hunt, the mother of Humphrey Marshall, was the sister of Elizabeth Hunt, who was the mother of John Bartram.

It is rather remarkable that the two great-est hotanists of the new world were first cousins, the sons of sisters and both natives of Chester County. Marshall was a lover of nature, as all

genuine horticulturists are. He was born in West Bradford, October 10, 1722. He never went to school after he

was twelve years of age. It was not till he was in mature manhood that he began his famous arboretum.

Twenty years later he prepared his ac-count of the forest trees and shrubs of this

This was published in 1785 with the title of "Arbustum Americanum," or the "American Grove."

TT WAS an alphabetical catalogue of native I trees and shrubs arranged according to the system of Linnaeus, forming a duodecimo volume of nearly two hundred pages. Authorities say that it was the first work ever published by an American on any

ever published by an American on any branch of botany. Humphrey Marshall was a Quaker. Like John Bartram and Frederick Jackel, of whom I wrote last Saturday, he was a half century in advance of his time. He was twice married but had no children. Death claimed him on November 5, 1801.

"Accidents come high up on the list of death and disability," said Dr. Meredith. "Our use of the term seems to imply that we consider an accident as an act of God which cannot be prevented. Yet injury by accident is one of the most preventable of all things.

DR. FLORENCE MEREDITH

On Every-Day Accident Prevention

principal causes of accidents in every-

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

"It is not enough merely to be careful. All adults try to do this and to teach chil-dren to do it, yet accidents occur just the same. In this and other respects we need not only general care, but intelligent, specific care against certain dangers as well as provisions of law to protect those who are in-capable of protecting themselves. This last includes children, those engaged in condi-tions beyond their control and, of course, the large number of the naturally foolish and heedless.

Where Most Accidents Occur

"Falls lead the list of accidents to both men and women, and more accidents occur out of doors in public places than anywhere else. Industry comes second, and the home, where we consider ourselves safest, shows a large share of the accidents of the country.

"In avoiding most kinds of accidents, trained muscles are of the greatest advantage. Skill in the use of the muscles is the best means of accident prevention, not even second to the use of common sense.

"Generally speaking, it seems us if in this respect we all belong to the awkward Just consider for a moment what squad. as they are upt to catch on small objects and trip their wearers. Weak ankles are usually to be found where high heels are worn, and such ankles will turn over and person sees every day on the streets with regard to the apparently natural awkward-ness of the human animal. Persons totter and stagger around on the streets, seldom in complete control of their muscular faculcause sprains, if nothing more serious ties; they trip over small objects and fall down: they cannot balance themselves on the ice; they lurch off the payements in "Sooner or later, the wearer of high heels is sure to discover the possibilities of accident which lurk in shoes of this character. The girl in high heels is balfront of approaching automobiles; they precipitate themselves from the street cars anced about as reliably and is about as sure on her feet as a jointed French doll. in alighting; they stub their toes in drag-ging or hurling themselves into a car or even over the curbstone; they bump into "Skirts have been rather less bainpering for the past few yetrs, which is a good thing. From the standpoint of accident prevention, the shorter the skirt is the better, although a foot from the ground ought to be safe enough for even the most cautious girl. It will be readily seen that a woman who slips or trips has no possible chance to regain has footing without a full other persons or knock their eyes with um-brellas or their shins with bundles; no boy seems able to ride a bleycle without pulling it over on himself at one of the crucial moments of street traffic.

Training the Muscles

"It does not require any especial light-ness of foot or grace of movement to pre-yent these accidents; nothing more is demanded than a reasonable control of the muscular faculties, such as anybody could attain, but that so few persons seem to have. A good dancer, for example, rarely trips or falls, because the muscles are under control and respond instantly and unbidder to prevent such mishaps.

"The sense of embarrassment we feel

in falling in the street is a right in-stinct; we should indeed be ashamed to be unable to move around with no more cer-It probably galls Wilhelm to realize that if he hadn't spilled the beans he could get hunk on the Socialists who are holding tainty and poise and grace than a year-old baby or a man of ninety. But, unfortu-nately, we do not feel the same embarrassup his gift to his bride. ment in other accidents that we feel when we find ourselves prostrate in the street. A man tells quite brazenly about how he cut himself while shaving or a woman about burning herself on the kitchen stove, and Whereas the Agricultural Department et there is no more excuse for these accidents than for the others.

dents than for the others. "Most persons, if they handle edged tools, will cut themselves, or if they use things which are pointed, they will stab themselves; if they have machinery with themselves; if they have machinery with revolving wheels, they will catch their fin-gers in them, and if they are handling heavy things, they will allow them to drop on themselves. on themselves.

All Due to Same Cause

All Due to Same Cause "The number of cuts and bruises and punctured wounds and jammed fingers and toes in any large industrial plant in the course of a year is almost incredibly large. These accidents occur usually at two par-ticular times of the day, in the morning at beginning, before the customary skill has come, and at the close of the day when fatigue has taken away skill. "But many persons in the home and in public, as well as these is the factories,

So apologies we're making to the hoptond. We'd drink his health (if possible) in quarts. He's a hustling insect charmer And a blessing to the farmer As well as boyhood's specialist in warts.

cidents are so that in ninety-nine cases out of every her successor. dred it is due to a lack of skill and judgment which it is in the power of the hum-blest citizen to acquire. We should be blat me," said Judge Hymen.

blest citizen to acquire. We should be proud of the precision with which we make every movement of the body. Grace that is sloppy relaxation is not grace at all; real grace is the deft, accurate, poised control of each and every muscle action.

annot be relied upon at any time during

the day to exercise the necessary muscle skill to prevent entirely unnecessary acci-dents. Any accident is serious, not nec-

essarily because of the nature of the thing itself, but because each breaking of the skin

has always the possibility of infection, result-ing in blood poisoning. It is no uncommon thing to read that a slight accident has re-sulted in loss of life due to this cause.

No Necessity for These Accidents

"But the sad part of it all is that these

"Sometimes poor vision is responsible for awkwardness and no accuracy is to be expected from a person when objects are blurred or dance before his eyes. The

est essential to avoid accidents is to see that the eyesight is good and that the muscles are trained to do instantly what they are asked to do. A person who does not see well is very apt to miscalculate, as is also one who does not co-ordinate well various motions he makes, or the one definitely lacking muscle power.

"The weak or unsteady person may be a sick person, but it is often merely lack of physical training; and this, it will be found. will do much toward the attainment of good muscle control, both as regards strength, steadiness and poise,

hance to regain her footing without a fall

if she is clad in a long and even moder-

"I hope that women will not let them-selves be scolded or led by the dictates of

foreign fashions into giving up this freedom of attire too completely. If we must have extremes, one way or the other, the too-short skirt is better than the too long one,

THE HOPTOAD

Has declared with much solemnity and vim That the hoptond is a blessing, We are carnest in confessing

We have had some notions wrong con-

The ruling of the experts now informs us

That the hoptoad lives on beetles, bugs and grubs And no dereliction pardons In greenhouses, fields and gardens On the part of insect criminals, poor dubs.

And best of all (as golf fans seem to see it)

Golf courses are kept trim as trim can be When the hoptond, gentle fogie, Starts to chum with Colonel Pogle

And removes the creeping crawlers from

cerning him.

his tee.

at least from the health point of view.

ately tight skirt.

Women's Dress and Accidente "In the case of women, their manner of dress has much to do with the likeli-hood of accidents. For one thing, high heels are responsible for many accidents,

Nicholas Murray Butler says it pleases him to hear a man called a friend of the interests, because it proves he is not a demagogue. By the same rule, it ought to please him to hear a man called a thug, because it proves he is not a mollycoddle.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

- When was the first permanent radio in-stallation made on a seagoing pas-senger vessel?
 What is a Hellenist?
 What is the origin of the word hammock?
 Who was the second Emperor of modern Germany?
 Who is most by "figure"?
- "Skirts have been rather less hampering

 - What is meant by "flair"?
- What is the recension of a book? Who was Eugene Scribe? With what is a pastel drawn? Who was the hast Gothic King of Spain? What is sorghum?

Answers to Yesterday's Quis

- Answers to Yesterday's Quis
 Georgia is the "Cracker State."
 Edward Noyes Westcott wrote the story. "David Harum."
 Cringles in nautical parlance are eyes of rope containing thimbles for other ropes to pass through.
 The Admirable Crichton was James Crichton, a Scotchman, famous for his versatility and universal accomplish-ments. According to a popular account he "ran through the whole circle of sciences" before his twentieth year. was master of ten languages and had perfected himself in every knightly accomplishment. He was handsome in sppearance and was a notable evords-man. He was associated with Aldus Manutius, the celebrated Wenetian publisher, and died in Italy at about the age of twenty-five-in 1855.
 The Emancipation Proclamation was is-sued on January 1, 1863.
 The invention of the harmonica was ac-credited to Benjamin Franklin. This instrument consisted of a series of glasses, each one in the shape of a cup or hait globe, being put into a revolv-ing motion on its center, while the involatened rim was touched by the inger.
 The word crimoline comes through the

- ing motion on its center, while the inner.
 The word crinoline comes through the French, from the Latin "crinis," hair, and "linum." flax.
 Francesco Crisei was a noted Italian statesman. He alded Garibaldi in 1860 and took a prominent part in the unif, cation of modern Italy. He served twice as Premier, was a strong advocate of the Triple Alliances and was regarded as the greatest statesman that Southern Italy gave to the United Kondon in the infer part of the anerted that century. Ho died in 1901.
 Debacks is a French word, imported into English. It originally mean the loss break-up in a river or in the polar regions. Figuratively the word has come to mean a rout, stamped, resume of the Moslem world are Damascu, Bagdad and Caire.