Evening Bublic Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Ph/ladelphia, Wednesday, November 8, 1923

TRANSIT DELAYS

DELAYS and confusion on the Frankford elevated and the Market street line were inevitable as a result of the linking up of two extensive systems and the effort to establish schedules suitable to all the affected parts of the city. Operating officials will have to learn by the experience of these first days to make the two lines work smoothly as one. But no efforts in the direction of new economies of energy or money should be permitted to interfere with

the elevated systems. The Market street line is the chief dependence of the people of West Philadelphia. It is extremely efficient as a rule, and it is to be supposed that it will become so again as soon as a working system involving the Frankford line is perfected. All sorts of unexpected kinks are liable to develop in so large an undertaking. Doubtless they will be smoothed out almos as soon as they become apparent.

DOPE AND THE POLICE

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ROTAN'S formal refusal to undertake the work of proving or disproving charges of complicity made against groups of policemen by dope peddlers about to begin long sentences in fail was to have been expected. The police facilities of the District Attorney's office are limited. Mr. Rotan has not a force of detectives such as would be required for a task so exacting as this.

The situation, therefore, becomes a difficult one for the Mayor and Director Cortelyou. No man in his senses would accept the unsupported testimony of a dope addict or a dope peddler, especially when that tes-timony is aimed at policemen. Meanwhile, however, there are abundant reasons for suspecting that some members of the department know far more than they are willing to tell about the narcotic drug traffic and those engaged in it. Now it is necessary to ask the police department to investigate itself. It almost is too much to hope that it can or will investigate with the thoroughness necessary to a full exposure of the roots of the dope evil in Philadelphia.

don't." he added, "notice that smoke as a rule, because the wind blows it away." So nature is not, after all, the exclusive culprit. Man is paying the penalty for his indifference to the smoke nuisance, and American industrial centers in the seaboard region are fast losing their reputation for atmospheric brilliancy. Considering that the capricious weather of

Eastern Pennsylvania is often an affiction in itself, it seems absurd and reprehensible to accentuate its misdeeds with offenses of our own making. There are bound to be recurrences of midnight airs at noon unles the soft-coal problem is subjected to scien-tific and comprehensive treatment.

THE "PALACE OF JUSTICE" EXTRAVAGANCE IS STOPPED

Plans Must Be Revised in the Interest of Economy and to Keep the Building Within the Needs of the Court

TT IS fortunate for the people of Philadelphia that the law does not permit Judge Brown, of the Municipal Court, to have his way about the expenditure of public money. He has been able to get what he wants in the way of appropriations for salaries from the City Council by the use of the usual political methods. But when it comes to the approval of the plans for his Palace of Justice he is compelled to go to the Court of Common Pleas for it. Under the old law the County Commissioners may build no new courthouses without the approval of the Judges of this court.

But Judge Brown and the County Commissioners were going ahead with their plans as though they had supreme authority. They hired their architect and they got an appropriation from City Council toward the cost of construction. Then some one who knew what the law was stepped in and summoned them before Judges Audenried, McCullen and Finletter to explain what

they were doing. The Judges demanded the facts in the case: what was the extent of the business of the Municipal Court, what amount of space it occupies at the present time and what was needed and how much has been provided in the plans for the court, and what the proposed building was to cost.

Under their calm examination the plan for the Palace of Justice appeared as preposterously extravagant to them as it did to this newspaper when it was first made public. They have summarily stopped the whole project.

Their disapproval of the crection of one wing of the proposed building is as emphatic as their disapproval of the erection of all of it. This wing, standing by itself, which would be large enough to accommodate about all of the present business of the court, has been condemned as inartistic by a member of the Art Jury, the approval of which is required before any public building

may be erected. The condemnation of the plan seems to be complete. It provides for too large a building. Its cost of \$5,000,000 is indefensible. as it would involve a waste of public money. And such a part of the structure as is needed to accommodate the court would be so inartistic as to challenge condemnation by the jury created by law to prevent the erection of architectural monstrosities at public expense.

This outcome justifies the fight that has been made by public-spirited citizens, backed by this newspaper, upon the extravagant

a former member of his company, Fritz Leiber, also is vigorously engaged in sus-taining the classic tradition. Mr. Hamp-den has deservedly succeeded with his ad-mirable Shakespearean ventures, for which he is well fitted by technique, training and intrinsic abilities, such as were disclosed within the last fortnight in a brilliant en-massions in this city.

regement in this city. If the public is, as Mr. Hampdon main-tained the other day at the Philadelphia Forum, too "bloodless" to appreciate true tragedy, its capacity for affectation is something extraordinary. The fact is, of course, that Shakespeare is neither "highbrow" nor recondite. There will be audiences eager to patronise the fruits of his genius whenever the plays are worthily presented by actors recognizing the most splendid of all outlets for their abilities.

PINCHOT'S MANDATE

A^S A result of the voting yesterday Gifford Pinchot has received a mandate from the people of the Commonwealth to assume the leadership in the cause of good government.

He might insist, as other men before him in like circumstances have insisted, that it is a mandate also to assume the leadership of the Republican Party in the State.

As the leadership is vacant at present it is there for his taking if he has the skill to perform its duties and the will to assume them.

But this is a matter which can be left to the future to determine.

There will be no disputing in any quarter that he has been commissioned to do what is within his power to improve conditions in Harrisburg.

He made certain definite pledges during the campaign. The voters have accepted these pledges at their face value and they are confidently looking to him to fulfill them. It is good government in which the average citizen is interested. If that cannot be obtained without the assumption of political leadership by the Governor, the assumption of such leadership will be demanded of him. But he is expected to concentrate his attention on the administrative problems of his office rather than upon the creation of a Pinchot machine to reward his friends and

punish his enemies. The purpose of a political party is good government. It has no other justification. Not even the most sordid political gangster has ever publicly professed anything else, whatever he may have said in private.

If Mr. Pinchot continues to stress his purpose to give good government to the Commonwealth, and if he summons to his aid the little leaders who have been interested in the loaves and fishes and in nothing else, he will occupy a morally impregnable position.

He has shown his ability to deal with these men during the campaign and he has so conducted himself that at its close he was supported heartily by the factions which fought his nomination. If he can conduct himself in the same skillful and intelligent manner during the four years that he will sit in the Governor's office his Administration will be one of the most brilliantly successful in the history of the State.

Much is expected of him. But he cannot accomplish it without the hearty co-operation of all the decent influences in his party.

KEMAL BREAKS LOOSE

HOWEVER little the Turks have con-tributed to the cause of education, it may be said that they have never been back-

WOMEN IN POLITICS

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

The "Galbraiths of Donegal" Had the First Woman Political Leader. -Martha Hughes Cannon Got First Senatorial Vote. Dr. Mary Walker

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN WOMEN of Pennsylvania who yesterday exercised the right to vote for the election of a Governor ..re reaping what other women sowed 200 years ago. The beginnings of women's activity in the way of politics date back far beyond the first meetings held between 1840 and 1860 to agitate for suffrage. Perhaps the most conspicuous instance of this is related by Dr. William Egle in his "Pennsylvania. Genenlogies." Lancaster County, which yesterday was one of the most bitterly contested con-gressional districts in the State, was the scene of the episode which Dr. Zigle By GEORGE NOX MeCAIN

scene of the episode which Dr. Igle records. A woman of the "Galbraiths of Donegal" was the heroine. "In 1732 he (Andrew Galbraith) and his neighbor, John Wright, were candidates for the General Assembly," says Dr. Egle. "At that time none but freebolders were allowed to vote, and the only polling place was the town of Lancaster, where all voters were obliged to go. "Mr. Galbraith took no active part in the canvass himself, but his wife mounted her favorite mare, Nelly, and rode out through the Scotch-Irish settlement, and persuaded the men to go with her to the county town. "She appeared at the courthouse leading

a procession of mounted men, whom she halted and addressed. The effect was that her husband was triumphantly elected."

TN ENGLAND as early as 130 years ago L women, especially those of the higher social class, took an active interest in

politics. This was natural, since peers and leading statemen were closely connected with the society of their day. Social channels ran to the brim with female politics in the eighteenth century. Lady Palmerston, Lady Waldegrave and Lady Holland exerted themselves to aid the marker with the society of the society parties with which their husbands were affiliated.

affliated. Stories of contemporaneous writers tell of the activities of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire in the realm of politics. She openly electioneered at the polls in favor of Charles James Fox. As a rule, though, it was not considered in good taste or in accord with accepted conventionalities. The Primrose League for both men and women, founded by Lord Randolph Churchill, has been one of the most powerful political organizations ever known in the

Churchill, has been one of the most powerful political organizations ever known in the British Empire. Almost equally important was Mrs. Gladstone's "Women's Liberal Federation," established to sustain her husband in pro-moting the Liberal and Home-Rule causes.

MRS. REBECCA FELTON, of Georgia, appointed by the Governor of that State to the United States Scnate, is the first of her sex to have that distinction. The first of the sex, however, to be voted

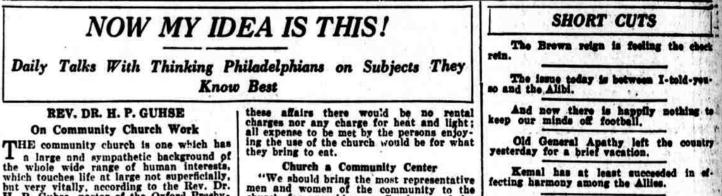
for for the United States Senate was a Western woman. At the 1899 session of the Utah Legisla-ture in Salt Lake City a United States Senator was to be named. On one ballot Scnator D. H. Peery, of Salt Lake cost his year for Months Hundred On one ballot Senator D. H. Freely, or Salt Lake, cast his vote for Martha Hughes

It was the first vote ever cast for a woman for the United States Senate.

TT IS not altogether fair to condemn the ▲ recent militant suffragists as the first of their kind to bring condemnation on their Cause

Earlier advocates of the rights of women ---some of them at least--got pretty de-monstrative at times. Dr. Mary Walker was most obstreperous





NOT SO WORSE

PANIC-MONGERS

TN 1827 the Boston Courier said editorially : The project of a railroad from Boston to Albany is impracticable, as every one knows who knows the simplest rules arithmetic, and the expense would be little ritory of Massachusetts."

The elder Vanderbilt laughed uproariously at the notion of an elevated railway in Man-"Whoever heard." he exclaimed. hattan. 'of a railroad on stilts?"

These facts are cited by the Camden (Maine) Herald in a recent issue as typical instances of purblindness; but New England enjoys no monopoly of attempted selftultification.

It is of record that a cry of anguish was raised in Philadelphia in the late eighteenth century, when a turnpike to Lancaster, the first in the United States, was originally suggested. Montgomery and Bucks County farmers went pale with disn.ay at the prospect of competition with what were deemed far-distant agriculturists.

It is needless to multiply instances to illustrate the initial fears of progress. At the present moment there are Philadelphians se nerves are unstrung by the Sesqui-Centennial program. Of course, the denunciators of the Boston and Albany Railroad and of the Lancaster pike were ridiculous. protest the panic-mongers, "the But." exposition proposal is another story." Is it?

MIDNIGHT AT NOON

ENGLISH visitors to the United States have seldom failed to comment admiringly upon the sparkling and c.ystalline quality of the atmosphere even in the large industrial centers of the East. Compliments in general are acceptable; but it must be confessed that tributes of this nature have of late been accepted with misgivings.

What would those appreciative British travelers have said of Stygian Philadelphia yesterday?, If they remained long enough mong us, what pleasant things could they honestly utter concerning the increasingly grime-laden air of Manhattan Island? To he average English such conditions could hardly seem aught but ominously homelike. Indeed, Philadelphia, with its pail of darkness yesterday, with its almost ghastly and lurid atmosphere, its mantle of mist and intless, heavy smoke, resembled with disquieting fidelity the London both of fact and tradition

The blame, however, is unfairly fixed. Britain, it is true, is often fogbound; but a primary reason for the dense and much too palpable air of her great cities is unconfled industrialization.

It is soot and grime from soft-coal burning which constitute the chief impenetrable ment in a London fog. Snoke consumers re been developed to a point capable of ching this nuisance; but too often they re indifferently and sparsely applied.

In spite of some experimenting with such ances, American manufacturing cities the by no means awakened to their rebilities in this direction. Chicago is tionably one of the dirtiest urban mities of the Union, and its dun and as airs have not been romanticized as those of London. The effect is simply and unhealthy.

staburgh, under the sting of acute mains, has instituted smoke-control re-me which are working fairly well; but in Iphis and in New York, for all its cone, the situation is growing steadily

replaining the uncanny appearance of sinkin yesterday. Forecaster Hilas and the fast that there was pres-wind the fast that there was pres-

ideas of Judge Brown and upon his attempts to exercise dictatorial powers in the premises. Until Judge Audenried and his associates called a halt he had had everything his own way. He decided what kind of a courthouse he wanted. He got his plans approved by the County Commissioners, who, under the anomalous law, were supposed to have power to build it. And he got the appropriation from the City Council without giving any definite information about the total amount that he wished. Now it is up to the Mayor, the City Solicitor and the County Commissioners to consider what the rejection of the plans means.

Does it mean that the whole enterprise must be started again? Or does it merely mean that John T. Windrim, the architect who prepared the original plans, must modify them to meet the objections of the Common Pleas Judges?

The taxpayers' suit brought last year to oust the County Commissioners from control of the work under the provisions of the Charter which puts the erection of all public buildings to be paid for by an appropriation of Council under the supervision of the City Architect was dismissed, for it was shown that the contract with Mr. Windrim was made before the adoption of the Charter and that an exception was made of such cases.

If the disapproval of the plans involves the making of a new contract with Mr. Windrim, it would seem as if the Charter provisions would run and that the County Commissioners would have to withdraw. But the probabilities are that a way will be found to make the contract a continuing one so that the work can be done as it was planned to be done in the first place by Judge Brown.

In any event, the wasteful expenditure of money has been stopped. If it shall appear that the Windrim contract is a continuing one the court. which already has shown a proper sense of its responsibilities, will see to it that only a reasonable sum is spent on the huilding.

SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL

"I MUST fight." declares Walter Hamp-den, "against a bloodless public who say Shakespeare is a bore." With all respect for one of the finest Shakespearean actors of the day, it may be suggested that

Mr. Hampden is not without his allies. More American players of repute are either contemplating or participating in Shakespearean drama than at any time within the last decade. Not all of this activity can be the result of exclusively altruistic motives. Evidence must exist demonstrating that there is a genuine popular appeal in the supreme poetic dramas in our language in order to prompt a notable

group of stars in their undertakings. David Warfield is to portray Shylock this week. Ethel Barrymore's impersona-tion of Rosalind is imminent in New York. tion of Rosaind is imminent in New 10th. Her brother John will soon essay for the first time the role of Hamlet. George Arlias is considering the presentation of "Othello." "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Bichard III." Wil-liam Favarsham is said to be preparing to

set Jago. "hert Mantell is regularly on tour with tanaire Shabiener and penatery, while

ward in mas ering points of Western diplomacy. Among these features the principle of the "accomplished fact" occupies a conspicuous place.

"Accomplished facts," which the Kemalists are plainly eager to present at Lausanne, are the overthrow of the phantom Sultan, the reconstruction of the Caliphate and Nationalist control of Constantinople. This is a formidable program which the Angora Government is now boldly endeavoring to carry out at the expense of plighted faith and registered compacts.

Reports of a movement into the Chanak region ominously imply that the Mudania armistice agreement is being treated as a worthless scrap of paper. The insolent at-tempt to control the Dardanelles and to dictate the movements of the allied and American fleet is an equally vivid index of betrayal.

It is evident that the Nationalists are still reckoning upon conflicts of purposes among the Allies by which Mustapha Kema has already profited so largely. The recklessness with which the present upheaval at Constantinople has been brought about lacks, however, much of the appeal whereby for a time the French republic became a partner in the Turkish revival.

The interests of all the major Powers, as well as the principles enunciated by Secretary Hughes, are now endangered, and it is not unlikely that Kemal, infatuated by his past successes, has overplayed his hand.

The conference at Lausanne has been postponed obviously to enable the Powers to apply drastic measures to a situation which, if permitted to become stabilized, would render the international conclave a mockery. The absurdity of calling a meeting to devise some jurisdiction over the Straits, if the Turks are allowed to decide the question for themselves, is manifest.

It is announced from authoritative cireles in England that the British will not tolerate the suspension of the military occupation of Constantinople. This attitude has received official support in the formal proclamation of the Inter-Allied Commissioners in defense of the Mudania convention.

The assumption of a firm stand on this subject may cause the Kemalists to redraft some of their imperious orders. Turkish understanding of an impending blow is decidedly keener than Turkish appreciation of the validity of a contract, unsupported by force or the show of it. There would seem to be a reasonable like-

lihood that the Nationalists have this time goaded their opponents too far. Current events in the Near East are possibly quite as distasteful to the French as to the British, not long since their competitors in the game for special privilege.

Moreover, the reconstitution of the Callphate may conceivably have the effect which separation of civil and spiritual authority in high office has almost invariably produced throughout history. A Caliph who is the puppet of the Angora Assembly is not likely enjoy the respect of Moslems of the Hedjaz, who have repeatedly insisted that none should hold religious supremacy save a member of the tribe of Koreish, stemming from the prophet himself.

The hand of Britain in the protected kingdom of Irak should be strengthened by Arabic populations with scant respect for Ottoman political fats, and in India, the Mohammedan inhabitants are apt to be equally unsympathetic. For all his astuteness Kemal gives the

impression today of seeking to play too many cards at once.

New York girl has forfedted a bequest of \$20,000 by refusing to per sector. The must love first, and says the should prempt some address.

on occasions, and required to be set right at

frequent intervals. The famous Judge Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, was an eye-witness of one Walker's tantrums, and, it is said, set him till his death against woman's

rights. It occurred on a Southern steamer bound

from Galveston. Tex., to Houston shortly after the Civil War. About two minutes before the gangplank was hauled in a carriage rattled up and a attire small individual in nondescript bed out with a collection of shawls,

bandboxes, carpet bags, etc. It was Dr. Mary Walker dressed in trousers, frock coat, plug hat and all, on her way to the Houston Fair.

FTER dinner Judge Black and several A gentlemen were seated on the com-modious after-deck talking. Several ladies were seated nearby. Three of the men were smoking.

uddenly a woman's voice cried out: "Throw those nasty cigars away !" It was Walker.

Dr. Waiser. The men smoked on, paying no attention, as the boat's rules permitted smoking on the after-deck. Again the voice rose, more emphatic this

time: "I want you men to throw those nasty cigars away! They are offensive." resent and inquired :

"Is our smoking offensive, ladies?" "Not at all. Keep your cigars, gentle-Another denunciation broke from the docmen

Another denumentant of the key from the doc-tor, when one of the men started to reply. "Sir," he began. "Don't sir me!" screamed the now thoroughly excited woman. "I am Dr. Mary Walker and don't pretend that you do not know my sex."

THE deck was in commotion when a

I steward arrived.

Dr. Walker immediately laid hands on bim and demanded that "those dirty loafers" be required to throw their cigars

away. "But smoking is allowed on the after-deck," expostulated the steward, deck." expostulated the steward. "You are no gentlemen!" shouted the doctor as the steward backed away, saying "I'll send the captain up, ma'm, and he'll

fir it to suit you. ently the captain appeared.

Presently the captain appeared. He heard a repetition of the outbreak and demands, while about fifty passengers, among them the great Pennsylvania jurist, stood listening greatly amused.

Quietly placing one hand on Dr. Walker's shoulder the skipper said: "I am captain of this ship. My word is law here. If you don't go to your state-room at once I'll put you in irons." That ended it. The doctor subsided and everybody smoked.

WOMAN'S ability to conduct the affairs of a municipality successfully was demonstrated thirty-two years before the Federal amendment giving them the fran-

Federal amendment giving them the fran-chise was adopted. In April. 1888, Syracuse, Kan., the county seat of Hamilton County, elected a City Council of women. This step was taken because "somebody proposed it, and everybody was pleased with the ides."

with the idea." Other reasons advanced were "It was be-lieved they would make efficient officers." Because "the temperance people thought the women wouldn't be afraid to enforce the prohibitory law." Business men voted for them, for, as they said, "We wanted to advertise our town."

And it did. This was the first municipality in the United States to choose a body of women councilors.

There were volumes of condensed hum There were volumes of condensed hum-pathos and honorable pride in the comme of a plu v woman whose son is fighting i his in the University Hospital. "It bard ?" there of a here," the p

H. P. Guhse, pastor of the Oxford Presby

H. P. Guhse, pastor of the Oxford Presby-terian Church. "The big appeal of such a church," said Dr. Guhse, "Is to persons of an open mind. It brings the church home to them in their everyday life; it touches life in the day's work and is therefore not a thing to be pigeon-holed. The chief fault which I find with church work today is that it preaches a message on Sunday and fails to set that message in the midst of life. Patriotism is the central motive of everyday life and I want to weld patriotism and religion. So I want to weld patriotism and religion, so that the one shall feed and complement the other.

Religion and Occupation

"Another phase is the fact of putting re-ligion into vital relationship with occupa-tions and professions—applying religion, in other words, and applying it intensively. Big business leaders are advocating a prac-tical, liberal gospel which the Church should be presching and acting all the time. This be preaching and acting all the time. This makes religion real because it puts it in as a definite background, not ethereal, but a real force.

real force. "The housing conditions of the larger communities are altogether different from what they were even ten years ago. This is shown in the immense growth of the apartment house and in the fact that so many persons are 'just staying' in their little quarters, holding on to them because they must have some place to put their possessions. possessions.

"There is now little real home life and few home ties; and, consequently, this, which was the greatest feeder to morality in days gone by, now either does not exist or is the exception rather than the rule. those who do not see the transformed, un-Nevertheless we believe in going ahead, un-deterred by criticism, with what we may

The Church's Great Problem

"The apartment house and the rooming house have not been touched by the Church. and this constitutes the great problem of the Church in the United States today—to get these people into the Church and make them a practical asset for moral uplift or for any a practical asset for moral upilt or for any progressive movement in the community and not merely a negative entity. Young people come to the city from the country to work or to study; they find themselves engulfed in an atmosphere of loneliness or of lowered morality without the steadying influences of the ties of friendship or the grip of the home or any other constructive force to as-sist them in their struggle.

"The average church is darkened all the week, but the dance halls and the gambling places are not, and they make their constant appeal to these lonely young people who demand companionship. The Church tells the people what to do on Sunday and then does not offer a comprehensive program of opportunity to carry out that message.

"My thought in meeting this situation, which is a serious one, is to have a church with an adequate program for young people and old ones as well, first of all giving that vital and unfailing spiritual power which alone can sustain our people amid the battles of life, whether physical, mental or moral. We do not mean to lower in any way the standard of spirituality, or to put less emphasis on religion, but rather more.

Opportunities for Play

"But we must do this by the expressional side of our program. By this I mean, among other things, providing opportunities for play in the gymnasium, with shuffle-boards, pool tables and the like. We must also provide proper social pastimes, with formal and informal evenings, and with a wide variety of program. There must be concerts, moving pictures, musicales and

Festil of promotion and suggests strenuous exercise as a remedy. From the size of the atdominal equator, one may infer whether when good fellows get together they consume pastries or other sweets. If so they ought to supplement wide variety of program. There must be concerts, moving pictures, musicales, and the dance is not to be excluded. "The athletic feature of this program is an important one, as it affords ample op-portunity for the physical betterment of all who take part in it, both young and old, for it just as important to train and de-velon the body proney as it is the the mind The cheerfulness with which United State Senators are filing election expense accounts, though Attorney General Daugh-erty has ruled that they don't have to, is doubtless due to the belief that the public op the body properly as it is the mind the character. "My thought is to have less courting in

"My thought is to have less courting in the cabaret and more in the church. A kitchen is a substantial help, as it promotes the ides of having those people who work vicinity come here and eat in the the ides of having those people who work vicinity come here and eat in the the ides of having those people who work vicinity come here and eat in the the ides of having those people who work vicinity come here and eat in the the ides of having those people who work the ides of having those people who work vicinity come here and eat in the the ides of having those people who work the ides of having the ides o

The second s

"We should bring the most representative men and women of the community to the church for preaching on Sundays and for lectures on weekdays. I see no reason why the Church should not have a Chautauqua program and comprehensive educational Spangler, too, knows that the greater tragedy is at the pit mouth, where the wives

courses for those who desire them, and there are many who would eagerly accept One trouble with the Hall-Mills welechanged.

such an opportunity in a great city. "The Church should have a wide com-munity appeal. And by this I do not mean to the little geographical area around the church, but to people from all over the city who have the community spirit and who are able to see the city as a whole and the It may be that the ex-Kaiser playing at being a King at Doorn is not wholly escaping punishment. able to see the city as a whole and the needs of the people as a whole. They will come from all points of the compass to "Give us a republic or wipe us out," cries De Valera. Well, he is going to get one-half of his wish anyhow.

will come from all points of the compass to attend popular meetings addressed by rep-resentative men and women. "If I could build up a strong church or-ganization it would wield a tremendous power in all the reform movements of the City, not by raising objections. but by offering the solution of putting something better in place of the thing condemned. The case of the saloon is one in point. The Church might well take the place of this institution by offering something far more attractive and better than it ever was.

Must Be Positive Agency

Standardizing

Another Bit

Otherwise

No Remedy

them with tennis.

Kansas public service

companies are compel-

Atlantic City probation officer says puppy love doesn't last and that

Chicago insurance com-

pany says the male waist line is increasing as a result of prohibition and

pleasing to some of the more earnest advo-cates of thrift.

there ought to be a law preventing people

from getting married before they are twenty-five years old. Always somebody to suggest a new law for this, that or the other. And

doesn't Cupid perjure himself enough already at the marriage license office?

The cheerfulness with which United

"The Church must be a positive agency "The Church must be a positive agency with a progressive religion. To be sure, it is the old Gospel in all the power and the truth which it ever had, but clothed with the garments of the day in which we live." I am greatly concern. I with the fearless and open-minded message which has truth and truth alone for its unfailing basis. Mr. Schwab and Judge Gary smilingly continue to lead the army of industrial op-timists. Every day in every way, like Emile Coue, they find the world growing better and better and better.

Washington treaties. Sthe tortoise to the hare.

set of figures.

The International Chamber of Com-merce has announced the formation of an international arbitration court for commer-cial disputes—perhaps one of the most sig-nificant moves for world peace in recent "I do not believe that a man needs to be a radical and indulge in violent criticism of those who do not see the vision we have. years.

China is now prepared to ratify the abington treaties. Slow but sure, said

It is quite impossible to discourage a.

political prophet who makes a wrong gues. He gets busy at once with an entirely new

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

consider our duty. "The response of the people to what we have offered them indicates that there is a cat need for these things and that if they e offered rightly they will be eagerly ac-cepted. Here is a fallow field wide open to the Church and one which is ripe for cul-tivation. When did Harun Al-Rashid live and over what country did he rule?
What is the meaning of Al-Rashid?
Who was Henry George?
How far east did the American blace formerly range? tivation. Our experience of less than two years past has thoroughly convinced us that in following these lines we are going in the right direction."

5. Which was the first railroad in the United States to introduce the block-

United States to introduce the block-signal system? 6. What is a hetman? 7. What is a pointsman in English railway parlance? 8. When was the Battle of Gravelotte fought and who were the beligsrent? 9. What is a "conte" in literature? 10. What is vanadium? Human Nature companies are compel-ling employes to save at least 10 per cent of their earnings, and employes have responded by saving an average of 30 per cent. Pur-sued to its logical conclusion, employes might well own the businesses in which they

Answers to Yesterday's Quis

are engaged and be able to retire at forty. This suggests many things, not all of them 1. The first permanent radio installation of a seagoing passenger vessel was made on the North German Lloyd line Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse in March. 1800.

A Hellenist in ancient times was one who used the Greek language but was

A Heilenist in ancient times was one who used the Greek ianguage but we not a Greek.
The word hammock is derived from the Caribbean Indians, who used hammocks at the time of the discovery of America. The native word was sate to have been "hamac," whence the panish form "hamac," whence the English word was taken.
The second Emperor of modern German was Friedrich III, who reigned from the English word was taken.
The second Emperor of modern German was Friedrich III, who reigned from the English word was taken.
The original meaning of the word "fait" an importation from the Prench, is fair for anything, therefore, measure of amell, scent, odor. To have a fair for anything, therefore, measure of its text or the second the possession of a faculty for second the possession of a book is a ortified revised. The word also means ortifue, a review, an examination enumeration.
Eugene Ecribe was a noted French play wright of the nineteenth century, or braited for his constructive fifts of the discover and the possession of a state of the action wright of the nineteenth century, or braited for his constructive fifts of the file dates are in the so-called for his constructive fifts of the file dates are and the discover and a signification of a taken with colored crayons wright of the nineteenth century, or braited for his constructive fifts of the file dates are and the discover and a pigment made of pipe-clay and a pigment.
Roderic, the Visigort, was the set Gothe vading Arabe in the early part of the time.
Sorghum is a stout. A set form the set of the time.