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DAVID E. SMILEY......Editor JOHN C. MARTIN ... Coneral Business Manager Published daily at Punter Langua Building
Independence Square, Philadelphia,
ATLANTIC CITY. Press-Union Building
New York 304 Madison Ave
Deracit 701 Ford Building
Et. Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building
CHICAGO. 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUREAU

the United States, "anada, or United States pos-bessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, Six (28) dollars per sear, navable n advance. To all foreign countries one (41) dollar a month, Norton—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, JOOR WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1601 ETAddress all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press

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Philadelphia, Thursday, November 30, 1922

### MORE TRAFFIC LIGHTS

TF. AFTER he has elaborated the new synchronized motor-signal system extended it over the greater length of Broad street in accordance with the plan an-nounced yesterday, Superintendent Mills can find a way in which to deal safely and efficiently with cross currents of traffic in the intersecting streets, he will have disposed of the most trying detail of the general motor

The chief fault with the towers now in operation, as we pointed out when they were first put in service, is their insufficient height. It is proper that the permanent towers should be almost twice as high as the present ones. Thus it will not be necessary for drivers to look twice for signal maps lost in the glare of street and decorative lighting which is brightest at the level of the present traffic lights.

One thing more the police will have to do. They will have to convince all drivers that the stretches between central signals on Broad street are not to be used for trials of crazy speed or for circus stunts. A few plain clothes men patrolling Broad street on motorcycles, with orders to accest violators of the speed laws, could quickly eliminate a new danger created by the introduction of the new system of traffic regulation.

### THE GAME AND ITS CRITICS

THE Pennsylvania-Cornell contest, the one first-rank football game in the Eastern United States, today marks the end of a season which has been characterized by familiar laments over the alleged preponderance of elaborately staged athletics in American colleges and by record-breaking attendance at gridiron spectacles. The public as a whole is evidently unmoved by the cries of perhaps a well-intentioned but an assuredly alarmist critical minority, and there is every indication that the popular hold of football will not soon be relaxed. Of the game itself it may be said that it

exhibits marked improvements over the foot. ball of some two decades ago, when brute strength and avoirdupois were such salie .t essentials to victory. Open-play features have been attractively expanded and skill in punt catching and kicking and in the manipulation of thrilling forward passes has

Virtually all American colleges have added honorable prestige to the game by enforcing strict eligibility standards, and unsavory professionalism scandals, to which so much pu' licity was rightly accorded, are now in the main, fortunately, relegated to an unmourned past.

Football remains an exhibitarating game and is a much cleaner and more inspiriting sport. Of course, if adverse commentators would take the trouble to study the existing facts, not a great deal of substance would be left in their crusades.

## NEWBERRY'S SUCCESSOR

THE appointment yesterday of Mayor James Couzens, of Detroit, to succeed Mr. Newberry in the Senate should cause the country to rejoice at the circumstances that forced Newberry out of the way. The new Senator from Michigan has a

highly developed business sense, a taste for facts and a fondness for the truth and an ability to bring it to light from amid all sorts of clouds and fogs of pretense and propaganda. Moreover, he has a conscience, He is not hard-bored. Nor is he soft in a political sense, as Newberry virtually confessed himself to be.

Mr. Couzens is an independent and a forceful one. He is not a professional polltician and he is a Republican not because of tradition or superstition, but because of experience and conviction. He ought to be a helpful and reassuring figure in the Sonate, where under the lash of party or fac-tional whips the membership tends more and more to be blindly herded in one direction

## A WORD TO NEW BRUNSWICK

ONE needs only a superficial knowledge of human psychology to feel that the nixstery which the authorities at New Brunsat any moment solve itself.

Knowledge of a murder is almost as hard to conceal as murder itself. The secret that lies at the center of the New Brunswick - ase will be a most unpleasant thing to live with Whoever harbors it will often feel impell d to all sorts of desperate efforts to escape its endless whispering.

It is life to say that any murderer is ever immune either from detection or punishment. The murderers of the It w. Mr. Hall and is companion probably will live to wish that they had been identified and relieved once and for all from a terror that will be at their heels us long as they live.

The law-enforcement authorities at New Brunswick have been utterly discredited. The probability now is that this discredit will extend in the course of time to a great many others. This particular incident is far from closed. It will be open as long as people remember it and wonder

# HOUSE PASSES THE BUCK

WITH the passage of the Ship-Subsidy Bill by the House of Representatives the measure is transferred to its main buttleground. It is in the Senate that the prospects of opposition are particularly ominous. It is in the upper house that all the pressure and tactical abilities of the Administration will be needed, if the American merchant marine is to be delivered from disaster, to be revitalized and rendered fit to compete with the shipping of foreign nations.

As so often in the recent past, the House Representatives has in a sense forfeited legislative powers by trimming an imstant measure, undermining its original

complexities and contradictions. The formi-dable task of elucidation is intrusted to the Senate, which is thus forced to assume more

Senate, which is thus forced to assume more than its share of responsibilities.

The tinkerers have already withdrawn the clause providing for the free judgment of the Shipping Board in selling the commercial fleet, and have complicated the subsidy machinery by making its operation contingent upon the disposition of Congress to make an annual assistance appropriation to shipowners. The difficulty of reviving American shipping under conditions rendering it impossible for private companies to know whether they are to be beneficiaries of governmental aid or not is apparent.

Upon one act of common sense, however, the House deserves congratulations. The amendment restricting compensation to vessels transporting no liquor was palpably superfluous under the existing laws and their interpretation by the Administration. The amendment merited the defeat it received.

### THANKSGIVING DAY AS A SPIRITUAL FESTIVAL

Its Meaning Is Lost When It Is Regarded as Merely a Time for Feasting and Mirth

A STRANGER visiting America for the first time and unfamiliar with our customs would be likely to think, in view of the display of food in the markets in anticipation of the festivities of today, that the spirit of the observance was set forth in the well-known "Grace Before Ment" of Burns :

Some has meat and canna eat. And some would eat that want it; But we has meat, and we can eat, Sae let the Lord be thankit.

And he would be right in part. Thanksgiving Day is an occasion of gratitude for bountiful barvests and we celebrate it with feasting.

Expressions of gratitude to the Lord of the Harvest are not so common as they once were, when the whole community flocked to the churches. Nowadays in many far illes it is thought that sufficient thankfulness is shown if tribute is paid to the bounty of Nature by partaking of it to the extent of the diners' capacity. Yet there remain a few who in a contrite and humble spirit obey the injunction of the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation and go to their respective places of worship and express their gratitude.

But a thanksgiving which considers only material things is empty and futile. There can be no heart in it if there is not in the back of the consciousness a realization of the spiritual forces at play among men. Without this realization it becomes a glorification of a crass materialism. Materialism is but another word for death. The earcass of the steer is inert matter. A nation absorbed in material things to the exclusion of all others is as dead as the steer that has passed through the Chicago stockyards.

The spiritual forces are those which keep men and nations alive, which enable them to grow in stature and to confront the universe with level and confident gaze unabashed by its shining glory.

The history of the decay of civilization is the history of the atrophy of the spiritual instinct. When men reach out into the invisible and take the unseen hand extended to them they march forward. Their minds are centered on a Higher Power, and they are reaching forward to an ideal so much bigger than they can fully comprehend that they are continually stretching their minds in an effort to realize the greatness of which humanity is capable, a greatness that overtons the highest that mere selfish glorification can

The priests and prophets of the spiritual erns of the dead nations live to this day, while the kings and conquerors are all fut forgotten. The thinking of Socrates and of Plate has colored all the thinking of the whole western world, while even the names of the commercial magnates of their time are forgotten. Confucius is a living force and Gautama Buddha's teachings influence the lives of uncounted millions.

It would be counted as irreverence to class the Founder of Christianity with any of these, but His influence remails the western word. He breathed upon the materialism of His time and life began to stir among its dry bones. It is due to His influence that the first thanksgiving service was held on this continent, and without that influence this Nation would never have set apart n day for expressing its gratitude to the Power that controls the recurrence of seed. time and harvest and makes the herds and flocks bring forth their increase.

It is, indeed, fitting that we today should say with Burns that

We has most, and we can eat,

Sae let the Lord be thankit. But it is more fitting that we should be conscious of the unseen forces that put it into the heart of man to be thankful in any degree for the blessings of home and wife and child, and for those bonds which bind all mankind in a common brotherhood descended from a common Father whose greatest joy is that men should dwell together

## JUSTICE PITNEY

THE bill for the retirement of Justice Princy, of the Supreme Court, is necessary because, although he is incumeitated by illness, he has not yet reached the retitling age.

The passage of the bill will enable a sick man to vacate a post the duties of which he cannot perform, and it will insure to him the salary which, according to custom, goes to the Justices of the Supreme Court when they retire after the age of seventy years.

It will also enable the President to appoint a Justice capable of functioning. The work of the court is so pressing that it is important that at all times there should be full bench in order that each case may receive the attention which it deserves.

## GOLF FOR THE MASSES

THAT one public golf course is not enough to meet the demand is evident to every one who has attempted to play on the Cobbs Creek course. It is no uncommon thing for players to be compelled to wait in line for two or three hours for their turn to begin

Council was petitioned last July to make arrangements for two more courses, one in South Philade phia and one in Tacony, but nothing has been done. The attention of Council has again been called to the need of the new courses by a letter signed by a large number of representative citizens, who plead for public provision for the sport for the benefit of those who are not able to play on the private courses. If the money can be found to meet the

expense the petition should be granted forthwith. The two proposed courses would re-lieve somewhat the pressure on the Cobbs Creek course, but they would also provide a recreation field within convenient dis-tances of the homes of thousands who can-not readily reach the course beyond Sixtyninth street.

NAVAL TREATY DELAY IN THE announced determination of the British Admiralty to scrap no more naval vessels until the Washington disarmament treaties have been ratified by all the nations concerned there is a recognizable undercur-

rent of grievance. According to Commander Monsell, who made the statement in the House of Commons, Great Britain already has materially reduced the strength of its navy. Eight capital ships have been made useless for war service and have been sold to ship-breaking firms for destruction. Six more vessels have been rendered incapable of war-risk service and two more will be similarly treated by the end of December.

That a policy of delay is now advocated is a fact that reflects less upon the sincerity of Great Britain than upon that of several of her sister nations. France and Italy have not yet ratified the Washington trenties, although more than a year has clapsed since the first session of the Washington Conference was held.

If these nations are playing for position in the Near Eastern and other international situations by holding up the naval treaty sanction, such maneuvering is wholly at variance with the spirit of co-operation supposed to have been engendered in Washingion.

It was believed at the sessions last year that the disarmament program was as good as authorized by the signatures of the qualified delegates. This opinion was not so 'and revisions of certain details that might be made in some European Parliaments. What is unpleasantly apparent now is a more or less studied indifference to responsibilities and pledges regarded as valid at the time of acknowledgment and making.

Premier Poincare has lately been insisting that the treaties would pass the French Parliament and that he was emphatically in favor of ratification. Evidence of such pathy for the cause of peace in Paris, and an equivalent at Rome, would contribute vitally to the clearing up of a situation which is becoming awkward, to say the least. One recent effect of the procrastination has been the automatic renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance for another yes

The United States, Japan and Great Britain have clean records so far as ratifieation of the Washington covenants is ecncerned. Curiously enough, it was these nntions to whom the questions of naval disarmament and the balance of peace in the Pacific were of major importance.

France and Italy have never been reck-

oned among foremost naval nations. The former has comparatively subordinate territorial interests in the Pacific and the latter none whatever. What is the meaning and purpose of the obscure game of inaction now being played?

### SHORT CUTS

The conferees are down to work; There's not the slightest doubt of it. They look upon the wife Turk And knock the stuffing out of it.

other cause for Thank-giving. "American Can put on 5 per cent hasis." Seems to suggest the days when there was joy in rushing it.

America's death rate is decreasing. An-

Wirecutters who seek to isolate Dublin forget that wireless Dublin may lose her isolation in Dublin wireless.

Another thing that gal's the ex-Kaiser the nerve to criticize his book

The work of the modern Athenian is full of color, but the civilized world does not wholly approve of his execution. The curious and startling thing about

the Hall-Mills case is that so very people refuse to consider it unsolved. Though her ultimate intentions be ever

so pacific. France has a way of embarrassing these who declare her peaceably inclined. "Women's Democratic Club Holds Card Party With Many Prizes." We trust the

cing Lusbands took proper care of the Clemenceau itemizes war materials Germany has hidden. Among them he would doubtless include the will to wage

Boston coal man who gave short weight was ordered by the Court to donate a ton of coal to the victim. It may not be law, but, oh, boy! it pleases the consumer.

Five hundred saloonkeepers have opened drug stores in New York Cot. If a breath of suspicion is ever russed against them they'll probably flavor it with cloves.

Discussion of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in Congress appends to be provocative of discussion of protty hearly everything ier the sun except the Dyer Anti-Lynch-

That men with morey are growing more expert in holding on to it is evidenced by the fact that the income of the Govern-ment has dropped tretty nearly a billion and a half this year.

Steps are being taken, it is said, to punish the middles who drank to excess last Saturday. But the punishment will be incomplete unless it is shared by those furnished the liquer.

Prohibition agents over that a glass of whisky was "a fried egg" in one saloon and "a hot points" in another. So mar-velously has the bootlegging business grown that there is now bouch to suit all tastes.

Male students of the University of Cali-

fornia have signed a petition to banish women from the campus. Which is a natural reaction, says Demostheres Me-London woman doctor says men should do the cooking and scrubbing around the house, so that women may do uplift work outside. Part of the uplift will, of course, be the finding of some more jobs for mere

Four stills explode; six men burned. This shows the crael, insistent demands of sport. If duty had not called the prohibi-tion enforcement officers to Franklin Field

Congressman Burton, of Ohio, performs public service in reiterating the fact that payments made to us by foreign Govern-ments should be sacredly devoted to reducing our own bonded debt and should never be subject to an appropriation by Congress.

they might have discovered something on

General Pershing, plead. Camouflaged ing for military training, arges the country to look the facts in the face. But that's the trouble. The facts won't be looked at They carry peace labels and have shifty eyes. Every time we get ready to beat our swords into plowshares we get another order for shrapnel and poison gas.

### **GREAT THINGS AHEAD**

Men From Twenty States to Discuss a Canal Across New Jersey-The United States Gave Them \$42,500,000 Last Year

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN GREAT things to Philadelphia will be

afoot in Washington next week. A body of very earnest and far-seeing men will meet there to discuss ways and means for spending many mailtions of dollars. First of all, however, they will suggest

Ways and means for cetting these vast sums.
At one of their recent meetings they devised plans for grabbing off \$42,500,000 from the Government.
"Hell-and-Maria" Dawes had put them down in his budget for \$13,500,000.
The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives thought better of them and their work and increased it to them and their work and increased it to

Then this body of earnest and far-seeing citizens for twenty States "dug in" on the They decided that \$42,500,000 would be

just about the right sum for what they It was the very lowest amount the chief of all the experts who had worked on their plans said he could get along with. Of course it was a tremendous increase.

Three times what the Government's budget maker said they ought to have. It was fought bitterly in the House; but t won out, because public sentiment was It was carried by over 100 majority. It

went through the Senate by two to one vote, and was signed by the President.

The Mississiphi to Atlantic Internal Waterways Congress is the collective and distinctive title these gentlemen have assumed. It is four years old.
It is their annual convention that will convene next week.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, of Pitts-Vy burgh, is president of this Congress.
Burd S. Patterson of the same city, formerly of Pottsville, is secretary.
James E. Smith, of St. Louis, formerly of Bedford County, is president of the Mississippi Valley branch of the organization.

It will be seen that the three great moving spirits of this very powerful organ-ization are Pennsylvanians.

Philadelphia's interest is found in the fact that the last supropriation, indersed organization, obtained for the improvement of the Delaware River and of the Chesa-peake and Delaware Canal about \$7,000,-

At least that is what these men claim as part of their work.

Another part of their great general plan looks toward a canal across New Jersey and the reopening of the abandoned Schuvlkill

That means something for Philadelphia.

ANY appropriation for rivers and harbors, notities, is known as a "pork bill."

The name is derived from the fat pickings which such a bill usually provides for

politicians and contractors.

Likewise because every Congressman labors to "bring home the bacon" in the shape of a dam or a dredging scheme in the stream nearest his district.

A Western Pennsylvania Congressman some years ago drew the ridicule of the Nation on his proposal to dam and improve

the Kiskiminetas River.

It is a creek the size of the Perkiomen that drains into the Allegheny River above Freeport, Armstrong County. The legend prevails in certain Southern States that their Congressmen used to secure appropriations to drain ponds so that the haunts of the festive bullfrog might be more easily approached.

The Rivers and Harbors Congress to. however, engaged in a great work.

It demands more and better internal waterways to relieve pressure of traffic on the callroads of the country. mensly \$42,500,000, they Instead of a

claim that the Government should spend \$5:0.000,000 in sums of \$100,000,000 annually for the next five years to produce adequate results. They produce figures, too, to prove their

WILL the opening up, or building, of the proposed inland waterways improve the transportation problem and reduce freight rates, or will it reduce the earning power of the railcoads?

Here is what these advocates say about it: Since the close of the World War the railroads have received in gifts or loans from the Government about \$3,000,000,000. About \$6,000,000,000 more has come their way in increased rates during the last

hree years. Last mouth they had 179,000 cars less than the traffic of the country demanded.
It is estimated that it will require about \$10,000,000,000 to place the railroads and their equipment in the best possible condi-If they had this money on hand now,

six years would be required to spend it.

At the end of that time, with normal growth of our population, the traffic will expenditures. The waterways advocates claim that with

\$100,000,000 expended annually by avernment for the ensuing five years-and this is one-eighth of the sum received by the railroads during the last four years—a complete waterway system can be con-structed that will corry 500 000,000 tons at a saving of \$500,000,000 to the public. That is in direct freight alone,

It will also cause the saving of several billions of dollars a year in promoting increased production and decreased prices. It will help the railroads.

A N IMPORTANT feature of the work of A tide organization, so far as Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania is concerned, was the securing of about \$0.000,000 for the increasement of the Ohio River, and money sufficient for the survey of a canal that will run lengthwise of Ohio from Lake Erie to This will connect Pittsburgh with New

great Erie barge canal and Lake Erie, and thence down the Lake Eric and Ohlo River canal to the Ohlo River and Pittsburgh. As a member of this congress writes me: "With Philadelphia barbor fully

York City by a direct and continuous water-

With Philadelphia barbor fully improved the Chesapeake and Delaware canal enlarged, the canal across New Jersey built, and the Schuylkill Canal reopened, of which projects are contemplated in e program of the Waterways Congress there would be a vast increase in traffic over the Pennsylvania Railroad between belphia and Pittsburgh. Both cities would graw rapidly in wealth, population and resources.

WILFRED H. SCHOFF, secretary, who Waterways Association and a director in the Mississippi to Atlantic organization, informs me that the former will be represented at the Waterways Congress next

The most important project which affects Phi'ndelphia directly is the New Jersey canal, which will unite this city with tidewater near New York.
It is designed to take the place of the Raritan Canal, which is controlled by the Central Railroad of New Jersey as lessee. Government engineers have surveyed an entirely new canal route from Bordentown

entirely new cannot route from Bordentown to Scuth Amboy.

Nothing further can be done, however,
Mr. Schoff tells me, until the State of New
Jersey donates to the Federal Government
the right of way for this improvement.

Mr. Schoff also Bays that considerable Mr. Schoff also says that considerable attention has been paid to the question of reopening the Schuylkill Canal. "THERE'S ENOUGH TO GO 'ROUND, WHICH IS PLENTY!"



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EX-JUDGE JOHN M. PATTERSON On the Influence of Charles Dickens

NEXT to the Bible and Shakespeare, the writings of Charles Dickens have erted a greater influence upon modern civilization and in a greater number of activities than those of any other one person according to former Judge John M. Patterson for many years president of the Dickens Fellowship and now its vice presi-

"Take first his own line of work," said Judge Patterson, "and there will be few who will not admit that the influence of Dickens non other writers has been tremendous But they all refined on Dickens; there was none who could draw with his bold strokes or use the colors so daringly. They all had to be more subt'e. "In his writings Dickens was a scene

painter and he was able to use hig splashes of color in which his imitators could not follow him. The modern trend of writing is impressionistic, but, even so, they are not so impressionistic as was Dickens; his subtlety lay in the things which he left unsaid, in which he perhaps never had an equal.

"Of the modern writers who owe th most to Dickens there is George Gissing, but he never has the cheerful aspect of his master; but he was much like him in the gruesome and mournful style. Zangwill has admitted the enormous influence of Dickens in his own work and Tom Burke was another. In other languages, the modern French school of realism, as represented by Daudet, and others, was almost modeled on

Dickens' works.
"The three greatest forces in English literature, omitting some writers exclusively poets, were Chancer, Shakespeare and Dickens, and they were all more or less realists

## Had London at Finger Tips

The man who had the most accurate knowledge of the people of the London streets and the quaint places of the great metropolis and who therefore wrote of then with the most certainty, was Charles Dick ens. In fact, the average intelligent American seems to put London around Dickens. The Thames at night recalls Lizzie Hexam row ing her father around on his ghastly mission and London Bridge brings up the meeting there of Nancy Sikes and Mr. Brownlee. while the lower river brings back the story o the death of Quilp. All these and hundreds of other things are brought home to American

travelers through Inchens. "Charles Dickens has also strongly influenced the stage. The best actors, such as Irving in England and Joseph Jefferson in this country, have played the characters created, from the heroic to low omedy. Many writers of plays have felt his influence and many of the best playwrights have dramatized his books.

"Operas have been written around his works; Little Dorrit was one and De Wolf Hopper once portrayed Pickwick in a comic opera. The history of the stage is incomopera. The history of the stage is incom-plete unless one deals with the influence of Dickens on both writers of plays and actors. Virtually every one of his books has been used in the moving pictures, and they not only proved popular, but were re-garded by the men who put them on the screen as the ensiest and best kind of material to utilize.

Influence on Journalism "Dickens has also had an immense in-

fluence on writing for the newspaper press. He was a parliamentary reporter in 1834. when great reforms were pending in England and men like Russell and others doubtless had considerable influence upon him and upon his work. But nearly every young writer takes the 'Sketches by Boz' as his first model. Dickens was always keenly interested in the newspaper press and had it in mind on several occasions to start paper for reform purposes, not so much politically as against some of the great social abuses which were then flagrant. "It is doubtful, however, if any news-

paper could have accomplished the actual reforms which he accomplished single-banded through his books. Nictobas handed through his books. 'Netholas handed through his books, 'Netholas Nickleby' put an end to the infamous York-shire schools, 'Pickwick Papers' and 'Little Dorrit' account lished vast reforms of the neisan through exposure of the debtors' prison through exposure of the abuses practiced there. 'Oliver Twist' did the same for the purish work! onses of Engand and material changes were made British legal procedure after the publica-tion of 'Bleak House' with the famous case of Isendyce vs. Jarndyce.
"Dickens was among first writers of the his-

torical novel and he has to his credit the two finest ones ever penned. 'A Tale of Two Cities' and 'Barnaby Rudge.' In the former

of these he got the atmosphere of Paris in a manner remarkable for a foreigner, and his descriptions of the trial scenes in Paris and in London are declared to be very wonderful pictures portrayed in a few lines and show-ing clearly the great differences between the manner of conducting trials in the two coun-

tries at that time.

'He was also the inventor of the Christmas story in his Christmas books. 'The Christmas Carol' is regarded as one of the greatest short stories ever written and it might almost be called the forerunner of the short story which later became characteristic of French fiction writing.
"No writer has ever done more to create

ympathy trodden, poor and oppressed than Charles Dickens. The cartoonist of today has been largely influenced by Dickens and many of used by cartoonists to make the point which they desire to bring out. Every one knows greater extent than those of any other writer in the English or any other language.

Valuable to Speakers "Dickens is always of the same value to the public speaker as he is to the cartoonist. At an address in Independence Hall the year we entered the war, I quoted the last words of Sidney Carton as a prophecy of the things to come and every person in the audience apparently understood the allu-

"But it is not only in the ready understanding of an audience that he is useful to a public speaker, but also because he is so fertile in suggestions on any topic. But the hearers always have an instant appre-ciation and understanding of quotations from Dickens, whereas when references or quo-tations are made from the works of other writers, always excepting Shakespeare, the sufficience apparently is at a loss to get the meaning.

"It might be further said that Dickens was the first literary man to write a book of travel which is still read. I mean the 'American Notes,' which if they are not altogether complimentary, created a great tir at the time of their publication and

"Dickens was a great student of art in the sense that he knew exactly what he wanted in the illustration for his books and e generally got it in the end, although he and much trouble with many great artists on the subject. His books are generally associated with the name of Cruikshank as illustrator, but as a matter of fact. Cruik-sbank illustrated only two of them, the 'Sketches by Boz' and 'Oliver Twist.' 'The Pickwick Papers' was originally written to provide a text for some illustrations which were begun but were never finished by the artist, Lewis Seymour. No one now re-members either him or his drawings, but the character of Mr. Pickwick is written into the hearts and the minds all the English-speaking people of

Rehearsed full participation in the Lausanne Conference, Disorder which, report says, has been thrown into a state of chaos. why? That Russia would seek participation was a foregone conclusion, and it is safe to assume that the pros and cons of her case were thoroughly canvassed before the confer-ence was formally called to order. There is at least reason to believe that many a "state of chaos" is carefully stage-manmuest.

Soviet Russia demands

Conan Doyle's story of the man who made it a practice to throw his false teeth at his wife at the breakfast table was not more unusual than that of the Coney Island man, who, according to his wife's testimony in a suit for divorce, caught miss and strangled them in her presence, howing that the net always made her hysterical. It is the open possible to It is the queer people it that make this such a queer world,

Greatest

Finited Kingdom are Bernard Show, H. G. Wells, Herbert H. Asputh, Lord Beaver, he d., Phonas Hardy and Six Clifford Allbut, Just for that, when Lloyd George myles up its test he it have out the name of Arnole Bennett. And then everybody will be satisfied.

Mussolini is now due to learn that power means responsibility.

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. How long after the discovery of America was Australia discovered?

was Australia discovered?

Who was Alice Meynell?

Who were the American Peace Commissioners to the Paris Conference of 1919 which framed the Treaty of Versailles?

Who was Thetis in classical mythology?

What is meant by the foot-pound?

How many ounces make a pound in trey weight?

What is the characteristic dress of the Fascisti in Italy?

Of what is isinglass made?

Who is the present poet laureate of England?

10. Where is Lake Leman? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

General Nogi commanded the Japanese Army which took Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War.
 The poem, "The Lost Leader," was written by Robert Browning and refers to

William Wordsworth.

3. Pedagra is gout in the foot.

4. The Mackenzie is the longest river in Canada.

5. Twenty grains make a scruple in apothe-caries' weight.

caries' weight.

6. Twenty-four grains make a pennyweight in troy weight.

7. Hegemony means leadership, especially of one State of a confederacy.

8. A gaucho is a South American cowbey.

9. The present King of Greece is George II.

10. The title of Adelaide Anne Proctor's poem usually referred to as "The Lost Chord" is "A Lost Chord."

## Garden Grace

Wise man, wise man, Where does the seed Find all the color that Blossoms need?

Its own kind Gets what it wants, Though small and blind. This old earth
With rain and sun Waits for a day and The thing is done.

Tulips gay and Purple shower Of dripping, pale Wistaria flower.

Things that grow Have some power that You don't know. And my garden's

Than your books and Sermons are! Wise man, wise man,

The small green fruit -Louise Driscoll, in the N. Y. Times.

1750-Marshal Saxe, one of the greatest French soldiers, died at Chambord. Born October 28, 1696. 1824-Elias Kent Kane was elected United States Senator from Illinois. 1835 Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) famous author and humorist, born at Florida, Mo. Died at Redding, Conn., April

Today's Anniversaries

1870—Porfirio Diaz, after defeating the Government troops, entered the City of Mexico and proclaimed himself President. 1894-Fourteen acres of filled-in land a Tacoma were enguifed by the waters a

21, 1910,

1897—Commodore George Dewey was assigned to the command of the United States Asiatic squadron. 1900-Canadian troops from South Africa were received by Queen Victoria.

1018-King Albert and the Belgian royal family made their official entry into Liege. Today's Birthdays Rt. Hen. Winston Spencer Churchill, British statesman and Cabinet Minister, born forty-eight years ago.

The Rt. Rev. Denis O'Donaghue, Cath-olic Bishop of Louisville, horn in Davis County, Ind., seventy-four years ago. Prof. Douglas W. Johnson, noted point of Columbia University, born at kersburg, W. Va., forty-four years ago. Dr. David N. Beach, for many persident of Bargor Theological Seminary, born at Orange, N. J., seventy-four personal seminary, page 1

Italph D. Cole, representative in Corgress of the Eighth Ohio District, horself Hancock County, Ohio, forty-nine