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DAVID E. SMILEY.................Editor JOHN C. MARTIN....General Business Manager Published daily at Public Langer Building

Independence Square. Philadelphia.
ATLANTIC CITT. Press-Union Building
NEW YORK. 304 Madison Ave.
DETROIT. 701 Ford Building
ST. Louis. 613 Globe-Democrat Building
CRICAGO. 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUREAU. WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASRINGTON BUREAU,

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

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The Sun Building

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

The Evening Public Length is served to suberibers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns
at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, Payable
to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in
the United States, Canada, or United States rosessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month.

In all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month.
Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed
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BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Ledger, Independence Square. Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press

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Philadelphia, Monday, December 4, 1922

MORE WATER SUPPLY

CARLETON E. DAVIS' optimistic view of the water situation in this prolonged season of drought is somewhat surprising when considered in connection with the frequent warnings emanating from this bureau chief. East Germantown has been suffering severely from water shortage, and the impression unquestionably has prevailed that crises like the present are unavoidable without comprehensive extension of the municinal facilities

It is good news if, as Chief Davis maintains, the situation will speedily be relieved by increasing the pressure and that, with the linking of the West Philadelphia system with that of the east slope of the Schuylkill and with the completion of the Queen Lane pumping and filtration plant, the resources of the city will be notably enhanced.

Escape from the recent predicament is. however, by no means a guarantee of future security. Mr. Davis explains the unfortunate conditions in Germantown by reference to the rapid growth of that district. Development of this kind must be expected throughout the semi-suburbs, and it is incumbent upon Council to look ahead with regard to water improvements.

The first necessity unquestionably is the linking up of the two water systems. Mr. Davis suggests that this can be accomplished by carrying a thirty-six-inch main across the river on the Girard avenue bridge. But this recommendation is apart from the largescale program of expansion which Mr. Davis. notwithstanding his present favorable report, has repeatedly advanced.

Within the next decade it is almost inevitable that new sources of water supply will become a municipal question of foremos importance. The subject is one which cannot be settled by a rosy estimate of the exlating means for overtiding a crisis.

SUBWAYS AND TRADITIONS

ONE of the penalties of selecting Broad street for the route of the proposed longitudinal subway is already a reality in the costly station under City Hall Plaza, a work involving engineering problems of no slight consequence.

A companion picture is now advanced in the latest plans for the high-speed lines containing the proposal of a deep tunnel under the depressed tracks of the Reading Railway at Callowhill street. As this oper subway ends at Thirteenth street. it is obvious that the diversion of the projected new line a square or two to the east of Broad street would obviate a difficulty which cannot otherwise be overcome without heavy

certain rigidity of thinking prevailing in Philadelphia. Checker-board standards are deeply implanted in the popular conscious. ness, as is also the inclination for crowding surface of main traffic arteries.

Paris and London, cities admirably served with "tubes," have given little concern to the question of the coincidence of their chief thoroughfares and their subways. It is, of course, virtually impossible to achieve such correspondence in these capitals owing to the erratic character of their street plans. As a consequence of this formlessness, subway lines take the most convenient and practicable routes without reference to the course of the avenues above them.

KLUXING WASHINGTON

A NOTHER squabble over a seat in the Senate, reminiscent in its outward aspects of the Newberry case, probably will he forced by the appearance in Washington of Earle B. Mayfield, of Texas, a Democrat, whose election to the upper house is understood to have been brought about with the assistance of the Ku Klux Klan and the expenditure of a good deal of Klux money.

Mr. Mayfield is at the moment the most conspicuous Klansman in politics. Many Republicans, led by the friends of Senator Oulberson, whom Mayfield succeeds, propose to carry their fight to the Senate floor. They will ask that Mayfield be ousted because of his alleged violation of a Texas law which limits the amount of money that properly may be spent in a political cam-

The principle that sustained Newberry before his resignation will, of course, operate in the interest of Mayfield. The Senate is not likely to refuse admittance to any man duly elected by a constituency. It may refuse to seat a man against whom charges of moral unfitness may be proved beyond estion. Thus it would become the duty of the Texas courts to challenge Mayfield

because of his election expenditures. Since this point will be raised in the Senate, Mayfield's opponents may come into the open and precipitate in Congress a fight on the issue of the Klux and its ruling

It happens that the dominant Republican in Texas, R. B. Creger, is an intimate of President Harding. He is now in Washing. ton, apparently to direct the preliminaries of the campaign against Mayfield. Thus the plot becomes thick enough to be unusually interesting even in a country that has become hardened to political sensations.

IS DIPLOMACY A SCIENCE?

TN THE minds of a great many persons there is a growing impression that modern diplomacy has been hopelessly futile and short-sighted. This point of view will be strengthened by the outery that now rises from some of the defenders of the war policy

Greece, we are told, "was surrounded by a ring of enemies." That is what the Kaiser used to say of Germany. It is virtually what M. Clemenceau is saying about the

mace of the present day. Let us admit that such assertions have ation in fact. Enmity, organized or

otherwise, will appear in any analysis as an effect and not as a cause. Behind national hatreds or suspicions are the real causes of war. If diplomatists were as wise as engineers they would go beyond hatred to its source. No engineer would be content to look at the surface of a problem. He would probe to the roots and do his work there. But diplomatists shout "Hate!" and

Diplomacy as it was practiced in Europe was not a science. It was the last of the black arts.

LA FOLLETTE ASKS WHAT WASHINGTON REJECTED

The Popular Election of the President Was Turned Down by the Framers of the Constitution for Reasons as Sound Now as Then

THE members of Senator La Foliette's I progressive bloc may be wiser than the men who framed the Constitution.

George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, James Madison and Charles Pinckney were among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Over against these men we have Senator La Pollette himself, Senators Norris and France and Capper and Borah, and Representatives Burke and Keller and Casey and Lampert and McSwain and several others more obscure.

Senator La Foliette and his friends are proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the President by a popular vote instead of by the present

George Washington and his associates considered every possible manner of electing a President, including the election by popular vote, and adopted the principle of the system now in use as less objectionable than

They did not reject the plan of popular elections because of their distrust of the people, as has many times been said. They rejected it because it would have given the large States so much more power than the small States that it would have weakened the principle of federation in the new system they were setting up.

These men were much more conscious of the States than the politicians seem to be nowadays. These States had had a separate and independent existence. They were jealous of one another. They did not wish to surrender their autonomy without some compensating advantages. They secured one of those advantages in the provision that each State should be represented as a matter of right by two Senators, and that its representation should not be cut down without its own consent.

Under this arrangement Nevada, with the population of one of the larger wards of Philadelphia, has as many Senators as Pennsylvania with a population of 8,000,000. And if the Federal system is to be preserved unimpaired it is right that Nevada should have just as many Senators as Pennsylvania.

Under the electoral system it is the States which choose the President. If a majority of the voters of New York wish a Republican President, the electoral vote of that State is cast for a Republican, and the minority vote is not added to the minority vote in another State to add to the Democratic total. And the arrangement that the electoral vote of each State shall be equal to the combined number of Senators and Representatives gives to the small States an influence in the election which they would not have under any other system. And their possession of this influence is defensible on the theory that the United States is a federation over which the President presides.

There are fourteen States which have from one to three Representatives. They have from three to five electoral votes, which gives them an immensely greater influence than they would have if the President were

chosen by popular vote. No constitutional amendment such as is proposed could be passed unless those States should be willing to surrender the power they now have and should decide to abandon the Federal idea and to favor the concentration of all power in Washington.

This proposition to elect the President by popular vote is in reality an instdious attack upon the rights of the States. There is an appeal in it to all superficial thinkers and to all demagogues who play on the prejudice and ignorance of the people. They charge that under the present system "the interests" name the President and that the people are betrayed, and they insist that if we could only nominate the Presidents at a direct primary and elect them by direct vote all the evils of which they complain would

They made the same argument when they were advocating the popular election of Senators, but they have not had the audacity to assert that the character of the Senate has been raised by the new plan. Massachusetta voters have sent Walsh to Washington where the Legislature used to elect Hoar, and New York voters have sent Calder where the old system sent Root.

The tendency of the times is toward mug. nifying the central Government and invad-ing the rights of the States. The Democrats, who used to be the most insistent on publicans. It is the duty of those who believe in the Federal system, however, to continue to fight encroachments upon it even when they come in such insidious and indirect form as in this proposition to make the President the choice of a majority or plurality of the voters of the Nation instead of the choice of the voters of the States that make up the Nation.

From the practical side of the case there is a danger that ought not to be ignored. Garfield was elected by a plurality of only 7000 votes over Hancock, although he had a majority of fifty-nine electoral votes. The change of one vote from Garfield to Hancock in each election division in the country would have given Hancock a plurality. The temptation to election frauds is already great enough without offering the presidency as a reward to the group of men who can most successfully tamper with the returns.

EDUCATION WEEK

THE American Legion, co-operating with T the National Education Association, the United States Bureau of Education, the Pennsylvania Education Association and the State Department of Public Instruction, is devoting itself to setting forth the impor-tance this week of abolishing illiteracy and to the need of qualifying young persons for citizenship. A special program is arranged

for each day. Yesterday special services were held in the churches, and today is de-

voted to citizenship. Illiteracy, however, is a matter to which special attention should be given. There are 417,000 filiterates in Pennsylvania above the age when one should know how to read and write. Surprising as it may seem, the third highest number of illiterates is among the English-speaking population. The Italians come first with 88,000, the Polish second with 73,400 and the English-speaking third with 67.600. There are 50,000 illiterate Slovaks, 20,000 Bussians, 19,000 Germans, 17,600 Lithuanians and 12,000

The Poles, Slovaks, Lithuanians and Magyars are for the most part concentrated in the mining regions, and it is there that the work of teaching them English must be concentrated, not only for the betterment of conditions in those regions, but for the protection of the people of the whole State.

Many of these illiterates are adults. Some of them are so old that it is not likely that they will ever learn English, but it is possible to protect the children of these people from illiteracy if there is any sincere desire to do so. But it cannot be done if the small-minded people exert themselves to obstruct the execution of the plans of the State Department of Public Instruction.

PRISON BARBARISM

EVERY few years, as regularly as the failures of the peach crop, the country is brought face to face with a jail scandal and all its dreary and discouraging implications. The disclosures of organized inhumanity in the administration of the County Prison at Holmesburg, directed by this newspaper, fit properly into a long series that reflects discredit not only on the political system that is the root of the trouble, but upon the whole order of contemporary society.

The men who manage jails are in many cases the favorites of tenth or eleventh rate political job hunters, and therefore they are not fitted by temperament, training or mental equipment to exercise boundless authority in closed communities of helpless and inarticulate men and women. Society keeps no adequate check upon them. Prison inspectors are notoriously lax and Grand Juries are too often bored and in a hurry, since few men are so constituted as to be able to feel a genuine concern for individuals marked as outcasts by the community.

For the moment, in contemplating the repetition at Holmesburg of horrors similar to those reported on previous occasions from Sing Sing, Auburn and jails in New Jersey and elsewhere, subtler considerations of a humanitarian trend may be set aside. The brutal fact is that Philadelphia, like many another American community, is maintaining at great expense an elaborate plant for the quantity production of mental, moral and physical invalids who must emerge in the course of time to take vengeance of one sort or another against the society whose neglect and ignorance and lack of humane foresight defeated whatever hopes they may have had for the future. They will appear as embittered criminals to worry the police if they do not become broken-spirited and physically disabled charges on public charity.

The problem of the man or woman in jail. though it has been elaborately discussed under pseudo-scientific beadings, has never approached solution within the bounds of decent or tolerable theory. It is approached most frequently from the viewpoint of people who insist that all convicts ought to be "ruthlessly punished," and who talk about the "luxury" of modern jails. Such people talk rather wildly out of the deeps of misunderstanding. They seldom stop to remem her that no two convicts are ever alike. Nor do they trouble themselves to remember that eight crimes out of every ten may be traced things which are in themselves crimes of which a rational society would not be guilty.

Jails fail and become disgraceful because of the intellectual inadequacy of the administrative system. Life in isolation behind prison walls is a trying experience even for the jailers. It often seems as if the men in charge of prisons looked upon their charges with active and vengeful hatred. Such men, taken unaware, often reveal symptoms of the spiritual perversion and the taste for deliberate cruelty that come sooner or later to every petty tyrant of unquestioned authority.

Thus the mood that rules in many uninvestigated American jalls and reformatories is often reminiscent of that which prevails among white tyrants on the Congo. Give absolute power to an ignorant man and put others at his mercy, and let him alone and cut him off from the sobering effects of daylight, and queer things are likely to happen to him. Now and then a man of peculiar sensitiveness will happen along to take charge of a juil, and then, instead of an iniquitous and destructive place of torment, we have an institution capable of exerting disciplinary influence even while it does the immeasurably valuable work of resalvaging much of the wrecked or damaged humanity that flows through it. Such men are hard

Naturally, a jail is a place of punishment. But it should not be a place of torture. Nor should it be an institution so ordered as to carry to completion the moral breakdown of inmates who later are turned out penniless against the community.

What will be done about Holmesburg it is hard to say. Responsibility for the shocking abuses of the prison's system may be traced in a straight line from the administration to the prison inspectors, and from the prison inspectors to the Judges who name them, and from the Judges to the community itself. The place is now a generating plant for criminal instinct, and as such it must be viewed.

Most of the objections to existing immigration laws are based on the are administered and the hardships for which they are responsible. The fact is brought home once more by the arrival in brought home once more by the arrival in New York together of two Italian liners after a hard race to port. The immigration officials had to pick the winner. The im-migrants on the loser will have to return to Italy, their quota being filled. Some day means will be taken to save them the useless

We are pleased to be Children able to report that Santa Claus is doing his Christmas shopping We have it on the authority of a early. We have it on the authority of a small boy who usually knows what's what that he has been seen on Market street col-This, of course, means that lecting pennies. he needs money for gasoline for his new airplane. There is every reason to believe that it will be packed high with toys when he makes his famous trip from the North Polc. AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Hard to Find All the Books That Treat of Philadelphia, but Two Short Lists H.ip a Little

APPARENTLY something that I wrote By SARAH D. LOWRIE A PPARENTLY something that I wrote in this column on the subject of Ubraries in hotels and a collection of books that had to do with Philadelphia and its citizens, past and present, which would make the sojourners within our gates aware of us as they are aware of our buildings and streets and places of business and places of amusement—apparently the idea was one that found a very genial response, to judge by the letters and suggestions that have come my way since.

Perhaps the most helpful suggestion of the letters is the following:

The column today about the possibili-

The column today about the possibili-ties of libraries of books on Phila leiphia in the hotels suggested to me that you in the hotels suggested to me that you might make an interesting article about the books on Philadelphia. There must be several shelves of them in the Free Library on Thirteenth street. If you would make a list of he most interering and describe them it would m ke entertaining and informing reading. One of the best of the lot is Morley's "Travels in Philadelphia," which was printed originally in the Evening Public Ledger. Another good one is by Agnes Bepplier; and Dr. Faris, whom you men tioned, has written two or three about Philadelphia and its suburbs, and H. M. tioned, has written two or three about Philadelphia and its suburbs, and H. M. Lippincott's "Early Philadelphia" is excellent, and Joe Jackson's "Market Street" is one of the most interesting books of the kind that I ever saw. But you could find I don't know how many others in the library or the same of the same or the same of the same of the library or the same of the same of the same or the same or the same of the same of the same of the same or t

SUPPOSED, of course, the writer had I all the facts on his side when he suggested the "shelves full in the Free Library." And I supposed, too, that wvery library in town had large sections given over to novels, essays, biographies, histories and pamphlets on the city and its notable But the two libraries that I have approached, pencil and rad in hand, had apparently no section of their shelves so por-

others in the library.

tioned off.
The Philadelphia Free Library had among its files a list of reference books on Phila-delphia, compilations most of them of short accounts of citizens or landmarks or events got up for occasions or to cover the need of some general survey. But apparently there had never been an ttempt on the part of the arrangers of the library to make a collection of what you might call Philadel-

HOWEVER, that lack was made good by the very efficient help of one of the librarians there whose business it is to look up books covering any special subject. Her help was offered to me by Mr. Ashurst, and

help was offered to me by Mr. Ashurst, and in two days' time a long table full of histories, biographies and books of reference had been gatheped for my sorting over.

The neighbor Library, at the corner of Juniper and Locust streets, the Library Company of Philadelphia, not only possessed no such grouping of books on Philadelphia, but there was no list filed or available which Mr. Abbott could lay his hands on for my benefit, apparently. He sent me a note to the effect that such a list would a note to the effect that such a list would require more labor than the library could require more labor than the library could spare time for, but he suggested that I might make one at my leisure from some eight catalogues of books on various subjects—authors, fiction, history, biography, etc.—covering recent publications the world over, as well as some not so recent. That is, he opined that the books were on the shelves somewhere in the building, if I knew how to study world catalogues and could cull them out. However, when I stopped in "to ask for more" he was very amusing and pleasant over the oddity of my quest and quite entertained that he was able to make suggestions himself after all without greatly taxing his memory. without greatly taxing his memory

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MR. ASHURST'S assistant's collection at the Free Library in part duplicates the above, but the list is interesting just as it stands, duplicates and all, so I give it as I found the books on the table:

"The True William Penn." Fisher.
"Quaker and Courtier," Grant.
"Penn's Green Country Town." Hotch-"The Old State House of Pennsylvania," "The Old State Flouse of Pennsylvania."
Etting.
"The House in Which Jefferson Wrote
the Declaration," Donaldson.
"Washington in Germantown," Jenkins.
"The True Benjamin Franklin," "Stephen
Grard." MacMaster.
"Colonial Doorways," Wharton.
"Old Roads Out of Philadelphia." Farls.
"A Book of Remembrance," Gillesple.
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holtser. Whitman." Binna.
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"Successful Philadelphia," the Pennells.
"Autoblography of Isaac Jones Wistar,"
"Steeplejack." Huneker.
"Book of Philadelphia," Shackleton.
"Travels in Philadelphia," Morley.

I find in Tuesday evening's paper the notice of a book of great value, which I add to the above list: "The Letters of Horace Howard Furness." And as a personal find I Howard Furness." And as a personal find I note a book—another unknown—with the full flavor of Quaker family society of the eighties and nineties, "The House of Cardo." It gives the atmosphere of the town of thirty years ago with impressive fidelity.



"HEY, FELLER, THIS AIN'T GREECE!"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ROBERT M. GRIFFITH

On Caring for the Native Birds EVERY citizen should feel it his duty to do what he can to assist in the preser-vation of the native birds of this country, according to Robert M. Griffith, treasurer of the Fairmount Park Bird Club and a man who has devoted much time years to the encouragement of bird life.

"Naturally the thing to do to conserve and to promote bird life," said Mr. Griffith "Is to provide food and shelter and to enemies of the birds. In this last category come heedless boys and cats, especially the kind which have become half wild and are reduced to foraging for themselves.

A Hard Fight at Best

"The native American birds have a suffi-ciently hard fight for life at best, and every citizen should do what he can to help them in this battle. In several sections of the country there are bird sanctuaries, especially in Alabama, Mississippi and other of the Southern States, and a number of them have been placed upon Government lands.

"Mrs. Hetty Green was one of the firs persons to realize what protection to the egret, the first real protection to this much sought bird having been due to her. She bought an island off Louisiana, and there the birds receive real protection.

"The Audubon Society has also done much for the protection of bird life, and it has provided game wardens und watchers to patrol the coast in certain sections where the slaughter of the native birds was the most outrageous. In New England there is at least one public and a number of private

Birds Realize Protection

"Like all wild things, the birds soon realize where they are protected and where they are not, and therefore the sanctuaries are speedily crowded. Pairmount Park is a great bird sanctuary. It is true that cats roam there in great numbers, but as a rule the birds are able to take care of themselves there; it is the human enemy against which the bird is belpless.

"There are many squirrels too in the Park, and they eat a great many eggs of the birds in the course of a year; but this cannot be helped, and it is one of nature's ways of maintaining the balance of life among her wild children. Bird houses should be built in such manner that the cuts and the squirrels cannot get into them. "The crew and the grackle are hard on

enemies. But, as I have said, against thes enemies. But, as I have said, against these
the bird, with a little help, can hold his own,
"The chief thing to do is to get a reasonable amount of interest started among
the people in the preservation of the birds.
If this can be done the problem will be
solved. With this in view our association
has had each year a Bird Masque at the
Henry School. The music was furnished
by an orchestra and a band and 300 or 400 by an orchestra and a band and 300 or 400 children take part.

Children Respond Readily

"The object of this is to instill a love and an understanding of the birds into the children, and once this is done it will never leave them and they will remain bird lovers to the end of their days. It is surprising to see how quickly the children, especially the boys, reapond to this. Only a short time the boys, respond to this. Only a short tim ago a number of boys brought to me a robin which has flown until utterly ex-hausted. They had picked it up, put it on a little bed of cotton and brought it to me to know what further to do for it.
"The boys of the school make bird houses

and prizes are given each year for the chil-dren who take the greatest interest in birds for those who make the best houses and for those who do the best feeding of them. There are several of these prizes, and last year two of the children who won them bought bird books with their prizes.

books with their prizes.

"The movement here started from a visit to the famous bird sanctuary at Meriden, N. H. The children are taught how to trample down the snow for the birds and then to put the food on the trampled-hard the started by the same property to show the

show if this is done. In the winter birds should have a little suet put low in trees, where both the flying and the ground birds can get it. If it is put on the ground cats and dogs will eat it, and it should, therefore, be placed about four feet from the ground.

Public Also Responds "The adult public as well as the children responds generously to the appeal to help save the American birds, and we have had more than 500 applications from the best people of Philadelphia since our plans have become more generally known to the public. The interest is unquestionably here: The interest is unquestionably here; it only needs some method of expression. Only a little knowledge in the necessity of maintaining our native birds is needed first, and

then a little instruction as to the manner in which this may be the most efficiently done—the Philadelphia public will do the rest.

"There should be some steps taken to reduce the number of cats in the Park, which do great damage to the bird life. Especially should this be done in the spring of the year. The cat is an excellent hunter and year. The cat is an excellent number and soon learns how to hunt birds to the best advantage for itself. The bird always flies in an air line and the cats know this; they also soon find out where the birds eat and where they get water, and lie in wait for

The birds which make their nests in love bushes are soon located by cats and the nest is destroyed and the young eaten; cats also get many fledgings which drop out of the nests. There are many cats half wild which live in the Park, and it is no uncommon thing to see from two to ten skulking in the underbrush on a drive from the city to Germantown.

Serious Menace to Birds

"There are many more of them now than formerly and they are a serious menace to bird life. This is no reflection on the Park guards, who are a splendid and efficient body of men, but it is no part of their duty to remove this menace without orders. These cats are gaunt, with muscles like steel, and the birds and young rabbits, and squirrels as well, have no chance against them

"Another important means of co "Another important means of conserving bird life is through providing water by means of bird baths. These should be made of concrete and set in the ground. They should be from two to four feet long, but never more than three inches deep and with very shallow edges. Smaller bird baths may be control on predestals. I have counted as present put on pedestals. I have counted as many as forty-seven wild birds in a single bath at one time on a warm summer day, every-thing from a goldfinch to a flicker being

"Birds will fly long distances to get water under favorable conditions, and these baths attract them in large numbers in venther. The baths should never be weather. The baths should never be built near shrubbery, where cats may lurk and get the birds as they appear. They should be a sufficient distance in the open to allow the bird to see the cat in ample time before it

Value of the Wild Bird "The economic value of the wild bird is sufficiently well known, I believe, to make it unnecessary to enlarge upon this matter. They are of especial importance to the gardeners, the farmers and to all of those who grow flowers.

"The number of insects which a few birds will catch in a day almost passes belief. But what is not so generally known is that if the insect life were left unmolested it would soon threaten seriously to destroy all the vegetation of the country. The wrens, warblers, robins and flickers are the greatest destroyers of the insect, and for this alone, if for no sentimental reasons, their protection is more than justified."

Dogs and Babies a dog and it died. He has gone to jall for ten days and presumably deserves his punishment. But the evil a man does is the beginning of an endless chain. The case has aroused the mush writers and they have begun to write letters devising brave punishment for him. The owner of a savage dog which bites children, however, continues to escape condemnation.

Importation of Swiss cheese is calculated to put holes in the tariff.

The Chicago stockyards must be seemed commonplace to one who has known It looks as though Santa Claus wer going to bring Uncle Sam a box of blocs to Christmas.

Though Underwood is miscast as a fil-buster, he seems to have played his par

The States should be left to deal with lynching and the Ku Klux Klan till to States fall down.

Here and there is the feeling that the

As the populace lacked water, the po-lice of Mexico City seemed to think it necessary to start blood running. We may at least assure ourselves the Attorney General Daugherty is in no imm

diate danger of dying of ennui. If Postmaster General Work would per mit the pneumatic postal tubes to play but

ness might indulge in a merry dance. Students of the news may be parded for believing that the political point of vis-is the only one Washington possesses.

If the ex-Ministers of Greece were slive they gould probably plend that the deceived the people for the people's good.

Fourth installment date approaching It serves to prove to us that the income tax does not grow in popularity with the years.

These who favor a constitution amendment to make possible a new chillabor law say the country is overwhelming in favor of it. This frequently means the as many as half of 1 per cent of the populace has heard of the matter under the control of the contro discussion.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. In what parts of the world, in addition to Yellowstone Park, are geysers to found?

2. What is the origin of the expression of the wealth of Golconda"?

3. What is a gryphon?

4. What is the fastest time for a passens steamship between New York as Cherbourg. France?

5. In what year of the nineteenth century did revolutions break cut both a France and Germany?

6. When did Buddha live?

7. What is a cosset?

8. What was the distinguishing feature the dress of tragediane of class times?

9. What is a corona in astronomy?

9. What is a corona in astronomy? 10. Who was Paul Cesanne?

Answers to Saturday's Quis

1. The oil deposits which have become issue at the Lausanne conference situated near Mosul, Mesopotam former Turkish territory, but now ministered under a mandate held Great Britain.

2. Four great peninsulas are the Balks the Italian, the Iberian, including spain and Portugal, and the Scannavian, including Sweden and Normal S. Jules Grevy was a French statement.

navian, including Sweden and Nors.

Jules Grevy was a French statem.
President of the French republic in 1879 to 1887. He died in 1891.

The salary of a Representative in Cogress is \$7500 a year.

The echidna is a curious Australian a Tasmanian mammai that lays ellipsed into a slender snout. It has a small head, with a nose ilonged into a slender snout. It no teeth. Its back is covered with hedgehog-like spines and it up like a hedgehog to protect itself.

Two novels by Captain Marryat "Peter Simple" and "Mr. Midshipse Easy."

Neptune is the planet of the solar system whose orbit is farthest from the sun. The invention of the spinning-lenny accredited to James Hargreaves. English weaver. He died in 1778.

The Sepoy rebellion in India occurred 1857.

10. Rosina Vokas was a popular and talen

10. Rosina Vokes was a popular and talen English comedienne, a member of gifted family of players. She dies