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#### NO MORE MAIL TRUCKS

REPRESENTATIVE VARE is speaking for the users of the streets of the city when he protests in Washington against an increase in the number of

When we have a system of pneumatic tubes already in the streets which can be used without interfering in any way with surface traffic, it ought to be apparent to the least thoughtful that an extension of those tubes in the congested distriets would improve the service much more satisfactorily than could be done by adding to the sumber of trucks.

The streets are doomed to greater congestion as time passes because the number of private automobiles in use is doubling every few years. The efforts of the Federal and the local Government must be direct a toward taking from the surface all husmess that can be carried underground. We are building subways and elevated railroads for the street cars, and the time may come when it may be necessary to force underground some of the package-delivery service from the heart of the city. In the meantime the Federal Government ought to extend the pneumatic mail-carrying system so as to get rid of as many trucks as possible.

#### PSYCHOLOGY AND COAL

HOUSEHOLDERS without coal in their collars will be inclined to disagree with Charles H. Ewing, vice president of the Reading Railway, when he says that the scare about a coal famine is psychological.

Indeed, Mr. Ewing himself contradicts his own statement when he admits that it is impossible to escape the fact that there is a coal shortage.

so that shipment to the Northwest by route is no longer poss were assured that when the Northwest was supplied coal would begin to come t Philadelphia in ample quantity. But did not seem to come. We are told, however, that the situation is liable to change overnight. The scare over the coal shortage is not psychological, but if the shortage continues a revenue and condition is likely to grise

## CENTRAL AMERICA BALKS

HOPES of laying the foundation of the Central American Union at the conference now in session in Washington are decidedly chilled by the less of the cussion of the nuestical. The subject has been pre named agend

January, 1926, when a meeting of envoys of the five republics is to be called to consider a basis of federation and provide for the drafting of a constitute n

ica are apt to move with disconcerting rapidity, it would be venturesome to preelict that, after an interval of three years, the union program will be carried out. The most favorable view of the altuathe arbitral machinery, in the minking, and the proposed methods for the adjustment of the difficulties of this Government with Central America may in the end have sound constructive results.

If the covenants with Washington work well, there is a chance that Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua may be willing to donsolidate their households. But for the moment Central American amalgamation acquires its former dream status.

## THE TROPICS AT HOME

N THESE latitudes and on this side of the Alleghanies, one of the most distressing by-products of the average Christmas season is heat. The frosty. exhibarating Yuletide of remembrance cards is mainly legendary.

But nature is not primarily responsi ble for this repudiation of conventional romance. Thousands of Americans seem to have acquired the notion that normally mild outer temperatures at holiday time, which, be it understood, is only the introduction to winter, justify artificial tropical conditions in their own homes.

The delusion in a period of coal shortage is not merely extravagant and costly, but it constitutes a very definite menace to health. Dr. Furbush in his latest bulletin severely criticizes the dangerous absurdity of overheating private dwellings, hotels and apartment houses to the point of suffocation. The censure is timely and deserved.

Americans are notorious for their devotion to artificially produced high -- in their residences, a plantice imperiling to health and weakening even to strong constitutions.

PASTEUR AND THE VALUE

OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Learned Institutions for Finding Out

the Hidden Secrets of Nature

the 100th anniversary of the birth of

Louis Pasteur, who at the age of thirty-

two years was recognized as one of the

The French Ambassador is in this city

participating in the exercises in the

Academy of Music in honor of his fellow

countryman. But Pasteur is not hon-

ored because he was a Frenchman, but

because he was a great man consumed

by a desire to seek out the mysteries of

nature for the relief of his fellow men.

He belongs to all nations joined together

by the fellowship of a common mortality

and a common interest in everything

fermentation. He disproved the theory

of spontaneous generation. He learned

the origin of the diseases of animals and

their cure. He saved the vineyards of

France and he prevented the destruc-

tion of its silk industry by applying to

gation which had led to his other suc-

theory of disease, and, even though he

he worked on the assumption that the

disease was caused by a germ and

He did these things because he per-

sistently sought for an explanation for

phenomena which other chemists had

noted and passed by. It was thus that

he learned the secrets which have revo-

a vain thing if it leads to no results.

persistent and patient research can do.

His first notable discovery was the

reason for the difference between two

tartaric acids deposited by wine lees

which were of the same composition but

causes of fermentation and revolution-

ized the industries dependent on it, and

polirectly led to the discovery of the

There remain unumerable chemical

mysteries that have not yet been

explained. Men of science are now

inquiring into them with such facilities

as they have. But in the United States

especial's research is not sufficiently

endowed. A college professor with his

meager salary cannot finance an ade-

quate investigation, even if he had the

time from his classes to conduct it.

And he cannot tell offhand what the

commercial value of his discoveries

might be. Yet it is of the first impor-

tance that research work be carried on-

heat and power that hes in anthracite:

The steam locomotive utilizes but a small

percentage of the power concentrated in

the coal that it burns. If the chemists

could discover how to utilize two-thirds

of it the annual saving would be enor-

mous. We know what chemicals to use

n spraying fruit trees to kill the insects

hat destroy the crops, but no way to

kill the boll weevel has yet been discov-

cred. There is a way to do it, but it

will not be found without long and per-

svivania, with men of science on their

faculties qualified by training to do

many things which they have not time

r money now to do. While we are con-

sidering an educational policy for the

Commonwealth and while plans are mak-

education, the importance of endowments

for research should not be overlooked.

Commonwealth in a year a sum equal to

the total educational endowment of all

ALASKA'S EXPECTATIONS

not be plagued by an extra session.

of visiting Alaska. It is well known

that Mr. Harding deplored the disrup-

tion of his program to visit the Pacific

Coast and the great Northwest Terri-

tory last summer, and that the disap-

Fortunately the "grand tour," for such.

if it is undertaken, it will unquestionably

said to be again considering an oppor-

tunity to inaugurate a new era in the

If he makes the journey he will be the

pointment in those regions was acute.

he colleges within it boundaries.

should from his example.

sistent experimentation.

Take, for example, the waste in the

germ theory of disease.

devised a cure for it.

that can postpone the inevitable fate.

leading chemists of France.

bilities of relief.

and undeveloped empire. Alaska has been in need of such an executive visita-Philadelphia climate is incontestably tion for years. capricious, but, for all its vagaries, rigorous winters cannot be reckoned among its chief offenses. It is a most curious

Congress has not managed its affairs with conspicuous intelligence, and during a long period of neglect and arid fact that a community which complains bureaucracy the problem of the conserbitterly of equatorial temperatures in vation and development of natural summer should deliberately encourage resources in the territory has reached a the mercury to rise at the opposite season, which contains the natural possi-

The great Government railway from Anchorage to Fairbanks is completed and immense changes along its route are on the verge of being effected. But the transformation is not yet authentically under way. It waits upon the fo mation of a national policy in the best Economic Importance of Endowing interests of the Territory, of better sea transportation and of assurances that possibilities of monopolistic plundering [N ALL parts of the civilized world and greedy exploitation will be effec-I today grateful people are celebrating tively removed.

The predicted retirement of Albert B. Fall from the Cabinet should facilitate the President's efforts to rehabilitate the Territory. Mr. Harding has a monumental task ahead of him, and it is stimulating to note that he is once more looking eagerly forward to acceptance of the responsibility.

THE CONSISTENCY OF BORAH

DEVOTION to principle has been a distinguishing feature of William E. Borah's political career. His critics, who are in considerable abundance, may allege that he had flopped from side to side of not a few paramount public The story of what he did is common questions, but even documented proof on knowledge. He discovered the causes of this point cannot dislodge the fact that the Senator from Idaho is the energetic foe of all Administrations in power, regardless of their party complexion or of the ideas which they may seek to express and support. To find a parallel for undaunted consistency of this kind these problems the methods of investione must revert to John Randolph, of cesses. And he originated the germ

Mr. Borah is nothing if not recalcicould not isolate the hydrophobia germ, trant. So long as Woodrow Wilson's plan of international co-operation exhibited signs of vitality, the Idaho Senator denounced it with all the bitterness at his command. But no sooner was it wrecked than his violence perceptibly | made subsided and he was to be discovered clamoring for disarmament, to the accomplishment of which the League of Nations was formally pledged.

lutionized modern medicine and have destroyed the terrors of surgery. He The application of one of the League once remarked that in the field of obserideas to the Washington Conference vation chance favors only those who are might have troubled a less indomitable prepared. Fortunately for the rest of | spirit than Mr. Borah. But loyalty to | us, he was prepared to understand the his own character endowment forbade significance of those things which he discouragement. When the Administration-made Washington treaties designed to establish naval limitations and to sta-The tripute paid to him today will be bilize the situation in the Pacific reached the Senate, Mr. Boran pleaded for their The significance of the life of Pasteur lies in its revelation of what careful and

Failing in this effort, he has watched the struggles of an Administration singularly poor in effective spokesmen in Congress to evolve a foreign policy that might work toward an adjustment of the debt and reparation problems. Mr. exhibited different properties. It was Harding and Mr. Hughes have been What the consumers wish is not explarations, but coal. The lakes are frozen academic question, with no practical Mr. Borah, once canked as an arch-isolamations, but coal. The lakes are frozen academic question, with no practical Mr. Borah, once ranked as an arch-isolataine. But it led to his discovery of the tionist, appears, therefore, as an advocate of such conclaves, especially urging in his amendment to the Naval Appropriations Bill an American call for an

Hiram Johnson, Medill McCormick, Reed Smoot and even Henry Cabot Lodge are undisguisedly shocked. Forgetful of the intensity of the principle upon which Mr. Borah is apparently willing to expend the last full measure of devotion, the Californian in particular is as a man stunned or a Senator profoundly hewildered. Repeating the patter about threats to the "traditional" policy of American exclusiveness, Mr. Johnson is amazed to learn that his former co-worker is not listening.

Mr. Lodge, it is said, is planning drastic reservations to pulverize the program of Mr. Borah, turned expansionist. If senatorial leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts during this Administration were such as to inspire public confidence, it is conceivable that Mr. Borah might be disturbed. But his resiliency and self-confidence seem almost to provide an armor against charges of inconsistency. Mr. Borah has applied the doctrine of self-determination to his own personality. The spectacle and all the shifts of opinion which it involves might be deemed preposterous if the debility of Congress were not so pro-

It is safe to forecast that neither the President nor his Secretary of State is going to be rushed into a new foreign policy before their plans are carefully digested and authoritatively formulated. But in the midst of the trials of the executive Administration Congress cannot be counted upon to lend much intelligent assistance. The most significant scene in the National Legislature today is that enacted by Mr. Borah in the act of being defiantly true to himself.

Pasteur showed what research could do. But we have not profited as we Woman's Amateur Ath. Girls Must lette Association Wear More London has ruled that competitors must wear American amateurs who have complained that their modesty in dress THE possibility that the country will has hampered them in competition will approve the rule. Indeed, no fault can be found with it. Assuredly an association of Congress after March 4 has revived the hope that the President may be has a right to make its own rules. enabled to execute his long-deferred plan who find them Irlsome may, if they wish get out. A commencer and less worthy way to bring about reform a to foolishly and untruthfully assert that immorality is being encouraged and that the laws of the land should be forthwith changed to enter the That was intolerance lies.

One suspects that the Gimme Leave?" official recognition Battle Creek, Mich., has be, appears to have been postponed erely a kite to which may be attached tring of "Don'ts." It is a very excellen rather than abandoned. Mr. Harding is It is a very excellent tring of tring, of course. Boys and girls must not throw at older people, little children, driv-ers or dumb animals. But, just the same, we venture the opinion that the dignified gentleman turning a corner when the snow on the ground will be no safer from first American President to set foot. in Battle Creek than in other less while in office, upon the soil of that vast

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Case of Gramercy Park, New York, Suggests Similar Holdings in Philadelphia and All They Mean to a Growing City

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

OME time ago I wrote of an experience O that I had had of New York which was a new one to me—a visit in a house on Gra-mercy Park and all that had been entailed by a somewhat more finely distilled, quieter social atmosphere than the ordinary tourist version that had been my former fate.

Well, I had two echoes only this week
from that recital of pleasant happenings!

One was a quizzing note from at habitue of I think, the Players' Club over there, calling my attention to the poetic license that I had indulged in when I had described my wakeful moments during the night of my visit as being punctuated by the mellow chimes of the Tower of Madison Square

He reminded me of the fact that those chimes cease after 10:30 o'clock at night and do not resume until morning!

The other "return" that came my way was just as informing, though, perhaps, less salutary. It is a book on the history of Gramercy Park, done somewhat in the same spirit as that of Cohen's on our Rittenhouse

THE name "Gramercy" comes from the Dutch name of a stream that once wandered throug' Madison Square—which was part bog—and so along Twenty-first street through what is now the park, finally making for the river. The name meant "little crooked knife," which, in the then Dutch, was Krom Messie or Crommessie, which gradually worked down into Grawhich gradually worked down into Gra-

The farm, of which what is now the little park formed the outlying portion, was set uside by its owner for a residential quarter of the rapidly approaching town, somewhere about the year 1830. And, by way of making it more attractive, this far-seeing gentleman, Samuel Ruggles, made the park the property of all the adjacent lot-holders. That is, he gave a section of his farm—forty-two lots in all—not to the city, but to the awares and to the owners and occupants of the sixtytwo surrounding lots, for the establishment of an ornamental private square. The lots, as he sold them one by one, were of enhanced value because of this open rance that was in a sense, their private front yard, and the city received higher taxes because of the enhanced value of the lots, although the park itself was not originally and has not been lately taxed. been lately taxed.

There was an attempt to tax it, and, indeed, for several years a collection of taxes, but the matter went to the courts and there the city lost the case, and there was a refund

THE matter is of interest to us Philadelphians because parks or squares were a part of the original planning of this town. And at one time those parks of ours were fenced as this one in New York is. But ours were never, I think, only the property of the surrounding householders,

Park except by a key.

Until lately there were very stringent restrictions also as to the type of dwelling permitted on the lots surrounding the park. and even now I understand business houses. stores, factories and places of amusement are forbidden. Which accounts for the quiet lwelling-house appearance of the neighbor-

The park is no or the trusteeship of three itizens, who have the power to fill any encancies that may occur in their ranks, and who accept or reject. I suppose, proposed additions to the statues and memorials in the gardens, and who administer the fund for the general upker. No doubt one of these present trustees was responsible for the very ornamental title history that now before me, for I see it is dated 1921.

occupied the houses became the old families Bigelows, Dunnes, such men as Peter Cooper, the founder of the institute; the Abram Hewitts, David Dudley and Cyrus Field, James Harper, of the publishing firm; Henry W. Poor and Stanford White, Henry Satterlee, afterward Bishop of Washington; Bishop Greer, Dr. Bellows, of the Unitarian harch of All Souls-all these made the ises there that were once their homes

But as the tide moved uptown, what had er been hospitable family centers changed ito clubs. In 1888 Edwin Booth pre-inted his house, No. 16 Gramercy Park. members of his own and other artistic ngs as a meeting place to promote social reourse. The Players' (lub since that ay has made history of a literary and dra-The National Arts Club, the Columbia

hiversity Club, the Army and Navy Club, he Princeton, the United Service, the Netherland and the Boston Tech (Julis settled nearby one by one. Some have gone uptown since then, some have enlarged their quar-ters and stayed on. There is a Quaker meeting house, there is the Calvary Episconal Church and there is All Souls' Uniotel for the women workers of the City dission and Tract Society, and a family spartment hotel. The Irving. These form onnected with the life of the square,

WHEN one considers the value of land in New York, and the number of persons ready to pay huge sums for land small tribute to the power of the law that for a century the plan laid down by Samuel Ruggles for a quiet neighborhood facing a garden in the heart of a great city has been adhered to according to the celed out the old Duane farm on the borders

BUT remarkable as is this test of title deeds in spite of the pressure of time and money and change, it is even surpassed. I think, by the feat of our own Park Com-I think, by the feat of our own tark com-mission, which has given us in the Wissa-hicken Park a veritable bit of wild, moun-tain scenery, intact and beautiful in the heart of the town, with no iron fence about

It is hard to realize that there were over sixty mills of all kinds along the Wissahickon Creek when it was the maunfacturing center of industry for Germantown and the adjacent Chestnut Hill. There were, peradjacent Chestnut Hill. Inste were, per-haps, twenty road houses and taverns, and a number of little embryo hamlets which, if they had been left to grow with the city. would, by now, have covered the whole region between the Falls and Allen's Lane with the sort of city streets that run back the hills from the river in and about Manayunk.

LITTLE book quite as well worth read-A tog as the one I've been quoting for facts about Grammercy Park is the new one thich has been compiled by T. A. Daly about the history and geography, even the fauna and flora of that wild and unique Wissahickon Park of ours.

This time of year, when so much of the country is bleak, the sunlight flickering through the hemlocks along the stream is worth going far to seek. And whether on strike the paths from the Chestnut Hill the Andorra Nurseries, or begin at Ridge road just at the Falls of the sylkill, this book slipped into the pocket he the most pleasant of companions. for all it holds of past travelers that as and for all the things at hand under foot and by the way that it casually bids see for oneself. Incidentally I have added, it and its list of authorities, as the sender doubtless wished me to, to my growing list of books on

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

GEORGE W. WILKINS On Helping the Man Who Is Down

IVERY MAN, no matter what his past may have been, has some element in him which may be appealed to successfully to bring him back to the path of right-doing, says George W. Wilkins, superintendent of the Galilee Mission.

"An experience of many years has shown me beyond all doubt that this is the case." said Mr. Wilkins, "and we have instances almost daily which tend to confirm this statement. Many of the men who come to us are from the Eastern Penitentiary, Moya-mensing or the House of Correction. The Pennsylvania Prisoners' Society, of which E. J. Pooley is the active head, sends us many men and especial attention is paid

sentence for their first offenses. Protecting the Ex-Prisoner

"A great many persons are inclined to think that a man who has been a prisoner is afforded no protection, but is hounded because of the fact that he has been in prison. Such, however, is not the case and there are several organizations which do everything possible to help the man who has been in prison. If he has a trade, these organizations see that the necessary tools are provided for him and help him in every way to get on his feet.

"We do a good bit of this kind of work in our own organization, besides which we take care of convalescent men in the hosdo everything we can for every man who wants to get a new start in life.

There was one man, for example, who had served a prison term but was an excellent paperhanger. We had no trouble in finding him a position, but a man who bore him a grudge kept following him up and telling his employers that the man was a former prisoner. As a paperhanger must work in the homes of the people, the employers were afraid to trust him and he lost several places, although his work was very satisfactory.

Telling the Boss

"When I finally located the trouble definitely I went to the man who was then employing him and told him the whole story saying that the man was genuinely sorry for his misstep and was thoroughly honest. The boss was a real man and kept him on and he is still working for him and giving satisfaction.

"The superintendent of one of the big industrial plants of the city told me some time ago that he would rather have a man who had found out his mistakes and profited by them than one who had not had this experience. The man who had been through the mill, he said, was far less likely to make an error than one who had not had this experience.
"We receive the finest possible co-operation

from the heads of the great industrial plants of the city, as well as from the large department stores. So much is this the case that it is difficult to say how many places there are in the city where men who have served time are employed, but the number is very large. More than ever the employing class seems to be willing to give a chance for reform to the man who had been imprisoned. The Effects of Prison Sentences

"Serving a prison sentence, as a rule, does not make a man better, and solitary confinement certainly never does serve this purpose. But if, while in prison, a man could be put at some kind of labor where his mind would be occupied and where his family would derive some benefit from his labor, there would be little or none of the

feeling of bitter resentment on the part of the man confined and he would come out the man confined and he would come out better equipped for the struggle of life which he must again take up, and his hands. instead of being white and soft, would be hardened to do a man's work. "A very, very small proportion of those men for whom we secure employment fail us. When they come to us it is a sign that they want to make a new start, and most of them mean it to the extent of doing everything in their power to make good and to justify the confidence in them which

we show them that we have. Every man who comes to us hungry is fed and every homeless man is provided with lodging, but we do not allow any to become parasites on the institution. We become parasites on the institution. The insist that they work as fast as the opportunities can be provided for them. The honest man will work of his own accordand the fraud must do so if he wants our continued assistance. However, I am glad to say that there are very few of the latter

wind.
"I have never yet found a case which was hopeless. There is a lot of truth in the saying that 'a man may be down, but he is never out." I have always found that every man has something in him which has

be appealed to, and at the same time he will redeem himself. These men whom we assist are almost uniformly very grateful to us; there are a few cases where this gratitude has not been shown, but they are very few indeed.

A CHANGE OF HEART

"Every man should have a chance, even If he has gone astray, and this is one of the things in which our present prison system might be improved. If a man has stolen, I think it is far better for all concerned that he be given a position and compelled to pay back what he has taken dishonestly at so much a week than to have him serve time where neither the person from whom he has stolen nor the man him-self derives any benefit. The thug, however, should be put to work on the roads where all citizens may see him and know what a esperate character he is. This work could all be done under the supervision of the prison officials.

"I do not intend to criticize the courts nor the administration of the laws, but I bave seen many a man get off entirely because of a good lawyer, where another man who had committed a far less serious offense received heavy punishment for it.

Work for All Prisoners

"We should have a big State farm where men sent to prison for various offenses could work in the open. A great many convicted men should be studied scientifically. There are many cases of children in the chools who are abnormal to some and by such things as the removal of tonsils and the like they have been restored to normal condition. I think that a more scientific study of many prisoners would reveal a similar condition, and they could made normal citizens morally by the proper treatment.

"A great many persons seem to think that we have not much to do since prohibition, but it has made no difference in our keepers tried to ferret out the speakensies selves, but so far as we can see, there are still have to refuse many men because of intexicution. We always have the aged non and the men out of employment to take take of and prohibition has in no way lessened the work of our institution.

"We get a good many fine men heremen who need food, budging or help in other ways to assist them to get back on their A great many persons apparently think that we get only what they term the low-brows, but they would be surprised to know the high education which many men who come to us have received. We have lots of them who have won college degrees but who, through some misstep fortune, have come to the place

they need our help.
"But work for prisoners is one of the most important things to be done in our prison system. I know of a number of cases in the Eastern Penifentiary where this has been provided, and there is one life prisoner who is doing iniaid work and supporting an aged mother at home by his efforts. I cannot say too much for the which Warden McKenty encopermanner in all matters. I do not advocate a life of luxury for prisoners ha manner of means, but it is essential for the well-being of the State that the prisonout of prison better men than in, for if they do not the whole ers come our system has fulled and the released prisoners become more of a menace to than if they had not been imprisoned fact of their error should constantly be held up before them, but they should be given the chance to reform, to which every man is entitled, no matter how low he has

Brookline, Mass., deerees kids can't consters on sidewalks "Darn!" cries Am to Suit "Are we to make our children Are they to be officialized? Must their lines be ever circumspect?" nay, Amy. Sleds have been running rhyth-A few cinders in the changed meter. A lew conders in the path will turn their winter poems into free versu. They follow a glorious example.

Be Polite to knack gently and po-All Chickens linely before entering All Chickens intely before entering a henhouse; and it might even be well if you whistled a few soothing notes before kneeking. Prof. Williard C. Thompson, poultry husbandman of the New Jersey Experiment Station. tion, says nervous chickens lay fewer eggs than chickens who remain calm and equable. And not only that two vertice to surunted but the hous for the eggst are likely to suffer from shellshood

#### SHORT CUTS

Arbuckle quoting Scripture provoke an odious comparison.

Perhaps ne could burn buckwheat

There is nothing of the limpet about Bornh. He doesn't have to be consist-

Senator Borah is said to have the finest of monkey wrencaes in Washington.

Figures seem to indicate that France more militaristic in popular imagination than in actual fact.

There is a feeling abroad that th European concert will have more harmon

Let us hope that the bloodstained robe of the Ku Klux Klan may soon l through the laundry of the Law

The lows is to be sunk in naval manuvers off Panama next spring; for a nav not only burns money but drowns it.

Uncle Sam is merely touching the European nettle where wisdom might die tate that he either grab it or let it alone

As the ship doctor sees it, pretty near very passenger on a Volstead vessel dist noses his own complaint as one that demand

Though musical comedy still has in votees, specialists in figures, in rece years, have largely turned to the incom

Ismet Pasha says he bought munities com firms in all countries. ays, knows no sentiment. And, apparently o patriotism.

To those really suffering from the coa hortage Director Furbush's warning to overheat homes is, to put it mildly upererogation.

The cotillon is being revived in New k. Is this indication that the ballroom is beginning to recover from its attack

Report has it that Grover Clevelan Bergdoll has arrived in this country, bu the story will remain incomplete until has lamled in jail.

Franklin, Pa., man is selling reinder ment at from fifty-five to eighty cents pound. Santa Claus must have had a spil

in that neighborhood. Mines have been closed in the Hazle

on. Pa., district because of inability get timber for props. A serious stage indeed; no props, no show.

## What Do You Know?

What Roman Emperor was eight fee

ho were the Mayas and where did the 2 Distinguish between the words exit as

execunt in stage directions

4. In what year of the American Revolutes was the treason of Benedict Arnol committed?

5. What celebrated English poet, essays and educator was born a century as this December?

6. Where is New Granada? Where is New Granada?

What is the meaning of the verb

What is a caducous? Who was Canaan in Scriptural history What was the first name of Julia

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Prescott commanded the American 1700 at the Buttle of Bunker Hill. at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
Equitation is horseback riding.
In Roman times a basilien was an obional with a double colonnade and specially s

nan With a double colonnade and assumed for law courts and assemble it was adapted into the carliest typof Christian church, bectare in the metric system is a superficial measure of 100 ares, equal to 2.474 more. 5 The famous editorial addressed to Vi

5 The famous editorial addressed to the ginia G'Hanlon, proving the existence of Santa Claus, was first published in the New York Sun on September 1, 1857. It was written by Francis F. Church.

6. A linted is the horizontal timber or store of the control of the A lintel is the horizontal timber of over a door or window.

Wisconsin is the Badger State.
Francesco Petrarch, the celebrated labian poet. Eved in the fourteenth ostility A. D. His dates are 1204-1314.
Albert B. Fall, Scoretary of the Intersal formerly represented the State of New York is at present administration.

Syria is at present administration.

history of Alaska.