CHES C. MARTIN, Coneral Business Manage NEWS BUREAUS:

#MAT......Marcont House, Strand AU......32 Rus Louis le Grand SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Superflors wishing address changed old as well as new address BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEPGER FOR APRIL WAS 117,310.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 25, 1916.

How fast has brother followed brother, rom sunshine to the sunless land. -Wordsworth.

The Fairbanks boom sounds like the cracking of the ice on a pond in a frosty winter night.

The impression is gaining ground that Winston Churchill does most of his fighting with his mouth. The Methodist General Conference

Bishop Berry to this city. The Wilson Administration is breaking the record for weddings as well as for several other things.

Carranza seems to enjoy writing tes almost as much as Wilson. And his notes do about as much good.

The Colonel will show he isn't afraid of the "jinx" of past defeat if he lets Straus be his "keynoter." Straus fell with his chief on the field of 1912.

The woman's club movement is a strong tie that binds when it can bring Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Taft, Miss Wilson and Mrs. Bryan to the same festive board.

Not what you would call a clubby crowd of junketers, those Pennsylvania delegates to Chicago, after Penrose and Brumbaugh have finished fighting for the chairmanship.

The spectral ship, "The Flying Dutchman," seems to have been located at last in "a 450-foot submarine on its way to New York to reopen German trade with America."

Those New Yorkers who are so indignant over the "listening in" on their telephones by the police wouldn't pay any attention to it if they had had the experience of being on a country party line.

A British official report speaks of successful enterprise against the s, in which we captured 36 camels and one soldier." Successful? Must be figuring on establishing a menagerie.

"Hughes on the second ballot" may be interpreted differently at Oyster Bay from the way it is interpreted at Wash ington. The choice of a vice presidential candidate will be made on the second ballot if a certain somebody is to be made

If Bryan fails to split the Demo cratic convention on his "dry" plank, he might take a chance as the Prohibition party candidate. But he would first have to rout those Prohibitionists who lean toward General Miles, army man, and se who lean toward Hobson, navy man. The dove is not always on the water

Did the Judges really appoint Harry Kuenzel County Commissioner as "a Vare man" or as an efficient public servant? Serving "Dave" Martin for a quarter century doesn't train a man. It trammels him.

The victory of a driver over a widow whose husband was killed by his otor, in Justice von Moschzisker's denial of her appeal, is tempered by warning to autoists that they must use the utmost care. The equally firm monition to pedestrians that the law requires them to be vigilant in crossing streets, esnectally between crossings, where "drivers are not held to the same high standard of care" as at crossings, suggests that Philadelphia would do well to follow the example of other cities in defining and ishing dangerous habits. Washingion punishes those who cross certain is diagonally between crossings, and the first recorded "arrest" of President Wilson was when a policeman took the Chief Executive in charge for a frightened moment when he caught him taking whort cut. The death list in this city makes imperative a new set of traffic rules or a new State law defining respon sibility most accurately.

One significant feature of the new German food dictatorship got past the ansor. Stuttgart gave the Government therp warning against introducing uni form food distribution throughout the em sire "at the expense of the south of Germany." The dense populace of Berlin, de comisut on distant country districts for supplies, naturally asks for an even deal f the ahrunken rations, and the country at large opposes an iron hand that would the that "evenness" cut short its own uply. But it is Berlin, where the war, towhere else, must be kept popular, hat the Government dures not displace t was thus in the French Revolution the leaders did not henitate to hang rating from of bloodshed that H did a vigorous and ardent life.

not care where it got its food so it got it. South Germany has been loyal to the Prusalan regime and it will doubtless be unnecessary to hang any of its many seasants. Indeed, the most serious probem of the food situation, in view of the outnumbering of German troops by their foes, is to determine how many peasants can be spared from the battlefield to handle the crops.

A BLOW TO BOURBONISM

The Brandels case is a fight of the people against the "powers." To preserve public confidence in the Supreme Court the Senate must confirm the ap-

THE restoration of Alfred Dreyfus to his rank in the French army after he had been falsely accused and convicted of being a spy marked the establishment of the French Republic on a new basis of permanence. It is clear now that racial prejudice had very little to do with the case. What came out of it was the strength of France to resist Bourbonism. to overcome cliques and classes, to be a true democracy. That famous episode corresponds in many ways to the case of Louis D. Brandels, who has just been recommended to the Senate as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

There was very little religious proju dice against Mr. Brandeis. The opposi tion to him came from "interests," from classes and from cliques. In the long investigation which preceded the favorable action of the Senate's Judiciary Committee nothing was more striking than the fact that the opposition was all of one piece. Instead of the judicial robe the opposition attempted to put on Mr. Brandels a suit of another material. It turns out to be cut from the whole cloth. That is why Mr. Brandels becomes more than an individual. Not he, but the opposition, is on trial. Not an appointment, but the principle of democracy, is at

The principle will be at stake until Mr. Brandels sits on the Supreme Court the expected when it reassigned bench. The case against him has collansed and his splendid dignity has put to shame the trivial terrors of his enemies. But even if Mr. Brandels had not been cleared, if he had made grave mistakes in his career, short of proved corruption, it would still be necessary to indorse him in order to vindicate the honor of the Supreme Court. The attacks made several years ago on our judicial system were insignificant compared with the subtle and vicious undermining of public confidence engaged in by the opponents of Mr. Brandels. The Senate must give the lie to them. It must utter a platitude and insist that the Supreme Court exists for the people of the United States and not for a few people of the United States. Like most things that every one knows and believes, that important platitude is too often forgotten.

The Senate has to decide whether the highest court of the United States is a society of legal Bourbons gathered in the interest of corporate Bourbonism or a society of statesmen and lawyers gathered in the interest of the nation. We make no great point of Mr. Brandeis' innocence because we know that, on whatever other ground he may be acquitted, he is guilty of being a friend of the people. He is convicted of wanting to humanize women in the Oregon factories. He does believe that corporations are as amenable to law as individuals. He has a profound knowledge of social and economic diffiproblems. On all these counts he is against Bourbonism, against the theory an oval bowl and handle, usually of the corporate few, against property interest when it corrupts human interest. He is guilty, but, unfortunately, the court which decided his guilt is not recognized in the United States.

The Senate has the fate of democracy in its hands. If it decides against Mr. Brandeis it will confirm the charge that the reactionaries believe the duty of the Supreme Court is to damn every fresh current of life and to stem every tide of social justice. If it confirms him it will establish the democracy of the court and will bring it close to the currents of popular thought by admitting to it a representative of the latest form of radicalism.

By its nature the Supreme Court is forbidden to take part in controversy. It cannot defend itself from the attacks made upon it. But there are men on the each now to whom the fight against Srandels has been an affront. It has impeached their honor more than his. They will rejoice with their fellow citi zens that the Judiciary Committee has struck hard against the arrogant heart of the Bourbons. They, and the country with them, will expect the Senate to drive the blow home.

THE WHY OF ROOSEVELT

EVEN those who resent it confess the power of Theodore Roosevelt. Those who insist that he cannot win the election admit that he can dominate the nomination. Granting him the luck, assuming that he got all the "breaks" of the great game he is playing, there is still something of a mystery in his appeal and in his attitude.

Mr. Roosevelt has formulated not only his program, but what will be the program of every candidate and of virtually every party. Even if a party were so blind or a candidate so unscrupulous as to seek the anti-American vote, he would not dare proclaim it. Americanism and preparedness are universal issues. Yet out of them Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in building a machine of attack which may prove irresistible. How has he done

The answer is that Mr. Roosevelt, what ever his faults, has the one great American virtue in the highest degree. That virtue is energy. When he is wrong he is powerfully and dangerously wrong, precisely because his energy, his passion and his power are at so much higher tension. His voltage per minute on any given sub ject is tremendous. He gives himself to an old proposition, even to a platitude. and makes it tingle with life, something personal and to be feared.

Quarrel as Republicans and Democrats may with the man and his methods, they must grant him a full meed of praise. To their cold righteousness the peopl mante who were tired of fredling are irresponsive. In Mr. Roosevelt they olds of Paris, so intent on the recognise themselves, the sublimation of

Tom Daly's Column

"THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE." There's a candy shop down the street With the owner's name, Golamia, On a huge electric sign; Gamma, omicron, lambda, alpha, mi, iota,

sigma. I spell it out in the original Greek As I pass by:

Then Xenophon with his ten thousand Greeks Comes marching past

Over the endless parasanos To the ever-surging sea: And slowly the Fates unroll The inevitable destiny of Orestes. And the chorus Chants its mournful lamentation; Anacreon sings of wine, Of feasting and revelry,

And Sappho sings of love; And I hear the calm voice of Socrates, Conversing with Plato and his compan tons, Of Justice and Truth and Knowledge

And the voice of his Divinity.

But a newsboy Bawls out, reminding me That the President has written a note, And the Phillies have won again.

STILL, A FOREWARD MOVEMENT. His friends have soon another fight, The latest news at hand is: But haven't uct been able quite

To take the "brand" from Brandels.

WILL LOU.

OF COURSE every one who stops to chat with a friend on the pavement outside the Union League is not a member, but-well, two men were talking there yesterday and this is what we

"Well, Roosevelt seems determined to keep a certain class out of the Repub lican Convention in Chicago." "A certain class? Who?"

SPECIAL Get copy in early for the Decoration Day Number

"The Republicans."

Bean Boundaries XV.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

.......... Within this long and lofty bean You look upon a winter scene. The altitude's so great, you know, covered with eternal It's snow.

Young Mothers' Dictionary

(It is the intention of the compilers of this work to bring it out in book form—let us say, half-calf—if the random extracts given here meet with popular favor. Young mothers soon learn that the scope of even our un-abridged dictionaries is too limited to meet adequately the need for full expression in the nursery. To fill this lack is our aim. Also, it is our hope to interpret, as far as we may, sounds

AH-HEE-This cry of the very young signifies "Oh, look," "go away," "a law. He did fight for the protection of | glass of water" or any one of a number of things which may only be definitely interpreted by considering the word in connection with the accompanying gesture; even then it is wisest to call in conculties, and he does believe that the law sultation the little speaker's grandhas an intimate connection with these mother, preferably upon the distaff side.

> AH-POOM-A feeding implement, with silver: in other words, a spoon. Sometimes, also, it is merely an expression of contempt. AW-GWAN - This word does

sually occur until, say, the fifth or sixth year, and need not, therefore, be considered by very young mothers. AY-GAH-GAH-"Good morning" or

Good evening," as the case may be. (To be continued)

FF EVA would only keep still long enough she might write a song for the hare-brained young men who drive motor trucks in this town. The refrain might

> Slam! Bang! Jar! Here we are! Motortruck and touring car. Clear the gangways! We're the Tanguays Of the highways everywhere. Hully chee! Nix, say we On responsibilitee.

Gay young loafers, All us showfers-We don't care, O! we don't care!

THARLES JOHN HUFFHAM DICK-UENS. Yes, sir, positively! The same as wrote "David Copperfield." I have it on the word of one Andrew Boyle, who compiled the Everyman Encyclopaediavol. Dec. to Fat, page 86, half way down the right-hand column.

Which reminds me of the sign painter who prepared the "name plate" for a new public school in a not-far-distant citysomewhere between the foot of Market street hill and the Pensauken Creekwhich read

WILLIAM G. McKINLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

And that, in turn, suggests Pete Dunne's "Pontius P. Pilate."

ONLY just this minute, when it's too eternally late, we discover that the inspired compositor played hob with that charming poem of Joyce Kilmer's we cited last Monday. The last couplet should read:

Poems are made by fools like me, But only God can make a tree

The inspired comp. made it "folks." Whazzamatter, gettin' ladylike? One of our children came to us the other day and showed us the same poem in his Reader. And there "men" had been substituted for 'fools." Which recalls the squeamish minister, who, in his sermon, took Henley's "Invictus"-

Out of the night that covers me. Black as the pit from pole to pole, I thank whatever gods may be For my unconquerable soul-

and made the third line

I thank the dear God above me. Surely that was a syringeful of postmortem orthodoxy that must have made William Ernest turn over in his grave.



OUR CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Lee J. Eastman Says That the Adamson Interstate Automobile License Reciprocity Bill Does Not Go Far Enough. "D. P. W." Badges on Contractors' Employes

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on sub-jects of current interest. It is an open forum and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its corre-

INTERSTATE MOTOR TRAFFIC

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-in reference to the Adamson bill, which is now before Congress and which provides for interstate reciprocity in the se of automobile license tags on the same basis that New York State extends cour-tesy to other States, we would advise that this is a bill with which the automobile dealers and manufacturers are heartily in accord and is the policy which is being fol-lowed by most of the Eastern States, al-New Jersey is a limited one and is working out very unsatisfactorily to automobile owners. The same pertains to the State of Delaware, where under present arrange-ments, commercial vehicles owned by a foreign corporation are not allowed to pass through the State of Delaware without carrying a Delaware tag. This works a serious hardship on many Pennsylvania orporations who operate vehicles through State of Delaware, and the Adamson

bill would correct this trouble. What all automobile manufacturers, dealers and owners are in favor of, however, is a national license tag which would be good in any State in the Union, each State to be rebated in the proportion of the num-ber of these tags that were issued to owners residing in the respective States. This would do away entirely with the trouble between States on license tags, obviating any special laws governing the licensing of obiles in the various States, without decreasing to any appreciable extent the revenue which each State would derive from the licensing of automobiles. The Adamson bill, as we see it, is a step in the right direction, but does not go far enough.

LEE J. FASTMAN.

Manager Packard Motor Car Co. Phila.

THE "MC'S" OF SCOTLAND

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-I was rather surprised some time ago to see a question in your daily quiz which asked the meaning of the Irish prefix Didn't you know that it is Scotch' Many Irish people bear it, but they are not of pure Irish blood. They are Scotch-Irish. The real Scotch-Irish, you know, are the descendants of those unfortunate Scots who left their beloved Highlands in the eign of Bloody Mary, who was an ardent Catholic and wanted all her subjects to be so, too. These Highlanders, loyal to their Protestant faith, set off to Ireland. There they and their descendants have remained. That is why many think "Me" is Irish. But it is not. One would never say "O" tch; as soon say "Mc" is Irish. the way, I suppose you know that the real prefix is "Mac." There is a dot under the which stands for the "a."

ONE WHO BEARS THE Mc. (Nevertheless, the use of the "Mc" in reland has the significance ascribed to it the EVENING LEDGER, and it is spelled that way, without the dot, almost invar-iably in responsible publications. The question was not in regard to the origin of the prefix, but in regard to its present meaning. It is true that Queen Mary was as eager as Henry VIII to have her subects agree with her.-Editor of EVENING LEDGER.

SUGAR DEAR IN CUBA ALSO

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-The sugar industry in Cuba being Sir—The sugar industry in Cuba being of such importance and having universal interest, some points in regard to the same might be considered timely. The plant, according to some, was first introduced in Cuba about the year 1508 to 1535. At the beginning the progress of the industry was so slow that up to the year 1817 the Cuban sugar crop did not reach 70,000 tons; but since that date, however, the progress of the industry has been so great that in the year 1840 the island produced 200,000 tons of sugar, increasing every year until 1894, when it reached about 1,000,000 tons. This progress lasted until the year 1896, when the second war of independence brought down the production to 212,000 tons.

After the second war of independence it

down the production to 112,000 tuns.

After the second war of independence it increased slowly until 1205, when the crop once again reached the million tons figure, and since that time the progress is keeping pace with the general progress of the island in every respect.

In the present year it is expected, according to well-made calculation, that the production will be over 100,000 tons about 12 new big centrales have been established due to the high price of this article, which

has risen from about 1½ cents a pound for the raw material to more than 4 cents actual price, with a tendency to advance.

The importance of the sugar industry in Cuba today is a direct result of the advanof the climate and the soil of th island for the growing of sugar cane. The methods followed by the planters are in conformity with the peculiar conditions of the country. This, of course, applies to the cultivation of the plant. The manufacture of sugar and the grade produced is the direct result of the conditions imposed by hose who control the market.

For the above reasons, although present methods could be improved, it can be stated rithout any doubt that Cuba produces a larger quantity of sugar and at a lower price than any other country in the world. J. J. LUIS, Cuban Consul.

Philadelphia, May 24.

THE CONTRACTORS' PARADE

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—I did not realize until I read the bulletin of the Bureau of Municipal Re-search, just out, that the street cleaners parade was a private affair and that the en wearing badges of the Department of ublic Works were not public employes. I think that the statement in the ought to have a wider circulation than it usually gets. So I quote the interesting part of it. A representative of the bureau vas on the reviewing stand by invitation He says:

"The excellent police band, the contract autos, gray-uniformed inspectors sprinkling wagons, ash carts, more bands, egiments of white-clad sweepers with rand new brooms, passed in impressive erray. One cannot be too flattering and аггау. say that the marching was good. One an't go into raptures over the military aring of the men.

"But the array was impressive nevertheless and gave the observer food thought. The first thought that the long parade brought to mind was how big a lob the street cleaning of Philadelphia is. Hundreds of horses and vehicles and legit brawny men engaged in it. in addition to which (although not in the parade) one renembered the engineers and other directing ninds in City Hail.
"Numerous as the men and horses were,

and huge though the expenditures for street cleaning are, the very pavement over which the parade marched in front of the reviewing stand was far from clean, showing that there is still much to be done in this im-"The second thought that came home forcibly was that this expensive equipment

is not city property, but is privately owned, and these men, though each one wearing a badge bearing 'D. P. W.' upon it, are not city employes, but are privately hired by city employes, but are privately hired by the several contractors. "What must be done? First, the impor-tance of clean streets as indispensable to the health, convenience and beauty of our

ity must be recognized by all citizens. Then will follow as of course ample exiditures for street cleaning. The next step, and by no means less important, will be the centralization of the street cleaning activities under the immediate direction of the city authorities, with the labor perormed by city employes, decent sated, secure in their jobs and answering directly to the officials for their standards of work." The sooner the citizens realize these

things the sooner shall we have cleaner TAXPAYER. Philadelphia, May 24.

ABOUT TOWN

He had been in Milwaukee for a decade or so making money. He came back to Philadelphia on a visit and, like a regular rube, strained his neck in front of Broad street station to get a glimpse of Billy the first thing off the train.

the first thing off the train.

"Of course, it's the thing to say that tower and statue are ugly," he said, and there was suspicious moisture about his eye, "but how we do love it, after all. You know, half the great buildings and monuments in Europe are ugly, but we call them beautiful because they are old and have been long loved—like one's wife. And now i want to see Sherwood Forest."

We went out in the car and presently were at Haltimore avenue and Christian street. We had played together in Sherwood Forest as boys and had walked there with girls on Sunday afternoon and carved our names on the trees. The politicians

our names on the tress. The politicians stole it from the city and now it's all built

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked dally.

QUIZ

1. What was the origin of the term "Dago"? To go from the southernmost point of the Florida peninsula to Havana, does one ro southeast or southwest? Who won the battle of Trafalgar, and

what nations' ships were engaged? What building formerly stood on the west corner of 13th and Arch streets?

What is "curry" and from what country does it come? What is meant by the fauna" and "flora" of a country?

Which is nearest the sun, Mercury, Venus, or the Earth? 8. What is a pageda? Does dew form more heavily on a clear or on a cloudy night?

10. What is jute?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The red rose was the emblem of the House of Lancaster, the white of is a contraction of "Buncombe, which became a slang word for fool-ishness through the long-windedness

f an orator from Buncombe County, 3. The Yaquis are a tribe of Mexican In

dians, Shoddy is fibre from old cloth or inferior cloth made partly of such fibre. Bamboo is the tallest of the grasses. Washington was 43 when he took com-

mand. . The University of Pennsylvania Port Said is at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal. Blackstone mentions 160 offenses pun

ishable with death in the 18th 10. The frequency of the name "Smith" is due to the fact that it is the con-traction of many names, like "Gold-smith," "Sliversmith," etc., which

had a similar ending. Government Whitewash

Editor of "What Do You Know"-In former issue of your paper a recipe for whitewash, used by the United States Government, was printed. I cut out the clip-ping, but it has been mislaid, and would re-quest that you favor me by inserting it again. ANXIOUS.

Interior work: (1) Slake 62 pounds of quicklime with 15 gallons of water. Keep and account till steam ceases to rise. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. (2) Two and one-half pounds of rye flour. Beat up in a half gallon of cold water, then add two gallons of boiling water. (3) Two and onehalf pounds of common rock sait. Dissolve in two and one-half gallons of hot water. Mix (2) and (3), pour into (1) and stir till thoroughly mixed. For exterior work: (1) Sixty-two pounds of quicklime. Slake 13 galions of hot water. (2) Two pounds of ommon table salt, one pound of sulphate of zine, dissolved in two gallons of boiling water. (3) Two gailons of skin ar (2) into (1), then add (3) and mix thor oughly.

The John Alden House

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Can you tell me if the John Alden House is still standing and just where in New England it is? Is it occupied? The John Alden House, at Duxbury, Mass, is still occupied by a John Alden, a lineal descendant of the original settler

Editor of "What Do You Know"-I have heard that there is a complete sentence hid-den in the name of Bonaparts. Can you tell me how that is?

It is in the name Napoleon. If the word were written in Greek and the first letter topped off successively you would get an effect like this;

With the proper accent marks this would read roughly: Napoleon, the destroyer of entire cities, was a lion among his own

St. Roch

R. M.—The symbol of St. Book is usually the little dog. He is putron of thuse adjusted with the playue.

ANY ONE MIGHT HAVE DONE IT

The Simplicity of Making Three Millions-Louis H. Perlman's Little Auto Rim Wedge and His Big Fight

THE maddening thing about great in-L ventions (to those who didn't invent them) is the outrageous simplicity at them. One imagines the inventors as men whose minds work like the most intricate machines. It is a commonplace that, ever since a boy wanted so badly to play ball that he aied a string to a steam engine so that it would open a valve he was supposed to handle, thereby revealing a most important mechanical principle, the big things have had simple beginnings. Usually invention has nothing to do with inventions; somebody just gets previous enough to say, "I won't do this thing any more in this way" and means it,

It had been a tiresome and dusty trip that John H. Duffy, wealthy paper mechant, and his not wealthy friend, Louis H. Perlman, had undertaken in Me Duffy's auto one Saturday in 1903. The were nearing Cornwall, N. Y., when for the fourth time it was necessary to change a tire. It fell to the lot of Periman, the younger man, to do the dirty work. At he was inflating the new tire with a hand pump he suddenly stopped pumping and fell into a reveriè.

"Hey, keep on pumping, Louis," mid Duffy, "or we'll never get there!" The man with the pump gave him one of those looks of venomous hatred that only good friends exchange, and then went on pumping.

"I was just thinking of something." he said, with deadly mildness. "Cut out the thinking and pump," said his friend.

But Mr. Perlman deposited a check for \$3,000,000 last month to pay for the flash of thought which had cost only three or four pump shoves. And that was only first payment.

A Ten Years' Fight

When the auto trip was over, Periman went to see his friend, W. T. Eames, who had a garage. He told him the procedure of doing the repair work on the road was all wrong; that the pumping should be done in the garage, and an inflated tire on the rim carried along; that the process of having the rim shrunk on the wheel and applying the tire thereto was wrong, and that the rim should be removable and the tire applied to it at a convenient time and place, and then applied when necessary to the wheel, bodily and while

"But how are you going to lock your ire and rim to your wheel?" asked Eames, "I haven't thought that out yet," said Perlman; "it will have to be figured out." "But, man, that's the most important thing about it."

have to do is to invent that."

"No, it isn't," said Perlman. "All we

The principle of the screw and the principle of the wedge are as old as Babylon. Also the idea of the air space to prevent rust between two metal surfaces is not novel. All Perlman had to do was to put the three together. Thus the demountable rim came into being, He applied for a patent on May 21, 1165. But he had never been through the Patent Office before. There was, first of all, a mile or two of red tape to be unwound At last, seven years later, he got his patent. In the course of his fight other applications for similar devices came pour ing in, and today four-fifths of all autos use the principle. There was money in demountable rims for everybody except the man who invented them. Perlman had to fight some of the biggestesupply firms in the country. It was one man and some thousands of dollars which he managed to enlist in his fight against hundreds of millions of intrenched capt tal. The Automobile Chamber of Commerce helped in the war to down the inventor when he attacked the Standard Welding Company, of Cleveland, which he said was making more money out of his idea than any one else. A circular addressed to the trade complaining against

Perlman's claims said: The patent is alleged to cover all forms of automobile rims using wedges between the rim and the felly, holding the rim in its operative position on the wheel. If this is true, the patent would cover practically all forms of demount-

able rims. Wins Out in Court

And that is exactly what the United States Circuit Court of Appeals found that the patent covered! It took a decade for Perlman to come to the point where he was in a position to refuse \$750,000 a year royalty for the use of his patent and a cash bonus of \$1,000,000.

There was another inventor who, if the patent law were ideally adjusted to protect the man who does the hard thinking. would have made more than Periman will make. But he died without making a cent out of the process which does nothing less than make the moving pla ture possible. For years the Rev. Hamb bal Goodwin, of Newark, toiled over his dream of producing a substitute for the cumbersome heavy glass plates used in photography. He devised the scheme of making celluloid plates and having then sensitized for the camera. In his experments he hit upon the idea of the flexible film, but that was before the day of the "movies." He died poor several years ago. But after his death the company which had grown out of his invention sued the Eastman Kodak Company, The case was settled for about \$4,000,000. this the pastor's widow received a goodly

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW T. R. is so dead politically that the World new devotes only two editorizes day to him.—Wall Street Journal.

We are in Mexico on an errand of selfdefense. We shall stay there until our ject is accomplished -- Boston Journal

The commission form of government works well when the voters elect always and upright commissioners; but when they do not, control in the hands of a few is more dangerous than when a larger upper have something to say about the separations of money.—New York Campus, cial.

The men directing the affairs of British have been successful only in dering. If the lords of misruis had the British empire in hand and heateristic lowers disintegration and detion they could not have had more off agents than the heads of the British summent.—Warnington Foot.