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# Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Friday, August 27, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new dministration to concentrate its attention: The Delaware river bridge. Anydock hig enough to accommodate the A drydock mig enough to the rapid transit system. A convention hall. A building for the Free Library. An Art Museum. Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

## WAR ON THE FERRY GOUGE

DUBLIC sentiment in this region will be heartily back of the fight, definitely begun In Camden yesterday, agrinst the increased ferry charges. Mayor Ellis in his message to the Council of our New Jersey neighbor rigorously reiterates some palpable facts.

Everybody knows that the ferries have teen immensely profitable and that the crossriver traffic is increasing prodigiously. The 20 per cent increase allowed to the railways the Interstate Commerce Commission is arrogantly exceeded by the one-cent flat raise in passenger fares and higher rates for autos for the Delaware passage. The first class in arithmetic can figure out that the percentage of increase is thirty-three and a third.

The law under which the railway rates throughout the country have been raised opens the way for redress in case charges for service in any locality are proved excessive when compared with the earnings of the operating company. Philadelphia should co-operate energetically with the municipal administration of Camden and its Chamber of Commerce in presenting this clear case of extortion to the proper authorities. There is no apparent necessity whatever for the four-cent fare

The battle that is on might be considered canital bridge propaganda were it not simply another invasion into the realm of the trite and obvious. The ferry companies are naturally making the most of our lack of a vital public improvement. We are behind the times and the situation is becoming painful.

Without the bridge there is no guarantee that even the adjustment of one uncomfortable crisis will protect the public from subsequent exploitation.

#### SETTLED AT LAST TARY COLBY'S proclamation set

plemented by the address of Ambassador Geddes, who said that the United States and England were the two great nations in the world attempting to apply Lincoln's doctrine of a government of and by the people. He admitted that we were much further advanced in that direction than the British. for he doubted whether many Englishmen really comprehended what popular government is as Lincoln described it.

The problem before America is to make its representatives really fit for their task, and the problem before England is to make them really representative of the people The British have been governed by privileged classes for so many centuries that it is difficult for those classes to appreciate the right of the rest of the people to have any share in public affairs. They are making progress, however, as the rise of a humble Welsh attorney to the premiership indicates and as the earlier decision to pay a salary to members of the House of Commons emphasized. British parliamentary authority rests today upon a much larger foundation than it did when Tennyson wrote of it as "broadbased on the people's will."

## LABOR AND THE SOVIETS ARE DRAWING FAR APART

German Radicals, Like the British Trade Unionists, Are Disgusted With the

# Spectacle at Moscow

A CCREDITED emissaries of radical labor A opinion in Germany, like the hardthinking delegation assigned by British trades unionists to obtain a private view of sovietism in operation, have just returned from Russia in a mood of disillusionment and despair.

They found no Moses.

They found no promised land. They found desolation and failure and unbelievable injustice and the shadow of approaching disasters that will bring fresh miseries to the least fortunate of all European peoples.

The world owes something to these men who now have the courage to be frank with the world and with themselves. They wanted to see what was behind the claims and counter-claims, the false pretensions and the false testimony of revolutionists, statesmen. visionaries, agitators, exploiters and lounge lizards of the reactionary embassies.

What they found on their pilgrimage would seem unbelievable if it appeared in a book or on the stage or anywhere but in real life.

Suppose that a lively group of Greenwich Villagers should suddenly manage to oust Congress and obtain control of the government of the United States, of all the money and of all authority; or suppose again that spiteful and undisciplined children should establish themselves in the places of authority and, through the medium of government, seek vengeance on the adult world for all the real and imagined wrongs of childhood, and you will have a notion of what is actually happening to almost 200,000,000 people in Russia.

Let us begin, for the sake of argument, by assuming that the founders of bolshevism actually intended to befriend the masses The German kniser believed that he could improve the world by owning and bossing it. So did Napoleon. Assassing who shoot in the dark often insist that they are messengers of the millennium.

There is organized slavery in Russia on a scale never before dreamed of in the world. To maintain a system of rule opposed to all the normal trends of the human mind, Soviet leaders have conscripted labor and denied by ruthless force the expression of free opinion. They have taught that no man or woman has a right to have hopes or aspirations that are not the common lot of the humblest and the most ignorant. They devised els

against communist theories. The Russian experiment is approaching its close. It is shown to have been conceived in ignorance and perfected in hatred. The radical of British or German trades unionism is the last man who likes to think of being reduced forever to the dead level of an ox in a herd. Labor in some of its moods may be wronghended. But in most countries it knows through experience the force and value of the principle of free speech, free thought and free discussion. That principle, essential to human freedom, is denied and rejected by the Soviets Because they fear it.

A government that tells newspapers what they may and may not say, that regiments its workers and gives them no right to object, that ignores the normal desire of a man to hope and aspire, that exalts falsehood as a factor in its dealings with other governments and that aims to eliminate every spark of independent human ambition is not the sort of government that even the radicals in western nations can tolerate. Their minds move in an opposite direction.

The two delegations representing organized labor in Britain and Germany feel that it will not be wrong for the nations of the world to fight bolshevism as it has developed in Russia. But they feel, too, that nations which fight the democratic tendencies of these times under the pretense of fighting bolshevism are riding to a fall. And no one in his senses will question the wisdom of that belief.

## THE COX BOMB WAS A "DUD" THE bomb which Governor Cox threw inte the Republican camp last night was a

It did not explode.

All he had to offer was a memorandum which he said had been secured from the headquarters of the Republican National 'ommittee in Chicago containing a list of sums with the names of various cities attached, the total amount being about \$5,000,000, not \$15,000,000 as he has been saying !

He had no proof that there was any intention to raise these sums or that the committee had seriously considered the memorandum.

It is explained today by those familiar with the facts that the list which the governor's agents got hold of contained some tentative figures prepared by John F. Blair, who had been aiding in raising War Camp Community and other funds to indicate on the basis of the war service contributions of the cities what could be raised for political purposes.

That is all there is to it.

Governor Cox did not attempt to prove that any sinister influence had made any contributions, nor did he offer the slightest evidence that any of the money already raised has been used corruptly. Yet that is what he has been trying to make the people believe.

Chairman Hays insists that \$3,000,000 is all that the Republican National Committee is trying to raise, and he announces that the name of every contributor will be made public, so that the country can judge of the sources from which the money comes. The Democratic candidate has revealed himself as a common demagogue. Such hearsay would not stand two questions under cross-examination in a court of law. which is clearly the reason why Cox has dodged going before the Senate Investigating Committee. If he can do no better than this the Republicans will not need even the comparatively modest sum of \$3,000,000 to pay the expenses of the campaign. Intelligent men and women cannot be induced to support for the presidency a man who tries to bluff his way into office by Tam-

# WE OUT-VERNE JULES TODAY

New Marvels of Radio Transmission Are in Every Paper We Pick Up. A Doctor Who Treated a Patient Three Hundred Miles Away

CCARCELY a day has passed during the last two or three months without seeing recorded in the newspapers some new marve achieved by the comparatively young science of wireless transmission.

The new United States high-power station in France opens with a power that en-circles the globe, with a radius of 12,000 miles each way; the old battleship Iowa starts on a cruise during which she will not have a human being aboard, all of her functioning being controlled by radio energy from another ship; Mme. Melba sings and her voice is heard for thousands of miles; Signor Marconi, the inventor, aboard his yacht off the Italian coast, dances with his guests to music played in London and trans-mitted by wireless through the marvel of

the audion valve and sound amplifiers; a merchant of London, sending a representa-tive to Paris by airplane, receives news that changes his plans, and communicates with his agent in the air by radio telephone and gives orders that mean a greatly en-hanced profit on the undertaking. All of these are the high lights of radio<sup>3</sup> progress-the sensational things that mark

fresh developments in a science that is fraught with almost infinite possibilities for the future. But, with the ordinary installations that

are now found on board the most unprepo-sessing looking tramp ships, wonderful things are being done almost daily without being are being cone almost daily without being recorded in the papers for the simple reason that the wireless operator has come to look upon them as all a part of the day's work and only mentions them casually in conversation with his friends.

THERE has recently returned to Phila-I delphia an operator who made a long voyage and whose ingenuity was the means of saving the life of a woman passenger in rather an unusual way. He was on a cargo ship, bound north from Montevideo for Liverpool. At the Uruguayan port a friend of the captain had asked him to take a woman and her little baby with them and the captain had consented, though both women and babies are unpopular on board

women and babies are unpopular on board the average tramp. Two days out from port the woman be-came seriously ill. The captain did what he could for her with the books of medical lore ordinarily supplied to merchant ships and with the small stock of remedies which the vessel carried.

But the woman grew steadily worse and developed a fever so high that the captain became alarmed. They were then near the island of Fernanda Norohna, off the tip of Brazil, a convict settlement that has no inhabitants except the prisoners and their guards, and the master of the ship sent a message to the station on the island asking whether they had a doctor and whether the ship would be allowed to put in there. But the answer came back that there was no physician on the island.

THE captain was at his wits' end, for the L woman's condition was most grave and he had no medical knowledge to cope with a malady whose nature he did not understand In this predicament, the operator came to bim and said, "Captain, I am in wireless touch with a passenger ship about three hundred miles away and they have a doctor on board. I have got him into the wireless room and he says, if you will describe the woman's symptoms to him and tell him what you have been doing for her, he will advise

The captain at once went into the radio cabin with the operator and he and the distant physician spent nearly two-hours ex-changing questions and answers, advice and information. At the end of that time the skipper had a prescription which he could fill from the ship's medicine chest and full details of the treatment required.

The next night, the operator once more got into touch with the doctor on the other ship and the captain reported the patient's temperature, pulse and other symptoms. Another prescription and further instructions for treatment and diet followed and



SAFE



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

## DR. WILLIAM P. WILSON On Mexico's New Era

MEXICO is at the beginning of a new era in the opinion of Dr. William P. Wil-

son, director of the Commercial Museum. who has spent much time in that country and is familiar with every part of it.

"The latest reform movement, or revolution, if you want to call it that, is a genuine What Do You Know? QUIZ

Latin-American countries has developed to a greater extent than any other countries in the world. "Located right alongside of Mexico, it is

but natural that we should get a great deal of her trade. Even prior to the war we were supplying about one-half of Mexico's im-ports, while our European friends were sup-plying the other half. With the circum-stances of the war their facilities for sup-

ıdy.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The word madam literally means my

2. Talesmen are persons duly summoned by

QUIZ 1. What famous detective discovered evi-dences of a plot to assassinate Abra-ham Lincoln on his way to be inau-gurated for the first time in Washing-ton, in 1861? 2. What is coide of hydrogen? 3. Name a famous naval battle in which the victor lost his flagship. 4. Which is the largest island in the East Indies? 5. What is the rule for fixing the date of the November election? 6. Who wrote the historical romance "Thaddeus of Warsaw"? 7. What is meant by carnation thus in painting? 8. What kind of an animal is a yak? 9. In what century was the great fire of London? 10. Which heavenly body has more effect on the tides, the sum or the moon?

many methods of bombast and bluster.

'dud.

D tles the suffrage issue. Thirty-six states have ratified the constitutional amendment and have sent the certification to the secretary of state.

The secretary's proclamation is an announcement that the constitutional requirements have been complied with and that the amendment accordingly becomes part of the fundamental law.

If other states ratify it will be merely to out themselves on record and not to assist in the change of the constitution. There are but four states in which no action has been taken. They are Vermont and Connecticut in the North and Florida and North Carolina in the South. The amendment was rejected by the Legislatures of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georria, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, all regularly Democratic except Delaware.

Now the work of preparing to accommodate the new voters at the polls can go shead without delay and the work of informing the women about the methods of voting must begin in earnest.

#### COAL PRICES

THE order of the attorney general on Monday to all United States attorneys to inquire into the coal-price situation has been followed by a fail in prices in Baltimore. It has been charged that in that city prices have been boosted by a combination f local dealers in bituminous coal. The dealers seem to have decided to rush to cover before the federal attorney catches them.

The anthracite situation waits on the publication of the report of the commissionappointed by the President to settle the wage controversy. The commission finished taking testimony two or three weeks ago and after considering the evidence it wrote a eport which it submitted to the President esterday. The President will study the document before making it public. If it. grants the demands of the miners the consumers will not be able to get coal at lower prices than those which now prevail.

#### GEDDES SUPPLEMENTS CARSON

TIAMPTON L. CARSON'S presidential address before the American Bar Association in St. Louis was a scholarly discussion of the evolution of representative government. In the course of it he reminded his audience that the United States is not a pure democracy, but a representative democracy.

The distinction is one of which the advocates of the initiative and referendum do not seem to be aware. They have sought to introduce pure democracy into our governmental fabric to supplement the representative system. The representative system has worked pretty well. Indeed, it has produced better results than any other system with which the world is familiar.

The experiments in pure democracy in the western states have been farcical. Thick pamphlets have been issued containing the laws which the people were called upon to consider. The arguments for and against them have been printed along with the draft of the laws. But the voters have not read the pamphlets and they have rarely voted on the proposed laws. They have been content with the representative system under high they have delegated to others the duty f studying the questions at issue and passng the necessary statutes.

ou's address was admirably sup-Mr. Car

ate mechanisms of government to prevent the free play of human thought and human energies. They did this in order that all men might be equal!

The human desire to do, to achieve to accomplish, to adventure was outlawed with all the force of a ruthless tyranny.

In Russia more than 90 per cent of the population cannot read. Communication is carried on by means of the spoken word. Russians are credulous and sensitive. The evolution gave to almost every peasant an dependent right to a bit of land and a nited right to the harvest. The Bolshevists at Moscow have convinced the people that if the present government falls the land will be taken away from them. And yet the Moscow regime is opposed openly or in secret by more than two-thirds of all the people.

The reason for this is simple but interesting. With his first harvest the Russian peasant felt for the first time like a free individual. He had worked and he may have worked harder than his neighbor. It seemed unfair to ask that he should pool the fruits of his labor "for the good of the state.

Food is the greatest need of the hour in Russia. So the peasant who once belleved that private property was an offense before heaven was the first to hoard such goods as he was able to acquire. The cities needed food for the industrial workers whom Lenine had organized after the fashion of the bees to labor and ask no questions. The farmers refused to contribute and production in the factories declined and starvation walked in nonulous communities. Then began the system of seizures and arrests, and Moscow conscripted more thousands and put them to work in the fields under military disci-

pline. The psychological reaction that made a potential "capitalist" out of every peasant was as clearly evident in the high official

quarters of the Soviets as it was among the illiterate. When the Bolshevist visionaries were poor and safe from temptation they may have been sincere enough. But their first contacts with money, their first taste of power wholly corrupted most of them. Nowhere in the world is there a privileged class further removed from the life of the masses than the one that is running the affairs of

Russia from Moscow. When the Bolshevists first acquired power any man who may have been trained in a way of life that took him a little apart from the crowd was marked for punishment and disgrace. The janitor in a hospital had as much or more authority than the senior sur-

geon. The rich of another day were turned out in battalions to sweep the gutters for their meals. The theorists who had lived for years in the murky attics of New York, Paris, Berlin and Vienna rolled meanwhile in luxitry and forgot their fellowship with the proletariat.

The most skilled technicians of industry were treated as criminals until, after fourteen months of confusion in all the national centers of production, the Soviets took them out of the street-cleaning gangs, out of the kitchens and out of the ciny pits and begged them to "give their talents to the state."

The question that obtrudes after a read ing of the anti-Bolshevist reports formally rendered by British and German radicals relates to the sorry quality of stalesmanship which has persisted in European countries to defeat its own ends in Russia. Where will it lead to at the last?

Within a month the tide of labor sentiment in Europe has turned powerfully contempt.

and a second procession in the line of the second of a we

BUNK THAT BLIGHTS

A S WAS inevitable, Franklin D. Roose A velt's reckless assertion that the United States, if a member of the league, would control the votes of twelve Latin-American republics, has reacted unfavorably upon the sensibilities of a group of nations whose good will we are continually professing to cultivate John Barrett until recently president of the Pan-American Union, reports that one of the members of this association has requested a verification of the Democratic vice presidential candidate's remarks. Several Central and South American diplomats are also seeking the same information.

There should be no difficulty about obtain ing it. Mr. Roosevelt in his Butte speech was boastfully contemptuous of our Western World neighbors, whose national pride is keen and whose knowledge of the lightheaded extravagances of our political campaigns is far from profound. It will not be easy to convince these na

tions that Mr. Roosevelt was densely ignorant of the covenant of the League of Nations, which certainly does not place a dozen Latin-American countries in a position of abject subjection to the United States. Far more probable is it that they will interpret his fustion soberly and as an index of im perialistic policy in this hemtsphere. The consequences of such an impression are not calculated to inspire advocates of Pan-American good feeling with cheer.

Mr. Roosevelt, it may be assumed, did not foresee all this as his impetuous tongue led him to heights of bombast. The mouth pieces for partisan bunk are not usually celebrated for their powers of analysis and reflection. For this reason foreign policy

is by far the most dangerous of all the topics upon which they touch. The inaccurate rot of which Mr. Roosevelt delivered himself in Montana has left the mass of citizens in this republic undisturbed. We are used to such performances, and when they relate to domestic subjects the outcome is more often amusing than harmful. But the hasty, not to say mendacious, absurdities of the late assistant secretary of the navy are taken seriously in vast and important regions below our somthern frontier.

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# ANOTHER WILSON'S MIND

T IS to be hoped, though the likelihood is slim, that James Wilson, who had the distinction of serving sixteen years in presi dential cabinets, has left an autobiography. McKinley. Roosevelt and Taft were hi 'chiefs.'' In the sphere of statesmanship it would be hard to find personalities more diverse. The former secretary of agriculture, who died in his Iowa home yesterday, unquestionably enjoyed engaging opportuni ties to make a comparative study of presideptial temperaments.

Secretary Wilson's relations with the ne table trio are said to have been continuously harmonious. Whose mind went with which? That is the alluring question. Was Mr. Wilson a chameleon reflecting the poise of McKinley, the vigor of Roosevelt and the geniality of Taft, or were these three Chief Magistrates, otherwise so disparate in character, alike in permitting such an expert as Mr. Wilson to work out his program in his own way and with their full confidence? In the light of subsequent conditions, the no-

tion is somewhat startling. Recent unfamiliarity with such an ar rangement breeds, however, anything but

so, for five consecutive nights, the physician on the liner held a consultation with his patient and at the end of that time she was well enough to be out of bed and about the decks.

THERE is no isolation at sea any more. LEvery night the ether is vibrant with the news of the day and officers and crew of the dirtiest tramp ship know at break-fast each morning what is going on in the great world which they have physically left. From Washington and Key West the navy ends out a daily summary of the news, i addition to weather reports and informa tion of all reported dangers to navigation; a similar service is broadcasted from Poldhu, England, from the Eiffel Tewer, Paris, from the Canary Islands and the coast of Africa and even from the far-off Falkland Islands wn at the very bottom of the world away On the Pacific, conditions are the same and even the ships of the Norwegian whaling fleet that go each year down to the South Shetland Islands, almost off the coast of the Antarctic continent, can get their daily newspaper if they are equipped with wire-less instruments to receive a fairly long

EVERY day of our lives, we in Philadel-messages teeming with the happiness and sorrow, the joy and tragedy, the failure or success of our fellow men. We are not con-scious of it; the mystery of the ether wave is beyond the power of our senses to feel, but, though it remains a mystery still in its very essence and identity, we know never-theless what we can do with it and we are doing marvels undreamed of even the far-visioned imagination of Jules Verne.

wave.

### Conrad's Son in the War

**TOSEPH CONRAD** is the most reticent of writers, and it is rarely that his readers catch a glimpse of his private life. Even his friends know very little about the great novelist's daily experiences. When John Powell, the American composer, was in fondon this summer he counted it a rat privilege to spend a day and night with Conrad in his picturesque home at Bishop thorpe, not far from Canterbury. The two friends had not seen each other since the war, and Powell was anxious to know the fortune of Boris, the writer's son, who en listed in 1914, when he was not yet seven teen years old. The boy came through safely, Conrad told Powell, although he served at the French front throughout the war. Twice in the autumn of 1918 he practically buried alive. A few weeks before the armistice was signed Boris and his men were in a peasant's cottage when a shell burst, smashing through to the cellar They were rescued barely in time to escape suffocation, but young Conrad was unburt Only a short time after this he was buried in a ditch under heavy fire. This time he was wounded and sent to the hospital was not released until after armistice day.

Members of the army flying expedition from New York to Nome have arrived at their destination after being in the air fiftysix hours. It would take as long as that to get to Denver in an express train. But the flyers stopped on the way. They plan cross-ing the Bering strait to Siberia. They are not likely to be in the air more than twelve fifteen hours on the trip to the coast of Asia. Then, when flying has been perfecte so that it can be continuous, we may er-pect to travel to Siberia in seventy-two ours from the Atlantic coast. We all are more ready to believe this possible now than we were to believe that a man could fly fifteen years ago.

The new assistant secretary of the navy to succeed Franklin Roosevelt is a grand-nephew of Andrew Jackson's navai secretary. Mr. Daniels cites this fact as one of the man's qualifications. But Assistant Scoretary Woodbury will have to live up to the reputation of his distant kinshan before the rest of the country will acclaim him.

a the address of the second states and the

one." said Doctor Wilson. last in line for real progress. Her government is in the hands of strong men-men of good intentions, patriots, and men of vision, progressive ideas, force and initiative, and, furthermore, men who are determined to carry out their ideals for a better Mexico. "A genuine movement is on foot to secure general education for its people, strengthen

the country financially and economically, replace its railroads destroyed in its many revolutionary battles and construct others and promote trade relations with this country, so that its vast resources may be developed for the benefit of both countries.

"Such men as Provisional President De la Huerta and Secretary of the Treasury General Alvarado are strong men, born leaders and constructive statesmen. They have the strength of a Diaz, but are more sincere in their democratic aims and have all of the honesty of Carranza without his Jack of diplomacy and radical and highhanded methods. What is more, the people of the country are back of them.

"Although not generally known, a dale gation of 150 of the most prominent busi ness men in the country recently paid visit to Mexico to study conditions there and see the future prospects for amicable business relations between the two countries. Views were exchanged between representatives of the two governments, and the revelations to both were surprising.

#### Lay Foundation for Trade

"It really was an epoch-making visit and probably did more to bring about the pres-ent condition in Mexico than any number of events in a number of years. The ground-work for future anicable business relations was laid and the blow for the present gov ernment was really struck at that time. "Mexico has in the past been exploited to the point that it is a wonder that she trusts any one. The strange part of it is that she invited her exploiters there in the first place. Needing financial aid from time to time, the government sought outside capital and gave valuable concessions for small amounts. The result was that as they grew some of the interests which had been invited in became embarrassing visitors to the country.

"Carranza, in his efforts to get for his country what he considered its due, went to extremes and levied taxes so heavy that in many cases they were confiscatory. The re-sult was a discussion that has led to a great deal of misunderstanding about the country.

"The country, too, is comparatively safe, I have traveled over all parts of the country at various times and have yet to find the need for discharging a firearm in self-defnese. Mexico City, in fact, at the pres-ent time, is a safer place for the average Whereas erson than our own city. have hold ups and banditry almost every day and night here, this form of crime is practically unknown in Merico City.

"Mexico is the most magnificent tropical country in the world. Its wealth is un-bounded. Here we find all kinds of min-erals, rich coal deposits, cotton in great quantity, some of the finest tobacco in the world, equal to the best Havana; coffee. fiber materials, including henequen, from which nearly all our rope and twine and brush materials are made ; gold, silver, copper, not to mention its enormous oil fields and some of the most valuable of woods, as mahogany and many of our muchsought hardwoods.

## Wonderful Trade in Sight

"The export of many of these articles has hardly begun owing to the unsettled con-ditions which have hitherto existed in the country. There is an enormous amount of trade to be had from this country. greater than the amount is trade of the 1-12 to beler, in New York Evening Sun. A depair of general

plying the class of merchandise required by Mexico were naturally minimized, and as a e United States is now supplying about 85 per cent of the merchandise im-ported into Mexico and taking about 90 per cent of her exports.

between Mexico and this country lies in the fact that Mexico has a tropical or sub tropical climate, while the climate of the United States is that of the temperate zone, and as a result the interchanges of tropica products on the one hand for temperate zon products, and especially manufactured goods

"In the last ten years the import trade of the United States with Mexico has increased from \$53,400,000 to \$168,300,000 while her export trade has jumped from \$61,200,000 to \$143,700,000. One big factor in the trade relations between the coun-tries lies in the fact that they are so accessible to each other and that shipments can be made in a short space of time.

"One further reason for the gains in recent years of our share of the trade of Mexico is presumably due to the very large and stendily increasing amount of Ameri-can capital invested in that country, which before the war was estimated at over a lion dollars and was recently estimated by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, in a speech in the United States Senate at two billion, or far in excess of that from any other country.

#### Insurrections Dying Out

"It is a fact that the sales by the United States to our 15,000,000 neighbors in Mex-ico last year were more than to the 300. last year were more than to the 300. 000,000 inhabitants of India or the 400, 000,000 of China.

"The insurrection habit in Mexico has pretty well died out in the last few months. With the surrender of Villa and several other bandit leaders, the principal obstacles to the formation of a good and stable gov ernment have been removed. Of the 000,000 inhabitants of the country, about 12,000,000 are Indians or of that many of them descended from the old Aztec and other tribes. They are, however, susceptible of civilization and self-government. "There have been a few flareups in the

way of incipient rebellions, notably among the Indian tribes of Lower California, but they are pretty well under control. dications are that with a little help and dications are that with a little help and encouragement Mexico will soon take place among the stable and constructive nations of the world."

#### A FEEBLE PROTEST

TN THE pulsing, throbbing city

In the summer in the city.

Putting by the most he can, To be married in the autumn

To a girl that's rather witty-Very pretty, rather witty.

As she lies on the veranda

Fetches worms to the male

While he quite unaffected

up in a tree)

Till the monkey lost his tail.

Putting by the most he can

Very

Chinese and a second

Overlooking sea and heather

And comments upon the weather

And that creature known as Man.

As the she-bird in half mourning

blatant, gorgeous raiment.

(Take the female chimpanzee chasing nuts

'twas just the same old story

Oh, the woman pays, I've heard it;

To support the pretty creature In the style her parents teach her— And they certainly did teach her. So the moral simply goes i If you'd marry some one's daughter

support her as you oughter

and they

But the woman plays I'd word it, While the man is striving, toiling,

He is slaving, toiling, striving,

Prince Carol of Rumania. And yet no one has thought of starting an agitation to in-sure self-determination for royalty.

Ferry Company may have reason to re-member what happened when the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey intro-duced zone fares on the Camden trolley system.

N., who ran his destroyer out to sea in order that he might welcome and honorably escort the ship that brought his flancee back home missed one glorious chance. He didn't fire,

If Franklin D. Roosevelt, who so airly declared that the United States could con-trol a dozen votes of the Latin republics in the Lengue of Nations, is ever serended by South Americans, the old song. "It isn' what I used to be, it's what I am today, may take on a new and somewhat embar-

rassing significance.

Now that women have the vote an en-Now that women have the vote an en-terprising young woman has already an-nounced that they ought also to have politi-cal jobs. She has applied for the post of chauffcuse for the Mayor and she wants him to use a flivver because that is the oxly kind she knows how to drive. This is not the kind of a revolution the women art expected to bring about in government.

Trans a man a series

"Still another reason for the large trade

 Talesmen are persons duly summoned by writ to serve on jury duty.
The inhabitants of Finland belong to the Finnish or Finno Ugric branch of the Mongolian race, in which are included also the Laps, Ehsts and Livonians.
Tennessee is called the "Volunteer State." 5. September 17 is called the birthday of on the other hand, are very large. the constitution of the United States because on that day, in 1787, the feiteral convention which drew up the funda-mental charter of our liberties com-pleted its work in Philadelphia and adjourned.

Frances Hodgson Burnett wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy."
Prima facie evidence is that which seems likely unless it can be explained away.

8. Onymous poetry is poetry of which the authorship is known in distinction from

9. A meter is longer than a yard, contain-ing 39.37 inches. The first permanent English settlement in Virginia was made by the English in 1607. 10. The

Well, something got ratified, anyhow!

The junk seems to be about all there is left of injunction.

The thin Red line is no longer a metaphor, but a fact.

Germany, observes Senator Edge, is greatly in need of help. But who is to blame?

When it comes to a question of summer breezes the weather man may get as fresh as he likes.

"Millions for the bridge, but not one cent more for ferry tribute !" might fit the case of the Jersey commuters.

Political parties are unquestionably the monarchs of indirect advertising. Most of their time is spent in talking about the other

Without going into defails it may be said that civilization will not breathe com-fortably until the Polish frontiers have be-

Ministers of state selected a wife for

come the bounds of discretion.

One of these days the Pennsylvania

Lieutenant Commander Venable, U. S.

For though man must make the payment Not in nature is there payment, a salute. Struts around in gorgeous raiment-

"It isn't