# Evening public Hedger

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 14, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR things on which the people expect the new he Delaware river b idue.

drydock big esough to accommodate the largest ships.

convention half.

building for the Free Library.

Art Museum. n Art Museum. nlargement of the water supply, omes to accommodate the population.

#### WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

CITY councilmen are eagerly awaiting some word from Mayor Moore at today's session of Council on the subject, of street cleaning for 1921.

me months ago they appropriated \$25,000 to the Department of Public Works for a survey of the street-cleaning situation. Then an ordinance was introduced, on the eve of the summer recess. calling for \$15,000 for a commission to praise the equipment of the contractors. All this looked like business-the business of getting rid of the contract system.

But the councilmen have heard nothing since on the subject of street cleaning. They would like to know, officially, what is in the Mayor's mind. Does he really want to abolish the old system, as the new charter contemplates?

The Mayor would do well to dissipate the of confusion which, like a smoke creen, hovers over this great piece of public

## ARE THE PEOPLE THE PEOPLE?

CPTY SOLICITOR SMYTH renders a public service when he challenges the Vare method of nominating a successor to the late Councilman Finley.

The Vares would dispose of the nomination by the simple procedure of selecting one of their friends and ask the County Com mers to print the name on the ballot as that of the Republican nominee. This is a very efficient method and saves the the trouble of making a nomination. And many politicians, even some of those apposed to the Vares, accept the Vare plan as quite the correct thing.

But in these days of the nineteenth the closest scrutiny, the city solicitor will not go wrong if he studies the constitution and the acts of Assembly in the light of mmon sense, fair play and the equities of the case. There may be the precedent of a somewhat established usage for the Vare plan, but it is fair to assume that it was ever intended utterly to deprive the people of the right of nomination.

It is clear that party committees have the legal right to fill sudden vacancies on the party ticket. It is not as clear that a factional committee can take the place of all the Republicans of the First Councilmania District. The City Solicitor stands on solid ground when he raises this question.

## A SECOND CHANCE

More than 200,000 women on the as-sessors' list and entitled to register failed on September 2 to qualify for the November election. Opportunity to repair this omission is at hand today at the division polling places between the hours of 7 m, and 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. and 10 p. m. The one other date fixed for the enrollment

Reflections upon the negligence of the newly enfranchised electors cannot grace-fully be made in the "holier-than-thou" spirit by the sex more experienced in politics. The male registration has been light this year, and even in livelier times there is a host of irreclaimable delinquents. But two wrongs do not make a right, and in addition to active recognition of the victory lately earned by the women of the nation there is a special reason why compliance with today's formalities is due

The assessors, whether through careless ness, ignorance or deliberate intent, made bad job of their work of listing the new electors. Much of this neglect is now irreparable, but the duty of those women qualified to register is clear. A good showing today and in October will be evidence of sound political consciousness. The best elements in the community will be delighted to see this sentiment manifested. And if the machine politicians are embarrassed, as they seem to have been all along by the new order, so much the werse for them.

## THIRTY PER CENT LOANS

NO ONE who knows anything about the processes of organized finance will suppose that any great number of bankers in New York or elsewhere were in the habit of extending large loans at interest rates of 20 and even 30 per cent. But Comptroller Williams's charges are explicit. A few banks at least have ventured far beyond the lives of legitimate business.

The bankers of the country have a very meient and conservative organization, and upon them, therefore, lies the duty to suppress and fully expose a practice about which the federal authorities have made complaint. The implications of the report from Washington are such as to make such action by the conservative bankers of the country imperative.

Money borrowed for a few days at 30 per cent interest is obviously not desired for a legitimate purpose. Such premiums cannot paid unless the borrower knows ways by which to make fabulous profits by a short

public is coming to know something of the tricks by which easy money is made h huge sums. The underground whisky s turns up profits that range easily 100 to 200 per cent. Fortunes have con made in a few days by gamblers who sided the prices of food and real estate. than depositors cannot be permitted to feel

profifeers who in turn despoil them. And the quicker a few conscienceless gambling banks are disciplined the better it will be for the country, which cannot go along safely without full faith in the men who direct its financial affairs.

#### NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BRIDGE IS DESIRABLE

The Tunnel Plan, Estimable if Private Capital Alone Is Used, Otherwise Confuses and Delays a Paramount Issue

TT MAY be recalled that inability to decide which of two bunches of hay to eat first proved fatal to the ass placed between them. The temptations of the Nicaragua route for years barred the way to direct action by the United States upon the Panama canal project. In the realms alike of fact and fable the duel of alternatives is fearfully destructive.

Fortunately, however, the dismal consequences of such a contest are pretty generally realized. Philadelphians and Camdenites, painfully aware of the imperative need of a Delaware bridge, are quite conscious of the danger of seriously discussing a counter proposition.

The mischief of considering at this time the construction of an under-river tube lies not in any inherent undesirability-for a tunnel would be immensely serviceablebut in the befogging of a perfectly plain

case cutitled to rest upon its own merits. No substitute for the bridge will suffice. Two cities and two states are pledged to the undertaking. In intensity of popular demand the work takes precedence over any other schemes for linking Pennsylvania and New Jersey in this section. The case has been heard. Verdict has been pronounced. At this stage the shuffling of alternatives would be intolerable.

The tube plan is of the stuff of which recurrent dreams are made. Its virtues, if dissociated from unwarrantable comparisons. are not to be disputed. The contemplated conferences this week between Mayor Moore, Mr. Mitten and representatives of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railways will touch on a venerable but none the less attractive theme. Long before the subway was built schemes for connecting the central railroad terminals directly with New Jersey engaged the public fancy.

The vision was by no means dispelled by the inauguration of the Pennsylvania's bridge route." for although great railway systems were joined thereby, the detours were costly in time, and money and the heart of the problem was really not reached. With the construction, actual and in prospect, of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit underground lines new possibilities were

For some time the town was excited by rumors of the alleged intent of the Philadelphia and Western Railway. It was hinted that a terminus for through trains might be established in the center of the city by means of the Market street subway. and in imagination, then under full steam, the Delaware tube rounded out the picture.

Since that bubble exploded slumber has been the portion of the tunnel notion, but lately its sleep has been uneasy. The transit company's high-speed program as renresented in the Frankford elevated and the Broad street subway naturally suggests railway short cuts which, with the aid of a river tube, might work a revolution in transportation facilities in this region.

Fine! Anything to relieve the inconveniences under which Philadelphia suffers is in theory admirable. If the P. R. T. and the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads see fit to embark on such a wholesale reformation, perhaps more costly than the bridge, deep public gratitude will be their reward. town will welcome a Delaware or trolleys or railroad trains.

But general applause will only echo if rivate capital alone is involved in the undertaking. The city cannot afford to interest itself financially in any such project. All the spare time which the Mayor can take from the numerous, and vitally important municipal undertakings as yet unfinished should be devoted to the bridge, to the building of which he promises his active support.

Preliminary appropriations for that indispensable public improvement have been made. When larger sums are needed the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the councilmanic bodies of Philadelphia and Camden will be expected to furnish the financial sinews. The taxpayers, although naturally undesirous of burdens, are sufficiently sober-minded to accept responsibilities in view of the immensurable public profit in the span.

This, as has been speatedly emphasized, will not be a utility of mere restricted value. but of prime communal significance. It will terminate the exasperating ferrybont congestion, provide for the Immense auto traffic, private and commercial, between the two states, serve the nedestrian and trolley passenger; in short, bring this great urban district at last up to date.

That the benefactions of the tunnel will be not a tithe so generous is so obvious as to be hardly worth discussion. The Pennsylvania tubes under the Hudson are rightly recognized as epoch-making in the life of American railway transportation. But they were pierced under the river hed through the animating agency of private capital expended selfishly, though with appreciable gain to travelers. The general traffic problem in New York was left untouched by either the East or North river tunnels. Over the former stream it was found necessary to throw great bridges upon which state and city funds were very properly spent. Under similar auspices the proposed bridge of the Hudson will be built.

The view of this subject which New York has consistently maintained is the only one which Philadelphia can logically entertain if progress here is to be more than a meaningless phrase. If the transit company, which is still reported unable to pay for even a substation needed to operate the Frankford "I." chooses to embark with the railroads on a tube scheme without begging assistance from the city its public spirit will be admired and its courage extolled.

But to seek to subordinate the bridge to the tunnel, to confuse a practical necessity with an unconvincing fancy, to propagate confusion and obstruction by deadening artificial alternatives and to seek help for this mischief from the public treasuries is to play an outworn game.

It won't work now. The tube might be an auxiliary to the bridge. It is absurd to consider partial measures when the merits of the comprchensive relief already started by pledges and appropriations are unquestioned by any citizen whose thought is not befogged by visions of selfish interests and exclusive privileges.

The temporary easing of passenger jams

by reconstructing the wharf approaches and double-decking the ferryboats is another suggestion praiseworthy enough if it be prevented from interfering with or delaying bridge progress. It is to be hoped that the talks between Mayor Moore and Mayor Ellis, of Camden, will be productive of good. River transportation conditions are deplorable, Makeshifts promising the least betterment will be accepted gladly during the wait for

the authentic reform. Under the most favorable circumstances the consummation will take time. No other result, however, will coincide with the progressive yearnings of this community. As propositions the tunnel dream and the attainable bridge cannot be paralleled. No attempt to make such comparisons will convince a public that has its mind made up.

#### A TWENTIETH WARD CALIPH

BIGGER than the constitution, above the law, as assured as Caliph of Bagdad. was that sub-boss with the cognomen of Neff who is active for the Vare machine in the Twentieth ward and functions with the authority of a city magistrate.

There was no one at City Hall to heave this "judge" out into the courtyard when he appeared and deftly took four men, accused of serious crimes, out of the hands of

the headquarters police. Neff got away with it. Unconsciously, he did a service to the community. He made it newly apparent that gang magistrates are still gang magistrates and that the system of politics by which they thrive is even rottener than it used to be.

Any one who has ever been behind the scenes in the office of a gang magistrate will always have gloomy recollections of that experience. There dirt and brutal cynicism -rule and the squalor of ward politics in its ugliest form seems somehow concentrated. The real bosses behind these shops live according to a code that was outworn centuries ago even in the Orient and distribute favors or punishment and send men free or to jail with a view primarily to the welfare of the machine. The machine is their law, their covenant and their constitution.

To be poor or uninformed in such places is to know what misery and desolation can be. Such are the foundations of political organization in many gang wards and divisions.

Neff was actually shut out of one of the uptown station houses because the police charged him with mixing Vare politics with his decisions. Yet he managed finally to liberate prisoners said to be favorites of the ruling powers of his ward, and he ventured to the cell room at City Hall to make his work complete and final.

Director Corteiyou cannot drive his probe of this informal jail delivery too deep. And a city that has been resolving for years and years to be rid of the dirt and menace of the magistrates' offices ought to resolve once again to see the job through.

A way out lies through an enlarged and reorganized Municipal Court freed from a sort of political influence that has tended to re-establish in a new and elaborated form all the evils of the older system of minor

Until machine magistrates are eliminated any petty criminal with friends and a few votes behind him can be relatively sure of immunity. Thugs will feel confident and at ease, and organized vice and gambling, against which vain crusades are so often started, will continue behind safe intrench

It requires a long stretch of the imagination to feel that civilized political codes are even approximated in a community that tolcrates working agreements between petty politicians and criminals as the basis of a system by which men are selected for pational, state and municipal offices.

## BOOBS IN BABYLON

MORALIZING on the death of Olive homas. Doctor Beckman, rector of the American church in Paris, has discovered that the French capital is a modern Babylon. Tirades upon this "bas eminence" can hardly be described as novel nor has what they contain of truth and fulsehood anpreciably changed in recent generations. The hypothesis that gayety is guilt is also equally venerable and is highly typical of the abuse of conventional definitions. The Montmartre life into which Olive

Thomas is said to have "plunged" is not really gay nor is it to any but the most superficial observer characteristic of Paris, that intellectual, artistic and heroic city whose natives fail to regard long faces and gloom as indices of virtue. "The Dead Rat," "Ciel," "Enfer,"

'L'Abbaye'' and the resorts which, according to Doctor Beekman, "cause innumerable American girls to lose their souls in Paris,' are no more French than the toughest cab aret in Nome is Alaskan. Babylon as an iniquitous snare is a movable town. The pirit which primarily nuimates it is interintional and strictly commercial.

Its sham revels everywhere attract comparatively few persons who do not deserve o be mulcted and who do not contribute thereto the potential corruption that brings financial prosperity to entirely expical showmen.

With the real gayety of Paris a visit to the nended. This picturesque park is quented by French working folk unafraid of innocent, inexpensive pleasures and quite hameless about freely indulging themselves The student community on the left bank

s often equally daring. The average wealthy visitor to the capital usually avoids such places and makes a bee-line for the thoroughly self-conscious temptations which in flavor, if not in all details, are precisely similar to those of New York, London, Buenos Aires and virtually every community larger than a hamlet throughout the globe. Souls may be lost in Paris, Kentucky.

Nine cases out of ten it is the irrespo ble burse-crammed stranger who makes cities "wicked." If Paris is cold-blooded about them it is, perhaps, because she has been playing the game longer than some of her rivals, which secretly envy her on the score of what is inherently least enviable.

Doctor Beekman's pronouncement that 'our country would condemn as criminal the trends of fashion which mark the publie dance-halls of Paris" must make promoters of pumped-up frivolity in New York squirm with chagrin. It is, however, quite as unfair to judge Manhattan by her seductions for the compliant as it is to repeat the musty broadside charges against the Parisians-a decent lot, even as you or I.

The Russians want to get into Germany and the Germans yearn to get into Russia. And any one who likes to see people get their desserts will feel that no one should interfere with the Germans or the Russians

still can occur on the Delaware river, even in clear weather and without any unusual cause. This is another reason why a bridge s preferable to overcrowded ferryboats.

The liquor question is dead, observes Mr. Cox. Does the Democratic candidate mean to confess that he has no hope of election?

## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

A New Science Has Been Built Up About an Instinct That Every Mother Has

WHEN buby stubs its toe and tumbles to W the floor, bruising its poor little nose, mother hurriedly picks it up, pets it and talks to it a bit and then gives it a doll or a rattle or some toy to play with. And, nine times out of ten, if the toy be sufficiently attractive, baby will forget about the bruised nose and will stop crying. When mother does this she is an occupational

mother does this she is an occupational therapist; she doesn't know it, but she is. Just so long as baby has nothing to think about except the bump on its nose it will cry and the nose will hurt. But distract its attention by something very interesting—something for it to play with, to do with its hands and think nbout—and its mind leaves the bruise of its nose and the pain immediately seems to be less. To that extent, at least, we can agree with the Christian Scientists in considering that pain is egror, that it is largely the result of mental attitude toward it.

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago the old Quaker doctors at the Friends' Asylum in Frankford found that the symptoms of their patients often became less acute if the patients were given something that really interested them. These doctors, suiting the method to the individual case, used toys, simple occupations and pet animals. toys, simple occupations and pet animals Whatever it was that the patient seemed to find Interesting, that they gave him and they found that the change in mental attitude that resulted frequently had most beneficial and permanent effects.

Every doctor knows that the worst enemy convalescence is mental depression. serious cases the patient loses interest in life; he is bodily weakened and his mind and thought reflect this weakness. Under the old systems he had nothing to do but lie hour after hour alone, gazing up at the ceiling, a prey to all the fears of the future and all the morbid, hopeless thoughts that these fears engendered.

PSYCHOLOGISTS many years ago found that the mind has a marvelous reaction upon the body—a reaction so distinct in some cases that it has actually been made to take the place of surgical details. Consequently, when the average patient sank into the typical state of depression, it became sometimes impossible to effect a cure; the mind stubbornly counteracted every possible beneficial effect of the medical possible beneficial effect of the medical treatment.

And so, very gradually, mother's methods applied to baby's bumped nose and the old Quakers' methods with their Frankford cases became interwoven and elaborated and a new branch of science appeared

The war has brought it to its full fruition. Three years ago, when those interested formed an association and met for their first conference, just six persons attended. Toconference of the National Society for the Promotion of Occupational Therapy is holding forth with representatives from all over the Union and with both state and federal officials in attendance.

"OCCUPATIONAL therapy" is, of course, a forbidding sounding name average mind that it is something exceedaverage mind that it is something exceed-ingly recondite. In the old days it used to be referred to as "curative crafts" and, while not suiting modern scientific tenden-cies, that old name is really an excellent definition for it. Robbed of its technical flavor, therapy is simply the branch of sci-ence that deals with curing disease. And ence that deals with curing disease. And the word "occupational" signifies that this particular branch deals with the cure of

disease by means of various occupations.

The aim of the occupational therapist is to discover some occupation that will inter est the invalid, to teach him that occupa-tion and so to give him something for his hands to do and for his mind to think about so that there will be no time for the old-time "blues" to settle down upon him and sink him into a hopeless relapse. And, in cases where it is applicable, an occupation is chosen that will give mild exercise to diseased parts, to get the thoughts concen-trated upon making those parts perform their functions and thus stimulate the flow of revivifying blood into the parts.

LIVERY one who has ever tried to cheer L a patient up by reading to him or talk-ing to him has seen the invalid's attention gradually wander, his eyes close and the expression on his face gradually resume the hopeless lines that prove that the mind has one back to its contemplation of a uscless uture. Occupational therapy doesn't read o invalids; it teaches invalids to do things for themselves with their own hands—things that are both pretty and useful and that the invalid never before thought he could do Every step forward in skill thus becomes a source of delight and every new thing made is a finger of hope pointing to rosy years shead—years that are full of promise of independence, of usefulness, of individual achievement. The stubbed tog and the bumped nose are forgotten; the wonderful full has become a living thing and is worth.

doll has become a living thing and is much more interesting than the pain.

So useful did this work prove among the invalids sent home from the fields of France that the National League for Woman's Service established a separate department devoted to it and, with funds supplied from the War Chest, a school was started in this city at 2131 Spruce street, aided by the teachers and equipment of the School of Industrial Arts and the School of Design for Women. The results so amply justified the expenditure that the school is continued with constantly increasing classes of women, who are taking up the new work either as a field of social service or as their careers in business.

DENNSYLVANIA was the first state to A develop occupational therapy, but we have fallen far behind some of the western states in its practical application with offi-cial sanction. It was not until about a year ago that this state created the position of director of occupational therapy, and Mrs. Frances Hinton, a graduate of the first war-intensive class at the Spruce stree school, was appointed to the post. The federal government is going in strongly for th science by training a large aides in the medical corps and by appointing Mrs. Slagle, president of the society, which is meeting here, as official consultant of the Department of Reconstruction of the Public

OF COURSE, all this will sound extremely idealistic and theoretical to the hard-headed business man. He doesn't deal in happiness and rosy futures; he deals in dellars and cents.

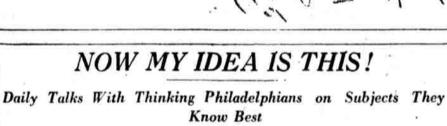
Just how much, then, is occupational

therapy worth financially? The science has not yet been long enough in practice to answer that question thoroughly. But an indication of its material value can easily be given.

Over a year ago two casualty insurance companies employed occupational therapists as an experiment. These companies were paying out good, hard dollars to thousands people injured or taken sick and entitled benefits under their insurance policies Total disability, of course, meant a decidedly larger allowance to the policy holder.

At the end of the year, the company re ported that the average period of convalesported that the average period of convales-cence of its policy holders had been shortened by four and one-bull diark; the physician of one company reported that, if occupational therapy continued to expand and increase its efficiency as it promises to do, "the future will hold no total disability cases." Take the figures of all casualty companies in this state, and the figures of the state

compensation payments; shorten each convalescence by four and one-half days, eliminate the total disability cases. Add the four and one-half days' extra wages and extra marketable production, apply the same figuring to every state in the Union, and or cupational therapy will foom up as the earner of millions and millions of cold, hard dollars—to say nothing of its big gift of one and health and the happiness of hu-



REV. DR. EDWARD YATES HILL On the Social Gospel

AW, LET'S

WADE!

OR

- OR

SWIM!

BUILD A TUBE

OR WAIT

FLYIN' GITS TO

BE UNIVERSAL!

INSTEAD

GOTHE church must have more than four A walls, a church bell and a formal card in the newspaper in order to fulfill its highest function."

This is the opinion of the Rev. Edward Yates Hill, paster of the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington square, who has been endeavoring to put his ideas into concrete form during the last few years. "The emphasis of the church in the past," declared Doctor Hill, "was on individual Religion was a private matter and the soul was all that was involved a person lived within the law, paid his debts,

supported his family, contributed occasionto charities, was pure in morals and attended church fairly regularly, that was "The church was a self-satisfied club of congenial people, but in recent years that conception has been undergoing a change. It is now realized that life is made up of a etwork of relations, and it is the great duty of the church to see that those relations are

made Christian, and to do its work for the system, rather than the individual. "All the churches in the country, spective of creed, must give every effort they are capable of to bring about this new ideal relation. They must work for political purity, economic justice, educational opportunity, the privilege of recreation and the best conditions of health.

"All these, of course, are new concepts for the church, but they are just as important today as the actual workings of religion.

"Summed up in a brief phrase, a para mount duty of the modern church, working through its ministers, is to create the right public opinion, and to breathe out such an atmosphere that it will make it harder to do wrong and easier to do right, an atmos-phere in which crime is smothered and oppression by any class is a disgrace.

## Social Agencies of Church

"Especially is the local church responsible for its own neighborhood, despite some necessary limitations such as too great distunces, lack of funds or race prejudice. It is up to the downtown church to live up to its ideal, that of being a light set in that particular neighborhood.

"People are not interested in direct re-ligious propaganda. The human heart finds Christ first of all a source of discomfort, because His lovely character rebukes them constantly. Nearly everybody comes hurch for some other reason than religion. very often mere curiosity, but the important thing is that, once they are brought to church, their interest is aroused. "And here I come to the agencies by which

the church can, and should, draw its neople closer to it. They are the parish house, club, gymnasium, social life, entertainments, musical programs and many of a like nature. These agencies form the medium by which people are first interested in the church, and then in the deeper things that the church

The other necessity of the modern church is that it should go out and show interest in its propie, for, after all, the church is for them to share. There is no service that one friend can perform for another that cannot be performed equally well by the church which should parallel the life of Christ. "We do not realize the circumstances of

the average man or woman on the street because he or she does not show what is hidden in the heart. There are not many cowards, and they make their fight in silence. But, if we could examine into their mosintimate life, we would find that many of hem are half-educated, that they can afford nothing but the bare necessities and that they see extravagant wealth on all sides. They feel that something, they can-not say just what, is wrong. Then they become radical, and God knows the end!

Church Stands for People "It is not that the radicals are teach ing people something that they don't know, but rather that something that has long been these monte's minds finally breaks to the surface occause of a period of suffering. such a troubled time the people need the friendship of the church as never before.

"I do not say that the church should be-

come partisan and continually take sides, but it should always make it clear that it does not stand on the side of injustice and that it is not a tool of wealth. The church should be an institution that stands for the people and enters into a fellowship with them, and, under such a condition, a man cannot go amiss by giving his full allegiance to that church, as the gospel is the universa and only solvent and moves into every con-

THE STRUGGLE

troversy. "Another thing that I would like to see is that the downtown church should include in its realm the factory, the store and the office. Too often such a church loses many of its parishioners when they move out into the suburbs.

"But, after all is said and done, with all its faults, the church is the best manifesta-tion of God that we have, and when we realize that there are 58,000,000 of unchurched people in America, we can see the great work that the church has before it. the only hope of a worthy national spirit because the nation belongs to God as much as the church and will never be great until the church has fulfilled its mission to the

The golfist is about the only mortal proud of being in a hole.

mixed in Camden. Are you surprised?

If Babe Ruth, Sultan of Swat, were cry-baby he couldn't run home oftener

Men have been known to be frightened by ghosts into righteousness. The bugaboo of bolshevism may yet scare the world into conomic cleanliness

## What Do You Know?

1. Why is it incorrect to allude to a policy or thing which reacts unfavorably against its creater as a Frankenstein?
2. What once powerful organization was largely responsible for the selection of the first Monday in September as a day dedicated to labor?
3. What are the colors of the flag of China?
4. What is bismuth?
6. What is bismuth?
7. When was New York first settled by the Dutch?
7. What is the origin of the story of "Pussin-Boots"?
7. Who wive the novel "Put Yourself in His Place"?
8. What is the largest lake in Europe?
9. Name a famous Union cavalry leader and a celebrated Confederate one in the Civil War.
10. What distinguished British statesman

distinguished British statesman was known as "Dizzy'

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The word pianoforte literally means "soft-strong." The original form of the word, which is Italian, was "piano e forte"—soft and strong.

2. Mary Ludwig was the wife of John C. Hays, an artillerist in the battle of Monmouth in the American Revolution. When her husband was rendered insensible during the engagement she took his place and saved his gun from capture. For her services in bringing water to solders overcome by the heat on the scoreining day of the battle. June 28, 1778, she was nicknamed McII Pitcher.

3. The great strike in Homestead, Pa., octurned in 1892

4. Tarsus, a city in Asia Minor, was the birthplace of St. Paul.

5. The expression. "A miss is as good as a mile," should be, "A miss of an inch is as good as a mile."

6. Windsor is the name of the present royal house of Great Britain.

7. Victor Hugo wrote the novel "The Man Who Laughs."

Who Laughs."

8. One man, a prisoner in the jail, survived the fearful catastrophe caused at St. Pierre, win the West Indies, by the eruption of Mont Pelee. The dead are said to have numbered between 35,000 and 40,000.

and 40,000.

9. Claude Lorraine was the assumed name of the famous french landscape nainter Claude Gelee. He was born in the chalcau of Chamarne in the Vosges mountains, Lorraine, in 1600. He died in 1682.

10. Sir Henry Bishop is accredited with the composition of the melodia of "Home, Newst Home." He is said to have adapted the tune from an old Sicilian air.

# SHORT CUTS

It takes the oldtime printer to be true

Bryan's heart-in-the-grave is appar-ently preserved in grapejuice.

Booze manufactured in a saw mill is too suggestive of wood alcohol.

opinion whether the Maine guy is a political prophet.

It would be the part of wisdom for Poland to follow the biblical injunction to "seek peace and pursue it." Councilman Roper will introduce an

ordinance prohibiting low flying in city areas. Another blue sky law. Whisky is more of a political issue than

political tipple nowadays, but the campaign eigar is as punk as ever.

Politics appears to be mixed with local gambling. This is what might be called the devil's own mixture. It must be regretfully admitted that the new broom hasn't worn itself away with municipal street cleaning.

Striking miners, of course, have no idea of destroying organized labor, but their efforts assuredly are moving in-that direction. Women stars in the new ballot drama have so far failed to register enthusiasm.

Today they have another chance to register strongly. If Italian earthquakes had erupted in the neighborhood of metal factories seized

by workers, one upheaval might have nulli-A Montenegrin poet is earning his liv-ing growing onions. We would have doubted the story of an onion grower making his

living writing poetry.

The ev-kniser is having another fence erected at Doorn to prevent his being seen from the road. It is a little late for him to object to pitiless publicity.

When (some years nearer the millen-nium) we have a presidential campaign without oratory we may have fewer loose statements on the part of the candidates.

Before collective bargaining can be a knowledge and a solemn appreciation of the binding quality of a contract.

In the matter of transportation a the Delaware river there is indication that in suggesting a tunnel instead of a bridge somebody interested is putting one over by putting one under on the supposition that the general public doesn't know a span from a hole in the ground.

chant marine she needs lies in the fact that over a hundred thousand American boys in the year ending June 30 joined the crews of ships flying the American flag. Mr. Gompers's evident inability to deliver the labor vote to Cox surprises nobody, not even himself. He simply found that the

America will eventually get the great mer-

gesture would have political effect; and there he was right; but he may very easily have One argument for our becoming a mem ber of the League of Nations is that since we must of necessity have an interest in Euro-

pean affairs it were better and safer to be an active participant with a definite policy than carning the ill will of first one group and

The American Legion Weekly says there is strong sentiment in favor of political action by the organization. This is sail news, but not unexpected. Any politician would nat urally snatch at such a plum; but it will be surprising if the members allow them seives to be plucked. It was an army of American boys that went to war, not Re-