Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT sarias H. Ludington, Vice President John C. Un, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Colline, B. Williame, John J. Spurgeon, Directors. IN C: MARTIN ... General Business Manager

shed daily at Public LEGGE Building adependence Square Philadelphia CITY Press Union Building St. 364 Madison Ave. 701 Ford Building Louis 1008 Fullerton Building
Cuicago 1302 Tribiane Building
NEWS BUREAUS:
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
NEW YORK BUREAU The Bun Building
SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The Burning Prelic Lecour is served to subserbers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns
at the rais of (weive (12) ceuts per week, payable
to the cerrier.

to the carrier, points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, nestee free, fifty (50) cents per month, if (50) dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month, Nortes-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000

Address all communications to Evening Public

Member of the Associated Press THE ASNOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-tied to the use for republication of all news disputches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches

Philadelphia, Friday, September 17, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:
The Deloware river bridge,
4 drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships,
Development of the result transfer and the control of the cont

largest ships, we repid transit system. convention half, building for the Free Library, Art Marcun, An Art Museum. Entarprenent of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

THE WALL STREET HORROR

AT THIS writing it seems best to hope that yesterday's tragedy in New York was accidental. There is evidence to indicate that it belongs in the category of disasters traceable to a reckless habit with exlosives which became general in the wartime rush and culminated in the blow-up of an ammunition ship in Halifax harbor and the loss of 1800 lives. Any other conclu-tion is almost intolerable. It is difficult to believe that any one would deliberately commit an act so savagely cruel as has been uggested by some of the police. If the exit will justify a governmental policy of unprecedented suppression and reprisals in every quarter where there is even the shadow of a tendency to use dynamite as a means of political argument.

The exact cause of the disaster may note known for days or weeks. If it was accidental, then one shocking fact will be revenled as a basis from which a relentless investigation will have to be pressed. An nous quantity of high explosive appears to have been carted into the most thickly congested spot in the United States, into one of the narrowest and busiest streets in the world, between high buildings there to endanger the lives not of hundreds of people, but of thousands. There are state and municipal laws intended to strictly regulate the transport of explosives. They are disregarded every day. But no violation of the ordinary rules of public safety such as is apparent in the present instance was ever before recorded in the United States.

The peculiar place which Wall street has in the invthology of the radical world will use a great many people to view the ex-osion as a deliberate act of terrorism. such views should be accepted only after they have been sustained by plain evidence. who still believe that there is something inherently decent Aen in the worst of men, and some sense of humanity and restraint even in the most desperate of criminals, will prefer to withhold judgment. The time for patience and temperate dealing with the more radical agitators will have passed if the explosion proves to have had other than accidental causes. A renewal of espionage might be a bad thing for the country. But it would be a worse thing for those who make up the lunatic fringe of the movement headed by Big Bill Haywood and his

Of the circumstances of the tragedy, the panie, the fighting and the trampling that followed the first terrible crash, it may be aid only that such things were inevitable der the circumstances. Modern cities with e skyseraper habit are not organized to endure such shocks calmly. An explosion in a parrow and crowded street can be more terthan anything known even on battle-It is for that reason that the crime that lies behind one of the saddest calamities of hecept years is the more reprehensible. A multitude of inoffensive people were mangled or slain. Death came to them like a bolt out of the blue in the midst of their day's work. The authorities cannot have the hardihood to say that they are unable to fix the blame.

THE HAT

Wall will say that the world isn't getting along toward better days even if it has to progress through dust and blood and Yesteday was the 16th of September, and yet citizens who, moved by summer determined to wear their straw hats the street, were not set upon and mobbed by crowds of the sort that once adopted methods of violence to show that tradition, like the leases of street-car lines in this city of ours, is sacred and inviolable. In a small way at least the right of self-determination has been recognized.

The ashman will soon get all the old straw hats. Most men stick to the old things not from any metive of economy, but because they are conservative. A new hat is a disconcerting thing. It makes the average man uncomfortable. Women, on the other hand, are happy in new hats and unhappy in old ones. That is a truth. Whoever can get the inner meaning out of it will be able to foretell just what suffrage will do to and for the United States.

A FIGUREHEAD RETIRES

CEORGES CLEMENCEAU renounces any further presidential inclinations with characteristic remark that figer hunting in Indian is "less dangerous than French politics." As a general observation, this may be, but the ex-premier is exaggerating when he intimutes that presidential elections

in his country are exciting. The compromise between mild liberals and mild conservatives, which is the foundation of the third French republic, was reached with the understanding that the ostensible head of the nation was to exercise chiefly decorative functions. The ornamental president furnishes, indeed, a rather close parallel of an ornamental constitutional monarch. In both cases the dominant power is in the hands of the prime minister, whose responsibility to the bicameral legislative authority is constant and direct.

The prospective election of a successor to M. Deschanel has not, therefore, much more than a theoretical interest. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, meeting as one hody at Versailles, are to choose the new dent on September 25. Unless all edent is broken by the choice of a rong man," the current of French poli-

tics will not be greatly changed by-the result. Doubtless, however, more than ordi-nary consideration of the health of the newcomer will be registered.

M. Deschanel, a scholar of some literary gifts and a statesman noted for quiet capacity rather than brilliancy, was said to have been a prey to neurotic misgivings almost from the moment of his election. Rumor has it that a single speech, which he was scheduled to make upon some unimportant occasion, was revised or rewritten by this embarrassed "executive" some fifteen or twenty times. The real circumstances of M. Deschanel's fall from a railway train last June are still unexplained, but there is no doubt that he has been ill for several months. His resignation, delivered yesterday was fully due. He is entitled to the sympathy of a nation, which, though emotional under some conditions, need not con-template another presidential election with any nervousness. To Americans in the midst of September campaigning the coming event in France has aspects of incomprehensibility.

TEACHERS' PAY "VICTORY" IS FAINT LIGHT IN A MUDDLE

Comprehensive and Generous Reform Is Needed to Render the Public-School System Worthy of This Ctly

THE school loan has failed again. The underpaid employes of the Board

of Education are to receive some small This apparent conflict of results is thor

oughly typical of the clumsiness, the indecision, the wrangling, the cross-purposes revealed in what has been flatteringly called "campaign" to secure justice for the teachers of Philadelphia. Mr. Tite Barnacle, of the circumlocu-

tion office, has undergone a most remarkable series of manifestations. He has symbolically appeared as the Board of Education, conservative often to the point of inanition. He has personified the public loath to assume financial responsibilities He has even in some degree paralyzed progress by groups of teachers unable to agree upon the nature of measures for their own relief. And at an earlier stage his warped soul inspired the conventional donothing policy in the Legislature of Penn-

The tangle of errors is indeed so intricate that the apportionment of blame in any exclusive direction is vulnerable to the charge of injustice and bias. The meager and temporary assistance at last in prospect for the teachers touches only the edge of a situation stupidly muddled and thickened with neglect.

At the top of the school system of Penn sylvania there stands, it is true, a competent official, a broad-minded and energetic executive, Doctor Finnegan. But to a considerable extent he is a workman without tools. In view of the enormous upward drive of costs of living and, indeed, a complete revolution in the economic scale the state appropriations for the schools are miserably insufficient. In Philadelphia alone many schoolhouses

are hopelessly inadequate; some are insanitary; others unsafe. Usable structures are overcrowded. Building on a large scale is necessary to bring the physical conditions of the school system in this city up to date. Doctor Garber has resigned as superintendent of schools here. No successor has

been appointed. Doctor Hancy's incumbency of the presidency of the Central High School is temporary and the case is complicated by Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson's suit in protest of the retirement rule. Scores of teachers have resigned since September 1 to secure positions paying

fairer wages. Had not the state and city health authorities threatened to intervene the system of annual physical inspection of the school pupils would be in chaos. Doctor Furbush and Doctor Martin were heeded only after their warnings were about ume practical shape The Board of Education can quite truth

fully retaliate that it is poor that it has been asked to accompfish impossibilities to buy school books to accommodate thousand of new pupils, to take decent care of the schoolhouses, to build new ones, to pay the teachers properly and to remain solvent simultaneously. Under existing conditions such comprehensive reform is, of course impossible, however badly needed.

The fundamental responsibility and the fundamental duty rest upon the dispensers of state funds at Harrisburg. There will come before the session in January no more important obligation than the restoration of the school system of this city and the whole commonwealth to health and the paths of progress.

Half measures will no longer suffice. Not only should the appropriations be generous and consonant with new conditions of life and labor, but administrative revision must ensue. Desnite the weaknesses obvious to any one the school system of Pennsylvania has until lately been a credit to the commonwealth. But the structure is in many ways worn out. The reconstruction will be spurious unless every unsafe beam is re-

Meanwhile the teachers of Philadelphia after a struggle so confused as to wears the stoutest hearted, seem assured of an amount of increased compensation. . Just how much the rise will be is left in doubt. By September 25 a definite figure will, it is said, be announced. If such should not be the case public patience will indeed have reached the breaking point.

The present snarl is directly due to a disagreement between the Board of Education, which protests that it desires to help the teachers and the citizens' committee in spired by a similar purpose. It is conflic over method-the rock on which so many otherwise laudable enterprises here splitthat is responsible for the delay.

So quietly that the public had scant snowledge of its intentions the Board of Education some months ago made two senarate attempts to float a loan enabling it to inance pay increases for its employes. Many of the teachers took the position that although a comprehensive wage scale re vision was impossible, the board could, if it chose, grant bonuses of \$400. Subse quently it was proved that by no method of bookkeeping and by no manipulation of available financial assets could this sum be

paid to each employe. The board, which had long postponed definite action on the wage question, did, however, eventually point out the way by which a sum sufficient to cover distributions of \$200 each could be raised. It was suggested that certain properties be sold, certain funds rearranged and that the socalled "Parents' Loan" be publicly sold over the counter. But summer vacations intervened and the board had difficulty in se-

curing a quorum. The proposal lagged. When action was finally taken it was unaccompanied by any effective program of publicity such as has carried many a less vorthy undertaking over the top. The bonds were placed on sale. Buyers were slow. At the end of the specified week it was announced that the loan had failed.

Aroused, if somewhat belatedly, to seriousness of the situation, the Board of Education yesterday decided to extend the sale period for another week and to retain as a nucleus the \$252,000 already subscribed. At that juncture the citizens' committee reiterated its promise to buy the remainder of the bonds, with the condition that the board promise to distribute a flat bonus of \$200. On this point action has not been taken. Some members of the board favor the "string" proposition. Others balk at this limitation of their authority, for the counter program involves the payment of a \$100 bonus and an upward revision of

the salary schedule on the Dick plan. That the teachers shall not lose in either event was assured yesterday when the finance committee of the board decided that if the outside help was rejected the use of the money from the insurance and building funds, together with whatever sum is real ized from the bond sale, will be sufficient to furnish the temporary assistance. But as the loan has up to this point been anything but a success, it may reasonably be wondered why the board did not adopt its latest relief plan long ago. Granted that its path is not rosy it certainly cannot be said that much practical grappling with the difficulties was attempted until the emergency had be come painful and publicly acute.

The edge of victory, such as it is, has been dulled by a quantity of needless bick ering, hedging and procrastination on several sides. It may be said, however, that a beginning has been made. But the gain is a mere trifle compared to the still necessary redemption of the school system as a

QUAKERS AND THE LEAGUE

OPPOSITION by the international conference of Friends in London to the League of Nations in its present form, reported by Dr. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore, who was a participant in the sessions of the conference, should be interesting to Philadelphia. The Quakers of this community have been doing agreat service in Europe. Their consistent attitude of compassion and forbearance in a time when most of the world was filled with passion and hatred was a reassurance to every one who, even in the years of conflict; stopped to remember that nothing violent can endure. It is for that reason that words of denunciation coming from the Friends in London have a strangsound. And it is only fair to suppose that antagonism to the present plans for the League of Nations expressed at the London conference is reflective not so much of Quaker sentiment generally but of liberal opinion in England, where the inconsisten-cies of France and other allied countries have been sharply apparent and resented with great bitterness.

France has been accused of a desire to boss the Continent, yet there is good ground for the opposite belief that France, through her activities in Poland and elsewhere, is merely acting for the time being in selfdefense. But is France not to be more greatly trusted than the German junkers? Did modern France ever start invasions into friendly countries? Were they not even unready for the German onslaught? Are they not to be trusted further than the desperate and cruel minority that boasts in Russia of a contempt for agreements made upon honor? No one can deny that there are groups in Europe who, if they are permitted to do so, will use the power and the mechanisms of a League of Nations for their own particular purposes. But to take these groups too seriously is to reckon without a regard for the restraining force of public opinion that is now being asserted in new ways every

Wise observers have ceased to be seriously concerned about Russian bolshevism or its futile imitators in Italy. They are looking to the future when the defeated masses in all countries, left prostrate by the collapse of these new experiments in oppression, may be at the mercy of the strongest adventurers. Who then will keep the peace and protect human liberty and put a check on militarism and the forces that encourage it? Will not the drifting nations drift naturally into the alliances of their own, without any of the restraints contemplated in the Paris plan? The League of Nations as it is now coming into being is not a perfecthing. But when you put it aside no way seems open but the way to chaos.

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS

A N AUTHORITATIVE voice was needed to dispersione of the confusion created by those who seem eager to forget all plans for a Camden bridge for the remoter vision of a tunnel. Governor Sproul has fitted ad mirably into the emergency. "We want a bridge," said the Governor.

The people who want a tube will find that it takes a long time to build tubes." If there must be as much preliminary talk about a tunnel as there has been about a bridge, no one now alive will ever get across boats and flying machines. The troub's with the tunnel scheme ought to be apparent to everybody. One of the first results of the

the Delaware by means other than ferry new agitation would be divided interest and a decline in the enthusiasm that now is growing in favor of a bridge. The advantage gained through years of work and agitation by those who desire better means of comnunication between this city and South Jersey would be wholly lost. Later along, if it were shown that the cost of a tube would be stupendous, there would be a collapse of interest in tubes. By that time the bridge might be almost forgotten and we should have to start all over again. Governor Sproul should keep in the fore

ground during the present conflict of purposes. The bridge project seems to need some powerful friends.

THE MIRROR

TF YOU were in Russia, able to read the printed lingo of the Bolshevists, or in Italy looking for news in journals dedicated to the sort of radicalism which survives by putting an ugly color on everything opposed to it, you might feel like despairing for the United States.

Headlines in the morning would inform you that the chief of the Democratic party had exposed plans of millionaires to buy the presidency. Simultaneously you would be told by the newspapers that Philadelphia was terrorized by motor bandits who appeared every night in the streets to rob and shoot and defy the police. Whisky rings would be shown rising in power to set aside the laws of this land, even while coal miners were engaged in a campaign to freeze the country to death.

The presidency cannot be bought and nillionaires are not trying to buy it. Whisky rings operate in a few eastern communities. In some parts of the West their mem bers would be tarred. Two-thirds of the country is dry by its own volition. Motor bandits are a nuisance, and they are being climinated in this city and everywhere else. The coal strike is settling itself.

The moral of all this is that incidents that figure most conspicuously in one day's news do not always reveal the full truth beneath the surface. Distance magnifies and sometimes distorts a dramatic fact. And even a truth, when it is seen without the conditions of a tempering environment, can become something else to a hurried eye. The world isn't nearly so badly off as surface events sometimes make it appear.

Robert Lansing is described in certain Washington circles as the spiritual father of the world court of justice. In the same circle Woodrow Wilson is doubtless considered the cruel step-father.

A NEW EDITOR

Morris L. Cooke in a New Role-An Unusual Publication-Judge Garman and His Vision of the Future

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN CLYDE L. KING, of the University of Pennsylvania, is editor of The Anand Social Science.

That is, when he does not sink his personality and position and, descending from the tripod, surrenders his prerogatives to

It is all for a purpose, though. His latest period of self-effacement was

during the last month. Doctor King and his associates of the editorial council of the American Academy were out of the running for that brief period. In the vernacular of the miners of the an-

thracite region, they were "vacationing." Meantime the editorial tiller had been grasped by other hands.

MORRIS L. COOKE, or, as the title page of the September number of The Annals has it, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, became the ad interim editor. He had been invited to undertake the tem

porary responsibility by Doctor King and the editorial council. As his fellow editors there were Samuel

Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Fred J. Miller, president American Society of Mechanical Engi-

Some powerful combination, most every one will say. A publicist, a labor leader and a distinguished engineer.

and Fred J. Miller as editors.

But what was it all about? Simply this: Six issues of The Annals

are published every year by the Academy. Each issue, as far as possible, is designed to present a variety of serious views, slants, angles or whatever one may choose to call them, on some particularly timely, important or conspicuous social or political question. Hence Morris L. Cooke, Samuel Gompers

"APTAIN OF INDUSTRY" is a title U that has served its day and purpose. It's as dead as day before yesterday's news-

"Scientist of Industry" has come in its stead. That ought to have been, but isn't, the

title of Editor Cooke's editorial preface. It deals largely, however, with this new personality in the field of human activities.

The "Scientist of Industry" is destined to become the biggest figure for the future in the field of the world's endeavor.

And Mr. Cooke writes a corking editorial to lead off this magazine of nearly 200 pages. Mr. Gompers writes of "Workers and Production" and Mr. Miller of "Management and Production. There are twenty-eight articles by twenty-

eight men and women of national and inter The product of their pens shows forth in he shape of serious discussions affecting labor, management and production.

It is the joint work of the leaders of the

organized workers and the "Scientists of Industry" in an effort to present a comprehensive and fundamental program for American industry. Most remarkable of all, as a concrete

summing up states, "A general agreement has been reached as to essentials." It is the most unusual publication that the American Academy of Political and Social Science has ever put out.

As an editor, Morris L. Cooke is an un-

qualified success.

As a selector of ad interim substitutes, Doctor King holds rank superlative.

TUDGE JOHN M. GARMAN, of the cleventh judicial district, which same being Luzerne county, once every couple of months drops nonchalantly into Philadelphia. The judge is a good deal like Charlie Donnelly of the East, William J. Brennen of the West and Vance McCormick in the center of the state; he's known all over

wherever a Democratic politician hangs up He's better known at home, though. So well, in fact, that at the last November election he was indorsed by the Republicans as well as Democrats, and went stilling into second term on the bench without oppo-

sition. The judge's "fightin' Dimocratic" days are about over now. He rejuctantly confesses it himself. His last whirl was an attempt to earry the Old Guard Democratic banner to victory as a delegate to San Francisco.

The Palmer-McCormick coterie, with all the saloon and speak easy privileges with them and against the judge, caught him on the last lap and the Keystone special to California went west without him.

TUDGE GARMAN knows every square mile of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Le He was born and raised up there, and has

watched the wonderful development of the anthracite region for more than sixty years.
"It will all end one of these days in the future." he said. "The last pillar will be robbed and the last hoist made some time and what then?

'It's too late now. They're here, and here to stay till the great change comes. I mean these cities and towns built in the valleys. "Have you ever thought what the outlook of Pennsylvania's millions for light and fuel and industrial power will be when our coal mines, bituminous as well as anthracite, are exhausted?" he asked in a whimsical way "Well, then is when these cities will disappear. They'll be deserted. Other cities,

their successors, will spring up on hillsides and mountains. "Because these valleys, with huge dams stretching across them, will become vast reservoirs. The storage places for billions

of electrical units for light, heat and power, The deserted cities will be submerged. "That's the magician of the future, elec-

tricity. Electricity generated by waterpower, and this power derived from these when they have been transformed into great lakes."

THE HOUSE OF PAIN

T AM no stranger in the house of pain; I am familiar with its every part.
From the low stile, then up the crooked lane To the darkened doorway, intimate

Here did I sit with Grief and eat his bread. Here was I welcomed as misfortune's guest. And there's no room but where I've laid my head On Misery's accommodating breast.

o. Sorrow, does my knocking rouse you up? Open the door, old mother; it is I. Bring grief's good goblet out, the sad, sweet cup; Fill it with wine of silence, strong and

dry.
For I've a story to amuse your ears, Of youth and hope, of middle age and tears,

Robert Nathan, in the Atlantic Monthly.

When we read that preparations are going on for recruiting a Soviet army in Rome, Naples, Turin and Milan, it pleases us to realize that these armies do not exist and that preparations may go on for a long, long time and never be realized. News is invariably magnified by distance.

uperintendent Mills acted wisely he rushed a heavy detail of policemen to the local financial district when he heard of the explosion in Wall street. There is always danger that a blast of that kind will have its echo in the cracked brain of some homi-cidal crank.



NEW YORK

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

forced.

have manifested themselves, and the experi

ment has not had anything like a fair trial

"The worst feature, however, of these counsels of fear and half-heartedness is that

they are counsels of lawlessness. We see it Ireland the distressful state of a land where

Ireland the distressful state of a land where people have got into the habit of securing changes in the law, not by argument, but by lawlessness and anarchy. Celtic Ireland (to speak in general terms) will not obey the will of Great Britain, because Wister, or Scotch-Irish Ireland, under the able leadership of Sir Edward Carson, proved that the will of Great Britain would not be made

supreme if the local opposition in Ulster went to certain lengths—and Ulster took

this course of gun-running, because it re-garded the action of Great Britain as the

result of previous successful lawlessness on the part of Celtic Ireland.

utterances as I read lately, that an execu

tive did not intend to enforce certain laws-

"General Grant used to say, 'The best way to bring about the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it.' Indeed, that is the only

"Legislatures exist to amend, abolish and

"Now, it is inconceivable that the prohi-

bition amendment will be repealed-cer

tainly not till the country has made a full and fair trial of its effects. Therefore, the

proper course for all public-spirited citizens is to call aloud, not for laxity, still less for

alteration, which is virtually out of the question, but to demand obedience to the

"Certainly, this is the united voice of the

churches, which have almost all of them

placed themselves on record as favoring this great national experiment."

What Do You Know?

1. How is the president of France elected?

How far is the moon from the earth?

Who was Benvenuto Cellini?

What great river is known as "China"

Name two celebrated inventions by Thomas A. Edison.

6. What are the two sallent points of the Monroe Doctrine?

8. Of what country is Bucharest the capital?

What king of Scotland became king of England?

10. What states were members of the South-ern Confederacy?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Therapy is that part of medical science which treats of the discovery and ap-plication of remedies for diseases.

2. The Banat is a district in southeast Hun-gary which was conquered by the Turks in 1555, liberated by Eugene of Savoy in 1716, was governed by Aus-tria, later returned to Hungary, be-came an Austrian crown land and was ilially incorporated in Hungary in 1860. The word Banat originally meant

frontier province ruled by

John Keats was the author of the cele brated poem, "Ode to a Grecian Urn.

4. John Adams was the first President of the United States to live in Washing-ton. He moved there during the latter part of his administration, having pre-viously resided in his official capacity

The emu is a large Australian bird, al-lied to the cassowary, and is naturally a two-legged animal.

Nepotism is undue favor from a holder of patronage to his or her relatives. The word originally meant such favor extended to nephews, from the Italian "nepote," nephew.

7. A jorus in a large drinking vessel or its

8. The tuba is the largest of the horns. It is

'Ad hoc." literally meaning "to this," is used in the sense of "arranged for this purpose," "precise."

brass valve instrument.

in Philadelphia.

7. What is the first name of Darwin?

enact laws, and it is the duty of sheriffs, mayors, governors and President to enforce

proper course for the executive.

law from all classes.

"Is our country to follow such dreadful

"We hear far too often in the papers such

certain Sunday laws—because he did believe the people wanted them en-

THE REV. CARL E. GRAMMER On Prohibition Enforcement

TINOUALIFIED and strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment is the only sane and proper course of procedure on the part of the American people, in the opinion of the Rev. Carl E. Grammer, rector of St. Stephen's Church.

Doctor Grammer expressed himself as absolutely opposed to any temporizing or attempting to soften the rigor of the act. He predicted that there will be violations for several years, especially in the seacoast cities and along the Canadian border, but declared that such evasions would gradually die out. He made a parallel of the case of smuggling in England, which, at one time, was supported by a great deal of public opinion, despite the illegality, but which

eventually dropped away to nothing.
"I am much concerned," said Doete "that Doctor Conwell has allowed himself to be so much perturbed by the violations of the liquor law that he is condemning the principle on which they are based. This country has in the most conclusive manner, by an amendment of the federal constitution, decided in favor of prohibition-not in favor of high license or light wines, but positively in favor of actual pro-hibition. If the decision expressed in such a decisive and inclusive manner by the vast majority required for a constitutional amendment, is not carried out, and because, particular localities, special groups are allied to defeat it, what safeguard have we that any law will be executed by those sworp

Gains Already Secured

"It was to be expected that abuses of this kind would occur. This bootlegging and drinking are to be regretted, but we must not allow these evils to hide from us the magnificent gains already secured, poor-nouses half emptied, jails with few inmates, ourt dockets on Mondays less than a moiety

"I have before me the testimony of a merchant of Providence, R. I., who did not believe in prohibition but has been convinced y the marve ous improvement in the homes of the workers. Let the doubters read the record of Peoria, Ill., a town whose prosperity seemed bound up with the Today it is more prosperous than ever. Take the experience of the graps growers of California, who find that the defor soft drinks has increased the profits of their vineyards.

"Already the blessings of the new regime

There are urgent reasons why Con necticut should ratify the suffrage amend-ment entirely apart from the wisdom of or the necessity for woman suffrage. With ratification being attacked in the Tennessee courts it is well to make assurance doubly sure that the coming presidential election will be a valid one.

When the Young Lady Next Door But One read that French and Spanish patrols were co-operating in operations against Wazan, the capital of the Moroccan sherifs, she said she supposed that there was some trouble about fees, and why didn't the constable or deputy sherif levy or something?

The Chemistry of It Men of the laboratory will not be the only

persons interested in the appearance of what we believe to be a new chemical compound. If it is not new, at least it has never be fore been found in a natural mixture.

The main constituent of this novelty is carbon monoxid, that unpleasant gas which forms when the combustion of carbon with exygen is incomplete. A faulty coal stove will emit it. In the present discovery, however, it comes from the poor draft in a mathematics. The second ingredient is xenon, a gas usually distilled from liquid nir, but in the new distovery obtained from the cold perspiration ; a gentleman who tried to get away with something and failed. The combination is a political gas full a hot air, sulphurous odor and malarial shivers.

As the chemical symbol of carbon monoxidis CO and that of xenon is N, the symbol of the combined gases is easily arrived at—New York Sun.

Happily the wheels of justice have not yet turned into galloping dice.

Mrs. Mallory appears to be as good a tennis player as Miss Molla Bjurstedt.

SHORT CUTS

Italy as much as any other country in the world knows that troubles never come singly.

Women may be talkative, but every skirt in town knows that brevity is the soul of wit.

'Tis not surprising that voters work at cross purposes. That's what the ballots are made for. An executive begins to lose some of his

effectiveness when he realizes that some tasks are "impossible." Just as soon as it is known what caused the Wall street explosion everybody will know whom to blame.

French and Spanish efforts to subjugate the Moroccans are narrowing down to a committee on Wasan means.

The way local thieves are cleaning up suggests the possibility that they might be useful in the street department. President Wilson is said to be anxious to take part in the campaign. He will, though he make no move and speak no

The suggestion that Lansing is the spiritual father of the world court brings to mind the aphorism concerning the wise child.

It is at least comforting to realize that after politicians get through with their campaign hullabaloo they will become constructive statesmen. The facts haven't changed since elec-

tion. Now as then the way to get rid of contractor government. When it comes to a show-down the average citizen is likely to remember that he can run his flivver over a bridge but not through a tunnel.

Agitation is a great instructor. When the teachers get their increased pay the most apathetic among them will at least

know just where it came from

"America is the only country in the world for music right now." says Stokow-sk!. The fact is without interest for the bollermaker and the jazz-band conductor. Indiana Democrats are running James

Whitcomb Riley's physician for governor. It is expected he will get the pills and Pegasus vote; but the Republican bogey man will ketch him if he don't watch out. "We are having trouble getting money for a moderately financed campaign, 'says Democratic National Committeeman Joseph F. Guffey. This shows a shocking lack of

confidence on the part of the Unterrified. Clemenceau says he is too young to be president, so is going to India to hunt tigers. That's the way with these hot-headed younkers. Not satisfied with what he knows the Tiger wants to learn some

new tricks. Not the least sinister of the factors that give the European situation a serious aspect is the fact that Giolitti, in Italy, is taking no action against the metal workers, and that Lloyd George, in England, continues deliberations with the Bolshevisi, Krassin.

If the machines of reckless drivers were sentenced to city employment for thirty days for a first offense and increasing sentences for succeeding offenses the problem of transportation for city employes would be solved—until the time arrived when the city knew no more reckless

A woman advertising expert, address

drivers.

ing meat packers in convention in Atlantic City, told them that if they would take the women of the country into their confidence public opinion would show appreciation of what they, the meat packers, had done for the present generation. Fither that or they would say, "Quit your kidding!" The giadiolus, which has aword-shaped leaves and bright flower spikes, takes its name from the Latin "gladius," a