Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRIMIDENT Charles H. Ludinaton. Vice President, John C. Artin, Secretary and Treasurer: Philip S. Ceilins, bn B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors.

OHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager

Published daily at PUBLIC LEBORE Building Independence Square, Philadelphia, ATLANTIC CITY. Press-Union Building 100 No. 364 Madison Ava. 364 Madison Ava. 100 No. 364 Madison Ava. 100 No. 364 Madison Ava. 100 No. 364 Globe-Democrat Building 100 No. 364 Globe-Democrat Building 100 No. 364 No. 3 NEWS BUREAUS:

NEWS BUREAUS:

WASHINGTON BUREAU,

N. E. Cor. Fennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
NEW YORK BUREAU.

London Bureau.

London Times

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The EVENINI PUBLIC LINERS is served to subperiberg in Philadelphia and surrounding towns
it the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable
to the carrier.

to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, six (36) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all for ign countries one (\$1) dollar a month, Notice—Subscriberc wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively subtled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to the paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches

Philadelphia, Tuesday, January 11, 1921

WHAT DID PENROSE SAY?

MR. WEGLEIN, president of City Council: Judge Brown and Mr. Cunningham, leader of the "job combine," among others, journeyed to Washington to chat with Senator Penrose over the last week-It is hardly to be supposed that they the city with absolutely nothing on their minds. They did not go merely to gaze on the grandeur that seems to be Pen-Perhaps they were running to port in a storm and they wanted nothing so much as balm for the wounds laid open by the Mayor's lashing loyalty drive.

On their return Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Weglein had nothing to say; that is, nothing of any moment. Mr. Weglein, in fact. deeired to dispose of the subject by saying that Philadelphia matters were "merely micro-scopic" in comparison with the pulsating currents of great affairs at Washington.

Can it be that the brilliancy of the Penrose star completely eclipsed our local lights? Can it be that the imposing entourage of the Big Fellow squelched their petty enthusiasms and struck them dumb?

It may be so. And observers do not appear to be quite without justification in asator really sileaced them. Whatever may be the real merits of the case, Senator Penrose has been credited with being a shrewd politician. He is not a bad "guesser." therefore, who insists that the senator, using the language his lieutenants best understand, advised "lay off" Mayor Moore. No one knows better than Senator Penrose the crushing power of a city administration, inpired by clean and fighting ideals. knows how short is the political life and usefulness of a ward leader who stands out against an administration with three years more of vigorous life, which employs the police in straight and thorough police duty. Senator Penrose did not have to make his oint in words, if he made any point at all. All he had to do was to sit in state with his retainers palpitating about the dais. Apparently he listened and then glanced across Whereupon Mr. Weglein hastened back to Philadelphia and announced that he was more interested in public im-

STRIKE ON GERMAN LINES

provements than anything else. Mr. Weg-

and take his colleagues with him.

THE principles-if such they can be atrike in this city is being conducted bear an ominous resemblance to those which provoked the United States to enter the world

It was the German determination, regardless of all considerations of life and property, to destroy the seaborne commerce foes and neutrals. Deliberate terrorism was the chief weapon employed.

Terrorism is similarly exploited in the taxi strike warfare which has resulted within the last two months in the explosion of twelve bombs near cabs parked in central Philadelphia. Taxies have been ditched

- and otherwise wrecked. One machine was found yesterday at the bottom of an embankment near a Reading Railway coalyard at Howard and Gurney Drivers have been injured. The lives of cab patrons have been recklessly im-

It is no credit to the organizers of such & outrageous sabotage that there have been no fatalities. Director Cortelyou has announced that the depredations must end and that the police will bend every effort to find the guilty parties.

. periled.

It is said that the text men are striking for higher pay. But there is scant interest now in the nature of their grievances. Pubsympathy has been utterly forfeited by barbarities for which there is no palliation.

A STUPID POLICY

THE local raid on motorists with 1920 L license tags ought to have been stopped efore it began. Instead of this, however, it was announced that all drivers of motorears who did not display a 1921 license tag would be arrested beginning yesterday. Between 250 and 300 of them were apprehended during the day, including the driver of a police patrol wagon. Then Superintendent Mills ordered the raids stopped and announced that a different plan would have to be devised.

It was foolish to order the arrests in the first place. Every motorcar owner knows that he must get his new tag if he is to run his car. It is impossible to beat the law And under present arrangements it is im essible for the State Highway Bureau in Harrisburg to supply half a million license tags within the time the police here allowed. Hundreds of men who have applied for their tags have not yet received them. Others have received the tags but have not yet re-

ceived the driver's license that goes with The only way out is for the highway department to establish licensing bureaus in the various cities of the state to which the local motorists may go and in which they may get both their tag and their license at If this were done there would be few last year's tags displayed after the first ten days of the new year and there would be no excuse for diverting the attention of police from their important duties to the errest of men who are guilty of the minor ffense of delay in doing what they know they must do, anyway, or who are without their license tags because the authorities who

distribute them have been guilty of delay. **GULLING THE IMMIGRANTS**

THE inquiry of Major Wynne, chief o county detectives, into the crooked deals shipping agents engaged in the illegal importation of Russians into this country ches upon one of the most serious aspects of the immigration problem.

Congress has been exclting itself over the alleged flood of foreigners desirous of admission here. The case is complex and warthe sincerest investigation. before the gates on this side of the are shut it would be advisable to look

earchingly into the campaigns of decep tion and misrepresentation conducted abroad at the expense of the gullible, the helpless and the ignorant.

Foreign shipping agents are often a wily lot and their disregard of explicit regula-tions imposed by the United States Govern-ment is flagrant. This is proved by the pitiful fate of hundreds of victims who reach Ellis island only to be shipped home.

Major Wynne is concerned just now with

the violation of passport restrictions in the land and with the sums of money of which local Russians have been mulcted by shipping agents who have vainly promised to aid in the immigration of relatives of the

But this is only one phase of the whole disgraceful business. When the government has, to the best of its ability, checked a series of abuses by unscrupulous shipping concerns it can more fittingly determine what races of Europe make desirable immigrants.

THE FORGOTTEN SOLDIER WHO CAN MARCH NO MORE

Shameful Inefficiency Rules in the Federal Bureaus Established to Help Disabled Men

TF. IN the fight for a general reorganiza-I tion of the federal systems established for the relief of sick, maimed and helpless sol-diers, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other soldiers' organizations could present the case explicitly and in detail it would shock the country. But the crimes of omission committed against men temporarily or permanently invalided in the military service have been so numerous that they may be discussed only in terrible generalities without reference to individual tragedies of innumerable soldiers left to die after they had found less pity at home than they found on battlefields.

The labored routine of the Washington mind and the invincible faith of unteachable bureaucrats in the card index as a substitute for moral consciousness are often costly, often ridiculous. But the hard and inflexible forms of official routine never seemed so monstrously cruel, so utterly inadequate to a fundamental human need, as they have seemed in the light of what the country beginning to learn of the plight of disabled service men. The national conscience seems to have been completely submerged under the welter of indexes, reports, invoices, letters, orders, forms, inquiries and phrases that make any sort of motion difficult in the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the offices of the United States Public Health Service and the Federal Board of Vocational Training, three agencies that were established to fully for men who returned sick or wounded from abroad.

When the soldiers went away they were "the boys." Congress dropped tears of pride for them and made the windows rattle with star-spangled speeches. The nation and the government promised that they should never

A large number of these same soldiers have returned sick or terribly wounded. The minds of some of them have been unbalanced by their terrible experiences. And they have returned to find the nation, its mood of exaltation passed, seemingly content to let them drift and die.

The mind of Washington, which a little while ago seemed actually to have achieved wings, is again bound up in red tape, heavily inert in its accustomed orbit.

The boys are boys no longer. They are broken men, most of them. And they are not even soldiers. They are "cases" to be tagged, pigeonholed, investigated, indexed. And even as "cases" they have been foully dealt with. dealt with.

Over 100,000 soldiers returned to this country in need of specialized medical at-About 20,000 of these are in hospitals. Many are still waiting-after two years! Many have died. Forlorn and bewildered they tramped from office to office and waited in antercom after antercom in a last bitterly lonely hike.

Meanwhile, the three war-relief bureaus at Washington, determined, apparently, to have as little as possible to do with another, have continued a monotonous debate. They recognize the need for co-operation, but for some reason or another they have been unable to co-operate. Congress has known for a year and a half that the mechanism of the three bureaus had slowed down and was threatened with collapse. But Congress, too, has a short memory and it did nothing but listen to an occasional speech on the general question of relief for soldiers.

Things have been going from bad to worse. In January of last year Secretary Baker, or one of his immediate subordinates in the War Department, issued an order that still stands unmatched as an example of the ingratitude of republics and the inability of the average bureaucrat to think like a human being during office hours. This order was for the discharge from government hospitals of all soldier patients who, having contracted tuberculosis during their foreign service, did not show improvement in a year. The patients were to be sent home to die. And many were sent and many died. This was because hospitals were overcrowded and space was needed for men who might be expected to recover quickly.

Since appropriations for the Public Health Service have never been adequate, it may be argued that this particular War Department order was necessary and justifiable. But doctors in the service institutions spoke bitterly of the psychological effect of the brutal edict on suffering men, who were made to realize that if they didn't begin to recover in twelve months they would be abandoned, cast out from the one safe refuge left to them and cut off from their last remaining chance for life,

The War Risk Insurance Bureau is an intitution financed in part by the soldiers themselves. It is what its name implies The Public Health Service and the Vocational Board are supported by federal appropriations and they were intended to restore sick and wounded men to health and to rehabilitate and re-educate them for the new beginning in life that is necessary to badly crippled men.

Most of the cruel injustice that returning

soldiers have suffered has been due to the inability of the three bureaus to recognize or determine their obligations in given cases. Shameless quibbling between one bureau and another is almost constant. The simple fact is, of course, that in most cases all three have a more or less equal responsibility. But since each is separately organized under its own administration and since no means for the co-ordination of their work or thought or aims has ever been sought or attained. delays, waste and general inefficiency were inevitable and soldiers who cought needed aid in Washington almost always found themselves lost in a bewildering maze of formalities through which nothing could be arrived at logically or quickly.

A soldier making his appearance in either bureau was likely to be received coldly in an atmosphere of doubt or veiled antagonism. Only lately it was announced in the name of the Public Health Service and the War Risk Insurance Bureau that "the burden of proof" would be placed upon every man who sought assistance of any sort-as if these men had not had burdens enough. Washington officialism had done its worst. It made an unresponsive and unfeeling machine out of an institution that was intended to be an instrument of mercy and the expression of a nation's gratitude.

The Senate is eager to investigate Cuba. The House is in a mood to investigate any-thing from the price of coal to the inner consciousness of the newer European

diplomacy. Congress is always ready to attack and survey any problem that can be disposed of without specific definitions or an

ultimate and binding conclusion. Cuba and Europe ought to be made to wait while the House and Senate bend their energies to clear up the confusion in the bureaus established to render necessary relief to the youthful veterans of the recent war. 'The soldiers' organizations are asking that these bureaus be merged and compelled to concentrate their energies solely in the inter-cst of men still in need of aid. The aston-ishing thing is that such a suggestion had to come from the soldiers and that it was not advanced long ago in the House or in the Senate. Something very much like a national scandal is growing out of the failure of the government to keep the promises to the men

who served it at terrible cost to themselves. These soldiers ought not to be treated as mendicants or as suppliants for charity in offices where well-fed officials dole out their small contributions with the manner of s rich and bored relation or a suspicious pawntroker. They seek only that to which they have an unquestionable right.

Congress cannot afford to waste any time in giving its approval to the bill for centralization and reorganization of the govern-ment soldier relief work. And having done that it ought to provide, without any question, as much money as is needed to reor-ganize and co-ordinate the work of the Vo-

cational Board and the Medical Service. The country will learn with a pang of shame that many soldiers who suffered the mental derangements that attend most cases of shell shock are now confined in private and public asylums beyond the reach of the expert care that is necessary to their recovery. This is because the Health Service has been without the money necessary to provide better accommodations and scientific The saddest example of all is provided by the men who, for a year or more, have found affairs so involved in the three bureaus that they have been unable to get

any help at all. The country cannot be content to remain untroubled by what it cannot see. Many thousands of the soldiers who were cheered so loudly when they marched to the ships are now broken men, shut away out of sight, to endure in silence the neglect and injustice about which they cannot complain. Is that any reason why they should be for-

THOSE USELESS ELECTORS

THE electors met yesterday in the capitals ▲ of the several states to go through the form of choosing the next President of the United States.

but, as every one knows, they did no choose the President. They simply carried out the instruction of the voters and voced for the candidate of their party. This vote will be canvassed in Washington and the result announced. Then the legal formalities will have been completed and the title of Mr. Harding to the office will be established.

This roundabout way of choosing a President has come about because the constitu-tional method failed to work to the satisfaction of the politicians. The theory of the constitution is that the electors shall vote for the presidential candidates who seem to them best qualified and that they shall exercise their own best judgment in the mat-ter. The initiative has been taken from them and it now rests in the party conventions, so that all the electors do now is to vote as they have been instructed. Of course, they have the right and the power to dis-regard those instructions. If the man nomi-nated by a convention should die after his party electors had received a majority vote, the electors doubtless would actually choose the President, but they would not do so without consultation with the party managers. They are under moral obligations now to do no more than ratify the action

of their party convention.

Vice President Marshall is not pleased with the system. On the day before the electors met he gave out an interview in which he urged a return to the original practice. He would have the electoral colege perform the functions of both a nominating and electing convention. We elect delegates to the party conventions with authority to choose a candidate. Mr. Marshal apparently thinks that it would be more satisfactory if the voters should abolish the party conventions entirely and nominate as presidential electors men in whom they had confidence and allow them to decide who should be President.

The plan would eliminate personalities from the campaign and the issue would be between parties rather than between men The country would be asked to consider questions of policy separated from the mer who would carry out the policy. If the Democratic party had failed, the country would be asked to turn the government ove to the Republican party with confidence that the Republican electors would select a capable man to represent it in the White House

But there are certain obvious disadvan tages in the plan. If there were no agree ment among the electors in the majority it would be possible to make deals with minority electors to bring about the selection of a President whom the majority would not have chosen if left to themselves. Something of this kind happened in the House of Representatives when John Quincy Adams was chosen. Adams had eighty-four electoral votes. Andrew Jackson had ninety-nine Henry Clay had thirty-seven and William H. Crawford had forty-one. The supporter of Adams were able to make a combination with the friends of Clay in the House and secured the election of their candidate.

It is strange that Mr. Marshall did not suggest that we adopt the French system, under which the members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate meet in a national assembly and choose the President This would do away with the nominating conventions and the superfluous electoral college and it would leave no excuse for raising a large campaign fund every four years, for Congress would do the electing and would be as well fitted for the duty as a specially chosen electoral college could be But if there is to be any change it is

likely to be in the direction of the abolition of the electors altogether. Many political leaders have been urging the choice of the President by direct vote of the people. They are the same men who advocated the election of United States senators in the same They have secured the adoption of part of their program and they will not stop till they have got it all adopted.

DAYLIGHT CAMPAIGNERS

THE Edge daylight-saving bill which would advance the clock in the eastern United States in summer has already won the support of numerous business bodies in this city, including the Bourse. The latter organization announces that

"50 per cent of all persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States are employed within the castern time zone and that approximately 85 per cent of those are engaged in industrial, commercial, financial and professional pursuits." The arguments on behalf of beginning the

long days earlier are, of course, perfectly valid, but their enunciation implies a childlike misconception of the nature of congressional mental processes. The federal lawmakers are less frequently inclined to give the country what it wants than what they pretend, for reasons of their own, to think that it wants.

The advantages of daylight saving to the public as a whole are precisely what they were when the operation of the least onerous economy ever adopted in this nation was Renewed proofs of merit in the suggested new measure chiefly imply that persons adducing them are still possessed of a faith as naive as it is somewhat pathetic.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY

Curlous Facts About the Wards of the State-Countles Without an Almshouse-Inebriates' Home Not Needed Now-Dope Hospital Instead

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DRESIDENT ISAAC JOHNSON, of the State Board of Charities, and Secretary romley Wharton are just now in the throes their biennial mathematical calculations. They are figuring out the ratio that each electrosynary institution in the commonwealth should receive in the way of appro-

wealth should receive in the way of appropriations for the next two years.

Every state or semi-state institution, hospital, dispensary, home, asylum or charitable institution of any kind desiring aid for the ensuing two years must file a statement of its expenses, number of patients treated and similar data with the board.

There are several hundred of them.

The Board of Charities reviews their work, scans their demands for aid, decides upon what it thinks they are entitled to and then submits the result to the Legislature for its approval.

for its approval.

The board acts as a sort of governor on the state's machinery for supplying public

money for charity.

Day and night for weeks, prior to the assembling of each Legislature, members of the board, with Mr. Wharton, an accountant and several assistants, work over these

It's a great job, for it involves an ex-penditure of \$25,000,000 or more. A UNIQUE system that exists in this state is the borough almshouse.

There are thirty-seven of these institu Instead of sending their indigent or insege to a county almshouse or an asylum, the boroughs elect to care for them themselves, It is a survival of the old English "Union," which Dickens has made famous or

It is an obsolete system. It is unsatisfactory and should be abolished.

But legislation alone can accomplish this.

Every time it is proposed objections are raised and they are permitted to remain.

In many cases the wretched victims are forgotten. The officials of the borough poor barries fall to visit them. forgotten. The officials of the borough poor boards fail to visit them.

The physician who is supposed to look after them neglects his duty or gives them only perfunctory care.

It is the one blot upon our charity system that should be erased.

OF THE sixty-seven counties in the commonwealth, there are eight counties that have neither a county home nor a borough poor house. Think of it!

The latter fact seems almost incredible to city dwellers, who see so much of poverty in its various guises and who are constantly beseeched by pencil beggars and others on the streets.

beseched by pencil beggars and others on the streets.

There are forty-seven counties that have one almshouse. The thirty-seven borough almshouses I have mentioned are located within twelve counties.

In all the almshouses in the state there are in round numbers 18,000 inmates.

They come under the name of pauper and are a class separate from the inmates of homes for the aged and for children.

AN HOUR spent in the rooms of the State Board of Charities in this city discloses some wonderful facts about the wards of the state—the indigent, criminal, helpless, aged, infirm, crippled, blind, consumptive and deaf

infirm, crippled, blind, consumptive and deaf and dumb.

If they could all be gathered together in one community they would populate a city as large as Harrisburg.

If all the attendants, guards, nurses, physicians, teachers and turnkeys could be marshaled together and uniformed as an army they would make two brigades of in-fantry.

fantry.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appro-priations as there are inmates of the jails and

workhouses.

If all the inmates in hospitals for the insane and state and county institutions were formed in one grand procession, marching four abreast in close order, it would require two hours for them to pass a given

oint.

If the penal institutions and jails and war today there would be enough of them to form three regiments of 2500 men each, not including officers and ambulance corps.

BRIEFLY, here are some facts additional about our unfortunates. In private sanatoriums for consumptives here are 368 inmates. This does not include the large population

Alto, Cresson and Hamburg.

Nor does it include the dispensary work in the free dispensaries for tuberculosis in the free dispensaries for maintained throughout the state. In the various institutions and homes for

the weak-minded there are sheltered over 4000 of these unfortuates.

The deaf and dumb number 1000 in the various institutions devoted to their care and instruction. Incorrigible boys and girls numper 2000 in the reform schools The criminal population in penal institu-tions alone, including both male and female, is 3500 persons.

NO ONE thing stands out so conspicuously in the humanitarian progress of our age as the advancement in penology.

Particularly is this true in its application to the erring and criminal of the female At the base of Bold mountain in Lycoming

county there is an institution in the midst of 300 acres of land. There are roomy stone buildings in an environment both stone buildings in an environment both healthful and pleasing.

The commonwealth maintains this as an industrial home for women.

Any court of record, exercising criminal jurisdiction, may at its discretion sentence

to this home any female between sixteen and thirty years of age upon conviction or upon pleading guilty of any crime.

In course of construction in Union county is a village for feeble-minded women.

The plan is to add buildings to those already erected until it is possible to provide

already erected until it is possible to provide proper accommodations for feeble-minded women who are now, or later will become, inmates of other state institutions.

DROHIBITION has, apparently, put the skids under a proposed hospital for inebriates.

Down at Whitehill in Cumberland county five miles from Harrisburg, there are several hundred acres of land that in 1917 were purchased with a view to establishing a home for the treatment of inebriates. Prohibition came along, and nothing more as been done. No buildings have been

But the scene and the circumstance shift a sadder theme.

It will become necessary to utilize this property for incurable drug addicts. The idea has not culminated as yet in anything

tangible.
The tremendous increase in the number The tremendous increase in the number of drug users will ultimately require an in-stitution of that kind. Philadelphia police authorities can fur-nish ample statistics on the subject.

TUDGE JOHNSON tells me that there is one phase of this matter of charitable ap-propriations that the board has gripped with a firm hand. It is the basis upon which recommends tions for hospitals tare made to the Legis

These institutions over the commonwealth are divided into four classes, according to their work.

To each class is given a certain per diem
Seeing the wide

ratio for its maintenance. Seeing the wide variation in cost per day for each patient, such action is necessary.

The cost for maintaining patients in the hospitals of the state ranges all the way from \$1.40 to \$4.31.

The first figures came from a Pittsburgh The first figures came from a Pittsburgh hospital; the last from Philadelphia.

The moment peace comes to Russia the Bolsheviki will have a chance to work out their theories; which is probably why the leaders in Moscow are planning new wars on the frontiers of Latvia, Galicia to work, no conditions suitable for such and Rumania.



MAKE WAY!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. WILLIAM S. WADSWORTH On Crime Detection and Prevention

ARATIONAL and true knowledge of what constitutes crime is necessary if we are to be in a position to do anything substantial toward bettering crime conditions; also that the work of detecting crime is primarily the work of properly equipped psychologists rather than policemen. These are substantially the thoughts of Dr. William S. Wadsworth, a coroner's physician and himself a psychologist of wide reputation, who has had many years' experience in the prac-tical work of solving crime cases in this city

"It must be remembered," said Dr. Wadsworth, "that the seat of most all crime is located right in the human mind. Crime is an act performed by a human being. It consists not merely in breaking a law, but in motive and purpose. To kill may be heroic or it may be utterly base. Even the law has come to recognize grades and degree

in killing.
"The law deals only in the most primitive psychology, but in worth-while studies of psychology. We must carefully consid what crime is from the personal side,

Have Clear Ideas About Make-Up of Mind "We must have rather clear ideas about the make-up of the human mind both in a normal and in a disturbed state. Most studies of crime and criminals have been based on the abnormal rather than the nor-mal state. We must try to find out what constitutes a normal state of mind, an unconstitutes a normal state of mind, an un-dertaking that requires some thought and trouble, it is true, but which can be done with a fair degree of accuracy, just as other equally intangible things have been done in recent years.

"We must understand what disturbances of the mind lead to crime and how they arise before we can pretend to diagnose or detect it or discuss measures of prevention. Thus before Rush discovered and brought out the fact that all persons classed as insane were not wild animals, they were confined under the most terrible conditions and fined under the most terrible conditions and treated with the utmost brutality and sub-jected to all the sordid conditions that neglect can bring about. "We must know what are the parts

the human mind and how they work and where the impulse begins. We must also know how it gains force and how it overcomes the normal resisting forces of the mind before the person thus affected can commit the wrong act. "It will be of little value if we try to

the main problem by pursuing minor. We shall not get at the bottom of the matter by touching a few of the high spots, a method that we too often find—the cart-before-the-horse method used by socioiogists, economists, penologists and various enthusiastic persons of right motives but wrong methods. Must Restrain Our Emotions About Crime

"We must restrain our emotions about crime if we are to get true results. Unfortunately, too much criminology of the past

"What we call crime is very old, probably older than the human mind. As such, we probably inherit the faculties and traits from probably inherit the faculties and traits from our very primitive ancestors, so that we need not expect to arrive simply by employing some very modern fads or fashions in the field. We should go back to the very funda-mental studies of right and wrong.

mental studies of right and wrong.

"When I speak of the detection of crime I mean exactly what the word implies and not that popular misconception that regards anything done by a detective as expressing that. The word implies, of course, discovering. It also implies what is at times conveyed by the word diagnosis. It should cover all that has to do with determining that a crime was committed and its grade and significance and why it was done.

"Of course, we must know what criden."

and significance and why it was done.

"Of course, we must know what evidence is, as distinguished from the mere accumulation of data more or less irrelevant. In certain foreign countries men are trained in psychology and in medico-legal topics before they are put to solve difficult problems.

"Schools, institutions and universities give courses there that fit men for this work, Departments of the governments select men who show special fitness and have had special

show special fitness and have had special training and these men develop the field under more or less advantageous conditions. Facilities Lacking Here

"In this country we lack every facility for study and the practice is so handicapped for study and the practice is so handicapped as to deter most desirable persons from entering the field. This so handicaps those who do go in that they seldom reach any degree of proficiency. It is a dreadfully uphill job and a most discouraging one under conditions and associations at present.

"We have thousands of counties in this country with an abundance and variety of

ell as we do; and small wonder that for-

well as we do; and small wonder that foreigners make unpleasant remarks about our
methods and with some degree of justice.

"Almost the only thing we have adopted
from abroad is the identification of criminals. And even in that minor phase we
have imitated, rather than intelligently
adopted, methods and conditions for such
work in a way that is often absurdly unsuitable and exasperating.

"But for the true problem of crime de-

"But for the true problem of crime detection and study so much is ignored and neglected that one is almost tempted to agree with our critics who find little to praise. If it is difficult to detect (and I always use that word in the corrected way) and requires thought and study and insight, how much more does it require of profound and systematic study before we care the west and systematic study before we can attempt

Stop at Catching and Punishing Criminal "The mass of the people of more than average intelligence consider crime as some thing far away and rather inhuman, and sel dom when called upon to regard the prob

lem as a scientific one do they go beyond catching and punishing the criminal. Every once in a while some one tries to arouse us sense by showing how human is crime and the criminal. "The unfortunate dissociation ligion and science has worked great damage to our problem, and we live in hope that the thoughtless indulgence in emotion by the votaries of these two great fields of work

may gradually be reduced to normal. "If we could have religion enlightened by science and science rationalized by religion to such a degree that both could work in harmony, we might expect results. "Prevention of crime is a far larger topic

than punishment and penal institutions. Laws have never cured social conditions, Crime and law have run along together through the ages.

"The modern disposition seeks for some-thing above the fear of the law to reform

thing above the fear of the law to relievely the world.

"It is the duty of every person to actively consider how far he is alding the upkeep of crt. e. There is no surer way of not getting anything done than that of 'letting George do it.' The police, handicapped as they are, are not likely to upset the whole record of history. Just in our special day the problems of crime are neglected by the citizens and there is no one else to blame." and there is no one else to blame.

Armament makers, for obvious rea-sons, are alleged to be fighting plans to abolish competitive armament. In their defense it must be said that no good man would will war for the sake of profit. On the other hand, many who are convinced that war can never be abolished have, perhaps, all unconsciously, allowed self-interest to monkey with the scales while facts est to monkey with the scales while Incis were being weighed. Peace is the mother of prosperity. War is merely its foster parent who borrows the baby, knowing it must soon be returned or it will die.

What Do You Know?

1. What is the middle name of Vice President Marshall?
2. What is the only American possession lying south of the equator?
3. Who is Henry Arthur Jones?
4. When was the Mason and Dixon line laid down?
5. What is the origin of the expression "Music hath charms to soothe the gavage breast"? age breast?

Why is a munmy so called?

Name an English colony in Central

7. Name an English colony in Central America. 8. Who was Carlo Goldoni? 9. What is an aleatia? 10. In what month of 1914 did the first battle of the Marne occur?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The Spanish Christian name Jose should

The Spanish Christian name Jose should be pronounced as shough it were spelled "Ho-say." with the accent on the last syllable and sound of "h" given with a slight guttural.
 Mainanutes are Canadian dogs containing a strain of wolf.
 The Niger river flows into the Guif of Guinea, an arm of the Atlantic ocean.
 Frangipane is the plumerla or red instruction.

Guinea, an arm of the Atlantic ocean.

4. Frangipane is the plumeria or red jarmine. It is also toe name of a species of pastry cream flavored with almonds or a kind of tart filled with cream.

5. The Indian mutiny broke out in 1857.

6. A fusce is a large-headed match for lighting a cigar or pipe in the wind.

7. "The Chimes," by Charles Dickens is a New Year's story.

8. Immanuel Kant, the German philosopher, passed most of his life in the eight-

mmanuel Kant, the German philosopher, passed most of his life in the eighteenth century. His dates are 1724-1804. Triple Alliance of Germany Austria-Hungary and Italy was broken by Italy's declaration of neutrality at the outbreak of the world war, thesaurus is a lexical or cyclopedia. The word is from the Ureck "thesauros," treasure.

SHORT CUTS

Another woman's right secured appears to be the right to be pinched for gambling.

Some doubt must exist as to whether Lord Decies is an optimist or merely an op-

We just feel it in our bones that the this open winter.

It is with due appreciation of the advertising value of alliteration that the Ku Klux Klan presents its k's in kapitals. We judge from the review of the New York administration by the mayor that every bouquet Mr. Hylan throws is a boomerang.

The men whose interests most insistently demand the arrest of the miscreants who place bombs in taxis are the striking chauf-

Governor Miller appears to be having the same kind of fight in New York state that Mayor Moore is having in the city of

It is astonishing how blase we are be-coming. A President and Vice President were elected yesterday and nobody paid as attention to the fact.

The bomb charged with hydrogen of sulphur used to force adjournment of the Danzig council seems to have worked it reverse in the Philadelphia body.

When H. G. Wells describes Winsta Churchill as "the running sore of waste is our government" it causes one to wonder what language he would use if he decided to become abusive. When bandits hold up a trolley car and rob a man and other bandits bind a woman while robbing a house the police naturally have to arrest somebody, so why not a bunch

of card-playing women? While the naval court is inquiring how the navy men happened to lose their ballons in the far north, perhaps some witness will be able to tell why Uncle Sam didn't have money available to bring his men home.

By the will of a Topeka, Kan. business man a local newspaper will be delivered at his tomb daily for the next

twenty years. Here is one subscriber who won't be inconsistent enough to insist of "live news." Because three youthful robbers said that "crook" moving pictures drove them to crime, Chicago has forbidden the production of moving pictures showing criminals at work. Even with the strict lines drawn, a film such as "Jim, the Penman," is likely

to puzzle the censors.

In addition to his secretary and ste-nographer, the Vice President has the ap-pointment of a telegraph operator. The job was created in 1879, and for at least twenty years the appointee has had nothing to de but draw his salary. We have fifteen cents to bet that Mr. Coolidge will abolish the job.

A delightful little rule adopted by the New York police department last year calls upon policemen summoned before the grand jury to report all the details to the police commissioner. Only a static beauty here. commissioner. Only a politician knows how useful this rule may be if the grand just happens to be investigating the police department. partment.

A Chicago educator has inaugurated a crusade against the use of baby telk by children and lovers on the ground that it causes defective speech. She has common sense on her side, but the chances are that lovers and children, like the American aristors less in the few months will continue ators lost in the far north, will continue

to mush on. Cardinal Gibbons has turned down a suggestion that a cathedral be built in Balsuggestion that a cathedral be built in Baltimore and named in his honor and suggests instead that St. Mary's Industrial School, is Baltimore, where Babe Ruth received his education and which has been destroyed by fire, be rebuilt and named in honor of the baseball hero. There is not only modesty here but the human quality that marks the cardinal as a great organizer and judge of men.

The thrilling adventures of the American balloonists in the far north have alforded one interesting little economic side light. Correspondents learned from an Isdian trapper that Lieutenant Hinton has changed \$150 in American money into Caradian currency and they wished to learn the rate of exchange. But the trapper, says the dispatch, "could not get it into his head just why an economic system should provide that any currency should be exchanged other than a dollar-for-a-dollar basis. Which, when you come to think of it, a precisely the point of view of some potatic contents of the processes the point of view of some potatic committees.