NOT (

Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT Charles H. Ludington, Vice President: John C. Larim, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip E. Celline, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors. JOHN C. MARTIN . . . General Rusiness Manager Tublished daily at Public Limous Building Independence Square, Philadelphia, ATLANTIC CITT. Press-Union Building New York 304 Madison Ave. Dermor 701 Ford Building T. Louis 615 Globe-Dermorat Building Chicago 1302 Tribum, Building NEWS BUIRALS.

The mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, positize free, fifty (50) cents per month, in (60) dullars per year, payable in advance. To all for in countries one (31) dullar a month. Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Public Lodger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS to exclusively ento the use for republication of all news des credited to it or not otherwise credited paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches Philadelphia diday, January 21, 1921

THE TURNING DOWN OF DAIX

CUPPORTERS of State Senator Daix. who have been trying to interpret what happened to him at Harrisburg this week as a "victory." may deceive themselves, but will hardly delude anybody else who is wise in the ways of "the Hill."

The truth is that the senator from the Seventh district got a cold turn-down, a frigid deal, that his record in politics here and at the state capital did not warrant.

In refusing to reappoint him chairman of the powerful appropriations committee. Chief Statemaker Crow and the controlling leaders considered only political expediency and ignored the fact that Daix made a firstrate chairman at the last session. Although he is a practical politician. Daix has stood for clean methods and no taint of scandal has marred his six years' legislative

Throughout the Smith administration Daix was an uncompromising opponent of Vareism and all its works, and that made him a marked man for the gang; but he had the confidence of the people in the northwestern wards and the gang could not beat him, This attitude was maintained in the days when it was not quite so popular or profitable to fight the contractor bosses as it was

So why the turn-down? The only feasible explanation is that the senator was unfortunate in his most conspicuous backers. The Cunningham Brown Vare combine leaders ostentatiously labeled him as one of their own, and by their officious intermeddling probably cost him the most important chairmanship in the upper chamber. It was a bad piece of strategy at this posture of events to tack a tag of a discredited faction upon the senator, who heretofore has stood mly on his own feet and made headway by his own force.

Throwing a sop in the form of the finance committeeship may lessen the impact of his bump, but it does not remove the sting of the bumiliation which the factionalists have brought upon him.

And, by the way what business has the president of Philadelphia City Council under a reform charter trying to dictate the makeup of the State Senate, anyway? Hasn't Mr. Weglein enough official duties to keep him busy here? Suppose State Chairman Crow tried to dictate chairmanships in Council here? Wouldn't Mr. President Weglein be the first to resent it?

Instead of a "victory," it books as if the new would be bosses got their fingers badly burned and scorched Senator Daix's prestige in the bargain.

PUZZLING ASSESSMENT

THE assessors engaged in the archaic task A of enrolling the names of those persons qualified to register for voting have added 7022 women to the lists. The total number of feminine electors in Philadelphia is now given as 266,993 and that of the males

This discrepancy is surprising. It was believed last full that tens of thousands of women were m'ssed either because of their absence from town or because of the delinquency of the assessors. The latest results suggest that once more the work has been

imperfectly done. Women voters, however, need not be seriously troubled. The December assessment is a useless survival of the days when elections were held in February as well as No. wimber. The enrollment will have to be

lone all over again for the fall registration. That is the assessment which really matters, and late in August will be the time for the women to be vigilant and armed against neglect and error.

MERIT OF MARION METHODS

MR. HARDING has been commiserated on the deluge of talk which has flowed into Marion. The sympathy is doubtless deserved, and yet it may be wondered whether the conference idea was not, after all, a good one.

The President-elect has inspected protect nearly the whole political menageric and, so to speak, from behind secure bars. As he Is not yet an official of the l'nited Sintes his immediate responsibility is appreciable lightened. As the outside world is in the dark concerning decisions made, if any, he is enabled to change them if need be-

A private rehearsal is not a bad thing for any state-man or leader about to be plunged into grave responsibilities. It may rovide him with a foretaste of the worst and of the best. The chances of delusion and uncomfortable surprises are reduced Sophistication gained in this way can be of immense service to an incoming President.

Enough, however, is plenty, and that Mr. Harding is entitled to his Florida vacation

FRICTION AT DIX

IN STARTING what appears to be a first class row with General Summerall, com-mandant at Camp Dix, Prosecutor Kelsey f Burlington county, has ventured on onof the oldest battlefields known to man and into a discussion that has gone on without any conclusion since men first went to war The rights of a large military organiza tion, ruled by its own laws and observing its own forms of discipline, sooner or later come into accidental conflict with the rights of eivilians, and then there is friction and aparks. The tone of Prosecutor Kelsey's communique is suggestive of heat and temper. He has an advantage for the time being cause the commander of Dix is prevented by the rules of his service from making a direct reply. Small irritations long endured by both side and unrelieved by a sense of humor seem to have given rise to the pain felt at the camp and in Pemberton,

Soldiers assembled in large contingents in times of peace are not easy to keep in perfeet order. They do not always respect a farmas's sacred right to his chickens or the fruits of his fields. Nor can they be expected to go about demurely on their days off. In this instance, however, the quarrel seems to be between the officers at the camp and the public authorities in Burlington county. That sort of thing should not be. People will wonder why a matter of this sort was permitted to develop to a point which seems to demand official attention at Wash-

When Mr. Kelsey charges that the camp commander ignored the rights of the civil authorities and harassed the borough of Pemberton by establishing a sort of military quarantine he says something to which General Summerall should be permitted to reply at once, even if the reply must come officially through the War Department. Civil rights still are matters of the first importance in this country.

ALEXANDER WEPT BECAUSE HE HAD CONQUERED THE WORLD

If Tears Are Shed Today It Is Because We Have Got a Foothold in Only the Outlying Provinces of Unexplored Realms

THE public celebration last night of the eighty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Dr. William Williams Keen was more than a tribute to one of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia.

It was in a very real sense a celebration of the primary of this city in medicine and surgery, a primacy which it shares with Vienna. The first medical school in Amerien was established here, and in all the intervening years attention has been given to training men to treat the ills of the body and to prolong life. The list of great men devoted to the healing art who have practiced here is long and brilliant. Pepper. Willard, Gross, Agnew, Deaver, Van Lennep. Northrup and Da Costa, to name only a few, living and dead, have achieved a fame that has spread as far as the science of medicine and surgery is known.

Dr. Keen is a splendid representative of the medical skill of this city. He is a cor-responding member of the French and Belgian societies of surgeons, of the Clinical Society of London, an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and of Edinburgh and of two Italian surgical societies. He has received honorary de grees from several American universities and from universities in Scotland and in Sweden. And he is the author of a large number of books on his profession which have long been accepted as standard works. But he would be the last man to deny to his brethren in his profession the glory that is theirs,

Besides being a celebration in honor of the position which this city occupies in the realm of the healing arts, the occasion last night was a recognition of the perpetual youth of the human mind. A man's body grows old. but the mind remains ever young, with an insatiable curiosity searching out new things,

Statistics dealing with the longevity of the great men of the earth are always interest-ing, but they are not particularly important. We like to know that Titian and Isocrates were more than ninety years old when they died, and that Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, lived to a similar age, and that Sophocles and Thomas Hobbes and John Adams and Sir Christopher Wren belong in the same group of nonagenarians.

It satisfies an idle curiosity to be told that of a thousand of the greatest men in history the average age of the physicians was the longest, being a little more than eventy years; that the statesmen and orators lived a little more than sixty-nine years. and that the poets, whose average age was sixty years, lived a year and a half longer than the kings and rulers.

When we have studied these figures we have learned nothing that will profit us. It is necessary to go behind the statistics to since the days of Sophacles, who lived more than ninety years and is still regarded as one of the great men of earth. He died in the year 405 B. C. There was born about fifty years later a man who was typical of his period. He conquered the known world and died at the age of thirty-two after having wept that there was nothing left for him to conquer.

Those who take the trouble to give a little thought to the intellectual activities of the modern world as sugg sted by last night's celebration will discover that something has happened in the two millenniums that have passed since the death of Alexander. Men are not weeping today because there

are no more worlds to conquer. They know that there are vast realms still awaiting con quest and that they have succeeded in getting foothold in only the outermost fringes of those unexplored and entiring kingdoms. They weep, if they weep at all, that they are not to be allowed to live until the secrets of these kingdoms have been wrested from them and until the mind of man has mastered all their mysteries.

Yet such progress has been made in medicine, for example, during the lifetime of Dr. Keen that we are sometimes inclined to onst as though we knew all about the cause and cure of disease. Eighty-four years ago anesthetics were unknown and when surgical operations were performed the patient felt every out of the knife and the grinding ceth of the saw as it rasped through the bones. The common operations of the present time were impossible then

Antiseptics were not then used, and what in operation had been successfully performed be patient died from blood poisoning induced by the unclean instruments and bands of the merator. Hospitals were burned down in an attempt to get rid of the poison which it was thought infected them, but when it dawned upon one or two men that the trouale was lack of what we know now as surgical cleanliness the reform began and an infeeted surgical wound is now rare.

Following the lead suggested by antisepsis, men been to study the germ theory and bacteriology was developed as the handmaiden of medicine. Because of this, yellow fever and typhoid and diphtheria have been thorn of their terrors, and there is hope that tuberculosis and cancer will in time be con-

The conquests over disease made by quiet and painstaking investigators working in aboratories during the last eighty-four years are of greater benefit to the world than all the military conquests from the siege of Troy to the defeat of the Prussians. We have conquered the destroyer of life in two or three outlying provinces, where we have intremeded ourselves preparatory to pushing still further into the hostile country.

But it is not in medicine alone that we have accomplished something. Gilbert K. Chesterion in his latest book reminds us that we have made political progress since Rome succeeded the empire of Alexander as the dominant political power. The Roman entizen could not conceive of a state without slaves Because of something that happened in Jerusalem and thereabouts the French when they revolted against the abuse of royal power, could not conceive of a state in which there were slaves. And today there are hopeful and enthusiastic souls who are looking forward to a state in which there shall be industrial as well as political equality and democracy. And this, too, because of what happened in Palestine.

So long as we can look forward to still unconquered realms of disease or of social or 1 industrial injustice there is no danger that

any alert man will grieve because there is nothing left for him to do. The immortally youthful mind will then keep the mortal body young for greater periods, and the time may come when the insurance actuaries will discover that a man of eighty-four has still an expectation of twenty more years of life for his body. And the psychologists may succeed in proving to a mathematical cer-tainty that the mind itself is immortal, a thing which we all accept as an article of our religious faith, but have yet to see established so firmly that the exercise of faith about it is as unnecessary as exercise of faith about the rising of the sun tomorrow

morning. So long as we refrain from self-conceit and admit that what we call the conquest of nature is merely the conquest of our own ignorance and perversity we shall make progress. We do not conquer nature. We merely discover how nature acts and then adjust ourselves to her immutable laws. We know that if we put a lighted match to shavings they will burn, and we know that if we throw water on the flames they will be put We do not try to extinguish fire by legislation, nor do we try to cure disease by statute law. We employ the modicum of knowledge we have acquired about natural processes and congratulate ourselves that we have dissipated a little of our ignorance.

DAYS OF JUDGMENT

TT CANNOT be said that the twelve law-L yers who, in a brief just filed with the judiciary committee of the Senate, charge gross and secret abuses of power in the attorney general's office, are spokesmen or representatives for radical political opinion or ambassadors in Washington for the Reds. Dean Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School; Dean Williams, of the Law School of Washington University of St. Louis; Judge Alfred Niles, of Baltimore; Swinburne Hale, recently a cap; ain in the military division of the United States army, and Jackson H. Ralston, one of the leaders in the American Har Association, are among those who ask for an opportunity to prove that Mr. Palmer and his associates, in dealing with suspected aliens and others, ignored the fundamental laws of the land and established themselves as leaders in a reign of terror in which the common law, considerations of justice and even clear evidence had but a secondary effect or no effect at all.

The complaint grows, of course, out of spirit of rational antagonism to Mr. l'almer's espionage system and disgust that has followed an intimate and honest study of the treatment accorded people whose theory of politics and economic procedure didn't parallel those of the attorney general and his agents in the Department of Justice. The American Bar Association is already on record with an indictment of the Palmer method of prosecution and judgment. And the committee of lawyers formed to force a review of Palmerism in the Senate is clearly estuated by patriotism inspired by full understanding of the true sources of national

strength and a desire to safeguard them. In the days when Mr. Palmer was fighting single-handed with shadows, raid followed raid; men and even women were locked up and kept behind the bars for months without a trial and often without the privilege of ommunicating with relatives or counsel. A great many of these people were later discharged for lack of incriminating evidence. There was a time when common rights that are centuries old and indispensable to free and enlightened government seemed abolished because of the dangerous whims and aberrations of one man.

The charges now made before the Senate udiciary committee have been formulated before and presented in various lights and half-lights. They were flung in the faces of Democrats during the period of the cam-paign, and politicians did not hesitate to read into them new proof of an organized movement toward autocracy in Washington. But the indictment may not properly be framed against a party or even a group of individuals. It rests flatly against the sort of marrey river o men unfit to use it.

Mr. Palmer was probably no more cruei, no more blind to the things and principles apon which the honor and safety of our gov. ernment depend than any other man of verage intelligence. But he acquired wrong beliefs and cherished them. He seems to have believed firmly that an organized and ormidable movement was afoot to menace the government and its various agencies. Swayed by that unwholesome delusion, he forgot the law. He borrowed the methods of Czarist Russia and actually aimed to direct and limit, by federal action, common thought and common speech. He considered criticism a crime—though the stimulating force of criticism is something that every able statesman in this country always recognized and welcomed.

Mr. Palmer was merely an amateur toying with tremendous forces. He supplied the really malevolent radiculs with ammunition which they could get from no other course. which they could get from no other care.

For he was nearer to an old than any man who has United States in this general and held the states of the try's perves over at the large of the l cents were for a time generally believed. It was not until the country had time for a sober second thought that it could realize how futile, how needless and how essentially shameful the trampling and throttling and raiding adventures of the attorney general

Neither England nor France permitted, ven in the fiercest and most perilous days of the war, such wide departures from the fixed principles of law us have been charged by able, impartial and really patriotic men against the present attorney general of the United States

really were.

BORAH'S WHOLESOME MOVE

THE Borah disarmament resolution, with was favorably reported by the Sent foreign relations committee yesterday. the merit of frank and explicit language. The President is empowered to notify the governments of Great Britain and Japan of the desire of the United States immediately to begin naval reductions and in the end to negotiate a treaty embracing a disarmament agreement. It is assumed that other nations will imitate the policy if three first-class naval powers inaugurate it.

Senator Walsh's effort to amend the resootion so that an American representative could participate in the disarmament commission of the League of Nations met with inevitable failure. Mention of the league instantly revives partisan differences. Peace overs are weary of the injection of politics into a subject on which so much unanimity of public sentiment exists,

Advocates of the lengue need not, morecer, fear that the Borah resolution is in effect a thrust at the existing international No movement looking toward soild scare guarantees can really damage the engue so long as that organization lives up rits professed principles. Congressional interest in disarmament is

an exceedingly cheerful sign of the return of samity. It may presage a period in which ourreling over commes will not imperil amitions and sorely necessary international

An Angle Japanese American naval reduction treaty would not in the least invalidate the functioning of the league should this country ever decide to assume membership obligations. The disarmament pact could then be registere' with the league

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

If Every Citizen Learned the Text of the Bill of Rights Its Implications Might Bear Fruit

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I HAPPENED to be sitting between two
men at dinner the other evening. They
were interested in discussing the state
constitution and the pros and cons of
revision versus amendment, and as one of the
men had been on the committee appointed
by the Governor which, so to speak, sat
upon the constitution all last winter, his
point of view of the document was very
interesting. The other man is—what few
of us Americans attain to—a purist as to
the meaning of words. He is incidentally
the president of a very great husiness organization, where I dare say his strictness
about the carrying power of words has its
uses.

It began by his challenging me to rebut his assertion that the United States of America was not a democracy but a repub lie. As I hung back from the battle, the other man, the lawyer, looking on ready to back him, he shot this question at me: "What is your idea of the form of government of a democracy?"

"A kind of town meeting government,"

"Exactly, where the people express them-selves upon each question by voting! An impossible form of government for anything larger than a village," was his retort. "Now, then, what is your idea of a re-publican form of government?"

I clutched wildly at tag-ends of floating memories of Bryce's "American Commonwealth": "The people delegate their governing and legislative power to representatives," I faltered.

But though I felt worsted, I did not vel feel beaten, so I ventured to ask them if they really believed the people in this country had a fair chance to choose who should legislate for them; were they not rather put in the position by the children in the position by the children in the children position by the political machines of both parties of having their representatives chosen for them by a few persons who worked behind closed doors, and I murmured something about an oligarchy.

They riddled that idea with the buckshot of masculine common sense. The man of

They riddled that idea with the buckshot of masculine common sense. The man of business opined that, if the people left it to a few persons to carry on the political business of the country while they attended to the business of making money, it was their own fault. As well might absentee and forgetful stockholders blame the directors of a company for running the business of the commany without consulting these of the company without consulting them between board meetings. The man of law pointed to the constitution not only of the United States of America but of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and not only to the constitution but to the bill of rights.

I was flippant about the bill of rights.

being too grandiloquent and hoping it would be tamed down in the proposed new consti-After I got home I "had a look" at both federal and state constitutions as far as the sections regarding the rights of citizens are concerned, and I concluded that the

man of business was right—we have enough rights if we only use them.

Those granted to us as citizens of the United States are almost enough to scratch "The United States shall guarantee to

every state in the union a republican form of government. (Art. IV-4.) "No state without consent of the Congress can pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or ex post facto law.

(Art. I-10.) "Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, can never be en-forced within the United States. (Amendment XIII.)

ment XIII.)
"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the legal protection of the laws.

(Amendment XIV.)

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on

account of race, color or previous condition But as Pennsylvaniaus we have even more

rights than these!
The first article in the state constitution (adopted in 1874) is the much-debated bill rights. I still hold that the language is grandiloquent, but the rights are all very Solidly ours.
Inalienable rights guaranteed to every

citizen of Pennsylvania known as the bill 1. Inherent Rights of Mankind,-"All are born equally free and independent.

and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own hapminess. 2. Political Power.—"All power is herent in the people, and all free govern-

ments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these end have at all times an inalignable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper. 3. Religious Freedom .- "All men have a

natural and indefeasible night to worship Almigning Gibbs cording to the dictate of their can be a supported to the supported to authority can, in any case whatever, con trol or interfere with the rights of conand no preference shall ever given by law to any religious establishments modes of worship. 4. Religious Tests .- "No person who ac-

knowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disprofit under this commonwealth.

The proof under this commonwealth."

Lections.— Elections shall be free majorqual; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free charcise of the right of suffrage."

6. Trial by Jury.— "Trial by jury shall be as beretofore, and the right thereof remains the suffrage."

main tesiolate."
7. Freedom of Press and Speech-Libels The printing press shall be free to every erson who may undertake to examine the ersections of the Legislature or any ranch of government, and no law shall ver be made to restrain the right thereof. The tree communication of thoughs and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and any citizen may freely speak, write or print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." S. Security From Searches and Seizures.

"The people shall be secure in their per-sons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no carrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describ ng them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affir mation subscribed to by the affiant."

9. Ex Post Facto Laws. "No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obliga-tion of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities

10. Right to Petition .- "The citizens have a right in a perfecable manner to as-semble together for their common good and to apply to those invested will of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, ddress or remonstrance." 11. Right to Bear Arms.—"The right of

the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the state shall not be ques-12. Titles and Offices.-"The Legislaare shall not grant any title of nobility

hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a onger term than during good behavior. I suppose if one learned the bill of rights by heart he could go about his ordinary affairs with the lofty manner of a king and potentate. The thing to remember. wer, is that every other officen is also at



NOW MY IDEA I

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphia Know Best

C. A. SIMPLER On Necessity of Making Wills

THE necessity of making a will, not only for the individual of large means, but for man or woman with a small estate which or she is anxious to see divided in a particular way, is emphasized by C. A. Simpler, trust officer of the Land Title and

Trust Company.

The old beliefs and fears concerning the making of wills are rapidly being thrown aside, according to Mr. Simpler, who outlines the reasons for will-making and the way to go about the same, in conjunction with Make-a-Will Day, which is being celebrated today as a part of the Thrift Week campaign. campaign.
"A man or woman going abroad or on

some long and extended trip, says Mr. Simpler, "thinks very naturally of leaving his or her affairs in good order before they depart, if only as a common-sense matter or a principle of good business. Death, after all, is in a sense a long journey with the element of return eliminated. Therefore it is again only just and reasonable to estiis again only just and reasonable to settle one's affairs before departing, rather than leaving them in a hopeless tangle when death suddenly overtakes one. But besides the fundamental advantage

in making a will there must also be considered the manner in which that will is made. A big trust company such as ours always urges its clients to consult reputable lawyers in drawing up their wills. The reason for this is obvious. There are so many small technicalities which crop up in the settlement of an estate and which may result in the bequest of the deceased going to some one other than where it was intended.

"These small points appeal to the legal mind and are not overlooked; thus the pro-duction of an ironclad will. Even further than that, however, it is often advantageous if the lawyer consults with officials of a trust company, who can give suggestions of a practical administrative value which may not occur even to the lawyer unless he has a great deal of special training in respect to wills, gained in some branch, such as Orphans' Court. Care in Bequests to Charities

"All wills differ, of course, in one respect or another. Take, for example, the case where the testator wishes to make special provision for charities. In this case it is not unusual that some small technicality will be overlooked, so that no such bequest

realize the law wh to leave part of on.
will so specifying mus.
days before the death or clause of it will be invalidable according to

of the estate will be distributed according to the testate laws of the state.

"Another requisite that should be remembered by a person desiring to make a will is that he should do so while in possession of the best possible health and mentality, so that no question will be raised after his death as to his competency.

"No definite time of life .t which a will should be drawn up can be given, nor is there any particular regularity to be found in the ages of those making wills. They are drawn up at all times of life, and the only safe rule to apply is that the time to make a will is the time when the individual has will is the time when the individual anything to leave.

"And this, naturally, brings up the matter of the very possible fluctuation in a m.n's worldly estate which will require a changed will. It is not at all unlikely that, after making his will, a man-may either add greatly to his wealth or suffer some considerable less. And so we have many cases of loss. And so we have many cases of more than one will being made. I know of one man who drew up seven wills because of such a fluctuation in his worldly fortune. This is especially the case in respect to men of considerable means.

Often Make Trust Company Executor 'Men and women of the latter type very

appoint a trust company as executo and trustee for the business management of their estate and an individual for the per-sonal interest which that individual would have for the family.
"As an interesting sidelight to the ques

tion, it is interesting the confidence that some persons making wills repose in trust companies or in an individual executor.
This follows the line of the English solicitor, who is the only man who knows the skeletons in family closets, and whose knowledge is passed on to his son and so on along. This has not generally been so in the past in this country, but is coming to be more and more the case

"At all events, the old superstition that most women and some men held in regard to the making of a will as actual preparation for death is rapidly dying out, and a more same, sensible point of view is being talen toward this subject, which is such a vital one for the men and women of any com-munity." munity.

I suspect that the only way in which one

an obtain a truthful picture of middle west-

ern psychology is by realizing that the

Middle West is still a ploneer country. In

a sense, most of America is still pioneering.

It has only touched the edge of its natural resources; the individual chances are still

ration, maker of chairs or artisan, according to his capacities. At forty he has either

failed or succeeded; as he grows older he

would in Europe. Therefore, he knows that the individual struggle is hot; he struggles

Moreover, he is born to a birthright that no

of seventeen knows pretty well what the future can give him. If he is born in the

gentleman class and has money, he knows that he can be prime minister; if in the gen-tleman class, but without money, he knows

that he can hope to make ten to twenty thousand dollars a year in one of the profes-

sions and perhaps in business; but if he is a poor boy who has gone to the national

ring extraordinary accidents, he will alway

ring extraordinary accidents, he will always be a small man, an employed man, a minor shopkeeper, etc. That is not the situation in America. Every boy knows that nothing need stop him, that no class bar will cut him off from any position or any office. In politics, notably he knows that

fear the rivalry of the old American fam ilies, because they stand aloof from polities; lastly, he knows that in the West of his

country lies land which has never been trod-den by a white foot. Therefore, there are

normal human being, he tries to secure his share. In other words, he is born a pioneer,

do not want to exaggerate; many millio

indefinitely in the occupation they have drifted into and seek only more wages or

more salary; but the thing that matters is

the consciousness in the American mind that everything is open and everything is possible.

Americans are perfectly content to go on

chool, he knows perfectly well that,

ties, notably, he knows that he has

will not find himself more respected, as

and has little time for socialistic

western European enjoys. An English

OUR LAND OF OPPORTUNITY W. L. George in Harper's Magazine.

Of what country was St. George, the patron saint of England, native?
 Name four famous Semitic peoples in history

What Do You Know?

history.

3. What animal is regarded as the ancestor

of the horse?

4. When did the Hundred Years' War take 5. Who said "Every man is as heaven made him and sometimes a good worse"?

Who is the present sultan of Turkey? What is a chantry? How many United States national parks 9. When we

ien was the first United States census of What is the salary of the Vice President? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 The first proclamation of the German empire of the Hohenzollerns was made in France in the palace of Versailles on January 18, 1871.
 Benjamin Franklin married Deborah Read, of Philadelphia.
 A vitrine is a glass showcase for display of fine wares, specimens, etc. esident Wilson's Service William G. Mc-treasury have been William G. Mc-Adoo, Carter Glass and David Frank-

Adoo, Carter Glass and David Franklin Houston.
5. Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison
were the Presidents of the United
States who were full heards.
6. Perey B Shelley "grote the famous
"Ode to a Skylark"

 Kilimanjaro, in the central part of Africa is the highest mountain of that conti-nent. Its summit is 19,000 feet above sea level.

A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" is
the description of binisert given by
Autolycus, the peddler in Shakespeare's
"The Winter's Tale."

The Winter's Tale.

Cryolite is fluoride of sodium and aluminium, found in Greenland, usually in white cleavable masses of waxy luster, much used in sodium, aluminium, etc.

Maharajah means as great rajah. Rajah means one who reigns from the Hundu "rat", reign.

Residents of a section in New York city known as "Hell's Kitchen," once tough, now quiet and orderly, wants its name changed, and the World suggests "Quaker-On the other hand, there are tax town." On the other hand, there are bomb-throwers in this town who seem de mined to turn Quakertown into Hell's Kitchen,

prestidigitator.

reformation or desperation.

It is not enough that the nation shall painfully right itself after the passing of the present industrial depression and that thing shall be as "well as ever." The lesson

better than ever. Talent brought out by the Limping Limerick contest encourages the hope that the public conferences to be inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce will bring an answer to the social, economic, industrial and financial conundrum, "Why is a housing shortage?"

resources: the individual chances are still immense, and that is perhaps why socialism has made in America less progress than it has in Europe. I have been told that in America a man of forty has either made his way or will never make it at all. I do not mean by this that at forty he must be a millionaire, but at forty he must have achieved his position as director of a corporation, maker of chairs or artism, according The fact that latchkeys are sometime lost, thus causing meonvenience, is the only objection that at once presents itself to Senator Woodward's suggestion that there be issued a vest pocket-latchkey-suth-license-tag—and, of course, that is really no objection at all.

objection at all.

A woman bandit in Chicago, after rob bing a young man while she held the polition of a long knife at his ribs, demanded that he give her a kiss. He had handed ever his taluables, but at this point he fied. Applying properly. This blamed feminist business has some control of the cont

The state legislation that will make it possible for the city to finance street im-provements will go fare in the right direction. It will provide work for the unemployed so the men put to work will spend money, that providing work for others at present unem-ployed. It is but the start of a beneficest

Incidentally, it should be noted that when work is found for the unemployed direcessity on the part of the workers afform no excuse to the municipality, state or commercy at large for cutting wages below normal. The one-yirtue of employing men of saids. The one virtue of employing men on survival works in hard times is in putting about a circulation.

SHORT CUTS

If Holland evicts the Hohenzollems they'll have nowhere to go but out. The weather man saw to it that 8t. Agnes' Eve needed more than a fig leaf.

One of 'the trying incidents of the er-blank-income tax is the income-tax blank. The bomb-thrower seems determined to revise the old maxim to read "Death and

No industrial system can call itself per-fect until there is work for every man who

That money has been banned in Petrograd is probably simply another instance of the paper shortage.

D'Annunzio, it is said, has been twice saved from suicide. Don't despair, Gab. The third time is the charm. Perusal of Harrisburg dispatches but

possible after a severe licking. The Mayor continues to have the advantage of not only knowing exactly what he wants but also how to go after it.

If there is harmony in Harrisburg, the Oliver contingent of the Allegheny county delegation has been left in ignorance of the

Let us hope that when the new tari ordinance is passed it will contain provisions for condolences to be sent to relatives of future bomb victims.

The Chicago aviator who proposed and was accepted at an altitude of 2500 fest broke no record. Many another lover has been up in the air at such a moment. The danger that Briand faces in the matter of reparations is that the belief that half a loaf is better than no bread may re-

sult in France getting nothing more than a bare crust. Mr. Untermyer seems to insinuate that things are not what they seem in the De-partment of Justice. It may be, of course, that he is simply confounding a palmer with

Chicago's onion king says that the de-mand for onions has almost doubled since prohibition went into effect, but fails to enighten us as to whether this is due to

Messages to Mayor Moore and Chairman Crow seem to indicate that Senator Perrose has discovered that offe method of appearing to have one's own way is heartily to agree with those who refuse to compromise.

shall be as "well as ever." The lesson learned will be in vain if conditions are no

That Peresylvania leads America and America leads the world in the fight on tu-berculosis is no certain indication that every-thing is being done that should be done; and the fact lends acute interest to the confer-ence of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis So-ciety in the city.

ress has gone just about far enough