### Evening Public Tedger

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### Philadelphia, Saturday, January 24, 1921 MYSTERY WITHIN MYSTERY

PEW criminal trials of major importance end so suddenly and so unexpectedly as that which Judge Ferguson terminated yesterday when he ordered an acquittal in the case of the Philadelphia college student who was accused of killing his chum.

The public was not disposed to prejudge the youthful Brines. It was without any clear right to feel certain that he had not been unfairly accused. The evidence in the case was purely circumstantial. But it was because the trial left so much mystery still In the air that there will be a disquieting general impression of failure somewhere in the mechanism upon which law and order

Since the judge was moved to take the case out of the jury's hands to protect the technical rights of the prisoner, it is clear that the district attorney's office lacked either evidence or moral justification in this instance. Its case lagged and broke down. The conclusion and the judge's action proved that the commonwealth was either at sea or misinformed. In effect Judge Ferguson de cided as a matter of law that District Attorney Rotan had not sufficient evidence for the prosecution, and the youthful defendant was not even forced or permitted to say a word in his own defense or in explanation.

### NO WOMEN'S PARTY NEEDED

Most of the women interested in politics are fortunately planning to act with the existing political parties. They acted in this way at the last election. Consequently when George Wharton Pepper told the Civic Club that the formation of a women's party ar-rayed against men would be the greatest blow against unity in America that could occur he was putting into words what the women in his audience have been thinking.

Parties divide on principles and policies

and not on the individuals who shall apply the principles and carry out the policies This is true even though at times the differences between the parties seem to disappear and an election becomes merely a scrainble for office. The rule is that the voters who believe in certain policies vote for candidates who support them

There are a few women who would like to make the policy of turning the control of government over to the women an issue in politics. But they are so few that their efforts are not likely to be disturbing. The the women wish specific things done, and they are as indifferent as the men about who does them. If government is to succeed the citizens must continue to concentrate attention on the principles of gov-The enfranchisement of women has come about because the men have recognized the legitimate interest of women in th solution of the problems of government, not because the men have confessed their in ability to deal with those problems and wished to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of their sisters, their wives and

thinking women when he told them that in order to be effective they must ally themselves with one or the other of the two ex-isting parties. This is because we have the party system and use one or the other of work. The nonpartisan has no voice in the nominations of the parties. He can merely exercise his choice between noninations unde by the parties and vote for those which best please him.

be cured if the members of the parties wi exercise their power within the party lines and force the momination of expable candi-This does not mean that revolt against the party leaders is not occasionally necessary, but that if the cuters do their duty as members of their party organization the with much loss frequency

themselves to their party reminished. It will not take their long to make the same

### SOMETHING DROPPED

THE second order that the large track Tot the ground feet of serial a pairs at the city early on Wednesday was against a serial by an earthquake It has not been cosside

For lack of a better explanation, we offer the theory that the tremburg nomered after the Mayor dropped a century that he in tended to keep the meaning out the City Hall until all the men weeking to stab him This will serve us well, as her until a better explanation is made

### A JAPANESE SCREEN

WHEN the allied names remembed the W movements of their -line by a smoke serven ties merely adopted an old trick of the naval others and these of the diplomatists; when a smoke screen was bling in front of the ships every one on the other side of the screen knew what it was. It is not so cast to identify a diplomate inti-

of the United States with Japan are aware that whenever the Japanese wished to distract the attention of America from what they were doing somewhere eas they would

nese in this country. If one will only remember this one can regard the agitation with calmness. The merits of the case are all with the United States. The Japanese pretend to ask that their nationals have the same rights here that American nationals enjoy in Japan. But Americans have very few rights in Japan. They may not own real estate and there are no cutes for their naturalization.

Further, the demand of the Japanese that their nationals be admitted to citizenship

tion. As a matter of fact, the other nations have insisted that their nationals might not expatriate themselves. The Germans and the Frenchmen and the Italians who went back to Europe during the war went back on the summons of their home government to enter the army, a summons issued in spite of the fact that many of them bad bec American citizens. They dared not disobey, for if they refused to go back when summoned they could not visit their native land again without becoming liable to punishment

for evading military duty. The United States went to war with Great Britain in 1812 because the British refused to admit that English-born suilors on American ships had ceased to be Englishmen and insisted on taking them from our ships and impressing them into the scrybe of their native country. It was not until 1868 that we succeeded in personaling the British by treaty to admit that a naturalized British subject in this count - was not a subject of the British sovere an

The State Department is doubtless aware of the activities which Japan is trying to conceal by its immigration-smoke-screen discussion and it is not unduly disturbed by

#### PHILADELPHIA HAS A NEW CHANCE TO PROVE ITS WORTH

The Sesquicentennial in 1926 Furnishes a Magnificent Opportunity to the

Shrine of American Liberty ONE must be spiritually and mentally deaf not to hear the knock of opportunity on

the doors of Philadelphia's future.

The sound is not new here. Citizens of this community cazerly detected it half a century ago when the conviction was borne upon them that the centenary of American independence was approaching, that the event must be signalized with fitness and splender and that Philadelphia, where a new nation drew its first breath of life, must play the dominant role in the commemoration.

Neither the material nor the psychologic peritage of the Centennial has evaporated The latter bequest is particularly potent just now when the city is committed to the ol servance by a world's fair of the 150th anniversary of national liberty.

The magnitude and influence of the Contennial, its effect on both the civic and the national consciousness are not themes for boasting. They are historical facts.

It is no exaggeration to say that the first universal exposition in the United States began a new age in this country. The color and characteristics of events and movements. scientific, artistic, political, social, commer-cial, idealistic, can be readily comprehended by dating them before or after 1876.

That the glamour of that year has not yet faded is a factor of prime importance to the preparations now afect. Philadelphia is no novice as a world host. In this respect the coming exposition starts with an advantage enjoyed by no other world's fair ever given in the United States.

Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis rose magnificently to their opportunities, but not one of these enterprising cities was fortified with an inspiring precedent. Philadelphia's

equipment is unique.

Residents of this community who beheld the Centennial cherish and frequently discuss the thrills which it imparted. The younger generation that knows the first American world's fair by hearsay or printed record are almost as deeply steeped in the great tradition. The personality of the entire city continually reflects this memorable

Experience however, entails high obligaions. Philadelphians may profitably glance backward for inspiration, but mere reminisence will not launch the deservedly preentious new undertaking. What is needed now is first of all en

uslasm, vigorous, unqualified, hearty and infectious. Pride in the privilege of the municipality and in the unjesty of the event is another requisite.

Generosity completes the most effective trio of necessary spiritual attributes; and Work on a hage scale will be required and funds in commensurate quantities from city, state and federal government.

tatively made in the Mayor's appointment of a group of 100 prominent eltimos to devise preliminaries and undertake grantal superisian of the project. The bouncal drive is begun in his appeal to the Council for an appropriation of \$50,000 as the first contriution to a treasury that must in the end

His request is necessaried by a message of the meaning of the fall which is not in the least overstated. "Underlying the proposal generally," asserts Mr. Moore, "is the con-sciousness of a wonderful world progress which, while it has been murred by the worlwur, has presented so many new and varied manufactures, inventous and devices off desirable in the interest of a better, more nseful, happier and more peaceful world, a coming together of the nations, states and communities under such desputes as an international expect on at the shripe of Amer

ican indetendent will provide."

This is not restaurably the clear-righted and correct view by take of the situation. A great rask - thend of to but it should be assumed a transfer and in the dustress spirit of confidence. The manager that is to be miemnigod is trups endert's north whole-

from the majorators of the enterprise. In a sense they desertain and let to be accepted il sense they weather, may also similar may the features of the mass who a similar may be not principle and research force or Phine.

The it's early began to be a sea to the the The city of all began to be a cast to the the Constant is as a set of a procedure language to immerstate another believed to the procedure of the procedure of the standard of the constant is already under very off constants he immerstate enough to emphasize a suntil major was who. The hundreds of these and to very who

The hundreds of theorems of verters who may be expected to be discontinued by the full should be updated with the posterior of a new Philadelphia, and above the full stream of the file seven leading theme same. As sufficient from the Philadelphia of 1-70 as than over grown town tone twent to and congruence of mustic, alsters of the form and fifth of the last century that he form and fifth of the last century that he was forging ahead in the re- Armine at the first open the result of the sentence of the state of the fifth and the first open the last at the sentence of the sentence of the vestion of the Philadelphia development, the Fabruar over the surface of the sentence of the

development, the transit entent, harden property provided the provening to a calculation for which no applying will be provided.

Phylodelican street will be on violate the court in a numerical section of the court in the court in a numerical section of the court in and The program of deriving become ma-

provide a discussion of the rights of Jann-pese in this country. past helpful consideration over though the one comprehensive plan expected is not adopted in minutest detail. The scheme of recisiming that somewhat shabbs section of the city within the triangle formed by the Schuylkill and an end-and west thorough fare as the two legs and the Parkway as the hypotenuse would unprestionably foster a development of ventral theladelphia highly

beneficial to thecens's progress The proposals involving the beautifying of

cul attention, and Philadelphia ought not to shrink from the idea because it is large. The optimism for which the present situation calls cannot be administered in excessive doses. Such treatment is invigorating, and

vigor is the ingredient essential to success. That the finances of the Centennial were the best managed of any exposition ever given at home or abroad is the best of omens if the solvency of what ought to be immeasgrably the most notable, interesting and im-pressive world's fair in history. In this connection it is significant to recall that the federal lean granted in 1876 was entirely and speedily repaid. Congress can afford to be liberal to a city with an exposition record

World's fairs are pre-eminently peace nunifestations. The pioneer international exhibition in London in 1851 signalized in way the decades of stable progress achieved humanity following the Napoleonic upheaval. France was presperous and at peace when the most successful of her expositions celebrated in 1889 the centenary of the fall of the Bastille.

The Columbian Fair in Chicago in 1893, commemorating the discovery of the New World, symbolized also the best in nineteenth century civilization. The Centennial particularly emphasized the unity of the ation eleven years after its tremendous ivil conflict.

World solidarity should play a vital spiritual part in the 1926 proclamation of progress eight years after the black tragedy of universal war. The crystallizing of this thought in the sesquicentennial is the proud privilege of Philadelphians alive to responsibilities and opportunities hardly matched in the nunals of this distinctively American

#### THE GAS INQUIRY

MAYOR MOORE expressed the prevailing informed opinion when he said at the opening of the gas investigation yesterday afternoon that he is not in favor of munici-pal operation of the city gas plant at the expiration of the lease "except in case of extreme necessity."

The purpose of the investigation is to inuire into the necessity for a revision of the erms of the lease and into the wise policy or the city to pursue when the lease expires. The operating company is asking permission to increase the price of gas because of

the increased cost of labor and raw materials. It does not deny that it has made noney in past years, and it seems to be admitted that it lost money on its Philadelphia business in recent months. The point for the investigators to decide is whether the recent loss is so great as to threaten the company's stability. If this can be shown, then there will be some justification in permitting a revision of the terms of the lease n the interest of fair play. But if it cannot shown, then the request of the company for permission to charge more for gas should e denied, since costs are again on the ownward trend.

The information to be gathered by the vestigators will be useful in guiding the ty when it must decide whether to renew e lease or to operate the plant itself. It my be that it will be shown that the cost f manufacturing gas is so great that even no increase in price is allowed now it will ave to be allowed in a new lease. And it as be that conditions will justify an immefiate increase.

A revision of the lease at this time for the shef of the gas company would establish a precedent that would justify the city in future years in asking for a modification of new lease if the cost of production fell so ow that the company was making excessive profits. The wise course would be to draft lease in such a way as to provide for a eriodical revision of the prices charged for gas in the interest both of the producer and the consumer.

It might be expedient to adopt the priniple in the law regulating the price of gas n Boston. The right of the company to a minimum dividend of 7 per cent is recognized, but the law provides that the dividends may not be increased above that figure unless there is a reduction of one cent a every one-fifth of a cent added to the divifend. Thus if the dividends were raised to per cent the price of gas would be reduced live cents. The investigators, however, who are experts, can be trusted to make such

### HARDING ON THE NAVY

A TOST of the talk about the necessity of cor charged with the duty of national protec-The responsible public officials are stepare to meet. The unofficial citizens find easy to suggest plans which the responsie officials would regard as unwise.

Although Mr. Harding is not yet in office, begins to feel the burden on his shoulders. This is evident from a letter written to a eriodical edited by nava officers, in which

We would all like to reduce armaments. out so long as there is need for American ational defense we must maintain our navy or only in its material strength, but in the orale and capacity of its officers and men." There will be need for armaments so long the nations remain jealous of one another ad so long as any one of the great nations linea to join with the others in practicable lans for international peace.

### BUILDING PROSPECTS

TALK will not bould houses nor will it shelter families from the winds and rains boaven or return any dividends of the ort that may be distributed in wages. The hamp in the building trades has been unand for almost a year. None of the coubles that robert in upon the country security or with greater heat. Even now r is plain that - rface remedies or legislasurgery below be adequate to the mergency. He of can come to the country mly through a corrender by all interests chitant profits and some of the unfair adantages achieved at a time when war wages hade it poss - for house owners and house enters to an live extraordinary strains.

Few periodeem to have made easier money divide the last few years than the groups who by restricting the normal supung materials sand, cement millwork of many sorts, bricks and the likemear the moon. The building The Lockwood commission gave it ant. But the inquiry, carried on auspices of the New York Legislittle, after all, but inform the about the causes which have made the question of housing acute and in-

The decline of labor and material costs has low and gradging. Yet these costs are cant factors in a situation that ought remedied before the advent of spring. it is because no one has get found a to bring them down that discussions that in which Senator Calder and Mr. mest Trigg had a part as guests of the of negative value.

Mr. Culter spoke at some length in an More to draw general attention to the dangerous complative effect of inadequate housng on the country's nerves. Mr. Trigg told the efforts of the builders and their em love- to reach peaceful and progressive corbing agreements. But no method was suggested to deal with men wie, by holding essential materials, will still frus-

earners if they can do so safely and with profit to themselves.

Public loans cannot well be made to hurry building at inflated costs. The efforts to have rent schedules formulated and enforced by the courts have done almost as much harm as good. Tax exemption for new buildings would provide a bad precedent and it would have a stimulating effect only in restricted areas. Mr. Calder probably did not over-state his case when he said that a continuance of artificially induced paralysis in the building trades will make it necessary sooner or later for the government to provide shelters of some sort for a considerable part of the population in some communities. For builders or renters or investors strikes are not possible. Shelter is essentially necessary to life and health, and we are approaching a season in which innumerable families will be utterly unable to pay the high rents which were made tolerable for an interval because of extraordinarily high wages in many in-

What is needed is a revival of building and the liberation of normal volumes of the necesary materials from the control of profiteer-ing interests. The Lockwood commission recognized that need. It could not suggest any direct method for meeting it. It begins to seem now that only swift and ruthless action, not by state or municipal commitees, but by the Department of Justice and Congress, can open a way out of a deadlock that has become intolerable. For if we have to admit that thrifty and hardworking people can no longer expect to own or even rent homes the country is obviously at the threshold of new and dangerous times.

It is repeatedly argued by spokesmen for the trades unions that the factor of labor costs is a minor and sometimes even a negligible part of the final cost of any important commodity. That may be true at the source -at the mines, the mills and elsewhere. But high wages on railroads and in all the avenues of trade and distribution have contributed heavily to the totals of every con-sumer's bills. Months ago, however, the workers in the building trades frankly expressed a desire to co-operate in every possible way toward a revival of building. The implications of this statement were plain. The producers of material, who have been making the biggest profits, ought not to be

### MORE SALARY FOR JUDGES

SENATOR CROW'S bill providing for an increase in the compensation of the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, which is now before the Legislature, is entitled to the fullest and fairest consideration at the hands of the lawmakers.

The bill proposes that the chief justice of the Supreme Court shall receive \$18,000 a car and that his associates shall receive \$17,500. For the Superior Court, the salary for the president judge would be \$16,500 and for the associates \$16,000. These figures, on the average, are about \$3000 higher than those now paid.

The suggested increase is neither exorbitant nor unwise. This commonwealth, often and truly described as an empire in itself. can well afford to pay the justices of the Supreme Court, for example, as much as will be paid to the next Governor. When the huge fees carned by many lawyers are taken into consideration, an annual salary of \$18,000 is small in comparison. And, of course, the attraction of the bench for the lenders of the bar will be greatly enhanced by something like an approach to adequate empensation.

Judges should live in that rare atmosphere where all stands out clearly; where their vision is neither obscured nor handicapped by too incessant a conflict with circumstance They are expected to be above the petty things of daily life.

Legislators, members of the Assembly, make the laws. Judges have the duty of courageously and bonestly interpreting them. Those who write the laws should be the first to appreciate the wisdom of unshackling the minds of those who dispense the laws. Justice should be blind; certainly it should not be crippled.

Congressman Mason, who wants the her sts recognized and an ambassade to Russia, says he has private informa-from unprejudiced persons that the Bolshevists have done more for the people of Russia than ever was done before. The country though skeptical, is willing to hear the evidence. Time was when there was much mystery over what was happening in Russia, but that mystery has been largely dissipated. Both conservatives and radicals have come out of the country and expressed their views, and there is enough agreement in the facts they recite to enable Americans to arrive at a well-matured conclusion. That conclusion has been voiced by the House which has turned down Mr. Mason's

The Sultan's government at Constanti-le has advised the supreme allied council that it accepts the invitation to have representatives at the meeting to be held in London February 21, and adds that it will trans mit an urgent message to Angera asking Mustapha Kemal or some other representa-tive of the Turkish Nationalist Government to be there. There seems to be evidence here that the sultan, viewing Angera from afar, has come to the conclusion that Mustapha Kemal must have a goat and that this is a

Instead of the seventy-five cents a day ration Secretary Baker asked for them. Congress has decreed that reserve officers in the r training camps shall have the forty two cents a day chow of the enlisted men, and that instead of new uniforms they shall use salvaged uniforms whenever possible.

And they won't be a penny the worse for it. What might seem a cheese-paring policy in ordinary times is strictly proper in days of maneial stress. Reconstruction days demand the self-denial of war times.

ere served at President Millerand's recep-Members of the allied supreme counci-attendance held no meeting the following morning. This even in the absence of un-kind suspicions, is understandable. The wender is that with fourteen different kinds of champagne there should have been need for further meetings. A loving cup has been known to settle problems that staggered cold

As an illustration of what may happen to young America under certain lumentable circumstances, decadent Boston is a horrible example to the rest of the country. Twenty years ago see had a flourishing trums school with an average enrollment of 400, while today, despite the increase of population, she can only muster ten boys who object to going to school. "The friendly relation of teacher and pupil did it," says the superinteacher and cupil did it." says the superin-tendent of schools. Yuh! Teacher's per.

A man who has charge of the beauty pariors of a New York hotel says that many of his patrons are men who rouge their faces, use lipsticks, shave their evebrows, bead their evelashes, pink their ear lobes, energy lace bandkerchiefs and wear corsets. The naughty reckless things! Let them beware of the hold bad women who hob their hair. eigars and cuss or they may be led

The anti-lobbying bills of Senators Oversian and Kenyon make it unlawful for representatives of organizations to appeal personally to congressmen or otherwise to seek to influence legislation. Though lobbying is sometimes a great evil, to prohibit it by such laws would be to substitute a greater evil, the burking of every organized. popular appeal—and what popular can long remain unorganized?

sneeze, we are informed in a telegram, she goes into a little airtight room, lined with zine and filled with the vapors of encalyptus and formaldehyde, and sneezes. It may on and formation, it may be that we are justified in supposing that when she does not want to succee but forly out she, without the formality of enter ing the little sirtight room, lined, etc., just here has never been made by any other na- | the Schuylkill's banks are well worth care- | trate the best plans of investors and wage | success anyhow-

## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

### J. ALDEN TIFFT

### On Hazards of Motorists

MOTORISTS would do well to understand the hazards of owning and running a car and take protective measures if they want to continue enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all of which are involved in the running of a car, according to J. Alden Tifft, underwriting expert and insurance mans. insurance mant

"The innocent citizen who thinks that the purchase of a car means one round of jo due for some rude jolts until he learns from bitter experience how to protect himself or has informed himself of the pitfalls that lurk has informed nimself of the pittals that his his path and has armed himself with knowledge with which to avoid them.

"Generally speaking, there are three classes of hazards that a motorist must face that the speaking and first Of course the

theft, accident and fire. Of course, the insurance man must take these as well as others, such as moral hazards or the honesty of his client or others who may be concerned. "Although there are 9,000,000 cars in use in this country at the present time, the in

surance of motorcars is still in its youth, being not more than twenty years old. Thus underwriters have had to feel their way, with the result that on the whole they have made little or no money on the proposition.

### Theft Problem a Big One

"The theft problem in itself is a big one. There are more claims resulting from theft than from fire. Eternal vigilance is the price of retaining a car. Owners should not founly imagine that just because they have a lock on their car it is safe. Most of the car thefts are made by experienced men, who know automobile stealing as a business. They are practical automobile men for the most part. They know the mechanics of the car and everything else of a technical nature

pertaining to their business.

They knew the laws of various states and where and how they can operate to the best that the business is in the hands of able groups of men, who probably understand their business as well as any other liexperts.
Thus many of them, after appropriating

the car, take it to other states where the laws are not so strict on this matter. The southern states are a Mecca for those who appropriate ears. Camps where cars are reassembled and disposed of have been found New Jersey by the police and other investigators. Right in the city places have been dis-

covered with secret elevators and floors of storerooms, which have been hidden by what was apparently a blank wall in a building. Not Always Big Cars Taken

"Contrary to general belief, it is not necessarily the big and expensive car that is most often stolen. The small car, that is less easily identified and more easily disposed of, is the favorite.

"The tire thief is always with us. But

one that is less generally known, except to some unfortunate motorists, is the thief who calmly proceeds to take necessary parts away ac, since he needs them in his busifrom 8 ness or for his own car.
"But theft is not the only thing to be considered. Accidents, as every one knows, are the big problem. And the vagaries of

those mishaps are as numerous as they are sometimes amusing.

"Thus, who would be likely to think that an accidental collision, that kills or severely injures a pedestrian or the occupant of another conveyance, would be so much more expensive where one person is concerned than another? But experience in the courts has proved this quite emphatically. Thus it is much more expensive to injure a woman with beautiful face or figure than one who is

not so endowed. Juries have rendered many verdicts that proved the contention that a

onn's face is her fortune. "If a man or woman were run down and happened to be a dancer, damages are much happened to be a dancer, damages are much greater for injuries to his or her limbs than ordinary persons. Similarly, injuries to a musician's hands prove very costly. Not so long ago an actor injured by a car claimed \$25,000 damages for engagements which he was compelled to cancel, without taking anything else into consideration. So it goes in distinguishing between a wealthy victim and always agong one whose garning greater. and a poor one, one whose carning capacity is great and one whose is not. There are class distinctions even in auto accidents, and they are made by the representatives of the people at large at that.

Some Other Dangers "There are dangers in transit outside of the ordinary ones. Thus highwaymen have

in some cases been known to engage a machine for a short trip. The motive for this apparent extravagance has become apparent apparent extravagance has become apparent when the chauffeur has discovered himself in a lonely spot looking into the muzzle of a revolver and being commanded in a gruff voice to 'Get out!' The car owner who takes a friend for a ride may not know it, but he is liable if his guest meets with any mishap that involves an injury

JUST PUSH IT ALONG, IT'LL GROW!

that involves an injury.

"The fire hazards are great enough to command notice. Thus a short circuit, a spark in a gasoline tank or some other simple mishap, and either a large bill for repairs or a new car is in order.
"One element that raises the rate of au-

tomobile insurance is the 'moral hazard. Many 'accidents' happen to cars because the owner finds it more profitable to be reimbursed in this way than to sell or trade his machine after he has used it for a time. So that in this, as in many other businesses. the element of human frailty plays an important part."

### PRAISE SONG

Through God-His grace-I face the glowing morn With morning face.

For I am lifted up. Yea, I am free. Since I have drained the cup Of eestasy,

Free to have much of mirth ; A worshiper. Free to love all the earth, And chiefly her. And so His praise I sing

In every place Since I have gained this thing
Through God—His grace!
—Clinton Scollard, in the N. Y. Herald,

### What Do You Know?

 Name three disastrous financial panies in American history? 2. How old is the former German emperor 8. What great American river flows into the Gulf of California? 4. Who was Eugene Aram?

5. Who was speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives immediately preceding the present one, Frederick Gillett?

6. What is the original meaning of the word holocaust? 7. What is the feminine of executor? Name a famous American naval hero who was killed in a duel.

9. When did Oliver Cromwell become Lord Protector of England? 10. Who was the Roman goddess of agri-Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

# The first organized movement in favor of Sunday schools in the United States began in Philadelphia on December 13, 1799, when twelve Christian work-

19. 1790, when twelve Christian workers held a meeting which led to the formation of the Society of the Institution and Support of First-Day Schools, with Hishop William White as president, and Matthew Carey as secretary. Philip II was king of Spain at the time of the defeat and destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

3. E. W. Hornung created the character of Raffles, the "amateur cracksman." 4. "By my halidom" means by my holy dom, from the old English "haligdom"

tom. From the ord English "hallgdom."

L. A stalactite is a deposit of carbonate of lime, usually in the form of an felcle, hanging from the roof of a cave, etc., formed by trickling of water. A stalagmite is the same sort of deposit on the floor of the cave often uniting with the stalactite. stalactite. Tertullian (Quintus Septimius Florense Tertullianus) was the first of the Latin church fathers. He died in 214 B. C.

 King Edward V of England is supposed to have been murdered by his uncle-the Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard III, in the Tower of London. Richard III, in the lower of London, The word census comes from the Latin "censers," to rate, and the word was originally applied to the enumeration of the people for the purpose of levy-

9. The earliest endeavor to propel a ship by steam is said to have been the attempt of Biasco de theray in the harby of Laterland, of can in 1543. 10. Sir Walter Scott wrote the historical novel, "The Talleman"

### SHORT CUTS

What with "leaks" and home-made hooch, nobody knows how dry we are.

As a subject for a G. K. C. lecture we respectfully suggest "Why Little Mary Is

An allied conference appears to be a place where Optimism is turned into Pes-It is, as it were, generally conceded that there is some chest to Chesterton, but more

tonnage.

The daylight-saving schedule appears be one as easily adjusted as a railroad

The cut in the army appropriation may take the mainspring out of the American watch on the Rhine.

Apparently the Allies find it inadvisable to punish Turkey with anything more severe than a slap on the wrist. We are now convinced that a Chester-

Indictment of all but one member of New York's automobile police squad makes honesty so conspicuous as to be an object of

ton lecture cannot be reported with merely a

typewriter's aid; one needs also a saxo-

It is probably jealousy of Philadelphia's "carthquake" that makes Oil City and Johnstown come to the front with the story

of a giant meteor.

It is dollars to doughnuts that Governor Miller, of New York, made more friends than enemies among the women be scolded at the dinner of the League of Women Voters.

Some visitors in New York are wondering if, when all the criminals who are driv-ing taxicabs in that city are deprived of their licenses, as is threatened, it won't bring about a serious shortage.

tration court in the home" as a remedy for the divorce evil. The trouble with that kind of a court is that it begins with a debate trails into a monologue and results in ouster proceedings.

A Chicago judge recommends "an arbi-

"Judge," said a Chicago weman when asked if she wanted alimony, "I waive all alimony and property rights, and when I get my decree I'm going out into the street and wave a flag." Which is what one might term a wave of enthusiasm. Among the colleges that need reorgan

Among the colleges that need reorgan-izing one may well include the Electeral College. Proceedings have become perfunc-tory to the point of neglect, and six states this year have neglected to comply with the law calling for the depositing of the vote with the Vice President. Mary Garden, director of the Chicago Opera, has been made a chevaller of the Le-gion of Honor by the French Government because of her services in presenting French

opera in the United States. have an honored place among the silver bells and cockleshells all in a row. In years gone by, with less unemployment than there is today, there have been disastrous panies. We have found a way ment tools disastrous panies. We have found through the Federal Reserve syst through the region disaster. It is

natter of a little time before we shall learn how to avoid unemployment. The new English "Who's Who" con tains the names of a number of distinguished Americans, but the name of Warren G. Harding is not among them; which will doubtless be a comfort to James M. Cox and a number of other distinguished Americans

whose names were also omitted. The governor of Arkansas will ask the Legislature to authorize the removal of a sheriff who does not prevent a lynching. The sheriff of Mississippi county. provoked this action, it will be remembered favored the removal of a prisoner by any sufficient number of citizens desiring a

lynching. The stabilizing of Germany's financial The stabilizing of Germany's financial system has been postponed by the allied conference. That is what the decision to fix the sum of reparations at a future conference amounts to. Germany can get on her financial feet any time she desires, but she has no intention of rising until she knows exactly what is demanded of her. Helphese the conference of the state of the ness and threatened bankruptcy are two tes

valuable cards in the game of fixing figures