

Evening Public Ledger

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THE GERMAN MIND
HERR HOHENZOLLERN'S attempt to whitewash himself in a book written to prove that world peace and a League of Nations were being nobly dreamed of in Berlin before war

THE GERMAN MIND (continued)
We shall hear more from Wilhelm A new act in the greatest of international comedies is beginning

THE GERMAN MIND (continued)
The people in Germany and Germans abroad who like to be known as "the educated classes" are forever engaged in a struggle to escape from the crowd upward to more or less exclusive circles

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his income for the year preceding that in which it is paid and not a sum to be fixed by his current income.

But the government's obligations are not lessened in the least. Bonds must be redeemed in interest and principal on others. Where is the money to come from? Tariffs alone will not supply it.

The country will have to hustle and do a lot of hard work. It will have to produce. The income-tax reports for the first quarter of 1920 show that the stimulus that a great many people still seem to need as a cure for physical and mental inertia.

SALESMANSHIP IN MATTERS OF MORALS
The Churches and the Schools Seem to Be Awakening to the Necessity of Competing With Business for Men to Keep Them Alive

THE shortage of ministers which confronts the Philadelphia Methodist conference at its sessions in this city opening week is a symptom of a general ailment afflicting all moral and intellectual activities.

There is a shortage of first-rate teachers for the public schools. The demand for efficient college professors is greater than the supply and more than thirty colleges are seeking new presidents.

Neither the medical colleges nor the law schools are turning out so many men as they used to do. And there is not so large a proportion of high-grade men entering the law schools, the medical colleges or the theological seminaries as sought professional training there a few years ago.

If the reason for this can be found then the remedy, if a remedy is desired, may be intelligently sought. There are some observers who think they have found the cause for the existing condition in the large rewards that go to men in business, rewards so large that the income of a professional man seems petty by comparison.

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is so fully occupied with other matters that he cannot find time to think of money getting. Now and then he will find some one with a commercial instinct to exploit him, but it is seldom that this happens.

But unless the spiritual and intellectual life of the country is to be starved there must be a better appreciation of the value of things of the intellect and of the spirit. An era of mere materialism is full of dangers even to that materialism itself.

The sanctity of property rests on a moral basis, on the recognition of the right of a man to possess that which he has accumulated. If the moral sanctions should be broken down, no man could be safe in his house at night. No woman could walk the street with any assurance of safety.

The best in man is so near the surface that the better part of him needs continually to be kept awake and alive to his moral obligations. If we are to forget these things in an absorbed pursuit of money, if everything is to be judged by the standard of its immediate worth in dollars without regard to its relation to the whole moral and intellectual structure of society, then we might as well write the doom of our present civilization.

That is why many of the biggest business men are found stressing the importance of conserving those things without which the modern machine cannot run—paper and metal turning to ashes in our hands.

OUR WEAK ARM
OCCASIONALLY there are signs to indicate that Congress has not greatly changed its estimates for the army and navy aviation since the days when it used to laugh at Prof. Langley's first experiments on the Potomac.

It appears certain now that virtually all the country's naval strength is to be concentrated in the Pacific. The Navy Department appears to have been the original authority for the statement that the ships are to be moved from the Atlantic because "it would be relatively easy for an enemy to destroy the Panama canal from the air in the event of a sudden war."

Would it? It ought to be about as easy for an enemy to destroy the Panama canal from the air as it was for Allied fliers to destroy the Kiel canal for the Germans to make the passage of Suez impossible. But neither of these canals was destroyed, and they were protected by well organized and equipped air fleets and plenty of anti-aircraft guns. The Panama canal is not so protected.

When Congress set about to cut down money allotments for the army and navy, it began with the air service and bowed to the bone. The development of military aviation was virtually halted in the United States. All the other nations have continued to build and study and improve air machines of the type used in war.

The Canadian board of air control has just issued an order forbidding American airplanes from passing over Dominion territory because there has never been established in this country a board under the international air code, which would be responsible for the stability of such machines.

The United States Government apparently never thought enough about aviation to appoint a board such as now functions in the interest of fliers and the general public in any other civilized country under the sun.

SHORT CUTS
The Wrigley situation continues wretchedly. The Philadelphia Fire Department knows how to keep it at that.

The Fool Killer has a watchful eye for every aspirant for the tall-skin record. Tomorrow you may worry over what you forgot to put in your income-tax return.

About half the time March appears to have a foolish notion that her name is June. The bill's problem was either to save its daylight or have daylight knocked out of it.

In some cases getting down to brass tacks means getting down to brass tax collectors. Now that it has engaged the earnest attention of the House of Representatives, the dandelion bids fair to be more popular than ever it has been before.

Mrs. Harding has been urged by a correspondent to "smoke" her husband war whiskers, as "only whiskered men are great." But perhaps the President will object to being the goat.

VEST-POCKET RACING

New Gambling Device Where You Carry the Ponies in Your Pocket. "Let George Do It"—Horrors of Our Immigration System

By GEORGE NOX MCMAIN
DIRECTOR JAMES T. CORREY, of the Department of Public Safety, last week came into possession of the latest gambling device.

The device is the oddest combination of its kind the director or any of his chiefs have yet seen. It can you conceive of vest-pocket horse racing?

A race course and roulette wheel that can be operated on a round-top table in a soda-fountain shop with the same instrument; in any one of the hundreds of saloons that have survived the zero weather of prohibition?

If you don't care to "spin the marble," you can "follow the ponies." It's a matter of choice, for the machine is adaptable to either kind of sport.

As you can race two nags or six, according to the number of bettors. The "horses" are numbered, the same as a jockey with a placard on his back.

There's a red flag to mark the finishing wire, too. With all that, though, it will be some time before the machine would be as popular as the gipsy course on Havre de Grace or New Orleans. It's a criminal device, just the same.

THE machine consists of a metal case about half a size larger than the largest Waterbury watch on the market. It looks like one. There is a glass or crystal that covers the dial or what in a watch should be the dial.

This dial spins around when a spring that projects from the side of the watchcase is contracted in the manner of a mahogany bar in any one of the hundreds of saloons that have survived the zero weather of prohibition?

As TO horse racing. A Set in this immovable metal circle or rim on the circumference of the device are six small pockets or compartments. Each one contains a wee celluloid disk an eighth of an inch in diameter.

At six bettors are "in" on the race, the six tiny disks are dropped out on the revolving dial. Each gambler selects a "horse" or number nearest the flag wins, when the dial or track becomes stationary.

It's all over in five seconds. This unlawful invention comes from Germany. It can be carried in the vest pocket without any more inconvenience than a watch.

It is a gambling device. Users are therefore liable to arrest for having it in their possession. THE full responsibilities of voters will fall upon women's shoulders when they have that longed-for opportunity "to get in at the primaries."

Just what they have a chance to do and how they may be expected to take care of it is outlined by Mrs. Samuel B. Scott, chairman of election laws and methods of the Philadelphia League of Women and a member of the executive board of the Women's League for Good Government. Mrs. Scott says:

"Will the women of Philadelphia make good at the next primaries? This is the question that anxious observers are asking. For it is still one of those interesting uncertainties what effect the new voting election law will have on the results of the next September when the women's votes had in rolling up the big majorities last fall would be almost impossible to analyze out from the many other factors that influenced the results of the election of 1918."

"The appeal of local problems. The women are watching to see how much they can make themselves felt. Will they slide into the old easy ways of inaction and apathy, forgetting all about the rights of their share of political participation? Will they be content to let their signatures to a nominating petition, to have the name of their candidate appear on the primary ballot and to let the officials who are to be interviewed by the community interests?"

HE WHO FIT AN' RAN AWAY HAS GONE AN' WRIT A BOOK, THEY SAY.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. SAMUEL B. SCOTT
On Women Voters' Opportunities
THE full responsibilities of voters will fall upon women's shoulders when they have that longed-for opportunity "to get in at the primaries."

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It is fortunate that the first primary in which women take part in Pennsylvania is that of a municipal election, because local in their everyday home life they come into daily contact with city politics and they realize the difference that an efficient and public-spirited city government can make in the welfare of every family.

And if they see fit to fill some of the places on the ballot from their own numbers, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are doing their share of public service. Probably very few American women as yet, if any, have the training and experience to fill satisfactorily important state and national offices. But many women are fully qualified to step into some of the positions whose incumbents we select next fall and do the work creditably.

Women as Election Officials
In every one of the 1386 election divisions in Philadelphia are to be nominated at the September primaries three election officials: a judge of election and two inspectors. Their work is one well suited to women's abilities. Women are doing every day in the business world with ease and accuracy the type of clerical work involved; and the personal qualities desirable in an election official, tact and courtesy in meeting voters and fellow officials, should be found in women, who perhaps more than men have special training in the art of human contact; while the alertness and quick-wittedness desirable are proverbially feminine qualities. For he it from me to infer that all election officials up to this time have been conscientious clerical experts with personal charm and nimble wits. But if we might have such, why not prefer them? In western cities where they have for some time had experience with women in politics the women have so fully proved their fitness for the task of election officials that they are constantly chosen for this duty.

Philadelphia women should pick out the right ones from among their own numbers as election officials and carry out the simple technical requirements of getting their names on the primary ballot. They will probably find in most districts that the men are quite willing to vote for them. If any opposition develops, they have only to remember that there are as many women voters as men, or

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Frederick Stock is the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
2. Count Michael Károlyi, the first executive of Hungary as a republic, has been called "the man without a country."
3. Who was the author of "Guy Raigning," a book on the life of the late King of Spain? Answer: Juan Valera.
4. Who was the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra? Answer: Serge Koussevitzky.
5. Where is the official seat of the League of Nations? Answer: Geneva.
6. What river is known as "the Father of Waters"? Answer: The Mississippi.
7. What is an uniaut? Answer: A type of automobile.
8. Where and what is the Alhambra? Answer: A palace in Granada, Spain.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHON DU PUY

THE task of meeting the demands of a modern age is no mean one, says Representative Philip P. Campbell, chairman of the House committee on rules. Audiences here a way of insisting.

There was the case of one gathering which he addressed in a very large and very packed hall where the acoustics were his own. He spoke for an hour and a half, and the folks in the back of the room heard the cry of "Louder, louder," came insistently. Mr. Campbell shrieked, but to no avail. The cries were repeated. Finally he was pierced at \$50 a month, of what he called a bell-like call from the gallery, which Mr. Campbell heard, sums up the modern demand of the audience upon the public speaker. "Louder and louder."

Senator Pat Harrison not long ago received a reminder of the time when he was a newboy in Crystal Springs, Miss., and used to sell the Memphis and New Orleans papers.

It caused him to run through the intervening years, four of them in college, where he worked his way, two of them teaching in a country school at \$50 a month, and he paid \$8 for board and laundry. It was during these two lonesome years that he read law and passed his bar examinations. Then there were six years as a district attorney, eight years in the House of Representatives, two years in the Senate and all by the time he was forty.

And this package that he got was from Steve Stover, a man who said that he was tearing up the floor of the railway station down there and underneath it they found a roll of fifteen Memphis papers addressed to Pat Harrison.

Dr. Robert S. Woodward, for sixteen years president of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington, and for fifty-five years an active worker in advanced scientific work, having reached the age of seventy-two, has retired.

In doing so he sent out a card to his friends which said that "he hopes to devote his life to the study of the history of the adopted profession of civil engineering." To me he explained that he thought it advisable to retire while still vigorous and avoid the tedium of being put out after he had begun to fail.

At the same time he told me of his plans for prosecuting future scientific work. There is no greater tragedy, he said, than that of the man who had led an active life trying to quit altogether. He had just been talking with an army surgeon. That gentleman had confirmed the theory that general staff officers retiring as vigorous men in the early sixties, usually die within five years. Having been active for so long, idleness kills them. It robs them of twenty years.

Local brewers put out of business for manufacturing beer alleged to have an alcohol content of more than one-half of 1 per cent probably read with avid interest the ruling that beer of strong content may be made for medicinal purposes. It may even seem to them that if under the law they are permitted to make regular beer, interference with such manufacture was an infringement of the law and punishable. Assuredly the ruling of the former attorney general is some interesting possibilities. The point at issue would seem to hinge on whether it is to be considered in the light of an edict or merely an interpretation.

In Barcelona, Spain, there is being held under the auspices of the League of Nations a conference on communication and transport in which an attempt will be made to settle the long-standing controversy relative to railroads, waterways and ports. Thirty-eight nations are represented and regret was expressed that the United States was not among them. In the interest of our world commerce this is a lack that ought to be remedied in the near future.

Leon Trotsky has offered a reward of five million rubles for the body of the revolutionary leader, General Koslovsky, and Koslovsky has raised the bet by offering ten million rubles for the body of Trotsky. It will be seen that the gaming spirit has invaded the revolutionary leader into offering an extravagant price for the leader of the Bolsheviks.