# Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT n C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer, as A. Tyler, Secretary, Charles H. Lading Philip S. Colline, John H. Willams, John J. con, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley,

EDITORIAL BOARD DAVID B. SMILEY. JOHN C. MARTIN . . . . General Business Manager Published daily at Public Ledges Building Independence Square, Philadelphia Azlastic City.

Azlastic City.

Press Cinon Building New York.

364 Mailson Ave.
Derroit 701 Ford Building Offices.

55. Louis.

613 Globe-Democrat Building Chicago.

NEWS BUREAUS:

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 15th St.
New York Bureau.

Trafagar Building SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

The Swening Public Lemona is served to subscribes in Philadelphia and surrounding fowns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, parable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in

to the rate of twelve its cents per wees, paramete to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphta, in the United States, parameters, the United States per sessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, Six (16) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar 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 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-titled to the use for republication of all neuro dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published

All rights of republication of appoint dispatches Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 6, 1921

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIE, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

#### Evening Public Tedger AS OF APRIL 1, 1921

Published daily except Sunday at Philadelphia, Pa., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor—David E. Smiley, Philadelphia.

Managing Editor—Morris M. Lee, Philadelphia.

General Business Manager-John C. Martin. Philadelphia Publisher-FUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY.

Philadelphia.

Owner—PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
Stockholders holding I per cent or more of
total amount of stock—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia.

Known bondho'ders, mertgagees and other security holders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities—Fennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee for Estate of Anthony J. Drevel, deceased.

Anthony J. Drevel, deceased.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months precedent the date of this statement—Daily, 144,056.

The circulation figures in this report are absolutely not and represent the actual number of paners sold by the PUFHIC LEDGER COMPANY for each All damaged, unsold, free and returned copies have been deducted from the totals given in this statement. in this statement. JOHN C. MARTIN.

JOHN C. MARTIN.
General Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this
fith day of April, 1921.
Charles F. Johnston.
ISeall Notary Public.
(My commission expires January 7, 1923.)

#### RENTS STILL CLIMB

FROM various parts of the city come fresh rumors and reports of soaring rents and evicted families. The moving days are here. and if half that we hear is true a good many people with houses and apartments to let are determined to sweat the last possible cent out of tenants.

In one West Philadelphia street small fints that were rented for \$35 a month three years ago were jumped to \$45 when the house shortage became acute. Last spring tenants were compelled to pay \$57 a month, Some of these tenants have been informed that they will have to pay \$85 a month from

There is little that any one can say about this sort of thing. There was a great deal of talk at City Hall and a great deal of talk at Harrishurg, but no one in Pennsylvania seemed able to suggest a way out of the house famine. The Pennsylvania Legislature was wholly impotent and even interested in the face of the housing problem. And it is probable that a great many people who are now trying desperately to find shelter for their families voted for machine candidates and-would you for them

### IT HAPPENED IN CHESTER

T IKE the living toad that occasionally Is dug out of solid rock, the medieval mind persists and survives here and there below the surfaces of numbers society to astonish these who stumble upon it be

In Chester a man who, having been out of work, couldn't pay a tax bill of less than \$3, was taken from his family and thrown into jail. There he remained, unable to pay, unable to seek work, while his family went hungry. The blume is put on a public official who uncarethed an old statute to justify this extraordinary procedure.

There are people who would still cheerfully burn criminals at the stake if the last permitted them to do so.

that the victim of official zent in Chester bears a foreign name. It is easy to hougen he had no friends and little knowledge American ways, or he wouldn't have got first

Why is it that in some American communities a citizen who speaks with an accent is somehow supressed to be inferior and without the rights which tradition and the law are supposed to accord to all men equally?

### THE BABY IN CONGRESS

CLEVERNESS and persistence that truly admirable distinguish the campaign which the women's organizations of the Sheppard Towner bill-the "baby bill mentioned so frequently in dispatches from Washington before the House sidetracked it In almost every other civilized country

governments fong ago began to do the work provide better education as well as better care for the mothers of the poor and to give newer generations the benefit of what science calls the hygiene of maternity. By such means infant mortality is reduced and the health and the fives of somen and children alike are conserved.

The Senate, notoriously lacking in sentiment as it is, passed the Sheppard-Tawner bill, which carries an appropriation of \$1,480,000. This sum would be spent annually in states which appropriated funds equal to the allotment provided for their out of the appropriation. It would be used to provide supervision and specialized education in regions where the population is congested and where the occupations of women

involve unusual stresses. The House received the bill calify, talked of the increasing trend toward naternalism in American governmental methods. This is the same House that distributes tons seeds, approves large appropriations to

partments of commerce and agriculture I sanctions great expenditures for the imtement of methods of cattle breeding. It seemed for a while that the baby bill would die in the House. But delegations the National Federation of Women's hubs, the Women's Congressional muit-

the White House the other day and had tea and a long conference with the President. As a result of all this, it appears likely that Mr. Harding's influence will be exerted to get the baby bill off the side track and on to the main lines again. It isn't too much to suppose that the bill may pass at the next

KNOX'S TOM-TOM PERFORMERS ARE BANGING AWAY AGAIN

The Present Sideshow in Washington Restores Attention to the Iniquity and Impractical Absurdity of

Peace by Resolution "K EEP away from the main tent, ladies and gentlemen. Entrance tickets there are obtainable only with honor. If you lack any do not hesitate to natronize our truly remarkable sideshow. Step lively and see the extraordinary picture 'Peace by Resolution. Fast colors are not guaranteed and the workmanship is crude and fantastic But what's the odds? It all looks enough like the real thing and you and I are frugar people. High standards come high. Bring along your debased principles and walk right in. Show now beginning all over

Whoever endowed the barkers for the Knox separate peace program with lungs made a stentorian job of it. And there is nothing shy about the tom-tom obbligato. It can be heard all over the land.

The last performance, given in May, 1920, failed to reach these deafening proportions. The presidential veto of the Knox resolution disposing of all peace problems in a policy of scuttle, was anticipated. The congressional majority vote on behalf of the declaration was in effect the discharge of political steam. Partisan passions, in both camps, were at their height at that time.

The situation is altogether changed today The Republican party, in control of the presidency and both houses of Congress, can afford to consider soberly the most decent and manly methods of restoring peace.

Fortunately, moreover, every public not erformed by Mr. Hughes since he took charge of the State Department bespeaks firm grasp of realities, vigorous candor and high resolve. President Harding's contrasting reticence is also quite correct. He is expected to outline his foreign policy and his views of the relation of the United States to the rest of the world in a message to the special session of Congress scheduled

for next Monday. But the "irreconcilables" are as froward and violent as the name implies. Washington seethes with rumors of the President's conversion to the code of the bitter-enders. The French envoy, M. Viviani, is said to have been told the worst and to be almost jubilant at the prospect of independent nearaction by the United States. Senator Knox has dusted off his resolution and hopes to have it rushed through Congress at the earliest possible opportunity. The stam-

pede is on. According to the shricks of cestasy now proceeding from the national capital, America is about to retire into the unimpeachably virtuous isolation of the Western Hemisphere, a fellowship of the nations has become a discredited dream, we shall negotiate a treaty on our own terms with Germany, trade will be reopened and all will

The Knox resolution is the boisterously advertised panacea. So comprehensive a remedy is worth examination. It is incumbent upon Americans that they should fully realize its import and compare its ingredients with the purposes of this nation in entering the world war and the general principles entertained by clear-thinking peoconcerning the peace.

If such persons are not nauseated by the contents of the resolution it is charitable to assume that they have become hopelessly entangled in Mr. Knox's serpentine sentences, one of which is fifty-four lines long. Patience, however, will extract a meaning from this labyrinthine product, and sicken ing and contemptible is the revelation. For this specimen of pinehbeek statecraft is not alone cowardly and skulking, but prepos-

It contains a declaration of peace and urges the prompt negotiation of a separate treaty. Until this is ratified by a two-thirds majority of Congress the United States will retain all German property coming into its possession on April 6, 1917, and on any date subsequently. This property is obclously regarded as bargaining material.

The adoption of that view, however, raises a disquieting point. To what purpose was all the American expenditure of blood and treasure? The really slick thing would have been the easy confiscation of all German property on this side of the water, without

Is the nation, therefore, prepared to admit that its participation in the war against German tyranny and brutality was a ghastly Passage of the Knox resolution would infamously imply that the nation has mocked at its own sacrifice and that the dele to civilization paid on the fields of France had been hideously vain. Dishonor cannot pass this extreme.

The scuttlers, however, demonstrate that what they lack in decent feelings is offset by no slight respect for substantial compensa-The method by which the United States, one of the dominant contributing factors to the victory, saves from pauperization in the finale is ingenious.

The resolution asserts that pending the ratification of a new treaty this country "does not waive any of the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages to which it and its nationals have be come entitled under terms of the armistics signed November 11, 1918, or any exten sions or modifications thereof which, under the treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its benefit as one of the principa Allied and Associated Powers and to which t is entitled.

In other words, a treaty which the Presi dent of the United States was admittedly influential in framing, a treaty containing an international partnership program. American in fundamental spirit and in a sense forced upon reluctant foreign nations, i cust in the teeth of those governments. ill fashion our own pact with Germany, menutime in-1sting upon all advantages safe guarded to us by a treaty which we reject the entire history of international relationships this revolting nonscree has no

It is nimest inconcereable that such despicable sophistry can win general acceptation in the United States, a nation whose diplomacy has ever been marked by high minded sincerity and candor. What happening in Washington just now is hullalahoo which must not be confused with constructive work upon a problem perplex-

difficult, vital, but not insoluble Men like the President and Secretaries Hughes and Hoover are not "little Ameri-They have a sense of national obligations, a sense of national honor and a configution of the role which America must play in the rebuilding of civilization. This art cannot be enacted by retiring to shameful isolation and subscribing to a bogus

Europe needs us, it is true. That fact has een perhaps overemphasized and capitalized by jingoes who are pleased to assume that we shall become catspaws in the hands of wicked foreign governments. But ethi-cally speaking, the Old World does not need us so much as we need, for our own spiritual salvation, to co-operate in repairs to

Participating in the struggle toward better

things, we can speak with authority, per haps restrain bigotry, cupidity and inflamed prejudice. At least we shall have the opportunity to assert the claims of justice. Without our entrance into some form of society of nations the present league stands an alarming chance of degenerating into a

military offensive and defensive alliance. These are all obvious implications. It may be assumed that thousands of persons are thinking them as they stop their cars against banging and booming of the fake peace propagandists.

#### THINGS ARE LOOKING UP

THERE is little food for pessimists in the report of the survey of the industrial, financial and agricultural conditions of the country made by the agents of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

The report indicates what every one knew, namely, that buying is restricted, that retail prices have not been reduced in the same roportion as wholesale prices, that the costof living has appreciably decreased since September, that there are few strikes, and that general transportation conditions are good. In short, it shows that business men are playing safe while they wait for a more complete readjustment of affairs put out of joint by the war.

But trends are wholesome. For example, the productivity of labor per man has in-creased since last fall. This has a direct effect upon the cost of commodities and is one of the causes for the reduction in prices

over which every one is rejoicing.

The banks have ample funds for all deands, though the interest rate is still high. Their deposits have decreased, however, probably because of the stagnation in busi-Savings bank deposits, on the other hand, have increased everywhere save in the South and in the Mountain States. This fact, considered in connection with the inereased productivity of labor, indicates that the workingmen have been practicing the same kind of caution which has been leading business men to buy only what they actually need or what they can readily sell, No man has known how long he will keep his job and every man has been seeking to make himself as useful as possible, and has been laying aside a part of his carnings in order to tide him over a possible period of unemployment. The era of reckless expenditure and indifference to the amount of work done has come to an end.

The sentiment of the nation on the problem that has the greatest bearing on national prosperity is unanimous. In every region it is agreed that taxation stands first. I'ntil we know what readjustment is to be made in the federal tax laws business men will hesitate about risking their money in any ventures from which they cannot see an

Next to taxation, New York and the Mountain States place the settlement of the tariff question as of the greatest importance. The South puts the peace question second, but the rest of the country insists that until the railroad problem is settled and the new taxes are known business will play a waiting game.

Without the information supplied by this survey many persons would have concluded that Pennsylvania and New England at least would have insisted that the readjustment of the tariff to meet the new world conditions was of equal importance with the problem of domestic taxation. But relief from oppressive internal taxes seems to be what the whole country is hoping for in the near future, and it is willing to let the tariff wait even until the railroad problem is settled.

There is absolute unanimity on the desirability of abolishing the excess-profit tax and equal unanimity in favor of the substitution for it of a sales tax. The significance of the demand for the sales tax will not be lost on Congress, even though influential men here and there are raising objections to making any extended experiment with this method of raising revenue.

Prospects for improvement in the housing conditions are indicated by an increase in England and in the Mountain States, A reduction in the price of raw materials and an increased productivity of labor, together with available capital at rates which are not prohibitive, encourage the belief that in a car or so a man can find a house for his family at a reasonable rent or can buy one for a price within his means.

It begins to look as if we had passed the lowest point and begun to ascend the grade toward the normal level of national pros

ARE THE CHURCHES RADICAL? TT WAS to have been expected that religious organizations would reply vigor usly to the astonishing charges flung at them when, not long ago, they determined to make their voices heard in the disputes which grew out of widespread strikes and labor ontroversies. Their silence hitherto seems to have been the silence of profound aston hment. How could it have been otherwise There was a time when any one who didn't think in even circles was suspected of bol hevism. But who ever expected to hear the churches of the country assailed as allies of the Reds?

The Federation for Social Service, an outgrowth of one of the great religious denominations, in issuing a scathing reply to those who did their best to make it appear that churches were growing radical, begins naturally with Pittsburgh. The attack on the Interchurch World Movement was directed from Pittsburgh. It was in Pittsburgh that, little later, a boycott was ordered against the Young Women's Christian Association. The Young Women's Christian Association had formally expressed approval of the social and industrial program of the Interchurel World Movement. It had set out to obtain a special fund of \$300,000 for its work among girls and women of immigrant families in the steel regions. As a result of the boycott it had difficulty in obtaining \$90,000. Like the associations in the Interchurch World Movement, it was charged in letters ent to business men with "harboring radical doctrine.

The current report of the Federation for Social Service suggests appropriately that the causes of unrest in the world of today may lie in unexpected places. "The time has come." the report continues, church to stand unflinchingly for her social The Pittsburgh boycott is exposed

If events follow the usual course, we shall before long hear the Federation for Social Service pilloried in open letters as an agency of revolution.

### THE SLUMP IN DIAMONDS

WORD comes from the American consulate in Antwerp that the depression in the diamond industry which began in 1920 is growing worse. Until that year there were many enthusiastic buyers of diamonds Profitcers were investing their winnings in gems and loading their wives with preciou stones. But they have stopped buying Perhaps they have bought all they wished for, but anyway they are not spending their money that way any more. As a result the Antwerp diamond cutters are discour-They do not know when they wil see the old-time prosperity again.

But they should not be discouraged. the price of diamonds falls low enough the demand for them will be revived. The price at which they were selling in 1920 was about for r times as great as it was before the war. Only profiteers could buy them. When the season of normalcy returns every young man will buy for his bride a ring with as big a diamond as the wife of the man who grew rich out of the war now wears.

#### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Some Speculation Upon the Interesting Experiment to Be Tried at Bryn Mawr's Summer School for Working Girls

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WHEN I heard about the plan out at Bryn Mawr College for a summer term business and industrial students I was filled with wonder as to how the girls who would make the best use of such an opportunity, and in a sense needed just such a vista into life, could be got to spare the time and the money to drop work and go out

there to study.
Given the great empty college with all its dormitories and classrooms ready; given a carefully selected faculty drawn from many sources, who have the adaptability and preparation to give the courses in history, economics and science that will fill the time without overcramming it; given all the money needed for the scholarships, so that those studying there may do it at a minimum expense, how can the right girls be enrolled?

I HAVE heard a vague allusion to the Y. W. (A. and to the Trades Union League as being the readlest and most dependable sources for the girls, but surely there must be plans afoot for girls who beong to neither to compete for the scholar

understand that the would-be students who have already been approached have asked that to the courses in economics and history and science there be added, as perhaps of even more importance, some course on the appreciation of art, especially of music and painting, and a course on English literature, with a special bearing on the speaking and the writing of English.

In the short summer term, with a varied assertment of minds unused to quick acquisition along unwented subjects, the faculty's task would be a difficult one between giving what they thought the students needed and what they found the students wanted.

I TAKE it for granted that what Miss Thomas, the college president, and the omen she has interested in the plan believe the girls who will come to this school will the girls who will come to this school will need is a less partial view of economics and a more general knowledge of the relation of labor and capital in the light of modern history. I can imagine their belief is that the only reason a girl brought up to industry or to business listens with avidity to the teaching of enthusiasts for a radical socialistic government or for a communication section. government, or for a communistic revolution of society, lies in the fact of her Ignorance of the actual facts of the present form of government, as well as of the opportunities for her and for every one who can use them in the present form of society.

THE difference of income in the household I of a bank clerk and of a railroad engineer is all in favor of the engineer, just as the actual money per child in a minister's family and a ship carpenter's family is all in the favor of the carpenter's children; yet the bank clerk's family and the minister's family are seldom to be found among the ranks of the radicals, and the engineer's and the appender's often are

and the carpenter's often are.

The reason must be the difference of eduention, one would suppose; and as, in the families of less income, the minister's and the clerk's, the education is generally in-sisted upon, while in the engineer's or the carpenter's it is often left to the child's decision, and hence sometimes curtailed or neglected, it looks as though, given an edu-cation along liberal lines, the appeal of violently radical views, except in a few in-stances, would be almost nil.

THEREFORE if in the repose and the A screnity of such college halls as Bryn Mawr's some of the education discarded or never attainable could be given in specialized courses to the girls hitherto dependent on radical books or speeches for their mental pabulum, the response would be along the normal lines. Instead of fomenting bitter-ness, knowledge would widen the sympa-thies: instead of being made restless for what they do not nossess, the students would what they do not possess, the students would awake to a world of beauty and pleasure

that is theirs for the taking.

I rather think the above line of reasoning what is moving those interester cially backing the scheme to forward But naturally it could not be the oint of view of the girls who may be con idering the acceptance of the course fo themselves. The radical among them-and most of the avid for education are radical—have no notion of dropping a single prejudice against capital or of changing sides in the silent struggle now on between capital and labor. What they want more education for is to fight modern society with its own methods, and there will be a large group of them who will feel no pang of softening toward their opponents even though they have had as a gift certain large accessions of intellectual enjoyment at their hands.

A FTER all, the education that makes for a better understanding cannot be taught n a month in a school. Such an outlook or life is a home product and, in a normal per-son, must be the daily bread of the growing mind from earliest childhood. Small inontlook once it is a possession of the mind. The labor agitator often has more income than most physicians and sees not a third of the misery the doctor docs, yet he is a revolutionist by profession and the physician is a conservator. The reason one is an agitator and the other a doctor lies back somewhere in the childhood of each and in the point of view each began very early to take of the things which happened about him

TOOD as the Bryn Mawr idea is, I sus-I pect the teachers will get more valuable data on life out of their contact with the students than the students will get out of the lectures. What the experience will bring o the girls will be a new idea of the cumula The ancient dictum of the prophet, "In peace possess y cur soul." has a very vital message still. There is a screnity of mind—peace which asseth understanding—which cannot be ac-cinted for by any formula, but which comes then the mind and the body are in accord and there is nothing in the immediate sur-rounding to break the harmony between the oul and its inspiration. And though one what are the certain impulses toward that serenity, some things are more favorable for it than others

THE tingling restedness of a body well A and happily used, the meditative contem-dation of new ideas, the mellow, soothing ounds and sights of a summer evening, the ompanionship without rivalry yet with a of merry competition of one's fellows sense of holiday and yet of happy occupation, the sense of temporary escape from iffelong burdens, the return to youth without for the inoment—the cruel necessity of adventure—all these sensations so common to the girls of one class, whether poor or rich, and so seldom completely realized by the children of another class, whatever their de gree of competence may be, could at least be felt by those girls of the Bryn Mawr summer term. And to the degree which each felt and recognized her reaction toward screnity of soul she would make her progress along the only education, for rich or poor, that

A few years ago suffering Europe shrugged its shoulders under the burden of nisery and said. "Well, it's the war!" Now shrugs its shoulders and says, "Well, it's the peace

The bandit squad has been disbande orders from Director Cortelyou. Wh some one assign the squad to Harrisburg? You cannot blame the uninitiated who

continue to believe that the fight against the fireworks hill in the Legislature repre-sents the work of the drys. You may be sure that the experience of Ex-Emperor Charles in Hungary has been cagerly watched by the Exile of Doorn.

"Vare." shouts a news headline, "seeks more power!" Aml what else?

SWAT THE FLY!



in Phitadelphia, which will hold added inter-

scale by the battalion and the regiment.

Supplemental Instruction

by the purely technical work of the particular

arm of the service, such as horsemanship in

ing in the engineers, aviation in the a service and telegraphy in the signal corps.

have ample opportunity to indulge their hobby on modern indoor and outdoor rifle

ranges, with a plentiful supply of amount

ion furnished them without cost by the gov-

ties of the National Guard, the local regi-

rooms, swimming pools, field and track meets and athletics of all sorts, in which soldiers

compete without an expenditure on their part. Then there are the social functions,

the entertainments, the dances and recep-tions, in which the families and friends o

the soldiers play a big part.
"Hut aside from all the personal advan-

tages that accrue to the individual from serv-

bigger, better thing with which our young men should be impressed—the obligation they

Concerning the new secretary of state,

When Americans find it utterly im

essible to get into trouble of any sort in

Mexico, and not until then, the danger of

What Do You Know?

1. What nations compose the Little Entente?

war on the southern border will be over.

there is at least nobody in the United States who needs to ask "Who's Hughes?"

ments provide spacious company

owe to their country?"

From the Boston Transcript.

Who was Turenne?

resent?

wrongs.

Where do the Maoria live?

10. What is a papal nuncio?

. What is the feminine of marquess?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

'In addition to the solely military activi

cavalry and artillery, practical engineer

"Men who are attracted by rifle practice

"The military instruction is supplemented

ncompments they not

## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

COLONEL JACKSON W. STUDY On National Guard Training

in Phitadelphia, which will hold added interest to certain young men.

"The armory training is both interesting and instructive. Men are first taught elementary military duties and customs in the school of the soldier; then they receive instruction in the school of the squad, followed by the school of the platoon and the school of the company. And later, at the summer encampagents, they participate in realistic THE fulfillment by young men of the obli-L gation they owe to their country is the biggest side of participation in the National Guard, according to Colonel Jackson W. Study, 103d Engineers, who also emphamany perso from such service, including health, pecu

niary return and advancement. Service in the National Guard does not, according to Colonel Study, conflict with civil pursuits in any way, and a man can derive its benefits and still hold his position or attend his school or college. "Dr. Frank Crane." says Colonel Study,

"the well-known editor, recently wrote: " 'I not only believe in the army, but think that it ought to be enlarged so that every boy and girl in the United States should serve at least a year under Uncle Sam's flag. It would do the younger gen-eration good to learn to keep in step, to come under discipline and to realize that a nation is worth living, fighting and dying for

"It is to be regretted that this worthy opinion is not held by a greater number of the American people, and that the physical, moral and mental development resulting from peace-time military training is not more fully appreciated by the parents of the Amer-

"Now, what is this army that holds such potential value to our young manhood?
"The national defense act states that 'the army of the United States shall consist of the regular army, the National Guard in the service of the United States and the organ-

### All Cannot Join Regular Army

'It is, of course, appreciated that all of our young men are not, for obvious reasons. in a position to serve in the regular army and thus obtain the benefits of military training. They must complete their studies in our educational institutions, they must attend to the business of the city and state, and they must participate in the thousand and one activities of the daily life of our great

"But notwithstanding all these affairs it which our young men have such a conspicu-ous part, there still remain the time and the medium through which they can receive the physical and disciplinary advantages come with military training, and this me-dium is the second component of our armythe National Guard.

"The Pennsylvania National Guard do not require any commendation. As the Twenty-eighth Division of the army during the world war it proved its worth on the battlefields of France. It demonstrated its value as a military organization properly organized and efficiently trained

"Service in the National Guard does not necessarily conflict with civil pursuits. A man may derive the benefits of it and still follow his daily vocation or attend his school or university. His military duties are performed once weekly in the evening and during fifteen days of field training in the summer. Any man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who is physically fit, is eligible for service.

Among Attractive Features of Guard "Among the attractive features of Na-

tional Guard service that may be mentioned are (1) the opportunities afforded by asso ciation with young men active in civil, business, school and social life of the community; (2) pay for privates at the rate of \$1 per drill of not less than one and onehalf hours' duration, and an appropriate increase for noncommissioned officers and increase for noncommissioned officers and officers at the rate of one-thirtieth of the pay of like grades in the regular army for each drill attended. In addition to drill pay, troops receive the full base pay of their grades during fifteen days' annual field serv-lee; and (3) there is no restriction upon ice; and (3) there is no restriction upon promotion, which is based on efficiency and qualifications. Practically all commissioned officers of the National Guard began their service as privates in the ranks.

"The embryo soldier of Philadelphia may select any arm of the military service to his liking. There is the infantry regiment, with headquarters at Broad and Wharton streets. the cavalry regiment, at Thirty-second streets and Lancaster avenue; the artillery regi-ment, at Broad street and Susquehanna ave-nue, and the engineer regiment, at Broad and Callowhill streets. Later there will be tauk corps and air service units stationed

Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

THERE is a flower store in Washington ▲ which is proud of a little ceremony which takes place in it every day. Along about 5 o'clock the huge form of an elderly gentleman approaches its counter and he says:

"Good evening. I would like to see some of your flowers.

Thereupon the clerk sets out many vases of many varieties of posies, takes especial pains to place before the customer all his choice wares. Discriminatingly this conproblems and maneuvers on a large noisseur examines them, turns them about appraisingly. Finally ne selects a single flower and pulls it from among its fellows.
"Shall I wrap it up for you, sir?" the

clerk asks unerringly. sponse. "I will give it the air."
So does the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Edward Douglas White, select the daily tribute which he bears home to his wife.

Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon to was a boyhood friend of Herber Hoover, does not like the newspapers. He egrets that the material which is printed it hem is selected from the standpoint of the interest of the reading public and would establish some other standard. It would be particularly distasteful to him if his human side should be presented to the public.

If a newspaper man should come to you, asked him, and should want a bit of a storthat offered encouragement to any ambition lad, or should ask you for a germ of philoso-phy that might brighten a drab world, or for the thing in your heart that you felt migh do folks most good, and if he should offer to get your message to 5,000,000 readers, would you not consider that he had given you an opportunity to accomplish at leas-

an educational purpose?

He said that he would not. He would refuse to avail himself of the offer. . . .

The verdict in Detroit is that its bab ingressman made good. In the Thirteent district last fall a man was to be elected other man was to be chosen for the year term that followed. Clarence M. Lood a lad of twenty-four, a former soldier, was nominated for the short term. ahead of everything in the field. Later be was sorry he had not filed for the long

When McLeod got to Washington the deorkeepers would not let him on the floor of the House. They asked if he was a page 2. What class of animals is subdivided into bulls, cows, bachelors and pups? and he said he was a member. They laughed at him. To be sure, he was small of sta-ture, smooth of face. He might have been

 To what group of languages does Welsh belong? eighteen. McLeod had never made a speech. He 5. When and where was a British fleet enwrote one out, committed it to memory, delivered it every day for a week in his rooms over in the House office building. It gaged in a naval engagement known as the Three Days' Battle? was about taking care of the service men-It went fine when he got right out front and spieled it off. He made several speeches on the floor of the House. He became the fall around Washington and was often asked to address audiences. He accepted all invita-tions. He needed the practice. What was the "Annus Mirabilis" in English history? 9. What state does Senator McCormick rep-

He needed the practice.

He liked it in Congress. He says he is coming back. If they don't send him next year he will become the perpetual candidate. The Thirteenth district might as well

 The name Australia is derived from the word austral, southern, which is de-scended from the Latin "Auster," the south wind. 2. Annie Louise Cary was one of the most celebrated of American opera singers. She died recently at her home in Consworn, in official in the United States.

Associate Justice Van Devanter, of the Torts is a legal term for private or civil Supreme Court, appeared at the Postoffice Department late in the afternoon of March

 British consols are government securities of Great Britain consolidated in 1751 into a single stock The word consols should be pronoune with the accent on the last syllable. 6. Eugene Walter wrote the American drama, "The Eastest Way."

half way.

7. Forty-two gallons make a tierce in liquid 8. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hun-gary was the great walk of Charles Hapsburg

9. Athens, Greece, is Violet Crown." The 10. Richard Henry Dana was an American

ichard Henry Dana was an American jurist, politician and author, especially noted for his book, "Two Years lietore the Mast." He was the son of Richard Henry Dana, an American poet and cosayist, and was harn in Cambridge, sayist, and was been in Cambridge, dass., in 1515. He died in 1882, Charles A. Dana was a noted American Jour-nalist, editor of the New Fork Sun. His dates are 1819-1897.

reconcile itself to McLeod. Postmaster General Will Hays is the mos-

5, after having administered sundry other oaths to new administratives, had Mr. Havput his right hand on the Bible and pledge himself with due solemnity. Through it all a motion-picture man ranked his machine methodically and go

The justice was hurrying down the hall flying messenger stopped him on be half of a new motion-picture man who vanted to write this bit of history in film-The justice went back, readministered the outh, followed the ceremony to the very end, for this sort of thing could not be done

At the elevator on the way down the man f robes was again intercepted, was again admonished in the interest of the film recordand again returned and swore in the new

Not until he hits his thumb with a hammer, says Mr. Hays, will be do more swear-ing in a single afternoon.