EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1921



Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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MARKED AND MERCELLING	A RETROLUTI LA CHATCHAR DINLINGS
Published daily at	PUBLIC LEDGER Holding
ATLANTIC CITY	Square, Philadelphia, Press ("nion Building
NEW YORK	364 Madison Ave
DEFROIT	Tot Ford Bullding

ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO 1202 Tribure Holiding NEWS BUREAUS WASHINGTON REBERU N. R. Cor Frontayleania Ave, and lath St. New YORK Distant The swa Distilling SUBSCHIPTION TERMS The EVENING PUBLIC HISTORY FOR to sub-scribers in Philadelphia and surrounding fowns at the rate of twelve of the cents per week payable to the carrier.

to the carrier. By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United Stat a Canada or United States pre-sessions, postage free, fits (30) conts per manth, Siz (40) dollars our y ar payable in advance. To all for air counting one (41) dollar a month Notice-Subscribers withing onliness changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000 17 Address all communications to Electing Public Lodger, Independence Souther, Philadelebia

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Philadelphon, Wednesday, April 13, 1021

THE FULL-CREW LAW

THE railroads of the state are demanding the repeal of the full erea has on the ground that it forces needless express upon

The railroad committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives are to give a hearing on the repeater in Harrisburg to day, at which the railroads and the labor organizations will be represented.

The public, however, is the party most interested in this controver-y. The milroads assort that the law costs them \$3,500,000 a year in wages for service for which there is no need. If this can be established then the law has no defense and should be repealed forthwith

This money does not come out of the pockets of the holders of railroad securities. The people pay it. It is one of the items which enter into the cost of every railroad ticket and in the cost of the shipment of every ton of freight

It is likely, however, that the only representatives of the public present at the hearing will be the members of the committees of the Legislature.

THIS LAND OF FREEDOM

THE dismissal of Chief of Police Hallberg by the commissioners of Uncerford towns ship will not occasion any grief along the Main Line

The police under Hallissey's direction bossed the roads of their realm as if they were in charge of private property. had to go almost as carefully in Haverford. township as you would have had to go in Berlin under the old regime.

A man who stopped his motorear to look at the landscape was in danger of arrest if he happened to have a lady with him. isn't only in Haverford township that the tyrannical and suspicious mind can boast of victories. Under laws now operative in various parts of this free country you may be arrested for-

Parking an automobile in a public park-Stopping on a country road to cool your engine or to look at a sunset

Smoking in a public place Carrying a tlask of whisky without a certificate from your physician. The United States may be the some of making it. What new state of affairs would include mining by such a congressional resothe brave. But it is only more or less the be determined by such a congressional reso-

MODERN FARM SALESMANSHIP

land of 12a free

the local police who forced the exposure in Georgia Peouage is worse than old-fashioned slavery. The slave owners felt a sense of responsibility for the general well-being of failure. Mr. Harding has adopted the reverse or conciliatory course. the men and women who were their property. There are times, however, when an issue Under peonage human beings are driven until they can work no more and then turned must be squarely faced. The attitude to be

out to become public charges. taken need not he bellicose, but it should It is odd in this day and generation to be explicit. The occasion is ripe today, for find in the United States a condition of life the nation is utterly weary of postponements that is regarded as intolerable and deof essentials in the consideration of interstructive even in the most backward counnational lifs

NEW WORLD PARLEY INDICATED aversion to an isolation policy and the respect shown for the existing treaty if ren-IN MR. HARDING'S PROGRAM dered conformable to our liking.

Compromise Tactics Employed in the President's Message Seem to Point to

a Reconstruction of the Treaty

TF PRESIDENT HARDING and Secretary Hughes have in mind the calling of a supplementary. Peace Congress in Washington to reconsider and amend the treaty of Versailles, the language of the Chief Excentive's message to Congress opens the way for such an undertaking.

"It would be idle," says Mr. Hunding, "to declare for separate treaties of peace with the Central Powers on the assumption that these alone would be adequate, because the situation is so involved that our peace engagement cannot ignore the Old World relationship and the settlements already effeeted, nor is it desirable to do so in preserving our own rights and contracting our future relationships.

"The wiser course," he adds, "would secon to be acceptance of the confirmation. of our rights and interests as already provided and to engage under the existing treaty, assuming, of course, that this can he satisfactorily accomplished he such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interest.

Recognition is here made of the indispensability of the original peace treaty as a basis for remtinisting our relations with the outside world. The fact that much argument has been heard to the contrary does not alter the truth.

tax has been the most burdensome and in-In his recent notes concerning Yap and sputable of all the various taxes levied Mesopotamia, Mr. Hughes' criticisms are luring the war. Business conditions now founded on actions taken by our former are such that it can produce little revenue allies subsequent to the conclusion of the But whether it produced revenue or not, it should be abolished without delay. treaty, and contain plain implications of our Many persons will agree with the Presi-

intent to persist in rights and privileges. dent when he says that whether internal safeguarded to us by that pact. Senator taxation or the tariff is considered first is of Knox's separate peace resolution was unique ess importance than has been popularly in its respect for our interests in a treaty imagined. Both systems of taxation must he revised, and the revision can go along which his program was designed to reject

The President favors the passage of a The President evidently realizes the abtemporary emergency tariff law to remain in surdity of the Knoy stand, and his advoorce only until Congress can draft a permanent revision of the present law. The Simmons-Underwood tariff now in force is cases of an immediate peace declaration corresponds hardly at all with the plans of the unsatisfactory, and was so proved within hitter-enders. The concessions made to less than a year of its passage. It is agreed them in the message are, indeed, far 'more by all believers in the American policy of protection that it should be continued in Mr. Harding arges the establishment of

force only so long as it will take for Con-"a state of technical peace without delay," gress to substitute something better for it. but as he is at some pains to point out the The permanent measure, becording to Mr. Harding, should be designed to protect the facility of negotiating scharate treaties with markets of America for American producers. the Central Powers, it is not easy to see Every Republican will agree to this. What what either the irreconcilables or the antior lisagreement there will be will come over us a whole would gain by a somewhat toothhe best way to protect our markets without less pronouncement Such a performance interfering with that free flow of foreign would assert the existence of peace without

trade necessary to enable our debtors to pay what they owe us. From the question of revenue the President turns to the regulation of its expendilution? As a matter of fact, we have pence ture, and he indorses the budget system and at this moment. What we lack is a treaty urges Congress to provide for it at an early He insists on the application of

litical forces and to breathe the spirit of AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT ompromise is unmistakable. The antagonistic method overwhelmed Mr. Wilson with

The nearest approach to direct treatment

n Mr. Harding's message is the expressed

The reformation cannot be effected by de-

It cannot be accomplished by the most sincere total repudiation of the league so

long as this country is in favor of arbitral

machinery and other peace bulwarks con-

A conference in Washington could con-

crivably dispet the fog. In a roundabout

way Mr. Harding seems to be heading toward

a policy involving a reopening of the world

parley. The task is huge, but it is not so

formidable as the work of executing a mass

of inchoate suggestions bristling with con-

HARDING'S DOMESTIC POLICY

THE domestic policies outlined by Prest-

I dent Harding in his address to Congres

will command themselves to the judgment of the country. He starts by stressing the need

Economy has been talked about by every

President from Washington down. It has

been practiced by few Congresses. Condi-

tions are such now that unless it is prac-

thed the taxpayers will visit retribution

pon the officeholders who neglect their duty

The government has been raising \$5,000.

000,000 a year. This sum must be out to

\$4,000,000 or less. Government ex-

penditures, however, cannot be kept within

these limits without eliminating all unneces-

sars expenditures Relief can be found

through a revision of the internal tax laws.

by the repeal of those taxes which have be-

come unproductive and by a lowering of

other taxes without which the business of

Mr Harding's announcement that the

administration is committed to the repeal of

the excess-profits tax is reassuring. That

the government cannot be carried on.

There is nothing new in this

tained in the covenant.

tradictions.

f conomy:

laring peace and balting at that point.

Happy Outcome of the Church House Problem Illustrates the Value of Deliberation

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THERE are two extremes of cautious There is a set of the set of the solutions of the solution of the first is, "Wait and see!" The slogan of the first is, "No scorer said than dense!" done

I can never make up my mind which makes the fewer mistakes in the long run; those who act slowly for fear of missing something or those who act quickly. I was impressed today, however, with the luck or isdom, or both, of a set of men who have neted rather enutiously, or at all events who have seemed to some of the women folks to have been rather "slow on the uptake.

A GOOD many years ago there stood ou the corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets a fue old Presbyterian church, which had for its most eminent pastog a much-loved man by the name of Boardman. To this church most of the important and rich Calvinists of sixty years ago used to flock from the sedate and handsome old houses in the then fashionable residential part of the city below Broad street and between Chestcity below Broad street and between Chest-nut and Sprace. But as the stores and offices began to creep up those streets and the boarding bouses began to creep down, the congregation crossed Broad and settled wost on Sprace street, selling the Twelfth street property to the Episcopalians, who built on the Walnut street front of the lot a big, handsome office building, which they called "The Church House."

It contained a large auditorium, pleasant and commodious offices for two bishops and their secretaries, various board rooms and then, as one progressed upward, large and small offices or clubrooms for a number of liocesan activities. The ground floor room were first used for diocesan purposes and later rented out to business firms. Gradually the rooms and offices upstairs, that had med adequate for the varied ac tivities of Episcopal work here in the town nd its environs, were outgrown; gradually he fact that the corner of Twelfth and Walnut is one of the noislest in town made the use of the auditorium for religious meetings nore and more impractical.

The taxes were enormous, yet the leases of the stores on the ground floor were long ones. If the entire building had been used for church purposes it would hardly have given all the activities that should have been gathered there seene for their work, ye most convenient part of the building ver the used for secular purposes, which raised the taxes without really paying for the raise. In a word, the business of the diocese had

and a word, the building so far as office room outgrown the building so far as office room was concerned, and the noise of the traffic had made its large and noble rooms un-suitable for devotional services.

SO THE Church House was sold and the D question of where to go next became a ital one. And just here those who wished onet at once and those who wished to wait eltal one ad look about for suitable quarters were

A sort of a compromise was effected that attails pleased no one. It was decided but, neuling the buying of suitable quarters in a central spot, the present home of the bishop on Twenty-second street should be into a temporary church office I ther quarters found for him. changed

But that house, commodious as it was could not be made to accommodate all the organizations that belonged in a diocesan Most of the women's activities were out of the plans, very tantly on the part of the committee of men. it none the less inevitably. It was here that the women felt that more

action and less caution would have been preferable. And many a tall and wide building in the heart of the city, notably the Episcopal Academy building, was urged upon the reluctant committee. But the restion of the initial cost and the immediate remodeling, as well as of the possible change in values—in fact, a dozen pros and halted action on the part of those in authority.

MEANTIME, the new owners of the for-mer Church House wished possession M ner Church House wished possession on May 1, so it looked like the hishop's house on Twenty-second street for as many church societies as could be squeezed into t and a tramp existence for the others, when



"ATTA BOY!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

the users of them.

"Quack doctors here are giving us some concern at present. These frauds use the (Have you forgotten Julie's eyes?) Mud and rain dulling the lands. mails extensively to instill fear into the hearts of the afflicted and mulet them of, their inst dollar in their wild rush to get

even the mail cars and mail trucks, and in this wise instill fear into the robbers before they start. Now they know the mail-car-riers are unarmed and in many cases they are open prey to attack. "All in all, I should say the postal in-

spector's office is one of the vital organizations, whose good reaches out far and wide and lets great numbers of persons share in the benefits bestowed."

When Spring Came to France

D^O YOU remember, as I remember, When spring came to France? Gray streets winding, leaden skies.

(Ah, but Marie's were pretty hands.) M'sieur Dupres waits by the door,

Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

THE most celebrated digit on the Pacific A coast, the long, pointing foretinger of Sam Shortridge, of San Francisco, has come to the United States Scuate.

The new senator is very tall, very distinguished, very facile of speech, very ani-mated. He has spent his life in the courtroom, where he considers himself an advo-cate. He has defended many a man charged with many a crime. He claims that he has cleared more newspapermen charged with libel than has any other attorney in the ountry.

And when he is engaged in any controversial discourse he covers his opponent with that long, inordinately long, index finger. and wherever that opponent moves the finger follows him as does the pistol of the man with the mask which used to appear on the billboards.

I am laying a wager that the first man o be covered by that finger will be he who, in tariff discussions that are soon to come dares to vaise his voice against adeque protection for the products of California. adequate

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CONCRETENTING ())

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(CEE)

GEORGE A. LEONARD On Protecting the Mails THE apprehension of quack doctors, black mailers, mail robbers and the work in general of the postal inspector's office was utlined today by George A. Leonard, chief postal inspector for this district.

Mr. Leonard's district comprises the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Hehas forty men working under him, whose duty it is to protect the mails and protect

THE chief of the New Jorsey State Bureau of Markets reports that the farmers of Burlington and other countries who have need sailful inconstructing are about to one choice attention to modern metalogical selling They have not been content with the prices

which they have got from the undeferren. They are plausing to advertise in the news papers in an effort to get " to direct r aich with the consumers of appendices fourier. eggs and dairy products

They will succeed af they got moved at the the right way, and if they we must they will every considered

The present system, of maracting farm products is wastell and monoridant has happened many a time tent a man has sent a load of vegetables to the city only to have them not he are no one would take them at the prevacing process. There was no system about the regulation of the supply

offered on a given day so in a given were A little intelligent shorp ratio, a ming the farmers of a township would distribute near-evenly the delivery of the supershable epole and a direct county torresidue with the alfa mate consumer or art the return market man would result it the supply of mesher vegetables and eggs or a other pro- to the consumer and a higher price to it- again ducer than new prevail

The New Jorson plan as for let heen worked out, fur or has see could a sewners other war," and an argoal is made for the and there is no reason. This is should not succeed in this actualization

THE CRISIS OF COAL

 $I^{F} \stackrel{\mathrm{THE}}{\mathrm{the}} \stackrel{\mathrm{Bestesh}}{\mathrm{trained}} \stackrel{\mathrm{here}}{\mathrm{states}} \stackrel{\mathrm{trained}}{\mathrm{trained}} \stackrel{\mathrm{here}}{\mathrm{trained}} \stackrel{\mathrm{here}}{\mathrm{t$ center of the world sole sopply. Amore is therefore very great reduced The minute of Lingland and Wheel supply

fael to informerable ships us well us to the industries of a larg shirt of the European continent. Consistenties Leavely in Engineer

American shippens are prepared to divert large quantities of transmissional unthra-cite to foreign nations. It was that net of diversion that succed great mercanes of our prices it, the recent past

Legitimate export teads organ to be encouraged. But it is notorious that specilators are always ready to take full advantage of opportunities such as would be again open to them if all British mines were closed for even a short time

SLAVE DAYS RESTORED

WHEN the condition first hourd of Negra permanent plantations in Georgia, and the deliberate killing or men heid as slaves, there was a general suspanion that what existed in one region way likely to exist in others, and that something much like slavery as established within the borders of duntry that loled for your years to abolish has practice of the dirk ages. This belief now confirmed by no less a person than vernor Dorsey, of Georgia.

The governor, denying the charge that image is general in his state, asserts that exists in "only four or five of the 150 auties." Moreover, we are told by Mr. corsey that Georgia is not the only sinner and that peonage "exists in a greater or less measure wherever there are large masses 1 Negroes."

Illiteracy is pretty general in some of the outhern states, and for that reason there re countless Negroes who cannot know heir rights. Later evidence indicates that a way the fuieral authorit a rather than

or treaties muchling us to derive advantage from the situation Perhaps Mr. Harding in his desire not t-

utterly

apparent than real

offenst the battalions of death is sugaring the pill. It the conting is removed it can he found that what he inderses is some thing quite different from that which originally was proposed by Senator Knox. When the latter and his cohorts realize the change. they may be meltined to moderate there transports on behalf of speedy action. That would extracate the President from a part of the embarraystacrits

17 such a prospect is in Mr. Haming mand, it is possible to reconcile his penceresolution suggestion with his reliance on centain fundamentals in the treaty of Versames otherwise his purpose is not clear and his foreign relations plan scenes to he ande in of violently conflicting features.

Categorical as is Mr. Harding's language the death sentence which he pronounces on the Lengue of Nations is also enpuble of mixed construction. Our interest in "mn association of nations based upon the apnlication of justice and tight " is reiterated In contrast, the present league is exhibited as "the enforcing ageney of the victors of opstrumentality of justice unassociated with the passions of ac-teriny

But as these put-ions of Misterday in colored the United States and us the Pressdent and Mr. Hagiles are zealone in their condensors to protect anything gained he us achies contact is would seen that there are manyons and passions. The consequences of these which inflamen as we still shew with wither farmer

The House of this attende is manifest Configued also is the thinking which relegames a somety when we were free to join and in which we would, had we been seeminded. ners played a cole of high oblical worth to the status of a military allintice alienated from our conception of a protected international peace. The anti-longuers believe this last to be true, and in justice to them it must be admitted that this is a matter of personal opinion. But this refractory element in human relationships has no hearing upon the downtailing of the league with some of the most important provisions of

the treats Such a merger may in regritted, mer of exists, and when Mr. Harding emphasizes, the folly of seeking to negothate separate treaties with the Central Powers he in effect approves to a significant extent the Versailles treate of some the envenance.

D DRFT It is this indorsement which beclouds Mr. Harding's denunciation of the league and suggests that the head of the nation is feel ing his way to a solution of the problem which may produce a modified league, or the same league under a new name and an acceptance with amendments of the treaty of Versailles.

The message in its treatment of the internations, case may be described as tenta-tive. The desire to placate contending po-

less methods to government business Of equal importance is his opposition to the interference of government in private business. One of the most significant passuges in the whole address announces that it is well to have it understood that busimessions a right to pursue its normal, legitimate and righteons way unimpeded, and it eight to have no call to meet government

competition, where all risk is horne by the nublie treasury. The President does not apply this prinsintestiretty to the government-owned ship engaged in commerce, but it has a direct

bearing on the ultimate disposition of the ships built during the war. He discusses the maintenance of the morebast marine and all- attention to the fact that all differ tions of openion about the policy for its inhulding lays been removed by the outstanding fact that we have built it. He does say, nowever, that if our laws operate a the mivantage of our competitors they should be amended so as to give American shins fair play on the sea. If he had recom cended some form of subsidy or subvention

Congress would have known exactly what be meant, but he may have decided to allow Congress to use its own judgment. He forshudows the sale of the merchant fleet private owners when he says that its way ost must be discounted to the actual neare value and the difference charged to the war mergeney. This is practical business sense Ills mastence that our whole transporutton system should be co-ordinated out a way that the land and water li may co-operate to the best advantage is would with the best business thinking or the subject. Congress some years ago forces the milloads to sell their steamship lines in the theory that the interest of the ship-

more would thus be conserved. But so far as is known the carrying out of this polihas had no offect upon either railroad or steamship rates. The basis of the solution of the radiand

problem he finds in an assurance that there is to be no experiment with government ownership and that no taxes are to be level o cover deficits in a service which should be self-sustaining. When this is understood progress can be made toward an adjustment of the costs of the operation of the milroads in such a way as to meet expenses. present, he insists, both railway charges and ats of operation are too high, and mark) reduced if the products of the country a or he transported on terms which busines on stand. This means a reduction in wages as well as in the cost of railroad equipment The President realizes this, for he says that he invertance of enpitalistic exploitation must be removed and that labor must join with the management in understanding that

the public which pays is the public served. This insistence on the right- of the public onnes most opportunely. A plen is entered for the formulation of a national road-building policy on broad-

ines. Federal aid is now given to the stateout without such restrictions as common prudence should dictate. The President in sists that no federal money should be spent for roads anywhere for the maintenance of which provision had not been made. He regards maintenance as of equal importance with building in the first place. It is part of a program for the conservation of the pational resources and is based on the same aund sense that controls in the management

of private business. If the President can secure legislation carrying into effect these recommendations he will make a record of first-rate achievement.

onght a at: house next to the Church of the Holy on Rittenhouse square, and every ne was pleased.

The Co-satts, who were handsomely let go at a reasonable prior because of the so to which it was to be sett and in the of their mother's father, who cloreyman, were gracionaly pleased; the of the various committees were de-beenuse, with the garage and the nearby uarish house of the church and the rooms the house itself will afford for them, they can really focus their administrative

in one convenient locality. - partshioners of Holy Trinity Church traisly glad, because it will mean tospitality that they have always can be doubled both in the use of harch and of the parish building The ops and church officials who will have there are approving, because of the res and pleasant outlook of the site. committee which is negotiating for the ing is sanguine, because the investment good one from a real estate point of

WITH the Pennsylvania Railroad station arobably out in West Philadelphia and Boulevard nearing completion in the next a years. Rittenhouse Square property is present a yeary "safe buy," the experts if them, for organization headquarters, renearness to the shooping district, its point of suntage on th street car lines of the beauty and dignity of its surroundings make it no attractive goal from every point of view. Tracso interested in the many of view. These interested in the ransaction new ne doubt congratulate behaviors that the committee in charge moved slowly in state of prods and digs can the quick thinkers. At all events, while the affair whits on

a few legal steps necessary for completing the purchase, contribution by the convengive and cautions trustees who waited until they get what they wanted

THE Episcopa Church was a pioneer in I the matter of parish organization some twenty-five years ago, and during the last two years it has had the courage to revise all business methods and centralize many a functions. The parish accounts now go through a central office, its filing system has been brought up to date, the women have inaugurated and are running successfully entral cutting and distributing workroom n which all garments for church institu-ions and missions which are made and donated by the parishes in this discuss are given out to parishes to be made and rearned for inspection, valuation and disribution, along the latest Red Cross lines. From being difficult to get into concerted action quickly for emergency relief, it can now function rapidly. An appeal for clothes shoes by its with taission was made one eaday this winter, and by the follow-londay 500 pairs of half-worn shoes and -1000 garments had been promised and

The success of this mobilization is due to cuente and up to date lists, well filed ; to central office and to a system of linison that the war work has taught us. It rosts very little money, but it takes a new kind of planning very different from the old Dorcas Society methods that were fitted to a more leisurely age than this of ours.

Uncle Ben's Good Example

no Advacate Brother Benjamin F. Albritton, of Greene minty. Hookerton circuit, has been an acive steward in Rainbow Church for many tive steward in Rainbow Church for many years. Morning service day, the second Sunday in February, will be his eightieth hirthday, when he hopes to be present and to greet many of his good friends. Uncle Ben, as he is affectionately called, commendable example/ "newing h scription to the Advortige ance, rely called, sets a mewing his subrance.

Some of these advertise that they cure anything from cancer to blindness, and in many cases the remedies they use are composed of water, sugar and milk.

"One firm we had under investigation in Pittsburgh said it could cure anything. Ever insanity could be cured by the firm of quacks in a short while. No one is ever discharged as cured by these doctors, for they feel that a cured patient is one less customer.

Many Quacks Jailed

"Many of these quacks are resting in in now, while some go about unmolested. In spectors who are assigned to this work must e experts and must have a legal eye to evi dence, so that the case is got up from br-ginning to end and the only thing necessary for the district attorney to do is to go into court and present it. "Blackmailers have done a land office

husiness in the last six months, if the number of cases we have under investigation can be used as a criterion. We have had more blackmail cases in the last six months than in the last few years put together. When once we get on the truck of these black. mailers we usually hand them in jail, and as an instance of this you have the recent case of Pasquale, 'The Crank,' in the Nor-ristown kidnapping case, who was largely caught by his use of the mails.

"Others brought to justice recently in-cluded the man who tried to blackmail the owner of Man O War. Many people heowner of Man O War. Many people he lieve it is an casy matter to apprehend they blackmailers, but they are mistaken.

keeps a man on the job day and night. "Another phase of our work is protecting the people from those who use the mails defraud. These apparently elever people sooner or later get their just dues. Schemes to defraud take time to nip, and the prog made here shows that they get it in the neek before long.

"Some schemes are rather intricate and take a diplomat to detect, but when once we get on their path they may as well give up and plend for mercy. Some companies of apparent firm standing were brought to the har of justice by this office when they used be mails to defraud the unsuspecting public.

Mails Are Guarded

"This office also has the duty of checking up on the postoffice employes and see that they are not availing themselves of their pr ition to steal from the mails and gain in this way profits not legitimately earned Here the inspectors must likewise be careful for when once a man is caught he in-variably loses his government position. We cannot afford to make mistakes here, and when the men once acrest a suspect you can almost be sure he is guilty

We must also check up on the accounts of the postmasters and see that their records are kept right. Routes for the delivery mail in the rural districts must be regulated o that the greatest good may come postal service

Storekeepers in general ought to be on their guard against dealing with people they don't know well when they present money orders for the purchase of goods. When staffices are robbed the m order pad for all kinds of sums. These people then try to dispose of them as last they can, and in many cases they are successful.

Dealers are out when they transact ess with these people, and too often they fall for the government paper and take too much for granted.

May Collect Rewards Now

"There are fifteen postal districts in the country working under the postmuster gen-eral. The recent ruling that employes can claim a \$5000 reward if they apprehend a mail robber is a good one. Of especial im-portance to me is the order authorizing the arming of essential employes so that they may better cope with the robbers. may better cope with the robbers. "I would go one step further, and arm

paxing you in for one drink me Urchins at play, maidens gay, ent old forms toiling their day (Surely Jeanne had a pretty

Frail flowers where the woodland drips (Anne invites with her cherry lips?) Faint stirrings in the carapace. (And what of Helene's lify face?) Rolling hills like arms inclose The valley where the village rose The distant guns their thunder pile echoes crashing mile on mile

Oh, Henriette, I loved your smile ! Do you remember, as I remember,

When spring came to France? - Charles Bamfield Hoyt, in the New York Herald.

> Modern Fiction Heroes tue New York Herald.

Sherlock Holmes has passed into the lan-guage like Robinson Crusoe and Mr. Pickguage like Robinson Crusse and Mr. Pick-wick. Everybody knows him and knows what his name stands for. Twenty years ago it looked as if Raffes, the anateur cracksman, would achieve an equal distinc-In fact, for a time he did. Raffles was a token in the small change of daily discussion, with a definite impress and ixed value. Somebody writing in the early years of the century-probably Andrew Lang-bewailed the fact that the only two

figures in fiction since the days of Dickens which had made this sort of mark were products of crime.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is meant by the bourgeoiste? How are submarine torpedoes propelled? Who is the present secretary of the interior'

Who were Heloise and Abelard ;

What was the famous Colussus of Rhodes?

6. Where and what is the Cauba

Who wrote the novel "The Man Who Laughs"

What was the first name of Commounter Decatur?

 What is the largest African river flowing into the Atlantic Ocean." 10. What is help?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Vesterday's Quiz
Fourteen European monarchies are the United Kingdom, Spain, Norway, Swe-der, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Hun-gary (under a regent), Italy, Humania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria.
X messingle is a dwelling house with out-buildings and land assigned to H- use.
Herman Melville, an American author, wrote the South are stories, "Cimic and "Types" His dates are 1845-1821.
The Tropic of Cancer crossies the American

ropic of Cancer crosses the Ameri-continent at about the center of Can con Mexico

The Kremin is the most instorn-The Kremiln is the most historic and ple-tureaque group of public buildings in Moscow Tailer the imperial regime the inclosure contained a palace, the eathedrains of the Assumption, the Archanget Michael the Ammenation, the Miracle Monastery, the Assension convent, the arscenal and the famous great belt The present walls date from 1492. Caphael, the referenced Italian artist, painted the fahoous Spatine Madorne

aphaet, the redefented Italian artist, nainted the fations Sheine Madonna, now in the gallery of Dresden, its impasses is a blind alley, a position from which there is no enorph. The word may be pronounced "im-pass," or with the French nasal in the first syllable, giving it the sound somewhat of "am."

of "am." Telephonic communication between the April 11, 1921.

The miners, the dock workers and the railway employes of England form the sortailed Triple Alliance.

Twenty-five years ago a slender lad by the name of Tasker Oddie was working as clerk in a wholesale grocery store in York city.

He studied law at night and got a job as an administrative for a mining company in Nevada. He gave this up and joined the desert rats, those intropid spirits who gamble with death in search of gold in that part of the world.

. . .

With Jim Butler, another prospector, he struck it rich at Tonopah. The two and other started operating a building a town on a capital of \$25. All became millionaires. Oddie was then thirty years of age.

has developed many camps since, has made and lost fortunes. He has been governor / his state.

has come down to Washington Now he has come down to Washington as United States senator. And he doesn't look a bit like Bill Hart. He wears tailored clothes instead of chap-, is well-magicured, hald, surve, modest. Instead of being hald, suave, modest. Inste bronzed he is positively pink.

It's a shame the way these rough people from the woolly West refuse to live up to the popular conceptions of them. . . .

When the Woman's party was having its final jubilee before disbanding, various speakers appeared before it and made bids

that its influence be diverted to them. It is not unnatural that at a woman's convention the element of clothes should nave clicited some interest. So, when Simeon D. Fess, congressman from Ohio, himself an educator and author, appeared to make the bid of the Republican party, it was a misfortune that his necktie should have worked around under his car. The fem nine mind could concentrate on nothing but that necktie, could employ itself only with wondering if Mrs. Fess was present and with indulging in an overwhelming sympathy

for her. Then J. H. Hopkins, representing that committee of forty-eight which made such strenuous efforts to organize a new party at Chicago, appeared and again the personal appearance equation spoiled every thing. Mr. Hopkins was so flawless in personal appearance, every marcel of his admiration for the man as a work of art crowded out all consideration of what he

snid. At about this stage of the program the cout of a motion-nicture news service cir ulated among those present, asking representative delegates to pose. They could use only those woman, the scout said, who had short skirts and smiles.

. . .

When Mr. Roosevelt was President, Wil-ham M. Mooney, new chief clerk of the Postoffice Department, was a lesser govern ment official, but very popular at th White House because he was amateur boxing champion of the nation. Mr. Mooney probably had the gloves of

with Mr. Ron sevelt as frequently as any

with Mr. Rooseven as frequently as any man of that time. The other day he was telling of having gone over to the White House with wother. The executive offices were tilled with important people waiting to see the President, but the Mooney brothers were President inimediately admitted. The Pre-ident plunged into a discussion of the fistic battles Mooney had fought-knew just how each blow that meant victory had been landed. This led to a discussion of the merits of blows and their demonstration. Boxing talk led to wrestling talk. Soon the President and the athlete had their coats off and were down on the White House floor trying

out their theories. Two hours thus passed before the routine of White House business was resumed.