Evening Public Tedger

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JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Praire Lessure Building
Independence Square, Philadelphia
ATLANTIC CITY Press-Union Building
NEW YORK 364 Madison Ave.
DETROIT TOIL Ford Building
CHICAGO 1302 Tribura Building
NEWS BUREAUS.
WASHINGTON BUREAU,
N. E. COT. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
NEW YORK BUREAU. Trafaigar Building
CHICAGO Trafaigar Huilding
SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The Evening Public Linuage is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve 112 cents per week, payable to the carrier.
By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in

to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in
the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month,
six (50) dollars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month,
Norice-Subscribers wishing address changed
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Philadelphia, Saturday, April 16, 1921 TEAR OFF THE MASK

CONTROVERSY still persists over the identity of the Man in the Iron Mask. There was a deliberate conspiracy to con-

When the Mayor spoke of Certain Men who are blocking him at every point beof the city government with the men who profit by the protection of vice he put a mask over their identity.

The city has a right to know who these Cartain Men are. The men themselves are the only persons interested in hiding behind the screen of

nese words. The city is expecting the Mayor to tear

THE FRANKLIN FESTIVITIES

THE exercises in connection with the transportation of a new Franklin statue through this city today are both appropriate

From this latter fact Philadelphians may like to derive pride, even though the preservation of the memory of a great American in this community is almost an involuntary performance. For it is simply impossible to forget Franklin in a place the fundamental activities of which are so grounded in his achievements.

For this reason no tributes to the simulation of the man in bronze can ever in the least acquire the character of absurd image worship. Indeed, it is somewhat difficult to appraise the artistry of Franklin statues. for the vigor of a unique personality abides and the mind reverts to what Franklin did and thought rather than to what the sculptor accomplished. Memorials to this illustrious Philadelphian by adoption take on the nature of honors to the living.

It is the spirit of such tributes that is inseparable from the festal ceremonies of today. It is an untragic, cheery life that will be celebrated, a life the continuity of which does not seem to be severed, although history maintains that Franklin's eyes were closed 131 years ago tomorrow

THE HOUSE RECANTS

A FTER a sensible start in its treatment of the reapportionment problem. Congress is exhibiting characteristic signs of

There was manifest wisdom in the decision of the House of Representatives as exressed in a bill passed by that body last session to adhere to a membership total of But the measure died in the Senate and the best that is promised in the House now is a compromise between the extremists who seek to increase the seats to 480 and those who would be content with 4th.

Approval of this figure would mean that no state would suffer a decreased representation due to culargement of the congressional districts. On the other hand, the day is certainly coming when the accommodations of the House can be no further stretched

Such concessions to the expansionists as are now in prospect can only be temporary. for by the time another census year rolls around the quandary will be more embarrassing than ever. The proper course is to begin the inevitable self-cestraint methods at once. The House is already overgrowded and as a legislative body unwieldy.

A constitutional amendment restricting the size of the House to a total of 500 com gressmen is now suggested. Such procedure would be wholly unnecessary were the excellent original program carried out

TOWN VERSUS COUNTRY

THE death of the mother of Judge Gorman A at the age of 102 years suggests that life in the city is not so unwindesome as the have us believe. Mrs. Gorman had beed in Philadelphia ever since she was secenteen last and those who did not know her age were astonished when told

who have lived more than four-score years. and they are still noticely toursming their usual eccupation. The proportion of hale and hearty octogenarians and nonagenarianin every city is larger than in the country The reason for this is not far to seek. All the conveniences which make life easy gre-provided in the cay. There is warmth in the houses. The water is pure, good food is plentiful and offered in an alluring variety and there are unascements easily available which distract the mind and keep alies the

interest. The recentry, with all its attractions of scenery, its green grass, its lowing herds and its growing stops, is also the place where the water is frequently contanguated well disease girths, where it is not easy to get medical attendance quickly, where the thorsof the houses are rold because they are the rooms and where many function to a the farm products which they carried as-Sait meats in the winter and came a group in the summer are common. And the count tryman who survives does at here blessed with a castinon superior, i.e.

HOW COMPROMISE STARTS

JAPANESE press comment regarding the State Department's entireism of the Yap mandate dwells upon the possibilities for bargain which the situation will holde but One influential journal proposes that if the United States should refrain from ferrifying Guam the status of Yage might be revised.

This is a fantastic idea, since the cases are in no way analogous. There is not the slightest cloud upon the American title to the largest island of the Ladrones, unrestricted possession of which was secured by formal treats. But the extravagance of the suggestion is the reverse of alarming. The fact that it was made is an indication not only that Japan is hard pressed for an

argument, but that she is groping for the

Mr. Hughes's sound statecraft is revealed in the conciliatory mood in which his plain spoken note to Tokio has been received Just as most Americans believed, there remains a batch of salient questions of foreign policy capable of being straightened out. Self determined isolation will accomplish nothing! There are few international problems so constituted that neglect will not make them more formidable. Our approach

enough to promise eventual adjustment. HOOVER WOULD MAKE US FREE

FOREVER FROM HARD TIMES

to the Yap issue seems to have been firm

enough to have meaning and good-tempered

The Secretary Has a Scientific Remedy for Ills That Politicians Can Only Mourn Over

"WHO." shouted the politicians in unison, "is Hoover?" Even the cynics did not realize until then

low little a politician sometimes knows about Hoover, who talks in this city today about one of the greatest plans ever formulated

for the improvement of life in the United States, a plan that he himself devised, is one of the few great geniuses of his generation. Politicians generally believe that civilized order and progress and collective thinking in a country like ours depend on the repeti-

tion of political truisms inherited from earlier and simpler times, on speeches in 'ongress, on allegiance to party doctrine. Hoover believes that life has become matter of labor and that economic practice. rather than political theory exclusively, gov-

erns existence and controls feeling and in

the end makes for the success or failure of

great industrial nations. Statesmen hope for a world without wars. Hooser is laboring for a country without bard times, without privations, without the friction that leads to strikes, or the selfish opportunism that so often is a preliminary What is more, he is able to show you how his aim may be achieved with means and methods already available. His view of the business and industrial life of this country, of railroads and bighways, great plants and mines and the multitudes that operate them has the sweep of poetic vision.

Give a man scientific training and he will accomplish marvels. Give him, in addition, the quality of imagination and he will as-

tonish his times. It is because he is imaginative, because he is sensitive to every manifestation of human needs and at bottom generous, that Hoover views industry in America as a series of dissociated and conflicting forces rather than as a unified scheme of effort likely to bring the most benefit, the most happiness to all people concerned.

He insists that the country at large gets only sixty or seventy cents for the effort that ought to bring it a full dollar for distribution among the men who own industries and the people who labor in them.

Faulty organization, friction between opposing groups in industry, the use of coal where water power now undeveloped might be used, duplication of effort, unscientific operation of basic industries bring about this general waste. And so Hoover is responsible for the new Federation of Engineer Societies, which, endeavoring now to make science more general in industrial organization and management, is in reality making for the solution of the most trying social problems of the times.

To a man of Hoover's temperament the industrial mechanism of the United States. viewed as a whole, seems out of adjustment. It has many clashing units and other units that do not function and still others that are worn out and ready to be discarded. It rattles and bangs. It wastes immeasurable power and burns out bearings.

Mines and railways and rivers and highways are not so organized or utilized as to work toward any common end, to help each other and in that way to help the country and its people. Most of them have been permitted to grow out of the accidents of hance and opportunity.

Public utilities are not always public. They are too often organized and administered for the exclusive benefit of a few Strikes and lockouts, soon in the light of such beliefs as this, appear as the most amentable of all economic waste.

The ideal condition of which engineers

have begin to think is one in which no one could have to be idle or underpaid.

The Great Lakes would be open to oceangoing ships and thus the interior of the unitry would be brought closer to Euro-

can markets. The water power of the East would be deeloped and so coal could be saved by all the eastern railroads through the simple forcess of general electrification.

There would be federal agencies to aid in the scientific distribution of labor to the places unere it would be most profitable and nost productive.

Everything possible would be done by engineering science to regulate better the dis-tribution and production of real in order that miners would not have to face season: commulsory idleness.

Houser does not believe that there can property be any such thing as overproduction. It is his conviction that better general presperity made possible by better general industrial organization would make the luxuries of today the necessities of tomorrow or all sorts and conditions of people. And ie does not ask governments to force any one to do anything. He depends on the good sense and instinctive deceney of the average man to do the right and progressive thing once he is permitted to know how it can be done

In a word, he wishes actually to put the country on a business basis, to provide constant work or good wages for everybody and

themselves would profit thereby. No man living his strick closer than Hower to the root and origin of the unrest and unhappiness that are prevalent in the world today. Every foolish and dangerous political theory of these times originates as an expression of dissatisfaction with some ope and tidk and quote from the political formulae of other times.

House weeks to bring about social justice respectly and peace by a method that never fairs. He relies on science. And he has need and enlisted them to spread his gospel wherever it is needed.

GRAY KINGS AND BLACK

COTTHEY were both very unpleasant charnoters," decided little Alice when asked to discriminate between the Walrus and the Carpenber. Such would be the opinion of many persons regarding the present dethroned heirs of the Hapsburg and Hohenzoitern houses.

In Austria, however, some distinction b significantly made. A bill just introduced in the National Assembly renders the prespunishable by five years' imprisonment tharles' changes of a come-back would be seriously compromised by such a law The Pan Germans, who are eager for the

absorption of Austria by Beelin, enthusiastically approved the bill, which originated with the Socialists. Their support is said to have markedly increased the chances of its passage. The political combination is extraordinary but by no means inexplicable William Hohenzollern was not a former ruler of Austria. The Pan-Germans have

no liking whatever to come under Hapsburg

sway and they have not the least refuctance n furthering a program which would preent such domination. If the new bill had been directed against a monarchical restoration of any sort the Socialists would have probably lacked an ally.

It seems that in central Europe degrees of obliquity concerning ex-royal houses are sensed with a fineness difficult for the outsider to grasp.

SIXTEEN PEACE POINTS

THE order of the national Railroad Labor Board abrogating on July 1 the national agreements entered into during the period of government control was issued in answer to the petition of the railroad managers.

That petition was presented at a meeting if the board in Chicago on January 31. General W. W. Atterbury, as the spokesman for the roads, said that unless there was a reduction in operating expenses many of the lines would be forced into bankruptcy.

"The Labor Board can avert this catas trophe." said Mr. Atterbury, "by declaring that the national agreements, rules and working conditions are terminated at once that the question of reasonable and economi cal rules and working conditions shall be remanded to negotiation between each carrier and its employes; and that as the basis for such negotiations, the agreements, rules and working conditions on each railroad as of December 31, 1917, shall be re-established."

The hoard has not acted precipitately. It has taken ten weeks to consider the matter. Instead of ordering the abrogation of the national agreements "at once," as Mr. Atterbury requested, it has given ten weeks notice so that there may be time for an adjustment of the minds of the men to the new conditions and in order to give time to negotiate new agreements.

The board has reserved to itself perfect liberty of action in order to abrogate at an earlier date the agreements affecting any lass of employes "unduly delaying the

progress of the negotiations, There is now to begin a series of confeeences between the men and the managers of the different railroad systems so that they may come to an agreement on wages and conditions of work. This is what the managers asked for last January. It is what the Esch-Cummins law contemplates. If it is impossible for the two parties to come to an agreement in any given case, the Labor Board can interfere in the interest of har-

The conditions that must be recognized in the negotiations are laid down by the board in a statement of sixteen points, likely to become as famous in labor controversies as President Wilson's fourteen points were

n the peace negotiations. The right of the men to organize without interference or obstruction is asserted, and their right to set toward lawful objects through the representatives of their or ganization, whether those representatives are employes of a particular railroad or not, must be agreed to by the managers. No discrimination must be made by the managers between members and nonmembers of different organizations or between members of different organizations, and members of organizations must not discriminate against nonmembers or use other than lawful perussion to secure members.

This is substantially a declaration in favor of a real open shop on the railroads, for it is an attempt to guarantee to the railroad man a right to work whether he sclongs to a union or not.

The employers must agree that the workers have a right to be consulted prior to any decision reducing their wages or changing their working conditions, and they must agree not to discipline any worker without giving him an opportunity to be heard. The eight-hour day is recognized in principle and the right of men to pay when they are ordered to report for work is insisted on.

Many other points are touched on, but they deal with details. The outstanding features of the ruling are a recognition of a real open shop, an admission of the right of the employes to organize and to be represented by the officials of their organization, and a declaration in favor of the eight hour day. The program will lead to a settlement of all disputes if the managers

CHIVALRY IS NOT DEAD

WHEN knighthood was in flower disputes were settled in accordance with a set of rules framed in a spirit of fairness which has lost some of its sheen with the passage f the years.

But that spirit still survives.

It has manifested itself among the girls attending the University of Pennsylvania. was proved when the members of the girls' fencing team tried to elect a captain The vote resulted in a tie. They said it was useless to vote again, for the result sould be the same. Thereupon one of the candidates said :

"Let us decide it with the foils." It was agreed to, and the two girls fenced as they had never fenced before and the anquished congratulated the victor.

This is how they used to do in days old when knights were bold and barons hel their sway. Now when girls have the vote and cease to dote we return to the good old

BRITAIN'S ASSORTED TROUBLES

THE miners in the British Isles may hav moved in the course of their strike negotiations to force the government to make peace through a policy of seizure and na-tionalization in the coal fields. But the decision of the railway workers' leaders t ancel orders recently issued for a sympahetic walkout shows clearly that the mine of British labor doesn't run freely along with the mind of the more radical leaders. Some of the demands made by the coal

corkers seemed at this distance to be just But the miners' grievances were not so serious as to warrant anything like a tie-up in the industrial life of an empire

A coal strike in English and Welsh mine might still have serious consequences. But the outlook becomes far brighter with the refusal of the labor group as a whole to support unions which aim to use their power for purely political purposes.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL

TN CALLING the attention of the country to the fact that unfit men have been nu mercus among prohibition enforcement offi ers the National Civil Service Reform League mercly stresses a truth with which mos people already were familiar. But it is to be loubted whether blame can be put flatly on either political party or on any of the department officials whotfunctioned in Washington before or after March 4.

The appropriations for enforcement may by Congress were and still are wholly in adequate to permit salaries of a sort likely to attract the better classes of men into this special service. Moreover, a man who has no criminal tendencies may very quickly tereiop them when, working for a pittanes he is confronted every day of his life with opportunities to make a vast lot of easy money by temperarily forgetting his eath and merely looking another way.

an be of decidedly more value to the than four certain men. The rend.

It is the conventional tribute to Japa nese imitative powers that a Viviani from Tokio is expected here.

Steamship oil upon the waters appears to make life anything but smooth for the offended shad in the Delaware.

THE COMING COMET

May Approach Within 750,000 Miles, Dr. Barton Says-Ancient Superstitions About These Celestial Visitors, the Tramps of the Sky

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

SAMUEL GOODWIN BARTON, of the University of Pennsylvania, informs me that Winnecke's comet, which is due in June and which has been sighted by Prof. E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, has not been seen yet by the University

observers. The prediction that the comet will approach "very near" the earth is more or less of a most question.

may come as near as 750,000 miles. Barton says, or it may sweep through interstellar space at a much greater distance.
Dr. Barton does not look for any remarkable developments in connection with this The fact that Dr. Barnard has picked up

the comet is due, the doctor thinks, to photography, as the comet is not yet visible to the naked eye,
"Winnecke's comet is a periodic and we have been expecting it to appear for some time," said the University astronomer. "We have been looking for it, but, as I say, have not yet located it.

REMARKABLE views and superstifions concerning comets have been held by men throughout the ages in every land. They were held—and are still held by countless millions today—as omens of disaster or portents of war, pestilence or

Particularly were they supposed to be the heralds of death to those in high places. Every generation or so witnesses a resur-rection of the ancient belief that this planet come into contact with one of these flery visitors some day and be annihilated. A descriptors some day and be administed.

A descriptors ago, when one of these periodic comets which appear at regular intervals was due, thousands of Negroes in Philadelphia were thrown into great fear lest the earth would be destroyed by colli-

THE late S. P. Langley, the eminent scientist, once writing about comets, said that in their spectroscopic analysis the said that in their spectroscopic analysis the most prominent element was carbon.

It was suggested fifty years ago that comets kept up our atmospheric supply of carbonic acid gas—that even the carbon found in our own bodies was supplied by comets. Langley said with fine scorn concentration.

eering this:

"That we may be partly made of old and used-up comets? Surely it might seem that a madder fancy never came from the brain of a lunatic at the full of the moon."

In 1897 Prof. Falls, of Vieuna, announced that on November 13, 1899, a comet would strike the earth and the end of the world would be the result.

would be the result. But the professor was fooled. The old slanet still swings on in space. There is little doubt, though, that the has several times passed through the tail of a comet. Some comets have approached very close to the earth, too.

SEPTEMBER, 1895, was, according to O Camille Flammarion, the hottest and driest September known in Europe in 200

From this it was inferred that Faye's omet of that year had passed very close to the earth and was responsible for the drought and heat and a yellowish haze that pervaded the atmosphere on the continent.

Fortunniely, it is only the comets that are visible to the naked eye that count with the alarmist denizens of earth. What they can't see does not bother them very much.
In November, 1892, the Holmes comet was flitting through space. The word was passed around that there was to be a collision between the earth and the comet and that the

The aunouncement sent a shiver of ap-rehension down the spine of millions. On the Sunday before the comet was supposed to strike us, the largest congregations that the churches in various sections of the ountry had ever known assembled.

It was finally agreed by the wags that the omet was the prophetic portent that W. J. Bryan was to be walloped by McKinley for the presidency in the election that followed few days later.

There are good reasons for believing that the earth passed through the tail of this omet, though no one seemed to suspect it Dr. Henry Draper examined it spectro-

optically and it was also photographed, the first time that any comet land been subjected to such terrestrial indignities.

The booden end of comet lore, if there had

ever been anything to it, certainly should have developed in 1892. In the full of that year there were no ever than seven comets in the field of The following celestial tramps were cut-ing capers over the highways of the night

Swift's comet. Winnecke's the one now duet. Demning's. Brook's, Barnard's. Demning's. Helmes' and Freeman's, The curse failed to work and the joke was on the frightened star-gazers.

N 1881 J. Tebbutt, an amateur astronomer of New South Wales, discovered a most splendid apparitions of the sky in the

The superstitious afterward declared that t had foreshadowed the assassination of President Garfield, which it preceded by a w months would be a very remarkable thing if a

met did not appear in the sky a few month a year or so before every great event that during the century just past 348 comets were observed by astronomers. This number included eighty-four re-appearances of periodic comets, though only twenty-six were visible to the naked eye.

ET us go back a few years. A comet which appeared in the year 371 B. C. was thought at the time not only to have been the visible prediction of but actually produced the earthquake that caused the Greek cities of Helice and Bura to be

ruined and submerged.

Josephus vouches for the story that the Josephus vouches for the story that the fall of Jerusalem was presaged by "a comet in the form of a sword that hung over Jerusalem a whole year together."

In the Middle Ages when a comet blazed in the heavens it was looked on as an omen of death to some king or prince. Shakes.

of death to some king or prince. Shakes-peare couldn't escape the superstition. He eclares that "When beggars die there are no comets seen The heavens themselves blaze forth the death

of princes. The Emperor Vespasian cracked a joke about a comet and the augurs or soothsavers or some similar cult vowed that he suffered

 Λ comet in Λ . D. 79 was said to be the foregunner of his death, That hairy star doesn't mean evil to me," he said with a laugh. "It points to the king of the Parthians. He is hairy, but Vespasian's light went out within the year fust the same.

COMETS as death warnings, according to the credulous, were: That of 445 A. D., which preceded the death of the Emperor Valentinian; of 632, the death of Mahomet, and 875, the demiss of Louis II. When the year 1000 A. D. dawned every-

body in Europe looked for some awful catas trophe or the end of the earth. They had their fears for their pains. In 1812 a petition was sent to the Fren Academy asking that it announce that the earth would not be destroyed by the comet of that year.

The reason assigned for this unusual appeal was that in 1773 so great was the fear in France that the earth's end was approaching that speculators took advantage of the panie to sell seats in Paradise at exorbitant prices to the gullible ones.

The Academy remained silent.

"SIC 'EM, BOY, I'M WITH YOU!"



a common purpose is presented in the coming

celebration of the sesquicentennial, to be held in Philadelphia in 1926. "At that time we will celebrate the 150th

anniversary of the signing of the Declara-

tion of Independence, the beginning of a new

era not only for this country, to which it brought freedom of speech and liberty of

action and the right to worship God in man's own way, but for the whole world.

The new citizens of today will appre

ciate what this event means as much as the native born, and they will gladly give their

"Let us supplement our patriotic meetings with our daily efforts to become better ac-

quainted with our foreign neighbors—the employer with his foreign-born employe, the teacher with the families of the children who

attend their classes, and wherever it is pos-

sible to let the light of our individual Ameri-

DAFFODIL TALK

UNDERNEATH the emerald hill Shone the golden daffedil; "Am I." softly whispered she.

'More than banquet for the bee?"

"Yes," I answered, "you are mirth From the hidden heart of earth;

After winter's silence long, Comes with you the breath of song;

-Clinton Scollard, in St. Nicholas

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the original meaning of cabaret?

What is the correct pronunciation of Anne Boleyn, one of the wives of Henry VIII and mother of Queen Elizabeth?

Who wrote the score of the opera."?

7. What people are sometimes called Cam-brians?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

5 Frank B Kellogg is senator from Minne-

dency of the prince consort.

Who created the fictional character of

You are on en, you are sign.

All the wakened universe

So the daffodilly smiled

Who was Sadi Carnot?

Where did the Druids live?

Colonel Mulberry Sellers!

9. What is the keelson of a ship?

8 What is a cache?

o. What is a pailnode?

and died in \$14.

Of an ecstasy divine That shall like a flood immerse

best efforts to make it a success

canism shine.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

WALTER P. MILLER On Americanization

HE light of Americanism cannot be hidden under a bushel; it must be set up high, so that its rays can penetrate and dispel the darkness of ignorance.

This is the statement of Walter P. Miller, chairman of the Americanization committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who in dis-cussing this city's observance of All-American Day said:

"The citizens of Philadelphia, through the medium of a great 7, expressed their loyalty to their country and their government. "It was a fitting answer to the element of radicalism that dares to flaunt itself in the public eye throughout the country.

public eye throughout the country. Such meetings as the American Legion has undertaken, supported by the many other organizations of the city, are bound to rout radicalism, to strengthen those who may be wavering in their attitude toward the gov-ernment and bring to the front the loyal and true Americans, whether native or foreign

Wants Efforts Kept Up

"This effort en masse could be continued for permanent good if each individual would make it a point to carry his Americanism into his daily life. Too often the American spirit of patriotism is something to be brought out and held up to view on holidays

"We have many people living among us not knowing our language and customs, our history or our laws, and because of this lack of knowledge they are susceptible to influ ences which are hurtful to them and which if allowed to persist, might harm the bountry of their adoption. Counteracting influences, continuously and consistently applied, should be brought to bear upon them.

"Not one of these people would be converted to a false doctrine if every American did his full duty by his foreign-born neighbor and would give him that consideration which would make him realize that he had a friend.

Friendship and a common purpose, with a knowledge of the English language, is the first step in Americanization. We cannot be a nation made up of various foreign countries on American soil. We must have a

common language, a common spurpose. Schools Aid Aliens

"A common language is easy of attainment. Our public schools are well equipped to teach the foreign born, from the little child to the adult; not only to teach the language. but to bring home in the teaching the ideals of our country. Those who are looking forward to becoming United States citizens should use these facilities of their own volition. The desire to conform to the laws of our country, which require a knowledge of English before citizenship is granted, ought to be sufficient urge to any one desiring to become a member of our great democratic

family. "To have a common purpose there must be a common meeting ground, and with a universal knowledge of English it is an easy matter for the foreign born to come into contact with his American neighbor, and easier for his American neighbor to friendly with him. If there is a great work to be done, something which will benefit the country at large, to which all people must lend their efforts for successful accomplishment, it tends to form a bond which unifies as nothing else can.

"During the war the foreign groups of this city were brought together in the work of gathering subscriptions for the Liberty Loans. They gave their support to the government loyally, they gave their sons bravely and their money willingly. The report of the foreign language division for the Third Federal Reserve district shows how faithfully they performed their duty to America. Nineteen different nationalities were represented in this report: Albanian were represented in this report: Albanian Armenian, Chinese, Czecho-Slovak, French German American, Greek, Hungarian, Ital-ian, Japanese, Lettish, Lithuanian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Scandinavian, Serbian, Syrian and Ukrainian with a total subscription to the fourth Liberty, Lean of \$33,000.

Showed Loyalty to United States "This work not only showed the loyalty of these people to the government, but it created friendships with the native born

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, the British ambassador, recently told an amusing story of a hunt in the Canadian wilds, of the wolf packs that howled around the cabin at night, of going forth, a torch in one hand and a revolver in the other, of seeing two bright eyes in the darkness and firing. The which had never been realized or thought possible before.
"With the start and impetus that has been given for real Americanism, a wonder-ful opportunity to join forces once more in

Humanisms

bright eyes in the darkness and firing. The next norning it was discovered that he had killed a rabbit.

'Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador and dean of the corps, later spoofed the Britisher a bit on his story.

"It was an excellent story," said the Frenchman. "Quite remarkable in some research. spects. It was particularly remarkable, it seems to me, because it was a shooting story told by an Englishman and there was no time in it.

no tiger in it. Mr. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is particularly interested in the problems of reorganizing the government depart-

Some weird situations have developed in the Topsy growth of government agencies, he says. Take the matter of bears, for instance. The United States is the owner of many bears. The polar bears of Alaska are administered by the Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Fisheries. The grizzly hears are administered by the The grizzly bears are administered by the Department of Interior through the national park service. The brown bears, however, are administered by the Department of Agriture through the forest service.

It must all be very confusing to bruin. Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, who is today probably the most active youthful member of southern Democracy, has gained much prestige in Celtic circles because of a belief, growing out of his name, that he is Irish.

As a matter of fact, the senator's given of those southern families in whose veins to-day flows purer English blood than possessed by nine out of ten of the residents of the tight little island itself. April fool!

In that prime requisite of the politician, a memory for names. Postmaster Gen-eral Will H. Hays is the most gifted man in public life. A name and face, once given him, becomes catalogued in his mind like a

card into an index file and is there for One afternoon, when he had been in charge of his new cabinet post about two weeks, he sent word around that he would meet everybody in the building from scrub-women to bureau chiefs. They all came, 2000 of them. They shook hands and gave their names. Mr. Hays was careful to get each cognomen correctly in mind. clerk sought to hurry past the chief would

stop him and insist on the name. Next day he began meeting these people in the halls and in their offices, calling them by name, all of which helped materially in establishing human relations.

Twenty-five years ago the Democratic governor of New Mexico appointed a dash; The first great international exposition or world's fair in the modern sense was held in London in 1851 under the presiing Kentucky gentleman attorney general of the state and instructed him to clean up

the outlawry then prevalent. The appointee was a Democrat and had served in the Legislature as such. He had been born during the Civil War, his father having gone away and fought four years Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Modern scholarship inclines to the view that the name Julius Caesar was pro-nounced "Yoo-le-oose Ki-sar." without so much as a visit to his wife and

 Charlemagne, king of the Franks and emperor of the west, was born in 742 baby. Down in Texas the son married the daughter of a Confederate soldier.

The son's name was Albert B. Fall and today he is the secretary of interior in the Harding cabinet, avowedly partisan Republican as it is. Mr. Fall is a Republican— The "Canterbury Tales" is the most famous poetical work of Geoffrey Chaucer. has been for twenty years.

All of which goes to show that political faith is not like the leopard's spots.

6. Australia holds the mandate for eastern New Guinea and for New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville islands. New Zealand holds the mandate for part of the Samoan group in the Pacific Ocean. Two popular masticatories are betel nut, in the Orient, and chewing gum. A masticatory is something that may be Much Labor for a Little Radium oyd W. Parsons, in the World a Work.

Practice has shown that it is necessary to handle and treat something like 1,000,000 pounds of ore in order to recover a gram of Rto de Janeiro is the second largest city in South America. adtum. One ton of ore will seldom de liver more than six or seven milligrains of the radium element, or an amount of radium no larger than the size of a pinhead. One 10. Maundy is the name for the geremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday, the Thursday before Easter. The word also means the alms distributed in connection with this ceremony. In England the footwashing is obsolete, but "royal meaning is distributed annually on authority figures that, including coal, water and chemicals, the producers must handle more than 50,000 tons of raw material to produce an ounce of the precious radium metal. No such effort has ever before been washing is obsolete, but royal moundy is distributed annually on behalf of the sovereign. required to produce a spoonful of any single element.