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MORE POLICE

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 3, 1921

TT IS a bit odd and on the whole significant that the Mayor's suggestion of an enlarged police force is based primarily on the fact that the men now in the service have been overworked in maintaining order in areas where labor trouble exists.

The simple fact of the matter is that strike duty represents merely an incidental addition to the burden of overwork with which all policemen are familiar. Whenever there is a fire or a parade or a quarantime or a fight or a rumor of radicalism the district men and the reserves alike are trotted out for long tours of extra duty without pay.

There are men on the force who have become inured to working all around the clock without sleep. There is no other employ ment in which men are regularly asked to work overtime without reward of any sort The police are not permitted to have unions and they themselves admit that their service cannot be organized as a labor unit without opposing the fundamental interests of the community and society at large. That however, is no reason why the members of the force should be denied the rights granted

averywhere else to men who work for wages The police force ought to be enlarged and, in times like these, no man on it ought to be required to endure unnecessary hardship merely because he is without the facilities to make an efficient protest.

THE FRIENDLESS PUBLIC

IN CAMDEN the economic plight in which strikes and lockouts leave the general unorganized public of the United States is now reproduced in vivid miniature.

The jitney drivers who operate from the Camden ferry are at war with the Public Service troller lines. The troller company is, of course, at war with the jitneys. The ferry company, being a corporation with a brotherly regard for other corporations, has always fought to have the jitneys kept off its grounds and out of reach of the people want to use them The row has reached a crisis. The utners

have been forced to move about two squares from the ferry entrances. Their owners. self-interested, of course have taken trouble to cultivate the friendship of the

As a result of all this, while corporation heads, courts, captains of industry and city officials find themselves unable to solve the simplest imaginable problem of public service, the litney-riding public must trudge through the rain and mud for a considerable distance to obtain a sort of service which a decently organized transit system would provide for it on the spot.

AN AGONIZING PROSPECT

THE Knox resolution, new bearing the senatorial stamp of approval, has been censured on many counts, but it is safe to say that up to now it has never been criticized for doing Germany a shabby turn. Yet what but unkindness our he deduced from the present situation in Cablenz?

of the withdrawnl of the American troops in consequence of the Knox peace program. declares that the retirement of our soldier 'would be regarded as regrettable." Shop keepers are in tears, philosophizing tailors wince from "weltschmerz," cafe proprietors are on the point of breaking down. is approaching, the suicide month as long revealed by Tentonic statistics.

If Mr. Knex's peace restorative is pregnant with such forebodings of wer to our late foes, wherein shall its merit be found? Is it possible that nothing we may do is of a nature to gladden the German heart

THE RED ILLUSION

QUITE the samest reference to the supcame from Attorney General Daugherty. who, after receiving advices from agents of the Department of Justice in all parts of "official warning" that Mr Palmer used to issue as a matter of habit. Certainly, if half of what was hinted at was true, there should have been some unmistalable signof an organized effort for a "Red" demon-But there was cone

Mr. Daugherty implied, properly enough, that elaborate police orders and un atmosphere of expectancy and nervous tension were not only unnecessary but unbecoming in a country like ours. It is easily possible to create rudicalism where no radicalism exlated before by harrying and bounding people who insist on talking conomic nonsense That is what he meant when he said. Don't agitate the agitator, who only increase by official nets which he can interpret as

THE NEWBERRY ACQUITTAL THE Supreme Court decision ordering the reversal of the verdet of conviction ngainst Senator Newherry, of Michigan, based on the unconstitutionality of the fed eral law regulating the expenditures of can

didates for the Senate and the House This law provides that no more than \$10. 000 may be spent for securing the nomina tion and election to the Senate by any can didate. The court holds that Congress has 80 power to regulate primary elections: as they are not elections within the menning of the constitution. The power of the Senate to pass on the qualifications and elections of members is sufficient to enable it to pro-

icet itself against fraud or corruption The charge against Senator Newberry was that he had spent more than the sum allowed by law. It was proved that large sums were spent to carry the primaries. Charges of fraud were also made, but they grew chiefly out of phe use of money to hire halls and automobiles and to pay for advertising in I

newspapers, and to pay the expenses of party workers. The prosecution depended argely on its ability to prove that more than \$10,000 had been spent by Mr. Newberry.

The action of the court clears the Senator of the charge against him. It is as if the ower courts had never found him guilty. He may now take his seat, which he has not ecupied since the prosecution began. Chief Justice White has suggested that

here be a new trial, but so far as the reports

from Washington indicate he does not point

out what offense should be charged. As the matter now stands no presecution gainst a candidate for either house of Congress charged with the excessive use of noney in securing the nomination can be made. Whether Congress can limit the use of money in an election seems to be still an

MELLON'S TAX PLAN OVERLOOKS AVERAGE MAN

Secretary of the Treasury's Revision Program Is Dangerous Politically, Since It Does Not Directly Re-

lieve Voter of Moderate Means THE men with modest incomes, and there A are more such than of any other reconomic group, have been hoping that the Republican administration would relieve them of some of the burdens of the war

Consequently they will be disappointed with Secretary Mellon's letter to Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee, which suggestions are made for a revision of the tax laws.

The secretary of the treasury proposes the repeal of the excess profits tax and the rendjustment of the income taxes to benefit men with incomes in excess of \$70,000; but he makes no suggestion for the benefit of the man with an income of \$3000 or \$5000 or \$7000. This man must continue to pay the old taxes.

He proposes, it is true, to abolish the taxes on soda water and men's and women's wearing apparel, but he keeps the tax on milroad tickets and tickets for theatres and movie shows. These taxes affect millions of people. They are a nuisance and an irrita-

While these irritating taxes are to be preserved, the secretary proposes to irritate the men of moderate income still further by a federal tax on automobiles, a tax which will directly affect 9,000,000 motorcar own-

Politically the secretary's plan is most disappointing. It fails to take into account the reason which led thousands of voters to support the Republican ticket last year. Sound political strategy requires that something be done to meet the expectations of the country by lightening the burden on the greatest possible number of people.

It is not enough to repeal the surfaxes on the incomes of the very rich, even though it is true that those heavy taxes have ceased to be productive. The ordinary man does not think very far below the surface in economic matters. When he hears that the tax on his income is to remain unchanged, while the tax on the income of a man who receives every year from \$70,000 to \$2,000.000 s to be reduced he is likely to denounce the administration. The political phase of any tax plan is

likely to be considered more seriously by Congress than it has been considered by Mr. If Congress can combine political wisdom

with sound economic theory in a plan to revise the war taxes it will come somewhere near doing what it ought to do.

The Government needs revenue, but its needs should grow less the farther we get from the war. It is imperative that the strictest economy be practiced by the extion committees of Congress. But along with economy there must be a rewriting of the tax laws on a more scientific basis than

There are many persons who believe that the ideal tax is one which is intended to tax the dollar instead of the man who owns the dollar, and that every dollar taxed should bear the same burden, no matter who owns it. But the politicians are prone to favor taxing the dotlar of the rich man at a higher rate than the dollar of the poor man. This is why there are beavy tuxes on large incomes, and why Mr. Mellon recommends that a surtax be retained that will take 40 cents out of every dollar of the moome of a man whose annual balance amounts to \$70,000 or more.

The sales tax, which comes about as near is possible to a tax on the dollar, no mater who spends it, is rejected by Mr. Mellon on the ground that it would tax everything. including the necessities of life. This kind of ostrich reasoning should not be indulged in by any one who pretends to make tax

Every economist knows that a small direct tax on the necessities of life is much less burdensome than a direct tax on the produrers of the necessaries. We have had a fax on the producers for the last few years and, according to the figures compiled by the Department of Justice, it has added 23 per cent to the cost of the necessaries, and the luxuries also. It has been estimated that a direct sales tax of 1 per cent would not add more than 3% per cent at the outside to the retail price of commodities.

The modifications in the existing law siggested by Mr. Mellon will not bring the rehef sought because they do not go to the root of the matter. His propositions involve a continuance of the unpopular taxes-that is taxes levied on special groups of entirens and on special industries. This system always works injustice, for it gives the menwho pay the taxes in the first place an opportunity to unload them on the rest of us and to make us pay three or four or tentimes the amount which they pay to the

It had been hoped that the executive branch of the Covernment would recommend tax reform based on sound economiprinciples, but as it has not done so it remains for Congress to see what it can do toward funding the expectations of the

WEATHER BY RADIO

L'Oil some years every ship equipped with wireless has become in a sense an stineront weather bureau. The interchange of radio information regarding meteorological onditions has produced a veritable transformation in pavigation methods.

Shippers are thus often supplied with facts concerning storms which they never see and which they exercise particular care to avoid. Navigation of the Gulf of Mexico have especially benefited by this communicaion system, which is invaluable in the hurтепре вешион.

chand in those radio warnings relieves some of the strain upon individual captains and reduces the chances of carelessness or error. Reginning on June 1, the United States wenther service is to issue special daily bulletins by wireless for the benefit of maine and aviation interests.

The messages will be sent out broadcast from the powerful station at Arlington and will be relaxed from points on the gulf and Atlantic coasts. The reports, which in the from dress beginning will fover only the East, will either end.

eventually embrace the coast-to-coast area and will take the form of complete weather summaries.

The government is said to be looking forward to the development of commercial air routes and is especially considering at this time the value of the innovation to the mail aviarors. It will take a smart storm to catch up with the heraldings of its approach which Arlington is to 4lnsh.

SHOP TALK

DESPOTISM is going out of fashion. It is going out of fashion because the average man who has to work to keep the world going doesn't like it. Were you to tell this same citizen that he reveals, in occasional moods, some of the worst traits of the older-fashioned political tyrants he would be amazed and shocked. And yet that

charge can be sustained. Any one who enters seriously into the work of daily journalism knows that he cannot always present the simple and unvarnished truth to his renders without some risk. If the truth happens to be unpleasant, if it is not what the regular subscriber prefers to believe or if it is opposed to some favorite delusion of a community or a critical individual, those who reveal it in print are likely to be treated as the kings of old treated the bearers of bad tidings. It will not matter how wholesome or how imperatively necessary the truth may be. The Steady Readers and Old Subscribers, who may find it a bit irritating or even occasion-

ally unflattering, will sternly sit down and

in stately language cancel subscriptions, and

inform the editor that he has missed his

vocation, that he is disloyal or that he is a col of the propagandists. Newspapers that hew to the line and present all the news uncolored and undiated, and seek to be guided not by prejudice but by clean reason in their editorial columns, do so with the knowledge that while they make friends they make them less speedily than those who play deliberately to the little vanities of readers and encourage

even dangerous obsessions that happen for the moment to be popular. Reflections such as these are prompted by a modest announcement of the approaching elebration of the 100th anniversary of the Manchester Guardian. The incident ought to be of interest not only in England, where the Guardian has been for a hundred years the exponent of journalistic ideals representative of enlightened democratic feeling. but wherever citizens engaged in the exacting business of self-government have to depend on the newspapers for the facts, the advices and the general information by which they are guided.

No daily newspaper came through the trying and revealing period of the war with a nobler record than the Guardian's. That journal never yelped, it never went sloganmad, it contributed nothing to the moods of hysteria that swept at intervals over Europe and the British Isles, and, even when premiers went off their heads and talked wild nonsense and sang hymns of hate, it behaved like a man able to face the unpleasant as well as the pleasant truth with frankness and fortitude. It was one of the few quiet and assured voices in the bedlam of the

The Guardian was established to promulgate liberal and effectual democratic opinion, to temper the minds of politicians who were willing to run great risks for the sake of immediate and doubtful advantages, to speak largely for the masses everywhere who never have any desire to make war. And one can say no more in praise of its editors than that they were saying years and even generations ago the things in which statesnien of today are coming to believe only after disasters that tried the strength and staying power of western givilization. It has never hesitated to tell the Briton the unpleasant truths about himself. It has advocated justice for Ireland, for the labor unions, for all the colonies and has made war against every reactionary who ever appeared in the Government. It has been a great aid to all Englishmen who wish and work to see the empire strengthened by a new idealism.

Such newspapers do a greater service for democracy than armies of conventionalminded and self-seeking politicians. For that reason we venture merely to hope that the Guardian may live for at least another hundred years.

A FATEFUL RESPITE

THE postponement of the threatened I march into the Ruhr provides the German Government with an opportunity to consider certain realities of which it was persistently loath to take notice.

Chief among the misconceptions previously entertained in Berlin was unquestionably the idea that a plea for American intervention might confuse the situation. The note to Secretary Hughes, however, defeated its own purpose. The American Government has revealed not the slightest intention of sponsoring, even us a mere transmitter of messages, a proposition obviously unacceptable to the Allies.

Interest therefore now attaches to the German disclaimer of finality in the plan. since Mr. Hughes has pronounced it unacceptable. The burden of revising the rogram falls upon Berlin.

The period of twelve days' grace granted by the Allies contains possibilities of helpfulness for all parties concerned. The uitimatum fixing the reparations figures is a mark of Allied unity and has the virtue of

calling for a categorical answer. By the terms of the treaty, however, acceptance by Germany of the full demands of her late foes does not necessarily bar the way to amendments and revisions. The specified time for discussing them is after

The position of the United States, based upon the desire that Germany should pay up and that the reparations problem be solved as rapidly as possible without military movements into Germany, is strengthened by this ruling. If Germany can renounce the illusion that she can play off this country against the Allies the door of negotiation remains open.

By our clear-cut diplomatic actions up to date the Allies have been as sured of American sympathies. The sin cerity of our conduct is proof that it is not Germany's trials, but those of civilization as a whole in which we are primarily inter-Mr. Hughes may still have a fateful role

to play in a crisis which has been sufficiently prolonged to afford space for reflec-

Just when the world (curiously enoughbegan to note with satisfaction that the serve Board records the fact that there a growing demand for silk stockings, while that for mercerized and liste goods is only 50 per cent of nermal. That stocking should loom larger in the public eye that That stockings the shirts is, after all, but natural.

An admiring crowd watched a Liaven tailor sew three buttons on William J. Bryan's coal. Some of his detractors will meanly withhold surprise at the news that he had lost them.

Turkish women, we are informed in a dispatch from Constantinople, are beginning to find freedom in dress. Progress, deah boy, progress! The next step is freedom from dress as they begin to emerge from

THROUGH THE RAPIDS

The Man Who Wanted to See What It Looked Like in a Film-The Tragedy of Niagara and the Whirlpool

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN SEVERAL years ago a roughly dressed, rawboned individual, who spoke with a

foreign accent, called on me to inquire about a rare motion picture. A film broker of my acquaintance in New York had sent him up into the Perkiomen Valley, innocently, on a wild-goose chase The man, who described himself as a

sailor, had been informed that I possessed a motion picture film of a barrel-mariner going through the whirlpool rapids below Ningara Fails. The stranger wanted to buy it, or borrow it, to get an idea of what the trip was like. He intended, he said, making the journey

through the whirlpool bimself.
I didn't have the film. Never did have it. The man left disappointed and sullen. He thought that I was telling him an un-

was an oversight, but I neglected to ask his name. Ever since then I have been waiting to hear of another Niagara whirlpool "hero." linked up with some movie "drammer," risking his life for a little evanescent fame.

THE above incident was recalled by the Associated Press dispatch of Sunday last, telling of the death of Anna E. Taylor. She died in an infirmary at Lockport, N. Y., Saturday.

Till her death she held the record of being the only woman who ever went over Niagara Falls and through the whirlpool and survived. One other woman made the attempt, but

Mrs. Taylor was severely injured, but managed to recover and fived to be fiftyeight years of age.
Of those who have attempted the foolhardy feat only one was, or claimed to be actuated by any motive except personal notoriety or prospect of gain on the museum

HIS name was Peter Nissen, a Dane, who assumed the nom-de-plume of "Bow-

He was a Chicago bookkeeper. He was a Chicago bookkeeper.

He claimed that as a commercial enterprise a line of steel boats running through the whirlpool gapids might be a financial success. He made the trip to demonstrate his theory on July 8, 1900, in a specially designed craft.

The provilegity should be successed.

The peculiarity about his wild-eyed scheme was that he apparently never considered the matter of the return trip of the CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB, the great

English swimmer, who had successfully swum the English Channel, was, so far as known, the first victim of the whirlpool His remark, as he looked down from the shore on the frightful current one afternoon in July, 1883, "It's a rum bit of water."

proved only too true so far as he was cor Webb perished on the 24th of July, 1883. He tried to swim through the roaring tor-

He fought this mighty power of nature naked, unprotected by any armor or safety Those who came after him went through.

dead or alive, in specially constructed bar-rels or boats.

The romance and tragedy of Niagara and the Whirlpool Rapids are not confined to the "death-defying" leapers, and barrel-incased fools.

Numbers of people caught in the current of Niagara River above the falls have gone over the brink in the last century. Thrilling rescues have been made that were witnessed by thousands from the wooded shores of the Canadian or American side of the falls. Twenty-five years ago the number of

fatalities that occurred at Ningara so aroused public interest that Governor Black, of New York, was appealed to to do something.

J. S. Macklen, an inventor, suggested across that a light wire cable be stretched across the river just above the danger line of navi-

The cable was to carry a rubber or metal tube for an electric light wire to which bulbs for night illumination were to be attached at intervals.

Another scheme suggested was to have a powerful electric tug ever on duty, with life lines, stationed above the falls ready to rush to the relief of victims of the current.

THE cataract of Niagara has a strange It is so powerful that persons of a cer-

tain temperament or mental make-up are irresistibly drawn to death in the waters. Only a few years back the head of a widely known and wealthy Philadelphia brewery company committed suicide plunging into the river above the falls. Of all the unfortunates who have sought suicide's death by plunging over the falls

the most remarkable occurred just ninety years ago the coming July. For several days before the tragedy n young man registered at a hotel as Wil-liam Claridge. He was, he said, awaiting liam Claridge. He was He was from Cincinnati. His wife,

was coming from Cuba to in him at the Fells arrived on the third day by stage, a benutiful dark-skinned girl rather poorly dressed. She was rapturously greeted by the man

They dined together that evening and ns they said, for a stroll to view the falls by moonlight.
Half an hour later a man on the Cana-

inn side distinctly saw, as he afterward estified, a man and a woman leap over the American falls from Prospect Point.
Their bodies were found three days later near the whirlpool.

It was never discovered who they were, as no papers or letters were found by which they could be identified. The name Claridge

NOTHER remantic Nagara suicide was A that of Mrs. James Williams, formerly Glidden, of Williamsport, in June, 1860. She was a woman of striking appearance She was a woman of striking appearance about forty years of age.

Twenty years before she had married James Willman, the natural son of a wealthy bachelor of that name, who left the

on a large fortune. He shortly afterward developed tubercu osis and leaving his bride started for the Riviera in a vain attempt to regain his

For twenty years he was a wanderer his wife meantime remaining with her mother, who had removed to Chicago. She had gone to Niagara Falls to meet her husband, who was coming home from one of his long trips completely broken in

Leaving her dead alone that night Mrs. Willman ordered a carriage and was dr She dismounted, and before the conclumacould interfere she had walked into the river

He died on the train before it reached

and was swept nway.

She left a note with a sum of money at the hotel. In it she said she did not cure to live without her husband. The money was to defray his funeral expenses. A distant cousin, it is said, his sole rela-tive, inherited the Willman fortune, The woman's body was never recovered.

TF ALL the trees were magic trees

And talked among themselves, If kings could sleep in daffodils

And bishops danced on window-sills, If all the valleys changed to hills And all the tens to twelves.
The world would be nonsensical.
And we should all be elves. G. Bullett, in "Mice and Other Poems,"



WELL, HERE'S HOPING IT SOON BLOWS OVER

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

A. IRVING HALLOWELL

On Giving Aid to Travelers MMIGRATION of thousands of foreigners, many of whom know nothing of the English language, presents a growing prob-lem to the various organizations banded together to make America safe and friendly for those who travel.

A. Irving Hallowell, executive secretary of the branch here of the Travelers' Aid Society, made this statement in discussing the difficulties of the workers.

"The Travelers' Aid is but one link in the chain of societies that co-operate for the good of the community and humanity," said Mr. Hallowell. "Strangers coming to the city, most particularly immigrants, need help. They could, of course, ask any one for information and in many instances this for information and in many instances this is reliable, but it is the exception that we endeavor to prevent.

"Hundreds of persons come under the observation of the workers each week; and each is an individual with a problem.

Try to Protect Girls "Some are bewildered strangers seeking employment or looking for relatives and friends, some are runaways and others are aged persons or very little children mak-ing a journey alone. The bewildered gir ing a journey alone. or woman is easy prey for those who seek just that. If the situation is one that the workers cannot straighten out, they put it in

the hands of the proper authorities. "Some travelers, of course, ask many ridiculous questions, together with the more erious ones. For instance, women passing through the city have been known to ask where they might have a pair of glove cleaned and similar trivial questions.

"I would say that the immigrant is sibly our biggest problem. Most of the workers speak at least one foreign tongue and the service they render at the docks is valuable. "Just picture a family of Poles or Rus-

sians, poor and forlorn, as they step off the boat at Philadelphia, when they have notified relatives that they would arrive at New York. Such things happen frequently "Since January 1, thirteen boats have docked at this port, bringing 16,000 im-The workers aiding the travelers have been on the job and linked the ridual with the organization that will help him most. Boarding houses where respectable lodgings can be obtained are often

"Sometimes the workers are required at a wedding ceremony when an Italian girl, for estance, arrives and her flauce meets her, but has forgotten to bring a witness. "If a stranger requires medical attention, the workers see that he gets it, and in the neantime look up friends and relatives for

The services are for all who need, regardless of racial, religious or national dif-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Of what country is Prof. Einstein, ex-ponent of the theory of relativity, a citizen?

When did he first publish his theory? What is the meaning of the abbreviation 4. How long before the Civil War did Henry

Clay die?
What is an acropolis?
What is the meaning of Hellespont?
What and where are the Hanos?
Who was Nance Oldfield?
What is meant by the expression "miching malicho"?
What is the "Daily Dozen"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Marion Star is the newspaper owned by President Harding.
 The Modern Health Crusade is a game of health chivalry which has been deviged to interest children in their own.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a prisoner on the island of St. Helena for about fire the island of St. Helena for about five anc a half years, from October, 1815, to May 5, 1821, when he died. The people of China pay physicians to keep them well. The pay stops where a patient becomes ill.

Alexander Hamilton was morially wounded by Aaron Burr in a duel in Weehawken, N. J. on July 11, 1804.

Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, an Eng-tash politician and sodder conspicuous

chard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, an Eng-lish politician and soldler conspicuous in the Wars of the Hoses, during which he often changed sides was called the "King Maker." He was born about 1428 and was killed in the battle of Harnet in 1471.
Delaware is the Eluc Hen State.
The time changes when a person travels from East to West, or vice versu.
During the year ending June 30, 1920.

United States from Flawall than from any other American overseas possession. The total was \$16,220,000 pounds, Porto Rico coming next with \$37,735,200, aptain Frederick Magnet wrote the to. Captain story, "Mr. Midshipman Easy.

more sugar was imported into the United States from Hawaii than from

ferences. The Negro family that comes from the South and expects to step off the train and into the arms of a relative of the big cases, too. Sometimes family has to be sent back because it has no address or a wrong one and the father cannot find employment. Family Is Aided

The workers all along the line look after him until he reaches his destination. If he stays here, he is kept in touch with until has secured work.

The workers are always busy. Strangers in trouble or perplexity who come here to make their homes permanently or temporarily and others who, while traveling, have become involved in some unexpected difficulty and need advice and assistance-any observed by the workers who seems to nece protection or help—these are the prob-

"Boys who run away in quest of adventure; the aged and infirm; immigrant men and women; people coming to the great industrial centers; people who have lost their tickets; those whose friends fail to meet them; the mentally deranged-all these and many others need a friend

'Everybody needs a friend.' Domestic Explosives

Rosebud Correspondence Searcy Citizen Miss Clesta Collins and the misfortune of getting her face scalded last Thursday when a pie which she was cooking ex-ploded. The pie was closed too tight and happened to burst while she was near.

Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

WILLIAM SPRY is the new commissioner of the general land office and used to be governor of the state of Utah, From the time he was thirty until he was forty he lived on a farm near Grantsville. n that state, first as hired man and finally us owner.

It was during that time that the commissioner's small children clustered around him and the picture of them that he sees in memhe says, the fairest in all the gallery f his past.

One of his little girls came to him one ay, Commissioner Spry says, and asked

this question:
"Father," she said, "do you know what
it is that the meadow lark says?" The father said he did not know, but his ar was attuned to the cadence of that call. "The meadow lark rays," the child ex-"Grantsville is a pretty little

And so, when the commissioner walks through a part and a lark speaks up and says. "Grantsville is a pretty little place." great homesickness for the country wells up within him.

Henry Prather Fletcher, who is first asstant to Mr. Hughes at the State Depart ment, and who has held diplomatic posts all over the world, began his eventful life among the innumerable railroad tracks that a pscullar geographic location has caused to pass through the town of Greencastle, Pa., ust four miles above the Mason and Dixon

The elder Fleicher, who was county treasurer and superintendent of Sunday school, to the latter of which positions he seems to have been chosen for life as he still holds it. seems to have been inspired to send sons and daughters torth on all these railroads. for he was the head of a family so nunerous that the neighbors have forgotten how many there were.

But this son, Henry, who has become a cat diplomat, now owns a bandsome home in Greeneastle, which is surrounded by a inrge English garden, and is known as Rosemont. He can drive to it in three hours from the State Department in Wash.

Major General William L. Sibert, baying built the Gatua locks and dam at Panama, baving organized and presided over the chemical variare service during the war, and having reached the age of retirement much loved by his associates, last spring cent down to his ample acres near Bowling freen, Ky., there to live out his life as a country gentleman.

But the habit of projecting around was

still with him and he started a drilling outstill with him and he started a drilling out-fit to work to find out if there was not oil beneath his blue grass. He found it in pleasingly paying quantities the first try. Since he was the sire of eight children he started seven more wells and now word comes that each of them has brought in So from her boundless resources has a nation seen fit to reward one who gave his

whole life to her service.

SHORT CUTS

Clean-Up Week should clean up strong. May headed the procession this year in

Independence Square is now putting flowers in her spring hat. Society, being interested in Plays and Players, is, for the moment, holding its

In the matter of his being an oppor-ist Lloyd George doesn't care who

Here and there may be found a man silling to celebrate Health Day tomorrow by drinking its health.

knows it.

Dancing masters declare that the toddle is all right if it is an all-right toddle. But isn't that what they all say? We take it that the florists are not averse to Memorial Day being celebrated by the populace by the wearing of popples.

A gun that shoots around the corner cen invented by a Detroit man. He probably got the idea from a movie come-

A clergyman says women in New York are more profine than women elsewhere. Well, where the elsewhere is there more cause for profanity?

Special and red letter days become so common that common every-day days may eventually become noteworthy because of their commonplaceness.

The striking painter who was forbidden by a walking delegate to paint his own house may congratulate himself that he is not a striking cook.

It has not been seriously urged by anybody, so far as we have been able to learn, that the building strike is going to help the building shortage. Ten thousand people bound for Europe left New York on Saturday—Americans was shed their blood thus being succeeded by

Americans willing to be bled. Many women who learned to knit dur-ing the war have continued the good werk we are told. They doubtless feel that the

have acquired a purl of great price. Browns Mills, N. J., comes to the front with a bear that has the legs of a giraffe. Investigation may prove that it has its neck surrounded by a little brown

Spinnch brings the Texas farmer five dollars a ten; the consumer in the north buys it at the rate of \$300 a ten. This kind of thing is what gives the middleman

A Natchez, Miss., man claims to have trained two geese to supply his table with fish and to show discrimination in their catch. They confine their efforts to perch. bass and trout. The gentleman's name is

The Baltimore woman who demon strated her ability as a packer by locking her quarrelsome husband in a trunk ran true to form by discovering that she had forgotten something and had a policemas open the box to give the man air. Bless their dear hearts, it is their failings that

Back to the Old Job Again

T RATHER think that ancient wiz Who saplently said.
"My mind to me a kingdom is" Was lying sick in bed.

For when a man is sick, with all His work upon the shelf, The world becomes so very small He fills it with himself.

Can e er affright his soul. Time flies from Powders straight to Pills

And knows no other goal His very weakness makes him strong; And be he saint or knave His doctor jollies him along: His wife's his willing slave.

No story of a nation's ills

In health, when duty calls, his chains Constrain him to obey; When stek, he is a king who reigns And none disputes his sway.

am a king with crown awry

And one thought in my pate:
Just throw my chains this way, and 1
Will gladly abdicate.