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Philadelphia, Thursday, May 19, 1921

BELATED LIGHT SAVING

THE request of the railroads for time to 1 adjust and publish new timetables in accordance with daylight saving is justified by special circumstances.

It should be emphasized, however, that June or even May is not the right month for setting the clock ahead. The change should be made hereafter either in late March or early April: in fact, as soon as possible after the vernal equinox, and the system should be maintained until equality ot astronomical days and nights ensues toward the end of September.

The late start in prospect this year is infinitely better than none at ell, but in should not be accepted as a precedent.

The Federal Light-Saving Law capitalized to the best advantage the long days of most of spring and all of summer. The rescinded act is well worthy of imitation in the voluntary plan favored by Council.

If next year's clock-changing date is definitely and fittingly fixed, the railroads will have sufficient opportunity to issue their timetables on the day set for turning the hands of local coronometers one hour forward.

WHY MR. HUGHES DECLINES

REGARDING the Silesian problem as a matter of purely European concern, Secretary Hughes informs the Poles who had solicited American interference that such action would be contrary to our traditional national policy. His attitude, appealing to many Americans, is also one which Governments of the Old World are either loath or chronically unable to comprehend.

There is another reason for our aloofness from the Silesian dispute upon which Mr. Hughes said nothing. The disposition of trouble-making territory is intrusted by the Versailles Treaty to an Interallied Commission, from which we are excluded because of the very simple fact that we are not a party to that compact. Even if this Govrament desired to share in determining the fate of Silesia, it could not officially do so.

Present-day Poland is a young nation Youth will excuse many things, but this apology must be widely extended to embrace palliation for continuous and fantastic misreadings of the peace treaty by the Warsaw Government.

A WOMAN'S NAME

their way. But they live indoor lives. Ministers speak for them. They go care-fully guarded and exist apart from the

people. In the line of Irish Kings of old the best of modern sovereigns would seem somehow pale and inadequate. He might believe in fairies, and if he did he would not be a great warrior. Were he a great warrior he cer-tainly would be a poor hand at ballads. If he could sing he would not have the confidence of the solemn-minded neighboring

Governments. Kings have changed with the times, of course. They are home-keeping folk. No-where does the habit of fond remembrance persist as it persists in Ireland North and Ireland South.

Lord Cecil will have to try his hand again.

THE UNREWARDED LABOR OF FRANKLIN K. LANE

Another Man Who, Being Rich in Sympathy and Understanding. Had

to Die Relatively Poor

A N ARDENT and generous and singu-larly gifted spirit passed out of the public life of the country with the sudden death of Franklin K. Lane. No man identified with the administrative affairs of the Government in the present generation reflected more clearly than he the quality of wise and devoted citizenship. He worked hard and successfully in the service of the country and died poor.

Lane was a progressive in politics with out the habit of unquestioning allegiance that so often binds good minds to bad causes and destroys the critical faculty in otherwise rational men. He was recognized, liked and trusted by Roosevelt, who appointed him to a place in the Interstate Commerce Commission-an agency of Government which he believed in and fought for at a time when almost all other lawyers regarded it with resentment and suspicion.

If it were possible to define the philosophy that animated him in his public service it might be said to be a belief in the need of better political expression for the everyday concerns of the crowd.

It was Lane who first proposed to Mr. Wilson the scheme for an industrial conference organized to formulate in public a humanized philosophy of industrial rela-tionships. He merely carried forward and expanded the principle successfully demonstrated in the beneficial operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The work done by the industrial commissions under Hoover's direction has been almost forgotten. At least it has been generally ignored. But it will be appreciated in the future, because men of all sorts in the ranks of capital and labor and in the opposed social and industrial groups will surely return, after their exhausting and futile conflicts, to find guidance and something like general peace through the codes of action formulated at the suggestion of an unassuming Cabinet member.

Lane did more than any other man quietly to untangle the unhappy complications that grew out of our informal invasion of Mexico after the Wilson-Huerta deadlock. He presided at a conference of American Mexican commissioners and proved equal to the task of placating a passionately angry group of envoys who were convinced that the United States had at last lunged southward after their oil and their silver.

and

Personally, the former Secretary of the Interior was one of the least ostentatious of men. He died believing in the actual practice between man and man, in politics and in business, of the rule of equity. Too few agreed with him. Too few would agree with him now. But sooner or later it will be apparent to everybody that wisdom in its ultimate form must find expression in the tolerance, the unselfishness and the charity that were his characteristics.

The United States is, of course, not without many men of a similar type. But the distressing thing to observe is the difficulty that they meet with in getting audiences-

as we have these mon stirred by zeal for service nothing that can be done in any other city will take away the prestige of Philadelphia.

GOOD-BY ASHCART POLITICS

NO ONE but the contractors will regret the decision of Mayor Moore to abandon

altogether the letting of contracts for cleaning the streets. Since January 1 the city has been cleaning the streets in two of the thirteen districts. It bought the equipment and bired the men, and it has been doing the work so satisfactorily that the wisdom of the charter framers is vindicated.

It has been said that it will cost the city \$200,000 less than the amount of the lowest contractor's bid to do the work in the two districts. This will go a long way toward paying for the equipment used.

Fortunately, the charter provisions are unchanged and the Mayor has all the power which was originally conferred on him. He is empowered to have streets cleaned by the city itself and he'may use his discretion about asking for bids to guide him in estimating the cost of the work. The attempt to compel him by legislative enactment to

ask for bids every year, and thus to keep the question of contract work open, failed when its purpose was disclosed. But if guardians of the public welfare had not been alert the proposed amendment

to the Charter would have been sneaked through the Legislature. The contractor influences were back of it, but when those influences discovered that there were stronger forces opposed to it they abandoned the bill The contracts in the eleven districts con

tain a provision that they may be voided on October 1 at the discretion of the city. It has not been definitely announced whether the city is to exercise this discretion on October 1 or not, but there is a general expectation that it will do so. It will then save the unexpended balance of the appropriation to carry it through until January 1. It will be foolish and futile for any one to start a backfire against the plan by objecting to the entrance of the city into this form of public work. The issue in Philadelphia is not what has been loosely called public ownership. It has been the issue of the domination of the city by politicians who secured contracts from it and who used their political power to increase their contract profits. Any expedient which would break the hold of the contractors would

have been justifiable. The men who drafted the amended Charter provided for the simplest way out of the dilemma. They argued that the way to get rid of the contractors was to get rid of the contracts. The experiment has not been in progress long enough or on broad enough scale to justify any conclusions about its effect upon the contractors. But it has demonstrated that the city can do the work better and more cheaply than it was done under the old system.

SENTIMENT AS AN ARMY ASSET

EVEN under the League of Nations or any other scheme for promoting hermony on this stressful planet, it is unlikely that the age-old conflict between pedantry and sentiment will cease. A typical instance of this eternal struggle

is now furnished by the War Department, which has ruled that no regiment in the American Army will be permitted to claim as part of its record any of its achievements antedating May, 1815. It is asserted in official circles that the military reorganization which occurred at about that time beclouded the historic identity of regiments that have long been proud of their achiev: ments in the Revolution, the War of 1812 or other wars in the early life of the Republic.

Among these infantry organizations are the Fourth, tracing its history back to 1792 and especially famous for its participation in Tippecanoe in 1811 under William Henry Harrison, and the Seventh, which fought

with notable gallantry in the Battle of New Orleans four years later

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY LEE TRINKLE, who is running for Gov-Lernor in Virginia, said that Harry St. George Tucker, schoolmate and lifelong friend of Woodrow Wilson, who is running against him, is too old for the job. Where-upon Tucker issued a challenge to Trinkle, who carries much weight, to run him a foot-

race for the nomination. If it should be shown that Tucker has made an error in judgment here his friends are likely to point to that other occasion some years back when he came to a quick conclusion which was far from the facts.

conclusion which was far from the facts. When the Jamestown exposition was be-ing staged Mr. Tucker went all over the country speaking before Legislatures and asking support. Up in Vermont, as he rose to speak, he saw a painting of Sheridan's ride hanging on the wall and paid a glow-ing tribute to the reunited nation. On the platform with him sat an oldish man with an empty sleeve and he surmised that this member had been sacrified to the flag, and mayhap it lay buried in the bistoric and mayhap it lay buried in the historic Shenandoah Valley.

As he hurried away to catch his train villager pursued him, ran along beside the step after he had swung on.

"I just wanter to put you right about one thing." shouted this man. "That fel-low with the empty siecve was never a soldier. His arm was bitten off by a vicious horse he was curryin

Senator William Paul Dillingham, of Vermont, is a tail, stately, handsome, courteous gentleman of seventy-seven years. He was telling me the other day of the time of his birth as an illustration of the changes that had come about in the life of

His father was a member of Con gress when he was born in Waterbury. Vt., in 1843, and was in Washington while his mother was at home. It was five days after his birth before his father knew of it. despite the fact that every means available had been used to expedite the message.

Telegraph lines were then in the experi mental stage. There were short spans here and there, but they did not reach far. There was also a railroad from Washington to Baltimore and similar fragments at other points, but as material elements in the transportation scheme they were still un important.

the best that could be done in getting word to the elder Dillingham that he was the father of a son was by letter, and the letter traveled much of the way by stage couch and by boat. and was five days in making the journey.

Secretary Denby, of the Navy Depart ment, says that he was a naval militiaman back in 1807 when Theodore Roosevelt, the elder, was assistant secretary of the navy. He states that it was known in naval militin circles that Mr. Roosevelt went to President McKinley and urged that the

naval militia be sent to sea. "But." said President McKinley, "they have never been to sea. It will be a dis-tressing experience for them. They will all be sensick."

"That's just what we want," said Mr. Roosevelt. Roosevelt. 'Let them get seasick. Then we can see what is in them.''

Charles Curtis lived with the Kaw Indians as one of them until he was a boy of cight. Then he became a jockey and rode races for seven years. He came back to Topeka and there found a group of old friends and relatives from the reservation. A homesickness for the Indian life setzed him and he threw his lot in with them and started back to the reservation.

At the first waterhole out a member of the party got sick and they were delayed for several days. During one of those days young Curtis had a long talk with Julie Poppin, his grandmother, the daughter of old Chief White Plume, and a French trade

Julie Poppin dwelt upon her fondness and the fondness of members of the tribe for this, its son, who was more paleface than She said that a welcome from the Indian. heart of the tribe awaited him. But she pointed out to the youngster that there was a turning point in his career. If he went back to the reservation he would become an Indian ward of the government, would drop into the life of the Indian, would sleep

JUST A LITTLE FAMILY MATTER



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

THE REV. HARRY W. ETTLESON

On Immigration

"TMMIGRATION and consequent natu-I ralization are good things for the country, but there must be more inspiration offered the newcomer if this country is to get the best results from it." is the opinion of the Rev. Harry W. Ettleson, rabbi in charge of the School of Education of the Rodeph Shalom Synagogue.

"Naturalization." said Dr. Ettleson. "is matter of vital importance, more so to America, than to most other countries. "First of all, this country is one of

diverse origin with a composite population. "Second, the democracy of its institutions and its very life depend upon the actual character of the men and women in it.

"Yet, strange to say, America has a less well-considered, or clearly defined or con-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Who was Franklin K. Lane? 2. What is a blue pigeon?
 - 3. Which State has produced the most Vice Presidents?
- For what pioneering work on economics was Adam Smith, the Scotch philoso-pher, celebrated?
- What is the literal meaning of the busi-ness abbreviation f. o. b.?
- Where are the Carpathian Mountains?
- was the inspiring lesson that a number of new citizens learned recently at an im-pressive ceremony in the Mayor's office, when some of the foremost people of the city not only welcomed them fittingly, but Who was Dagon?
 - What is a koodoo
 - 9. Who was the last King of Poland? 10. What State has the Spanish motto "Ore y plata"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 The aurora australis is the luminous elec-trical phenomenon of the Southern Hemisphere corresponding to the aurora borealis, or northern lights, of the Northern Hemisphere.

orge Bernard Shaw, the Irish play

wright, wrote the pacifist comedy "Arms and the Man."

black, white and red, with the national colors in the inner upper corner.

Ptolem

Alexander H. Stephens was Vice Pres-dent of the Southern Confederacy.
The national colors of Germany are black.

bring additional laxity, but that the re-quirements may be made higher. We should tir up and awaken the minds of our new citizens to preparation for citizenship. Schools and other agencies should give them

red and mold The commencial flam

GROUP of women in New York seem A to be still violently exercised over the assumption of her husband's name by a married woman. It is insisted that a woman is entitled to her own name and should not compelled to surrender it to any man. The women, however, have been surprised when they have been told that there is noth ing in the law of New York which compels a married woman to take her husband's name, and that it is only custom that makes Keziah Terwilliger call herself Mrs. Hammersmith when she marries Jeremiah Hammersmith.

They have not yet got so far as to discuss the name by which the children shall be known. Shall the boy be called Jeremiah Terwilliger and the girl Keziah Hammersmith, or what is to be done about it? When you come to think it over, the matter of names is not quite so simple as it seems.

FRANCE AND MILITARISM

LTHOUGH statisticians are admittedly A clever chaps, it has been wisely observed that their juggling with figures is occasionally productive of curious perversions of the truth.

At the present moment, when Frenci imperialism is the favorite bogy of the alarmists, the adaptability of the obliging statistical experts to the alleged needs of the situation is manifest. Imposing columns of figures of British origin have been sent out from Washington showing that Europeau armies of 3.000,000 men are controlled by the Paris Government.

Until related with facts, this disclosure is shocking. It appears, however, that the sum total is reached by including the military establishments of Belgium. Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania and Jugo Slavia, with which France is said to have concluded agreements.

Upon a similar basis of reasoning it can speedily be proved that the armies of the United States far exceed the limits set down by Congress. The majority of South and Central American republics hastened to cooperate with their Northern neighbor in the world conflict, and it is not inconceivable that in another great crisis like sympathies would be displayed.

Ordinarily, however, the most flambovant boasters among us refrain from bolstering up our military strength with the Brazilian Peruvian or Uruguayan armies. French imperialism is undoubtedly an un

pleasant reaction of the war. But it cannot he downed by misrepresenting its potency. In most mundane affairs, including the statistical, nothing to surpass the efficacy of fair play has yet been discovered.

A KING FOR IRELAND?

WHEN Kings were Kings Ireland had some of the best of them--fine, big, upstanding men, who could fight a battle to a finish, write a ballad and sing it, drink a flock of retainers under the table and be lieve in fairies, all in one and the same day

These early Kings left, in the sagas of their times, a record of achievements almost wematched for glory and violence. Fiercely they fought, fiercely they believed and fercely they loved and hated. They went singing to their wars knowing that they had to win or die. They were great men in their way and the like of them has not been nown in centuries.

For that reason Lord Hugh Cecil, amiable and well-intentioned as he seems to be, must have shocked all Ireland with the suggestion that it begin life anew under a King of the dern type

Modern Kings are often well enough in

say nothing of disciples and followers. In the organizations of industry, in the labor unions, among financiers, in conspicuous and isolated social groups, they are a small but persistent and growing minority. Until they attain far more influence than they have now we shall not have social or indus trial peace or anything like a right national

spirit Too many of these pioneers will die poor. or, at least, poorer by far than those who oppose them. But they will continue to rise and to object at labor meetings, among captains of industry, in bankers' meetings or wherever they happen to be associated. They will be eternally at war with any one who believes that it is right for him or his particular group to endeavor to monopolize the social and economic advantages of the times. They are the universally minded men who will save the day for our present civilization if anything can save it. For they know that any institution, any code, any political or economic creed, any social standard that is established without care for the common moralities reflected in a decent regard for the other fellow and the under dog must collapse after triumphs accidental and

The relative poverty in which Franklin K. Lane died will seem tragic to many people But he could have been rich had he so desired. He may have preferred relative poverty. Occasionally you will find in public life a man who regards wealth as a ton costly luxury.

Lincoln, be it recalled, left an estate of only \$15,000. But he left something far greater than riches for the inheritance of his family and his fellow countrymen.

BIGNESS IS NOT GREATNESS

DHILADELPHIANS interested in main taining the medical prestige of this city need not be disturbed because of the arrangements in New York for uniting the Pres byterian Hospital with the medical depart ment of Columbia University

This concentration of effort will not of itself add to the facilities for medical education or for hospital treatment in New York It is merely a readjustment of organization and administration.

The failure of the proposed merger of the Jefferson College here with the University of Pennsylvania did not decrease in any particular the ability of the institutions of this city to care for the sick or to train physicians and surgeons.

There are certain advantages to be gainer by combination of effort, but they are chieffs administrative. The greatness of a medical school and a hospital does not depend on its size, but rather on the ability of the special ists attached to its staff. The attention of the managers of such an institution properly conducted is concentrated on the kind of service which it offers and not on its size If the service is the best of its kind, the size will take care of itself.

Every physician is familiar with what has happened in Rochester, Minn., where two young surgeons began to work in a local hospital a few years ago. Their patients spect thirty. came at first from the surrounding rural population, and they were so successful that their fame began to spread abroad. It be came necessary to enlarge the hospital and the money needed was found about as fast

as it could be used. Philadelphia has won its high place as center of medical education because of the ability of the medical men who live and practice here. They have mastered their profession. None better can be found any. where in this country or abroad. So long 1 to attempt suicide?

The reasonable argument is advanced that it would be quite as unwarranted to wipe out the traditional significance of these names as it would be to deprive a battleship of its consecutive historic associations every time it underwent a change of officers and crew.

The War Department may be inclined view such protests as trifling, and yet experience has shown that sentiment is an absolutely invaluable asset to any military establishment and is a potent support of the desired esprit de corps. The French Army, from Napoleon to the present day, is proof of this point. The situation, which is disturbing some

might profitably accord a measure of sympathetic consideration.

of the oldest and most storied of American

regiments, is one to which Secretary Weeks

WHAT ARE LUXURIES? BJECTION has been raised by the Fur O Manufacturers' Protective Association of this city to the 10 per cent luxury tax on furs. The association insists that it is unjust. as furs are worn eight to ten months of the year and have come to be regarded as necessities.

Few women will disagree, and men who have to be out in stormy winter weather will insist emphatically that a fur coat is as great a necessity as a straw hat in the summer.

The history of civilization is the history of the transformation of things which only the very rich could own into the things which everybody uses as a matter of common convenience. And there is always a twilight zone in which the luxury of one gen. eration is merging into the absolute necessity of the next.

If there had been such a thing as a luxury tax in prehistoric times, the first man who tamed a horse to carry him would have had to pay a big sum into the public treasury. But the horse today is a necessary implement of trade for the farmer. He may in time wholly displaced by a tractor and return to his original luxurious estate, to be owned only by the very rich and kept as a pet or companion by those who can get no comfort or companionship from a gas-driven ma-

The telephone has long been regarded as a necessity; and the phonograph, by whatover trade name it is known, is fast emerging from the luxury class. It is found in the homes of the poor as well as the rich. and the working man feels that he is deprived of something to which he is legitimately optitled if he cannot sit down after dinner for entertainment by it. So it goes.

Thirty young members of Chance is a Fine members of the Evanston Congrega-

tional Church, says a ispatch from Chicago have pledged them selves never to speak to or walk with any girl wearing short skirts. Fearing, doubtless, that their eyes would trip their tongues. Still, there is a remote possibility that the short-skirted ones are not pining for the conversation or the company of the circum-

Now comes the joyous Let Us Sing season when the advertising man discov-ers all his prices lift and all his sidelines

sean: and sentiment grows rampant as the lassies come in flocks to buy their saucy gingham hats to near with summer frocks.

Do you suppose it is fear of living for that causes a nun ninety-two years old in the sun the rest of his days On the other hand he might return to his people, who were paleface. There he would grow up with them as one of them. The white man's opportunity would be his.

So the youngster took the back trail to civilization. His Indian grandmother, wise in her day, had pointed the way. Otherwise would the United States Senate, in 1921, have had some other man as its whip.

Although Ewing Laporte, Assistant Secctary of the Treasury, was born in France his father was an American citizen French extraction. His mother was o American birth, being the daughter of "Sil ver Dick" Bland, of Missouri, rival of William Jennings Bryan for presidential nomination back in the middle nineties,

. . . A friend of Will Hays, postmaster gen-

eral, came to him much disturbed, and pro tested with him, saying that he was now a mighty government official and that should give over his informal ways. He said that, as a matter of fact, his correct name was not "Will" Hays, but "William H. Hays," and that it would be more digaified to so sign it.

This unassuming gentleman accepted the suggestion with an open mind as is his way, deliberated it. He reached for a pad and a lead pencil and wrote out the name in full as suggested, "William H. Hays," studied it critically Then he slowly tore the slip of paper

fragments, let them slip from his nto fingers into the waste basket, looked over at friend with that crinkly smile of his his and shook his head.

Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming one of the few men in Congress, the only one as far as I know, who has been awarded much coveted Congressional Medal of Honor, given only to those who show ex-ceptional gallantry outside the line of duty He was a seventeen-year-old New Eng and boy when he entered the Civil War His regiment participated in the battle of Port Huron after forced marches. Volunteers were called for to rush forward and fill in the outer trenches of the enemy that the artillery might get across-two men from each company. Warren responded.

was a dash across an open field and through fallen trees with their tops then toward the attacking force, all the time under the grueling fire of the Confederates. Three-fourths of the men in that attack were either killed or wounded. Young Warren received a shell wound on the head. which knocked him insensible. A peat scar in his forehead bears evidence of his closeness to death on that distant day.

That Puritanic gentleman, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, who believes in rigid Sunday observ ance, motion-picture censorship, square dances and croquet, pleads not guilty to the charge of stirring up the "blue law" agitation of the last season.

It is strange, he told me, how a frenzy of interest in a subject that will run through a whole nation may be kindled from the tiniest spark.

Some organization down in Tennessee nore than a year ago framed a Sunday ob servance bill and sent it to Senator Me Kellar. He introduced it mechanically and it went into the record. He did not speak its behalf-nobody did. There were no Nobody said a thing about hearings on it. Dr. Crafts' organization took no action with relation to it.

Six months later somebody found this blue law bill in the Record. started a discussion of it which got into the newspapers, which alarmed certain Interested partie great campaign was started to fight and t lancing has been against All the shadow, says Dr. Crafts, for there has been no agency campaigning for Sunday laws,

tive, policy this regard than other countries. Every well-informed, intelligent citizen during the war sensed this matter, but there was no surety in its treat-

When it became necessary to have a selective service law during the war, how many were there who had been living here long time who had not even taken their first papers, and how many who had been here who had allowed the time for the taking of their second papers to lapse?

Not an Alarmist

"Personally I am not an alarmist, and have never felt that the situation is a terribly critical one and that we are face to face with a real menace on that account. "There is no question, however, of the fact that we haven't been able to capitalize some assets that could have led to citizen. We have treated the matter in a more ship. or less happy-go-lucky or go-as-you-please fashion. "I don't think it is either desirable of

necessary to urge that every newcomer into the country should be pushed to become a citizen. Some that come to our shores are frankly not suited to American citizenship In fact, I don't know that all of them have while it may be necessary and desirable

to make those who come here as a whole become citizens, America must not con sidered as a boarding place, on which the alien is to sponge, take all the advantages and give nothing in return.

Some, it is true, just stay here a while and then go away again, and it is probably best that a certain class do this. They are probably more useful to the country doing certain work that is required of them, and for a time they would be an asset, but not

a permanent one. We ourselves are to blame if more of the foreign-born group bayen't come to respect our citizenship. They have learned that politicians play a part in effecting naturalization for some, and that being used for corrupt purposes, the proposition fell in their esteem.

Some Countries Strict

"Another unfavorable point is the fact that this country does not back its citizens up very well in the matter of expatriation Some countries are very strict on that point, and a naturalized citizen finding his allegiance demanded by his former country when under its jurisdiction finds little relief in an appeal to this country. Unhappily this point is not a matter of in ternational law.

zation is satisfactorily cared for in its legal phase, a great deal is lost in the way of inspiration and the vision of the future that might be offered the impressionable new comer by the perfunctory ceremonial by which he is often inducted into citizen Minor officials, who have no parship. ticular interest in the matter, are intrusted with this important duty and often no effort is made to make it an act of consecration and one that will impress the new citizen with the great privilege and responsibility that has been bestowed upon him.

"Fortunately the fine work of the various civic societies here makes up in a measure for the lack of governmental agencies.

'If you could just put yourself in th alien's place when he comes to our shoreyou would get a better picture of what I mean. Remember he is lonely and without friends, without knowledge of the country He has heard a lot about it or its people. and is capable at this impressionable stage of showing intense loyalty to the country. if he is only given the proper vision at the start. This cannot be done in a cold, routine sort of way, but must be a warm-blooded inspiring ceremonial. Remember the Eumore or less used to that sort of ropean i thing and it has a peculiar appeal to him t is not to be overestimated. America has much to offer that

the aller She offers freedom of religion, of politics.

sense of the dignity and importance Americanism and fill them with a wholesome desire to become citizens. Queen Cleopatra of Egypt belonged to the

of education, and to many she gives not only

prosperity, but honor and distinction. This

was the inspiring lesson that a number of

took them by the hands and made them feel

that they were one of them. Edward Bok

hand experiences of the possibilities that the country offers the desirable alien.

"As an actual part of the ceremonial itself should be a sense of law and order.

obedience to constituted law and of group

"We should change the naturalization

laws of our country, not so that they will

especially impressed them with his first

"Americanization should not be regarded in the spirit of a fad or a revival, but Mingo is a mining town in West Virginia which has been the scene of riots and should be treated consistently and comprehensively. The ceremony of becoming a citizen as a critical moment in the life of the alien should be invested with as much dignity and impressiveness as possible.

of the 10 per cent tax on furs. They allege

the skins are not a luxury but a necessity

Their point may be well taken. A luxury is a necessity that has had a college educa-tion. A necessity is a luxury to which we

lent substitute for wheat; but the fact

leaves the Bibulous One cold. What he wants to read is that the Bureau of Irriga

for \$7 a quart in the capital, says a dispatch from Washington.

That does not necessarily mean that there is a closed season on blind pigs and blind

It may simply mean that

ould be taken to instruct dogs in tone

use their voices intelligently it would be

better for themselves as well as for the hu

manity they profess to love and serve,

Canine Carusos would preserve their voices

from strain. But did you ever know a dog

that backed at night to quit because of

A Fable

DED as a pigeon's blood, the sun dropped

Between a mountain and a lute-backed

France wants to cat her pretzel and

calues. If the animals could be taught

1 wish, remarked Mr. Fixit, that steps

hunters are necessarily poor shots.

tion has discovered a good substitute

The Bureau of Agri-

culture has discovered

in Manila an excel

Southern - made corn

whisky can be had

bline

gressmen and Senators

have grown accustomed.

Distilled Hope

See?

corn and rye.

hoarseness !

n down

Then

a macaque is a short-tailed monkey found in the Orient. Congruous means conformable, accordant Benjamin Disraeli, the British statesman was nicknamed "Dizzy,"

Greek family of the

Members of the Fui angeles was Pueblo de Nuestra Senora 0. The What's in a Name? Manufacturers' Protective Association. la Reina de los Angeles, which mean Town of Our Lady, the Queen of the neeting in this city, have petitioned Conof Pennsylvania to se their influence to bring about the repeal

disorders.

President Millerand Drop in Beef Prices has ruled that hence

forth auto drivers on roads in France shall have privileges at leas equal to livestock. Heretofore drivers had to pay sums equal to twice the value of stock killed entirely apart from where the blame should be placed. Henceforth owners of catthe will have to exercise reasonable care Things have thus come to such a pass that it will be cheaper for a farmer to send a steer to the slaughter bouse when he wants it killed

When Humphre The Jeer That Cuts Donahue was pareled

Eastern from Penitentiary his comrades jeered, declaring that he would be back again in a few days So when arrested for highway robbery he pleaded with the Court to send him to the County Prison instead of returning him to the pen. He feared the banter of the fear lows. Which seems to show that the fear that makes honest men of us is not the feat ridicule, which more often makes for convention than for honesty.

A Brooklyn man She May Have when told by a Excellent Reason Magistrate that he must either return to is wife and treat her with respect or go t jail, said he preferred jail, as she talked and talked and talked and he longed for solitude. Which, when you come to think of it, is a mighty mean trick to play on any woman.

Celestial Craps of the Yerkes Obsun spots held responsible for recent terres trial electrical disturbances cover an area of 90,000 miles. There are two now visible. We admit their vastness, but-isn't Old Sel making an awful lot of fuss about throwing a deuce?

fully work for him by

As he

cloud, And horsemen stars plunged through the blackening frown Not Prescription Snakes Snakes which faith Of dusk with jingling spurs, crying aloud : Storm ! Storm ! The hill gods chisel flint tonight !" dark swept all the horsemen on ating the grubs that would otherwise cat

before his tomato and cucumber plants. As he doesn't know where they came from, they As if they were but ghosts of candle light. Or shadows passing on a sleeper's door. were evidently not born in a bottle. And through the world grew strange im-aginings.

Built on the terror of the hill gods' lust; owers on the stuff of towers, kings upon kings

crash through purple flame into Would the dust.

But one white bird there was would not woo fear.

For he was young and wiser than the sages Who held Marchtide the safest of the year,

A coward who mocked the leisure of the ages.

And when the white bird flew above the plain

The storm clouds raced away like wide-eyed sheep,

And all the horsemen stars rode out And all the hill gods yawned and went to sleep.

-Thomas Hornsby Perrill, in the Denver Times.

When Prof. Einstein Nerve-100 was asked a question from Edison's ques tionnaire he said he couldn't answer offhand and referred the questioner to a tert-book. Wonder why some of Edison's victims didn't do that? It might have made a hit with the old man. Prohibition will never

Footwear for the be successful until Straight and Narrow the bootlegger is succeeded by pumps. As a revised edition of Bunion's "Pilgrim's Progress" might phrase it: What boots it that a man is well-beeled if he lets a doubledistilled corn worry him?

Wonder why somebody doesn't buy a flag of respectable size for the McCall School? The little bit of a thing on the huge flagpole looks like a postage stamp on a pick handle.

"But even when the matter of naturali-