# Evening Public Tedger

CYAUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT HN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager

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Philadelphie, Saturday, May 21, 1921

#### THE LICENSE COURT

JEWS from the License Court yesterday and the reports from the prohibition offices in the Federal Building, where all but five of the active enforcement officials were packing up for a vacation of forty days, made the new Association Against Prohibition seem like an altogether unnecessary luxury.
Old times returned to City Hall, where

nore than 100 applicants sought the right to conduct saloons. The lawyers made cautious jokes about the Volstead Act. The Federal officials in the prohibition enforcement office were sadly humorous. Those who applied for saloon licenses had friends and equaintances to testify to their good citisenship and their consistent obedience to

Unless there is a change in the status and character of saloons there ought to be a new sort of examination provided by the Commonwealth for the licensees who are making the most money. These are the folk who continue to sell imitation whisky. Testimony as to their personal character, such as is given cheerfully and voluminously in the courts, is no longer of much importance. If half that we hear is true, they ought to be examined by pharmacists or a commission of chemists or a board composed of the directing engineers at gas plants and chemical works. Then their fitness to stay in their accustomed business might be wisely

#### A GOOD SCOUT

NO ORGANIZATION is doing more for the boys of the city than the Boy Scouts. It has a platform which appeals to the best in every boy. Its activities are such as to gratify the boyish taste for adventure. It keeps the boy mind busy with wholesome things, and this is the best way to keep unwholesome things out of it.

Consequently when Dr. Broome, the superintendent of schools, consents to serve on the Philadelphia Council of the organisation, he puts himself in line with the influences that are working for the best interests of the rising generation.

#### "NEWS" FROM RUSSIA

ITTLE news comes out of Russia save that which the men in charge of the Government wish to become public. Conmently no one knows what to believe.

various sources within a week that Trotzky is seriously ill with cancer in a sanatorium near Moscow. Yesterday a report came by way of Helsingfors that Lenine and Trotzky had a sharp difference of opinion at this week's meeting of the Soviet Council. Lenine advocated the inclusion in the Government of men who are not Bolshevists, and Trotzky opposed any such concession to their political opponents, and, according to the report, requested an adjournment before any decision was reached.

The chances are that neither the report of Trotzky's illness nor the report of his disagreement with Lenine is true. We have had detailed reports of the destruction of Russian warships in battle with insurgents. when those who knew all about the Russian navy have told us that the ships were not in commission and had not been in commission for years. The Russian news factory is working overtime, and it seems to be manufacturing stuff out of the imagination of the

# THE FAT OF THE LAND

TT WOULD not be cricket to identify even the most famous of those invalids now ripe for medical treatment under Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's characterization of obesity as a disease. Themes like this one are most courteously discussed in generalities unless the critic scurries promptly behind the intrenchments of the past. Safety is there, and it is therefore quite within the proprieties to diagnose Falstaff when he called honor "air," Henry VIII when he had six wives seriatim and Napoleon Bonaparte when he lost the field of Waterloo, as very sick men.

"Nobody." bewailed the rotund sheriff of "The Round-Up." "loves a fat man." The severity of this indictment is now manifest. Hamlet, fat and scant of breath, should have been intrusted to the kindly mercies of the Danish Department of Pub-

Brigadier General Sawyer is powerless to right the ancient wrong, but it is not too late to start segregating those well-fed human wrecks who laugh too much, whose girth is wide and whose entire expansive dimensions proclaim their ills and their hopeless competition with the lean and hungry. Corpulent members of the gentler sex need not concern him, since fashion has long since decreed that these must not be. Fat males are the real menace to the nation's

What with a luxuriant food supply and good enough cooking, the ravages of disease are apparent in an alarming proportion of the Republic's population. Until the quarantine on good living, easy habits and the delights of no exercise is drastically pronounced, hygienic security is a mockery.

# NO EMERGENCY FARES

EVERY street-car rider in New Jersey will agree with the reasoning of the Public Utilities Commission which has led it to decide that there is no emergency sufficient to justify the Public Service Railway Company to charge ten-cent fares. The Utilities Commission has ordered that the present fare of seven cents, with a charge of one cent for a transfer, be continued until there can be a complete valuation of the

transit company's property. It goes further, for it says that when costs are coming down in all other fields of activity a better case must be made out than has been presented before there can he any justification for increasing the cost

of travel on the street cars. The commission discredits the figures submitted by the transportation corporation

and suggests, by implication if not directly, that they were compiled in an effort to produce the impression that an emergency existed of sufficient gravity to justify finan-

cial relief. There has been an evident disposition to protect the interests of the car riders against inefficiency if not the rapacity of the managers of the car lines. The policy of the Public Service Corporation has lost to it hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Camden district alone, where people are patronizing the motorbuses running over the same routes as the electric cars, as much because of resentment against the attempt of the company to get ten cents out of them as for any other reason.

#### AMBASSADOR HARVEY KILLS HOPES FOR WORLD LEAGUE

Shows the Administration Drifting Toward the Diplomacy that Leads to Exclusive Alliances

COLONEL HARVEY, as the new Am-U basador of the United States at the Court of St. James's, has had his say in London. Apparently it is the say of President Harding and the majority of the Cabinet. The prospect disclosed with the flat, final and over-eloquent rejection of the only mechanism yet established to deal peacefully and in a realistic fashion with the conditions that generate war-madness is

neither cheerful nor inspiring.

If we interpret the new Ambassador rightly, he means that in the diplomacy or the future each nation must look out for itself, while the devil, following his ancient custom, takes the hindmost.

This address, in which the Harding Administration seems to have spoken its mind clearly for the first time, accomplished a number of things. It closed the great chapter of history that began immediately after the armistice. It dispelled a world of doubt and a world of lingering hopes.

The great structure of human expecta-tions that grew out of the universal passionate desires of the war period and survived storm after storm of organized antagonism must fall now or undergo a desolating change. The feeble contacts of peoples who have been groping toward each other for deliverance from miseries of preordained wars-for the desire for peace and understanding is still in the hearts of the people rather than in the hearts of governments-are interrupted again.

Perhaps it was inevitable. It is possible to understand the President's desire to be free from the appalling conflicts of selfishness and intrigue in Europe. It is not possible clearly to understand the direction and purposes of his alternative course.

Explicitly Colonel Harvey has announced a policy of isolation to be varied in emergencies by American co-operation with The English Speaking Peoples of the World. Co-operation for what?

That question still looms above all others and Colonel Harvey does not answer it. Clearly reflected in this frank declaration of the Administration's international policy is a drift of official sentiment toward something like an alliance of the moral and material forces of the United States and Great Britain in the interest of world peace and mutual safety. Almost at a word France is virtually isolated. The French do not speak English.

The suggestion of peaceful world domination by the English-speaking nations is not For years there have been honest and able men who see in such a combination of forces the only possible guarantee of international peace and the free progress of democratic ideals and government. is true that the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, working together, could actually make an international war impossible-for the time being. The Power that dominates the sca will inevitably win in any foreign war. The combined navies of the United States and Great Britain could easily police all the waters of the world until some implement superior to battleships were devised, when the race of new armaments would begin all over again

But in making an alliance you automatically invite the suspicion, if not the hatred. of outsiders. You invite opposition. And there never yet has been an alliance that could be made to operate fairly and without special regard for the interests of the allied

In contemplating some of the meanings of Colonel Harvey's London address it is necessary to remember that Russia and Germany. Japan and Asia are still unknown quantities in relation to world affairs of the near future. What of them and their ambitions? What of France? The French and the British are at odds on Silesia. The British are no more anxious than the Germans to see France acquire a monopoly of virtually all the raw materials of the mid-Continent Will the Ambassador of the United States introduce his policy of co-operation with The English Speaking Peoples when he sits in at the Silesian conferences as an ob-

None of the great Powers in Europe thinking now of political factors formerly considered in the plans of war settlements. Economic factors alone have weight in their councils. Doubtless economic factors weigh also at Washington.

We have progressed far from the time when Americans, recognizing in war an affliction from which all the plain people of the world had a right to be freed, called for a system of international relationships in which all nations should be granted equal opportunities and the guarantees necessary to enable them to live in peace. If ever an alliance of English-speaking

peoples is achieved the world will have moved a little nearer to another conflagration. Who can recall an alliance of raceconscious Powers that did not end in a smash? And, reading through Colonel Harvey's address and discerning the subtler meanings below the too bright surface, what shall we say to the Americans who live in deadly fear of "entangling European alliances"? They did their share to force upon the new Administration a choice of courses more difficult than any ever put before a President of the United States. Is the prospect of co-operation with one or more Powers for war or defense more agreeable to them than was the prospect of co-operation with all nations in the interest of reason and world peace?

#### ANOTHER MUDDLE FOR HOOVER TTERBERT HOOVER is a recognized TI master hand at untangling delicate

problems, and hence it is good news that he is now engaged in investigating the difficulties involved in the complete execution of the Jones Shipping Act.

Rigid enforcement of this law would mean the abrogation of treaties preventing the imposition of discriminatory duties on goods carried by American ships. Mr. Wilson refused to annul these pacts, holding that Congress had no directing authority in the Senator Jones, despite the congressional

orders, which he was instrumental in formulating, now insists that the case is, after all, one for the executive branch. The which is thus plainly passed is typical of the history of most snarls in which Congress finds itself.

The Merchant Marine Act was laudable in its aim, which was to safeguard the immense new volume of native shipping. Foreign competition is strong and there is no doubt that every effort is now being made to squeeze our mercantile marine interests into positions of the most extreme inconvenience. But subsidies would have given protection the most practical way and all the dan-

gers of treaty infractions would have been avoided. As it is now, the Secretary of Commerce has no mean task on his hands.

That an expert is on the case is, however, consolation that the maximum of tact and patriotic good sense will be invoked.

FRANKLIN AND LANE'S PLAN THIS country is so big and the activities of its citizens so varied that the late Franklin K. Lane can be pardoned for not

knowing exactly what the Franklin Insti-

tute of this city was founded to do and is

If Mr. Lane had known it is not likely that he would have suggested a few days before his death the establishment of what he called a super-university to duplicate its

"My thought is," he wrote, "that there should be established somewhere a Place of Exchange for the New Ideas that the world evolves each year, a central spot where ail that is new in science, philosophy, practical political machinery and all else of the world's mind products shall be placed on

exhibition where those interested may see." The form of exhibition which he had in mind was a statement by the scientific investigators of what they have accomplished. They would be invited to explain in a lecture the progress which they had made toward the solution of scientific problems.

Well, this is what the Franklin Institute has been doing for many years. It was founded as an appropriate memorial to Franklin and also as a means of continuing the work in which he was interested throughout his life-that is, the discovery of physical laws and their application to the wellbeing and comfort of mankind. Its annual course of lectures, delivered by specialists from all parts of the world, is known wherever men are interested in scientific progress. It annually awards four medals to men who have increased the store of human knowl-

On Wednesday of this week Ambassador Jusserand came here from Washington to accept in behalf of Prof. Charles Fabry, of the University of Paris, a medal conferred in recognition of his discoveries in connection with light; and Frank J. Sprague, of New York, came here to accept in person another medal awarded to bim for his electrical inventions.

All that the Franklin Institute would have to do to become the kind of a superuniversity that Mr. Lane had in mind would be to broaden out a little and to include in its activities all the multitude of subjects in which Franklin himself was interested. It has the prestige of Franklin's name, a name known wherever men of science gather. as well as wherever any group of men of average intelligence discuss the progress of invention and the pursuit of knowledge. It will be 100 years old in two or three years. It could do no finer thing for itself or for Philadelphia than to begin at once making plans to start its second century of life with a program of expansion and popularization that would make it and its work known as widely as the name which it bears.

#### CIS-ATLANTIC POLAND

DANAMA, were she bigger and more powerful, might be called an American Po-Certainly Isthmian folk appear as loath as Warsaw diplomatists to comprehend the validity of solemn treaty obligations.

A commission is now en route to Wash ington to explain why the Republic of Panama objects to recognizing the Porras-Anderson Treaty implying the inviolacy of arbitral rulings on the boundary controversy with Costa Rica.

There is not a spark of sympathy for such a program discernible in any other Central or South American nation. The Government of the United States, with Mr. Hughes as spokesman, adheres firmly and categorically to the decision pronounced after scrupulous investigation by the late Chief Justice

The Panamanian mission, it is said, will be courteously received, and at the same time informed that, so far as our position concerned, the case is closed. desire of the little republic is to find out how loudly the United States can say "no." there is every likelihood that this wish will be promptly granted.

# CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT

LFREDO ZAYAS was inaugurated as President of Cuba yesterday, and General Jose M. Gomez, his opponent in the election, now in New York, sent him a cable message promising co-operation with him in the government of the island

This indicates, on its surface, that the bitter dispute over the election has been settled and that there is to be orderly govern ment in the future as in the past. Indeed. the Cubans themselves know that there must be orderly government or the United States will interfere. They prefer to settle their own disputes to having them settled for them by us.

Haven for Authors ald, complaining of the fact that authors exclusively have been sent to Italy as Ambassadors by recent Administrations, and in-sisting that Italy, with tremendous economic problems facing her, is entitled to a practical rather than a literary man as American representative, suggests the Society Archi-pelago as a good embassy for ambitious writers. Highty-Tahit!! Has the Herald

A Laying On of Hands woman who had had two divorces to a man who had had three, the officiating pastor in returning the license to the City Clerk of Syracuse, N. Y., said he wished he had the right to give the parties a good sound spanking and make it a part of the record. But why, we pause to inquire, why didn't he think of that before he performed the ceremony and mention it to those imme diately concerned?

the voters of Haddonfield, N. J., to govern the town, the one who received the number of votes is Mayor; not because he is entitled to the job nor because the others want him, but because he said if he didn't get it "he wouldn't play." and the other two were unwilling to argue the matter further.
"The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong." The persistent guy sometimes wins out, thus marking the po-

The volunteer stewards on the liner Aquitania, some of them wealthy, are said to be divided on the question of taking tips. Shucks! The world is divided exactly the same way—between those who take tips and those who won't. And wealth hasn't a thing to do with it.

The New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs has inaugurated a movement to "make good music popular and popular music good." A walts movement, probably even the peppiest would dare suggest that

M. Margaine, who urges M. Briand to appeal to the United States to help solve the European problems, will read the views of M. Harvey with more interest than satis

Representative Longworth's new wrin-kle in tariff legislation is calculated to put a new wrinkle in the brow of the importer.

the declaration of Secretary Hughes that

we have no concern with conditions in Upper

Daylight saving brings adequate life

# MEDICINE MAN TALK

Webb Jones Suggests a Possible Use for the Ceremonial Stone. A Far West Experience. The Legal Ald Bureau's Story

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THAT Indian ceremonial stone on the That Indian ceremonial stone on the side of Spring Mountain in upper Montgomery County is once more to the fore.

From a most unexpected quarter comes a statement that may throw light on this interesting subject.

J. Webb Jones, of Wissahickon, who delves into geology and kindred sciences,

delves into geology and kindred sciences, related to me an experience, unique in its way, in the Far West.

It had to do with Indian medicine men.
"About twenty-five years ago," says Mr. Jones, "I was riding through the Shoshone Indian Reservation early in April. Powder River was filled with ice at the time.
"We met a detachment from the Indian Agency that had been sent out to determine why so many dead Indians were floating down stream. down stream.

"Later, in Lander, Wyo., I met the officer in charge and he told me they had discovered the cause.
"It may have a bearing on the uses for which the Spring Mountain stone was in-

COTTHERE had been an epidemic of pneu-Inches had been an epidemic of pneu-monia among the Indians," continued Mr. Jones, "and their medicine man had prescribed for them after this fashion: "A covering of skin over cross bows, like a wagon top, was constructed close to the river's edge. It was a little larger than would cover a stooping man, and was closed in tight.

in tight.
"In the center of this tepee or tent was hollowed out a basin the size of a bucket, and filled with icy water from the stream. 'The pneumonia victim, stripped, stooped over the puddle of water while a hot stone was rolled into it. "As the steam arose the patient stood it as long as he could and then broke away and out of the tepee, diving head foremost into the ice-filled stream."

This ley dive was a part of the medicine man's prescription. "The agency official told me," said Mr.
Jones, "that the steam bath was and had
always been the favorite treatment of the
medicine men for most all ills, but he hardly
thought it much good for pneumonia.

"The percentage of deaths from the treat-

ment was gauged by the number of bodies of Mr. Jones also directed attention to the fact that the top of Spring Mountain, near which the ceremonial stone was found, is a

He thinks that perhaps the rare minerals foreign to that section, of which I spoke in the same connection, may have been carried from a great distance in the glacial drift. His experience and observation are inter-esting in connection with these subjects.

THE amateur geologist who discovered the rare minerals in the vicinity of Perkiomenville, in the Spring Mountain district, was Frederick Hilbiber.

It was mentioned at the time that Mr. Hilbiber was a retired worker of Wilmington, Del., past sixty years of age, who in his later years is devoting his time to the study of nature.

A letter fram a Wilmington friend tells

A letter from a Wilmington friend tells me that Mr. Hilbiber has a well-earned reputation in that city as an authority on

carly editions.
"His little shop," says Mr. Robinson,
"In Wilmington was lined from floor to ceiling with books.
"There were, too, mineral specimens by the hundreds.

"He directed in his quiet way many a happy small boy's interest and attention along lines that opened up pleasant vistas and lanes for future hobby riding."

ONE of the characteristics of the old min-eralogist and book lover is given by Mr. Robinson in the following:
"He found through the Salvation Army
some early records of the first Quaker meet-

ings in Wilmington.

"I know for a fact that he had the chance to sell the two volumes for \$500 to a Philadelphian, but insisted that he first give some more to Wilmington than to Philadelphia The Wilmington man offered him \$50. and he gave over the books without mention

'That is the way he loved books and men "Don't you think those of us who knew him might feel glad and proud to have num bered him among friends indelibly stamped in memory?"

CLEVER idea was put across at the A first staff dinner of the Legal Aid Bu-reau of the Department of Public Welfare. When the guests assembled they found beside each plate a mimeographed sheet filled with figures.

Likewise, with such cryptic lines as Ex-tortion, Ukrainian, Prohibited by Rule, Lithuanian, War Risk Insurance, Sheriff's Office, Newspapers, and about seventy other Only the initiated knew at first what they meant. The visitors quickly caught on, however. At the top of the page was the

Department of Public Welfare, Bureau of Legal Aid. Report of the first nine

On the reverse of the sheet were printed the menu and the names and the speakers. TWENTY years ago the idea of the city I supplying attorneys and legal advice to poor citizens would have just about caused James McManes and "Bill" McMullen to

roll over in their caskets.
"Paternalism gone mad." would have been the verdict, doubtless, of these oldtime practical bosses. Just the same, in the nine months prior

to April 1 last the Legal Aid Bureau handled 8522 cases for citizens There were more women than men helped One-fifth of this number were colored

In addition to these activities, 16,384 men and women poured their troubles into the Money recovered for these poor claimants in that time exceeded \$15,000.

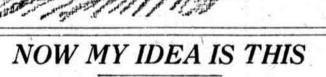
CONSPICUOUS item sets forth the fact A that the Philadelphia newspapers furnished 2283 of these cases. This was only exceeded by the number sent to the bureau by its friends.

The smallest number-one case-was sent by the British Consul Although the majority were attempts to gouge the poor by those who knew that they could not afford to retain a lawyer, or profiteering landlords cheating poor tenants, the Tenants' Protective Association sent only four persons to the bureau for advice. Sad be it to relate, but the majority of those applying for legal aid or advice were Americans; 4561 of them.

The Irish came next Russia contributed 277, and of Jews there were 210. One lone Egyptian, two Turks, three Chinese and four Syrians brought up the

Odd as it may seem, thirty one cases were settled over the telephone. There were several hundred others that were thrown out because they had no merit. There were instances of fancied trouble or too much inconsequential and loose-lipped conversation; in all 268.
Out of the total number of cases, only 162 a criminal nature and 606 for domestic differences. Bureau Chief Romaine C. Hassrick has cause to be proud of his first report.

'On South street be Criticism tween Broad and Eighth streets," rebuy booze, bread and bonbons, pianos, pota toes and peanuts, tires, treacle and truffles doughnuts, drums and doorknobs, chairs, cheese and chestnuts, jam, jokes and gimeracks, kettles, coal and carrots, goggles—"That." interupted the Carking Colymunist, "may be more or less good reporting, but is it art?" drums and doorknobs, chairs



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MISS JULIA W. WILLIAMSON On the Library League

COTTHROUGH the Library League many boys and girls find the opportunity to study current issues and problems, and it is indeed amazing what they accomplish," according to Miss Julia W. Williamson, supervisor of story-telling and the Library

League of the Free Library of Philadelphia. "It is a most informal organization," she said today. "You know, James M. Beck recently made a plea that the young men of the country, whatever their party affiliations. n way the Library League is offering this very opportunity to its boy and girl mem-bers. The intelligent interest shown is most

Started Library in 1906

"We started the Library League in 1906, to hold growing boys and girls in the transition period between public school and shop or factory. The first scheme was to organize among the boys and girls a group of reading clubs, to interest the members in good books. "These clubs were finally formed and then loosely organized into a league, so the different groups in various parts of the city could get into touch with each other.

"We so arranged matters that each club

was self-governing. A simple form liamentary practice was used. Under this themselves and plan most interesting programs. These programs went far ahead the plans of the various librarians and volunteer leaders. We soon found our prope niches as advisers and critics rather than "The children in the clubs range in age

from the youngest at twelve years to eighteen years and more. We take in the seventh and eighth grades. Meetings are held in the library buildings in the evenings. It is a loosely organized group. No special effort is made to organize them; the children ask for clubs themselves. These clubs are something the bors and girls want, and we now have the boys and girls want, and we now have them for boys and girls in many libraries.
"The branches where we have clubs of the

league now are: Frankford branch, Frank-ford avenue and Overington street, for girls; Germantown branch, Vernon Park, for girls; Haddington branch, Sixty-lifth street and Girard avenue, for boys; Holmes-burg branch, Frankford avenue and Hartel first street below Chester avenue, for girls and for boys. "Richmond branch, Indiana avenue and

Almond street, for girls and for boys; South Philadelphia branch, 2407 South Broad street, where we have several clubs; South-wark branch, Fifth and Ellsworth street, with clubs for boys and girls.

# Literary Side

"The programs usually dwell at first upon the literary side, upon animal stories and famous stories. Great heroes and heroines are popular; so are mystery stories, famous escapes and tales of adventure. The authors studied most are Robert Louis Stevenson, Mark Twain, Tolstoy, Louisa Alcott, Long-fellow or Victor Hugo, according to the choice of the members.

"After the first year the clubs usually

evelop along special lines, the boys pre

ferring discussions and debates upon various topics. Orations are prepared. The girls are more likely to follow the book talks with excursions into dramatics. Both girls and boys have written and presented scenes from books at club meetings. More elaborate plays also have been given before audiences The most ambitious attempt was mad rate most amontous attempt was made last year by the Richmond Club, which gave scenes from 'Ben Hur.' Scenes are also given frequently from 'Tom Sawyer' and from Dickens. Dickens' 'Christmas Carol' is a favorite. This season the Richmond Club is a favorite. This season the Richmond Club s at work on a play called 'For the Honor

"There is another activity also, and that is the attendance at plays in the last three years we have organized parties and attended a play each year. The plays so far seen were Treasure s the attendance at plays in the theatres parties and attended a play can year. The three plays so far seen were "Treasure Island." George Arliss in 'Poldekin' and 'Abraham Lincoln." "In this connection it has been interesting

for us to note that boys nowadays are not getting much to the theatre. They go to the movies instead. When we go to a play we find that a majority of the boys and girls are in a theatre for the first time. They are usually delighted with the spoken drama. "While the league is a comparatively small thing as compared with the work of the Free Library in other fields, the members feel it has a strong place as an educational force

in their lives. The most encouraging feature of the work is the loyalty of the older mem-bers, who value it so highly they feel their younger sisters and brothers and friends should also join

#### Coaches Volunteer

A FIRM STAND, ANYHOW

"A number of former members now at tending the University have volunteered to act as coaches and advisers. The first 'graduate' leader is now assistant manager of the Chicago Boys' Club. Through Mr. Dana Howe, of the Young Men's Christian Association at the University of Pennsylvania, we have been fortunate in securing of our best workers. children's librarians take charge of the for the first year and gradually, without losing her own interest, turn it over to a volunteer. At present there are sixteen clubs with a membership of 350.

"An oratorical contest is held each year among the boys' clubs. A preliminary contest is held in each club and the speakers chosen. Medals are the prizes for the com-petitions, and there is a challenge cup which must be won three times before it remains

the property of any one club.
"The girls' clubs compete in story-telling and recitation, and this year they have added oratory, and hope in time to compete with the boys. One girls' club feels quite tri-umphant because in a debate with a boys club this winter upon the subject of restric-tion of immigration the girls carried off the

# HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY THERE are only four persons of the name of Mellon in all the United States who have gained such distinction that they are set down in Who's Who. All four live in Pittsburgh; all four are bankers. One of them is Andrew W. Mellon, who recently became Secretary of the Treasury and moved to Washington, Two others are his brothers

The fact that these four men are what they are is probably due to a father having taken thought in their behalf.

Away back in those days which followed the Civil War the original Mellon, grown to prominence from an Irish immigrant boy, sat on the judicial bench of Pittsburgh had accumulated wealth and he saw his five sons growing up around him. He opened a bank and gave one-fifth of the stock to each son in lieu of salary. That institu-tion has developed into one of the strongest in all the nation and the Mellons rank close to the Rockefellers in wealth.

Miss Alice M. Robertson, representative in Congress from Oklahoma, a woman who nonchalantly admits to being sixty-six years of age, says that she has been claimed by a number of states, but as a matter of fact was born in Indian Territory.

Georgia claims her and, she says, she would have been born there had the gov-

ernor not pardoned her father just in tim for him to get out of jail, hitch wagon and drive away to the West hitch up his Georgia had some sort of law which made

it a crime to work as missionary among the Indians. Her father was arrested for doing so and was convicted and sent to jail His case was appealed to the Suprem Court, which was then an agency that had not gained for itself unquestioned recognition. It is not generally known that the Supreme Court has no means of enforcing its dictates. In its early days it was defied in several instances. One of these was when it ruled against the courts of Georgia in the case of Representative Robertson's father. Georgia refused to turn him loose. The governor did.

William O. Atkeson, the new member of the House of Representatives from Butler, Mo., the only man in Congress with real lace-curtain whiskers, is a brother of T. C. Atkeson, head of the National Grange, Representative Atkeson states that be owes his election to the women of his district. He says that they knew what they wanted and so they voted for him.

Reports to the Labor Department of the Government show that the deliar today buys 25 per cent more than it did a year ago. This will give joy to everybody but the man who borrowed money a year ago and will here the delit to pay still has the debt to pay.

If Muse, Curte discovers the difference between a Republican and a Democrat per-haps she will let some of the rest of us know.

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

 Who was the first presidential appoints to a Cabinet office to be rejected by the United States Senate? 2. In what American war did the Battle of Chapultepec occur?

3. What was the South Sea Bubble? Who said, "I won't quarrel with me bread and butter"?

5. When did the Rock of Gibraltar fre come into possession of Great Britals! 6. Who is the present King of Norway?

7. Name seven Romance languages. Who was Ajax in classical mythology!
What is the meaning of the abbreviation
Q. E. D.?

10. What is the motto on the Liberty Bell? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. There have been nine Chief Justices d
the United States—John Jay, Joh

Rutledge, Oliver Ellsworth, John chall, Roger B. Taney, Salmon Chase, Morrison R. Waite, Melvi W. Fuller and Edward D. White. W. Fuller and Edward D. White.

The equator passes through Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, French Equators, Africa, Belgian Congo, Uganda, Brish East Africa, Italian Somalian, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Halmaher, and Walgeu Island in the Malay Archipelago, and the Gilbert and Gapagos Islands in the Facific Ocean,

The weight of an American standars sliver dollar is 412.5 grains.

John Jay was the first Secretary of Sister.

Richard Crashaw was an English pos-noted for his "Steps to the Temps" and "The Delights of the Muses." His dates are 1616-1650.

The moon completes her circuit around the earth in 27 days, 7 hours and \$55 minutes, but in consequence of he minutes, but in consequence of as motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 day.

12 hours and 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period.

A parvis is an inclosed area in front a cathedral or church.

A serval is a tawny black-spotted African tiger cat.

can tiger cat.

10. Voodoo is use of and belief in a kind of witchcraft, said to have been practiced especially in Halti.

From Durando, Col., comes the story of an Indian girl who walked forty miles to be married, leading a goat as a gift for he betrothed. The reaction of the city girl is the story will undoubtedly be, "She didn't need the animal; she herself was the goat." Any man who feels inclined to poke fin at Calvin Coolidge's "closeness" may cor-rect his attitude of mind by rememberian that Franklin K. Lane left no estate. A

poor man who is also a good man must need exercise economy when he is working for The punishment Uncle Sam has visited in Arkansas on violators of the migrater-bird act is notice to all such mercenant, "birds" that they cannot make ducks and drakes of the law.

drakes of the law. Peach Pie and Pepper Pot

# TIMMY came from dinner, laughter in it

Blithe as any sinner given glad surprise.
"What," we gently queried, "gave the clouds this rift?" With a smile unwearied came the anset Peach pie and pepper pot!

Take 'em in reverse! Sunshine in the heart of you! Money in your purse! Happiness a part of you! Gone are feelings glum Peach pie and pepper pot! Yum! Yum! Yum! Peach pie and pepper pot!

Joys within our reach! Pot that puts the pep in you! Pie that is a peach!

Put a joyous step in you! Marching with a chum Peach pie and pepper pot!
Pretty pod of peas!
Philly joys will share with you!
Does her best to please!
Gindly shakes dull care with you!
Makes the blue birds come!

Peach pie and pepper pot! Yum! Yum! Yum! with suse.

Mighty was ble stint that day! We all Peach ple and pepper pot salved the

Jimmy started writing, tapping at the kel Clever thoughts inditing, thoughts that can