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THE PROBE BEGINS

CENATOR SALUS, in discussing the Civil Service Commission's inquiry into the personnel and methods of the police depart ment, which is to open today, has suddenly ne reticent, mysterious. He, too, has eaught the habit of talking of "certain men" 'certain officials' and "certain lead-He appears to know far less today than he pretended to know a week ago. The Senator should be the first witness summoned in the probe. He ought to be made to talk plain and explicit English. If he cannot do that he ought to give the city a rest.

If the Mayor and the police officials are wise they will push the inquiry to the limit and spare no one. If there is anything particularly rotten in the police department Director Cortelyou ought to know about it. He has been talking recently of his secret police. What these secret police are doing we do not know. But it is easy to realise that a few good detectives, properly directed, could do more to keep the police force clear of politics and political entanglements than any Civil Service Commission ever organized.

WHAT'S LEFT OF KNOX PLAN

ITTLE of the labyrinthine grandeur of the original Knox peace resolution is to be found in the House substitute, the draft of which has fust been completed by Chairman Porter, of the Ways and Means Committee.

No appeal is made for the negotiation of a separate treaty with Germany, nor is the gressional declaration of war of April, 1917, revoked. Mr. Porter contends that such a formal repeal might imply regret for our period of active belligerency.

The House resolution, which seems due for an early passage, while asserting that certain American rights gained in consequence of the war will not be forfeited, is ntended chiefly to recognize the fact that fighting between this country and Germany has ceased. This is a truth which no person, whatever his partisanship, can deny.

Neither in its present modest form is it may to see in what way the resolution will affect the definite peace settlement that must some day be made. The President is left without instruction, something Mr. Knox revealed no hesitancy in offering about one

GIVE HIM A MEDAL

WHO would not cheerfully second the proposal of the tax office officials who have asked City Council to add \$200 a year to the annual stipend of Joe Ramona, the tax department messenger? From the cages into which tax payments are handed this Ramona carries satchels of money to the vaults in the Treasurer's office. He has carried as much as \$8,000,000 on one day. He has been known to tote as much as \$50,000,000 in one year. These things he has done in the corridors of City Hall, under the hungering eyes of the friends of poli-Never has he flinched. He has not been afraid. He has not lost any of the money, and his pay has been \$1200 a year. We don't know Joe. But clearly he is no slouch. He is no coward. He is not only an efficient person. He is a hero.

A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN RULE WELCOME Wood-Forbes, give us in dependence !

There is in this slogan of welcome to President Harding's mission to the Philippines a significant tribute to American colonial administration.

General Wood is hailed not as the representative of a domineering Power, but as an interested friend of the Malaysian realm competent to appraise its needs and fit to develop a program in its best interests. If independence, complete or partial, is ever accorded to the islands, it will be attained as a consequence of fair investigation and sincere co-operative action. At the outset, America, as the heir o

Spanish misrule, was placed in the embarrassing role of suppressing a rebellion for whose original causes it was in no way responsible. That twenty-three years of our control have sown seeds of confidence and generous trust is a fact bright with promise of eventual adjustment of the Islanders' best interests to those of the governing Power. Conditions in the Philippines can hardly fail to inspire thoughts of what might have happened in Ireland had both sides so wisely and tactfully kept their heads.

HOME THOUGHTS ABROAD

MERICANS have frequently been ac A cused of giving a domestic twist to the ball of international politics. The aftermath of the Silesian flare-up somewhat pertimently proves that our statesmen hold no monopoly over this phase of the game.

Both Lloyd George and Aristide Briand are unquestionably stronger at home than they were a week ago. Each leader, the British and the French, has declared in vi brant, not to say heated, phraseology that the nation which he represents will do what it pleases regarding the muddle in the plebiscite area.

It is noticeable that I loyd George's threat to sanction the employment of German troops to restore order has not been carried Nor have the French turned over Upper Silesia to the Poles whom they are sedly so eager to befriend.

The two verbally bellicose Premiers will participate in the Supreme Council when it considers the Silesian problem. Their task will be made casier than formerly by the iden tractability of the insurrectionist Corfanty, who seems to have awakened to the fact that machinery for dealing with the tangle is specifically provided by the Ver-

sailles treaty. Mr. Briand's reluctance to sitting down diately at the conference table with the British Prime Minister is not difficult to elate to political conditions in the Chamber Deputies. The simmering of the oppo of the refugees who, without hope or help. inflammatory chaff, ion caldron there pressures a meeting of crowd the Way which New York calls to prove itself allye. of Deputies. The simmering of the oppo-

the Supreme Council dedicated to serious

If the bome ground had been in go dition a week ago there would probably have been no Lloyd George-Briand tiff to divert attention from the real and pressing aspects of Silesian controversy.

THERE CAN BE NO PEACE WITHOUT MUTUAL TRUST

The New "Shop Committee" Plan of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Will Work Only If It is Entered On in Good Faith

A LL large employers of labor, whether they be railroad men or not, will watch with deep interest the workings of the plan for bringing about a better understanding between the men who pay wages and the men who receive them which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to put into effect.

The company has a joint reviewing committee which deals with all grievances of the engineers and the trainmen; that is, with all the men engaged in the operation of trains. This committee is not to be disturbed. It is to be supplemented by committees composed of representatives of the other employes, who will confer with the officers of the company with a view to the establishment of harmonious relations. The representatives of the employes, however, must be employes themselves. The plan, in brief, involves the application of the shopcommittee system to the railroad. It is based on the right of an employe to have a voice in determining the rules and regulations under which he works.

In the statement given out by General Atterbury explaining the plan it is said that it is superior to the plan of "national agreements" entered into during the war, because that plan took away from the employes of the Pennsylvania system the right to have a voice in determining the conditions of their employment and because it took away from the officers of the system the privilege of dealing with the employes.

General Atterbury has been at consider able pains to make it clear that the rights of the union men will be recognized. The employes are to select their representatives by secret ballot so that there may be no moral coercion. There can be no reasonable objection to this. If members of unions are chosen they will be recognized as the choice of the men who voted for them. If nonunion men are chosen on the committees they will have just as good standing as though they were members of a union

A pledge is made, the significance of which will be appreciated by every one familiar with the history of grievance committees Members of such committees have in the past found that it was not safe to demand a change in the conditions of employment, for it frequently happened that the members of the committees were discharged on some pretext within a few weeks after they made their protest. But General Atterbury announces that the representatives "will be protected in their position, no matter what may be their attitude with reference to the provisions' of the rules and regulations And, in addition, he says that they will be provided with necessary transportation, that their wages will be paid while they are absent from work and that a reasonable allowance will be made for their expenses.

This plan will work only if it is entered on in perfect good faith by both sides. There must not only be good faith, but there must be confidence in the sincerity of both sides. There is an unfortunate disposition on the part of working men to mistrust their employers in all dealings affecting wages and onditions of work. The employes suspect the employers of trying to put something over on them. And it must be admitted that there have been employers whose conduct has justified this suspicion. It can be allayed only by absolute frankness and by a manifestation of a spirit of fair play. On the other hand, the workers have not been wholly guiltless, for they have done their best to put something over on their em-Neither side has taken a broad view of the situation, but each has fought for what it regarded as its own interests.

It is now admitted that, in the railroad business at any rate, the interest of the public is supreme. The rathroads exist to give the people the best possible transportation service at the lowest possible cost The wages of the men, the salaries of the officers and the interest on the capital in vested are vital elements in the cost.

The new Pennsylvania plan seems to be based on a desire of the officers that they and the men should get together to consider how best they can serve the public. If this thought can be kept in mind during all the negotiations it ought to be easy to adjust all differences and to preserve industrial

Whether the men who have formulated the program are conscious of it or not we do not know, but it might have been proposed by a psychologist familiar with human nature. The great grievance of labor at the present time is that it thinks it receives less con siderate treatment than is given to a ma chine. It feels cramped and confined. It is seeking what has been called release of the spirit. It wishes to be a free agent, as free as any one can be in a world in which we all have to make concessions to others. This sort of freedom has been secured for the employes of the P. R. T. under the Mitten plan, and as a result there has been no strike for years. Only a few weeks ago the men agreed to a reduction in wages because the reduction was called for according to the rule agreed upon for fixing the wage scale. If this can become general, the grave economic waste of strikes will be avoided and content will take the place of discontent.

EUROPE'S NEW TINDER BOX

CILESIA is to the Europe of today what Serbia was to the Continent before the war broke out. It is a tinder box certain to explode if somebody does not quickly end the friction that is now generating dangerous heat between two clearly defined allied groups. General Foch is reported as saying that a new war is certain to come out of the Sileman tangle, and events tend to prove the truth of his prediction.

The prevailing belief in many parts of Europe is that the Polish claims in Silesia represent nothing more than the efforts of the French to go a little further toward the establishment of a monopoly of the coal and iron of the Continent. The French are blamed for "a violation of the principles of later peace agreements." The French say they cannot be safe until Germany is left

helpless to repeat the onslaught of 1914. Until recently this contention has not been taken very seriously in other parts of the world. But disclosures just made through the United States Patent Office show that the Krupps are busily engaged in seeking not a mere monopoly of coal and iron, but a monopoly of all the newer patents and processes perfected for the making of war appliances, poison gas, airplanes and guns. A decision in Silesia is not so easily arrived at as some of the theorists seem to suppose.

LES MISERABLES

WAR correspondent, with something of A the terrible power of description which war correspondents acquired when they had to write of the desolation and bewilderment and the crowding sorrows of beaten armies scattered non-combatants in Europe, would be required now to tell the true story

White-though it isn't white, whatever way

These wanderers belong to the army fun-hunters who, driven by the dry laws out of the cafes, are now to be driven from their last entrenchments in the roof gardens. The most famous of the "midnight roofs" is to close, perhaps forever. Its manager, like its patrons, could not tolerate the presence of dry agents-men who went about and sniffed at one's table and sampled one's drink. We are informed in cold and somber tones that a dry roof garden of the sort

Any one might have surmised as much There are a great many modern diversions a great deal of modern song that must b altogether intolerable to a wholly rational man. That, however, is saide.

The question now must relate to the future fate of the great army of Broadway's daylight savers - the folk who babitually have breakfast at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and find life intolerable without electric

What is left for the afflicted multitudes? Books? Tennis? Good works? None of these things will do. The folk who wander in a new wilderness of virtues, who are as and desperate as the lost tribes of Israel, seek Broadway as they seek a promised land. They are the cloak and suit buyers from the Far and Middle West, the Friends of the House who have to be taken out and dined, the rich young men from Wall Street who have mysteriously and without any union schieved the forty-eight minute week, and some of the new and old rich who go through life believing that pleasure is bappiness.

To them Manhattan was a Delectable Isle. What shall they do now? A questionnaire that would cause Mr. Edison to swoon with despair might begin with that awful query

THE CINDERELLA OF BRIDGES

THE Cinderells of bridges, that truly lam I entable structure spanning the Schuyl kill at South street, has waited long for a Prince Charming or Fairy Godmother. In default of a magic wand, the City Administration will at last oblige.

Council's ordinance providing for rehabilitation of the bridge, amounting almost to rebuilding it, has been signed by the Mayor. Dilapidation, it appears, has reached the danger point. Makeshift repairs will no longer suffice.

Of a dog walking on his hind legs Dr Johnson declared, "It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all.' Thus it is with the contribution of the decaying South street structure to metropolitan communication needs. That it has not collapsed is indication that debility may pass the stage even of destructive action.

The engineers promise that the new bridge will be handsome and efficient. Though their word and the city's determination in this instance may be trusted, the strain thus imposed on the popular imagination is

It is easier to picture the great interstate bridge completed and in all its majesty than the South street Cinderella exalted in accord with its years of patient suffering. The necromancy of science will warrant the lowest obeisances when this feat is practically realized.

FACING THE MUSIC AT LAST

TNTERNATIONAL financiers doubtless differ, as experts always do, concerning the effect of Germany's prompt compliance with the reparations ultimatum. It is authoritatively announced from Berlin that the Government of the German Republic is pre pared at once to pay the Entente \$37,500,000 in gold marks or foreign credits on account of the \$250,000,000 in gold marks due the

Reparations Commission on May 31. There can be no question, however, con cerning the moral consequences of this declaration. Germany is at last looking realities squarely in the face, and nothing more wholesome has affected the European situation for many

The conversations between Dr. Mayer. German Ambassador to France, and Premier Briand are welcome evidence that Germany is at last setting earnestly about to put her house in order, which means, in its widest implications, the order and constructive gain of all civilization.

This same sincerity is revealed in the note addressed by Berlin to the Bavarian Government upon disarmament. Explicit orders have been given that all self-defense organizations, including the Einwohnerwehr, must be immediately dishanded.

It will take a considerable period for Germany to regain the outside respect which she so recklessly cast away during the war. but it is hopefully clear that something like a start has been made.

COCKNEY'S THE ONLY WEAR

THE urban spirit is indestructibly demo ratic. Rittenhouse Square, tricked out for its annual Flower Market the other day. presented the most engaging scene of varie gated social classes in festal mood and in juxtaposition.

White youngsters and black frolicked on the grass and danced to the rhythm of an excellent band. A small boy lost his balloon, and as he climbed a tall poplar to regain the toy a piquantly composite audience watched his efforts with breathless interest. There were toilettes and dainty sports vestments in the crowd, and just clothes. The medley of ages and ranks throughout

the day was so unaffected and spontaneous that it might seem condescending to emphasize it were it not for its significant bearing upon metropolitan conditions. Contrary to the poets, to Tolstoy and

Rousseau, artless simplicity is elusive as soon as one forsakes the busy haunts of

Pictorially, the Flower Market, tempo rarily established in what is theoretically at least the city's most exclusive quarter. resembled a charming garden fete, but there was nothing at all of landed proprietorship or insufferable paternalism in its essential

Kings, aristocracies, tories generally began to pull wry faces as soon as town communal life succeeded the bucolic formalism of the Middle Ages. The town is your only leveler. Cockney's the only wear.

When Presiden Harding presented the gift of radium to Radiant Rays Mme. Curie he expressed the hope that the principle of radio-activity might be found to dominate the relations of mankind "in th present world crisis, so the yearnings and the aspirations of the many may radiate a new spirit of service in the souls of chosen leaders." And perhaps it does. And it may be that Colonel Harvey didn't have his sup ply properly covered and that burns may One never knows.

find nothing objec-Bootleggers May Object tionable in the new regulations which will enable physicians prescribing whisky for medicinal purposes to write as many prescriptions as they consider necessary the stuff may be used at all, to limit is an insult to the profession. The Government might with as much reason limit the number of prescriptions for calomel, cin-

chons and ipecac.

Thoughtful men will

Sympathy with Vice President Coolidge's Youthful Fires Must Burn distress over the radicallsm rampant is tempered by the knowl somen's colleges edge that inevitable middle age invariabl picks from the "radicalism" of youthful days the stuff worth while and rejects the picks from the 'radicalism' inflammatory chaff. Youth must be radical

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Work of the Pupils at the School of Industrial Art is Given Impetus by Stores of the Museum at Memorial Hall

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

HAVE always had an amused feeling about the School of Industrial Art, at Broad and Pine streets, because of a story a man once told me. He lived in a quiet little brick house opposite to it and had no more than just enough money to live frugally there, but for a summer or two he went reckless and lived on his capital in great style in a summer resort and was counted by all who met him there as a very rich and important, not to say dashing, sort. So that when one of his summer boon compan-ions bappened to be here in Philadelphia over a train, he bethought him of his rich summer host and resolved to look him up He had the address—South Broad, near Pine street—and after a moment's survey of the possible houses he decided the great one with pillars was the only one that looked important enough, and forthwith mounted the steps and rang the bell and asked the astonished janitor who came lumbering to the door if Mr. Blank were at home.

The curious thing about Mr. Blank was that he was placed at the mixture or eather.

that he was pleased at the mistake, or rather flattered that he should have been supposed to live in so fine a house. Since he ingenu-ously retailed the story to me I have always called it to myself "Mr. Blank's House." Well, I strolled about its halls and exhibition rooms on a recent evening looking at the work of the students now on view there

HAD the advantage of seeing the things I under the guidance of the secretary of the school, Mr. Huger Elliott, Mr. Elliott, beside his other well-known attributes and attainments as architect, artist, teacher and writer, is, incidentally, the husband of Elizabeth Shippen Green, which was one other reason why Philadelphia was glad to have him leave New England and come here. He is not a New Englander by birth or family connections—quite the contrary! He was born in Tennessee and brought up in New Orleans and went to college in the South, though since then he has been at Columbia and Harvard and our own University. He told me this apropos of the exhibit in the Normal Class gallery of the work of the students qualifying to be teach than the more specialized work of the other divisions of the school, i. e., the decorative design exhibit, the illustration class work the house decoration and furniture work and the fabric-silk, cotton, wool, etc.-weaving and designing.

He explained that the men and women

who are qualifying for teachers have to take in one course a summary of what the whole school teaches in half a dozen courses, and that what they turn out have to be modele of what the average boy and girl can attain during their public school years. In fact, there is little opportunity for original work either on the part of the teachers or their future scholars—a general knowledge of many arts being all that is possible. I was told, however, by one of the teachers down at the Graphic Arts Club that the public schools turned out very good work in ele-mentary drawing. He added that boys and girls who had it in them to be artists could have no better start than that accorded by our Philadelphia public schools. I knew that this was not true of our private schools. The ones I went to, at least, had courses in art that were regarded as pleasant jokes by the pupils.

This was possibly because there was no fixed course running through the various grades in a well-adjusted sequence.

MR. ELLIOTT did not agree with me that the exhibit of the normal classes was less interesting than the others. It struck me, however, that he himself had arrived at teaching by quite another process, having begun by specializing as an archi-

I have an idea that for all classes the of design motives of the past and of the present with regard to the future. Problems are given the first-year student in design with out regard to fabric or limitations as to That is, the student has to learn the meaning of lines, the effect of lines and patterns and repetitions; he has to fit them into a prescribed space and then design them for a prescribed use. I was interested to see that the first-year designs were very Japanese in feeling, while the third-year designs were very Persian.

MR. ELLIOTT showed me the studies that the first and second year pupils had made of Persian designs from the Persian art that is put at their disposal for study out at the Museum at Memorial Hall. And it dawned on me for the first time that all the works of art out at Memorial Hall, from the wrought-iron work to the furniture and from the pictures to the great architectura replicas are primarily for the use of the pupils of the school, the Museum and the school being under one board of trustees, of which Mr. John McIlhenny is the president. The director of the museum is Mr. Langdor Warner, and the principal of the school is Mr. Huger Elliott.

UNDERSTAND that some of the finest work of the pupils of the schools finds its way temporarily, at least, into the museum I was looking at the designs of chairs in the house-decoration department, and I was told that careful and exact copies of period fur niture, Jacobean, Georgian, Italian and French, are made at the school by the pupils from the turned legs to the brocaded seats and from lacquered cabinets to wroughtiron fire dogs. They not only make this furniture, but they make designs of rooms and rugs and architectural details to correspond with it. There was nothing original about the great majority of these rooms in the firsttaken from a real arrangement of an actual room. They looked like picture-book rooms The competitions for the New York Beaux Arts medals, however, began to show char acter. The problems were real architec-

tural problems solved in a practical way. THE New York Society of the Alumni of I the French School of Art sends out monthly problems to be solved by the scholars of such schools as the Industrial Art

designs submitted to it. The one that was used in this year's exhibit was the end of a great board council chamber, containing a fireplace and mantel and space for a painting over the mantel, some large chairs on either side of the fireplace and a wall spaced by pilasters with a heavy cornice design above The spacing of the columns or pilasters, the type of the cornices, the base of the umus, the character and period of the fireplace, the type of picture over the mantel the carving and proportions of the table and the chairs, the lighting of the end of the room-all these were great tests of the stu dents who competed and were very interest ing in their variety.

In the dress-designing room there were very careful studies up to the eighteenth century of both European and Asiatic dress and details of costumes, but only I thought of the court type of dress. One would get more from peasants' dresses, I should think. in the way of detailed design. I was less interested in the work of the illustrators than during the war period. All posters and magasine pictures have lost their importance for the time, somehow. Of course, the great achievement of the

school is its weaving department, and as that is, after all. Philadelphia's chief industry, it is well that this great school should teach it to perfection. of most of the students were Russian, Slav Polish, Slovak, Jewish. Their work should go far to help America compete with Europe in quality as well as quantity. They and their parents were there in full force that evening, as good Americans as any Puritan father who stepped off the Mayflower.



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HERE'S HOPING

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

REV. HORACE C. STANTON On Telepathy and Clairvoyance

THE wonders of thought transmission and mind reading are but the incipient play of glorious faculties which reach their full expansion in the life to come, according to

Mir.

1/2 1800

the Rev. Horace C. Stanton. th science and Scripture are now seen to indicate that by them the heavenly beings can instantaneously converse across distance indefinitely great," Mr. Stanton said.

These psychic marvels have been noted in all ages. By thought transmission (i. e., telepathy) a message comprising all the features of a complicated scene—personality. ideas, form, color, movement-is at once conveyed to some mind thousands of miles away; or, from some spirit far remote, by mind reading (i. e., clairvoyance) are in-stantly learned all the elements of such a

scene progressing there. "I will merely give a few suggestive il-lustrations, placing those from Scripture and science side by side. Then state some of the conclusions to which a comprehensive survey of telepathy and clairvoyance inexorably brings us.

"There may be various transmissions from one mind to another, as of a simple idea, a command or a complex imaginary concep-

"In Scripture: Peter at Joppa, in trance saw the heavens opened, and a cer-tain vessel descending up to him great sheet knit at the four corners . . therein were all manner of four-footed fowls of the air.' Then came a voice to Rise, Peter, kill and eat.' (Acts x, 'In science : About 1892, before airplanes were made, Dr. Blair Thaw and Mr.

transmitted to the mind of Mrs. Blair Thaw the conception of an imaginary flying machine going over Madison Square Tower And she correctly described it. 'Sailors pullng at ropes'; 'a balloon'; 'it is the first man flying.' (Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, Vol. viii, 343.) "There may be mind reading. In Scrip-

ture: Saul, in quest of missing asses, goes to the inspired Samuel for help. Before he can state his errand Samuel says: asses that were lost . . . (I Sam., ix. 20.) 'Two men by Rachel's sepulchre . . . will say unto thee the asses thou wentest to seek are found.' (I Sam., x, 2.)

rophet was reading from the consciousness of some other person or persons who had located the asses. In science: A clairvoyant's father was gone, no one knew where. But she obtained a vision of him and his surroundings fifty miles away. He was seated at a table, writing, with people around. This was read from his own inteligence. (Proc. Soc. Psyc. Res., Vol. vii,

Christ Reading All Souls

"One mind may read the contents of various others. In Scripture: Christ, reading all souls, says to His disciples. shall meet you a man bearing a pitcher of water. 'One of you shall betray me.' (Mark xiv, 13-18.) In science: The Rev. and gives medals for the most satisfactory C. B. Sanders, of North Alabama, by read-ing from other minds, 'seemed conscious of hat was transpiring at any point to which his attention was directed, regardless of 'Could tell the condition of distant sick

people whom he had never seen, the effects of lightning thirty-five miles away, the progress of a fire in another State, etc. (Human Personality. Fred W. H. Myers, Vol. ii, 562-569.)
"The message may be a vision and a

The vision, like the signature to a letter, indicates the person from whom the communication comes. Thus, in Scripture Samuel has passed from earth. Saul, in distress, goes to Endor to the witch for light from the departed seer. Samuel appears to him in a vision and foretells his approaching doom. (I Sam., xxviii, 13-19.) In acience: Isidore Keulemans, dying in London, manifests himself by a vision and a voice to his father in Paris. At that exact moment the child died in Londo ('Phantasms of the Living,' I, 444-445.)

These transmissions may be repetitions reciprocal. In Scripture Christ and the penitent thief had left their material bodies and gone to Paradise, how did they converse? It must have been by thought transmission. So the millions of other spirits there, having no physical ormust commune without them-by telepathy. In science: A husband and wife in California, nearly 100 miles apart, communicated with each other almost daily by mental telegraphy. (Pacific Theosophist. San Francisco, August. 1898.)
"In Scripture: The angel of the Lord twice appeared and spoke to the carpenter

1. What is the capital of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes?
2. Who was Jose Echegaray?
3. What is the origin of the expression "hand-in-glove"?
4. What is the Julian calendar and what Joseph in a dream. (Matt., i and ii.) In science: Stewart Paris, dying (apparently at Muskegon, Mich.), twice manifested himself by a vision and a voice to his absent sister at Saginaw. ('Phantasms of the Living,' I, 445.) Mr. Clarence Godfrey twice transmitted a vision of himself to

message.

'These psychic dispatches fly across space.

Miss B.

indefinitely great. In science: Miss B., in England, transmits to a gentleman in India a vision of herself, intimating that she write.

He recognizes the vision, realizes that she

needs help and writes. (Journal Soc. Psyc. Res., March, 1891.) In Scripture: Dying

glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God. The risen Saviour is flashing

a vision of Himself and His glorious sur-

roundings down to the expiring martyr. (Acts vii, 55-56.)
"Electricians have long dreamed of in-

venting some means by which persons trans

mitting telegraphic messages may see each

other. But, almost incredible to relate, when all the facts about telepathy and clair-

voyance are taken together, they unmis-takably indicate that exactly this mode of

intercourse is a working principle in the other world. That the radiant immortals,

parted by unlimited space, can instantly flash

one to another a vision representing himsel

and his surroundings, with any other de-sired communication of any kind. Time and

distance annihilated, as with sweet un-

the iridescent spheres.

evermore converse.

scientific.

ture.

world is

Bibulous One.

from standing alone?

minds?

broken communion, the celestials range among

The Three Persons of the Godhead

in any mind, finite or infinite, may be trans-

mitted; personal visions, ideas, feelings, motor impulses, sensory impressions, etc.,

in every possible combinations. The Three Persons of the Godhead, aside from the fact

that Christ has a human body, are pure spirits, with no material organs. Their in-

tercourse must be by telepathy—instanta-neous, incessant, ideal. Therefore, this

must be the highest and most wonderful

mode of communion possible or conceivable

children of God, using telepathy in its vari-

dium through which the Eternal Three for-

Finally, one most important fact. All through the Bible come these psychic events

mental messages and the like. These infi-

delity has deemed an easy mark. They were

called the fabrications of priestcraft. But now they are seen to be solidly scientific and

above attack. Upon what ground affirm that the Deity and the angels cannot appear

in vision, utter voices, send messages into human minds, when it has been incontesta-

bly proved that we ourselves can do exactly those same things? They are not miracu-lous or occult. They follow laws which we

ourselves can apply.
"Telepathy and clairvoyance are simply

transcendent means of communication. By

them the celestials can tell us of events coming in ages yet unborn. We have no

prophetic power. Our telepathy and clair

aside from their contents, the psychical com

munications of the Bible can in essence be reproduced. Their principles, methods and

phenomena are not supernatural. They are

But the Christian chemist tells us that the

atoms and the crystals confirm the Scrip-

touches the Word of God, invariably and

absolutely supports it. And what in this

cusses the transcendent powers of the human soul, also anreservedly confirms the

Scripture. The latest findings of modern psychology unmistakably substantiate the

psychical records of the Inspired Page from Genesis to Revelation."

being used as a restaurant and his huge

Hinkey-Dink to Rinky-Dink, says the

The New York Heraid likes Harvey's speech. This must be plum discouraging to Colonel George. What's the good of daring to be a Daniel when some guy prevents you

The French and English Premiers are giving themselves plenty of time to cool off before meeting.

schooners are now filled with tea.

Hinkey-Dink's saloon in Chicago is now

"What is more infinitesimal than an atom?

Chemistry, whenever and wherever

s more important than our human But psychical science, which dis-

oyance cannot reveal the future.

-appearances in vision, inspired dreams

ous forms, are but employing the same me

Court language of the universe!

"Apparently any content that can exist

Stephen sees 'the heavens opened' means that what follows is a vision)

4. What is the Julian calendar and what modern countries still use it?
5. Why are wealthy persons sometimes called plutocrats?
6. Who were the original Templars?
7. What is a diapason?
8. What were the first names of the two Cabots, discoverers of North America?
9. What is the meaning of the name Idaho?
10. Why is the flower zinnia so called? Mrs. W. V. Each time she recognized the vision and reciprocally transmitted a vision of herself to him. ('Phantasms of the Living,' I, 81-84.) But, with the vision, may go any and every other form of mental

10. Why is the flower sinnia so called?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

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Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The first presidential appointment to the Cabinet to be rejected by the United States Senate was that of Roger B. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury. Later Andrew Jackson appointed Taney to the Supreme Bench.

pattle of Chapultenec occurred duri

to the Supreme Bench.
The battle of Chapultenec occurred during the Mexican War. The American victory gave to General Scott's army the possession of Mexico City.
The South Sea Bubble was a financial scheme which originated in England about 1711 and collapsed in 1720. It was proposed by the Earl of Oxford to fund a ficating debt of f10,000,000, the purchasers of which would become stockholders in a corporation, the South Sea Co., which would have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish America. The refusal of Spain to enter into commercial relations with England made the privileges of the company worthless; but by a series of speculative operations and the infatuation of the people its shares were inflated from £100 to £1050. The failure of the scheme caused great distress throughout England.

ut England Jonathan Swift in "Polite Conversation" wrote "I won't quarrel with my bread and butter."

and butter."
The Rock of Gibraltar has been in pure 1764. session of Great Britain since 1764, when it was taken by British and Dutch forces under Rooke.

6. Hankon VII is the present King of Nor-

way.

7. Seven Romance languages are French.
Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Prevailed, Catalan and Rumanian.

3. Ajax was one of the Greek heroes of the Trojan War, famed for his physical strength and beauty. According to various legends he was either slain of died by his own hand during the period of the siege.

of the siege.

9. The initials Q. E. D. stand for "quederat demonstrandum," meaning which was to be proved. 10. The motto on the Liberty Bell is "Pro-claim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Old King Coal puts his glass down lens enough to pipe that his fiddlers three are Labor, Freight and Taxes, and that it is a mighty doleful tune they're playing.

So long as he may write the Nation's notes, Secretary Hughes probably does not care who makes its after-dinner speeches.

The shade of Franklin K. Lane preb-ably smiles understandingly at his wife's unwillingness to accede to his last request.

Greenwich Village has been raided by he police. Evidently another effort to give a thrill to the commonplace.

The mobbing of the Aquitania cannot exactly be considered an indorsement of Colonel Harvey's speech.

Perhaps the Newberry case may be classed as a Ford flivver.

Tip to the Gang

On Saturday morning a woman got on a car at Second and Pine streets with two heavy market baskets and a bucket. As she passed another woman, also burdened, she leaned over and said with a whimsical smile. "We don't get much out of this ide We don't get much out of this job of ours, do we?"

FIGS a hard, hard job that a housewife

There are so many duties, deuce take And all of them cast in such commonplace She is filled with a longing to break them. But she sticks to her work, like corn to

holds;

Despite every act that annoys her: And just what she gets from her commos. place job

Depends on the gang that employs her. If children are thoughtful and father is kind When worry has made her feel tearful,

Despite all the work there's to do, do you Mind,
You'll find she'll perk up and be cheerful.
With the wages of love and a bonus of praise Her labor becomes that much lighter; And the gang that employs her will know

happy days

If they with affection requite her. G. A.