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ONE WAY OUT

THE adjustment of the labor situation at the League Island Navy Yard, made ecessary by the curtailed appropriation, is similar to that adopted by private employers in many instances.

The plant at the yard is kept in operation. Some of the men are laid off for two weeks and all who remain are to be employed for only five days a week.

Under this arrangement the sum available for wages can be stretched out over a longer flod than if the men were kept at work full time.

In the present state of business this is a humane plan. It means that the amount earned by the men will be decreased, but they are still kept at work and are getting nething. It is a recognition of the human obligation of the employer to his employes, a recognition that is becoming much more general than formerly.

CLOGGED COURTS

THE congestion of court dockets in many cities with a multiplicity of cases for violation of prohibition laws is given as the specific excuse for a conference between Attorney General Daugherty and Chief Justice Taft, with a view to expediting legal procedure.

It is unnecessary for the cause to be thus narrowed. Legal procedure, Federal, Stato and municipal, has been notoriously slow in the United States for many years. With dry litws or without them, the courts have been clogged. The condition is chronic. That it is remediable, at least to some extent, has, however, been convincingly proved by reforms which have encouragingly increased the tempo of legal procedure in England since the days of Jarndvce vs. Jarndyce. The American reputation for quick action and prompt results has been lamentably disproved in the judicial affairs. Even the suggestion of a speeding-up program by Chief Justice Taft will be accept

able. One of the salient defects of the sit uation is the widespread and pedantic belief that conditions are incapable of improve-

NO TEARS FOR THIS 'LANDMARK'

CONTRARY to Philadelphia practice, 'tears are unshed, taxpayers' suits unfiled in connection with the rapidly maturing plans to tear down the South Street Even the scrupulous guardians o tradition are mute. The present wholly discredited structure is neither old enough to be venerable nor new enough to serve adequately and securely the public interests. A low bid of \$516,000 has been received by the Department of Public Works for removing the tottering edifice, erecting new plers of the tower variety and doing some incidental dredging in the river. It is promised that the new bridge will one of the finest spanning the Schuylkill. Almost any sort of structure would be an improvement upon the present decrepil one, the impending demise of which elicits not a single wail from the community in which what exists is so often automatically regarded as preferable to what might be.

rigorous investigation. The substantiation of the most serious of these charges would constitute a shameful indictment of a service under particular obligations to uphold the standards of justice and decency. As it is, the branch of the Department of Immigration in New York is exhibited as an offense to the Nation.

HALL GAS ORDINANCE POSTPONES THE INEVITABLE

City Must Face the Issue of Whether It Should Make a Profit Out of

the Sale of Gas

THE decision of Mayor Moore to give the L public an opportunity to be heard before he acts on the Hall ordinance increasing the price of gas to \$1.10 a thousand cubic feet and giving \$1 of this amount to the U. G. I. for a year is strategically prudent. The people have to pay for the gas. They are the first party in interest. They should be consulted so far as possible in any modi-

fication of the price at the present time. Those of them who have given any attention to the subject know that the Hall ordinance disregards the recommendations of the Gas Commission. They know that the commission recommended a modification of the lease in such a way as would provide for meeting the needs of the city and for an arrangement by which there could be adjustments in the price to meet the varying

cost of manufacture. It should not take more than two months to negotiate a new lease in which provision for all contingencies could be made and in which the rights of the consumers could be protected. The Hall ordinance fixes the price for a year from the date that it becomes effective, regardless of any lease that may be negotiated in the meantime. It gives to the U. G. I. \$4,000,000 more than it would get under the existing arrangement. But the U. G. L. does not need that amount of relief at the present time. If it were allowed to postpone the payment of the sums due the city on July 1 until a new lease could be arranged it would be inconvenienced in no way. That it needs relief of some kind is well known. The prices of the raw materials that it uses, which rose during the war, are still high. But they are declining and it is hoped that before the year is out they will be down to somewhere near the normal figure.

The Hall ordinance is subject to serious criticism on two points. The first is that it gives relief to the U. G. I. in the wrong way. And the second is that it increases the cost of gas to the consumer.

The city has made a large sum out of its gas plant, and this has been taken from the pockets of the consumers. It amounts to \$32,000,000 in the period from 1897 to 1920. It began by taking five cents from every dollar paid by the consumer, and it is now taking twenty-five cents. The larger amount yields a revenue of \$4,000,000, as already indicated. This is 5 per cent on \$80,000,000 or 10 per cent on \$40,000,000. It means that the city is making a profit out of a public utility, and an exorbitant profit at that. No such financial arrangement can be defended.

There is no justification for public ownership of any public utility unless its services are to be given to the people at cost. The only argument for such public ownership is that it eliminates the profits made by

private capital. But in the gas business in this city the people have had to pay TWO profits-one to the operating company, and that has been

Federal board which made the award was the cause of a great outburst of grief and resentment among the coal producers.

Yet a survey of the official statistics now made available shows that in 1919 approximately 57 per cent of the cost of anthracite was turned over in wages to the workers in the field, while in 1920 the wage outlay of the mine owners represented only about 53 per cent of the valuation of their product. In other words, the public bore the burden

of the wage increase ordered by the Gov-ernment—and a good deal more. The excess of \$71,686,900 was not the result of any increased cost of coal at the

source or of any practical work of the lessees and owners of coal land or the mine owners or the distributors. It is safe to view it as velvet obtained by the simple expedient of shoving prices upward by organized action and keeping them at a point approximating the uttermost limits of human endurance.

A VICTORY FOR MR. HUGHES

THE Hughes brand of diplomacy, as firm L as it is unsensational, is obviously responsible for the negotiations upon the vexed boundary question now progressing between Costa Rica and Panama.

The Isthmian Republic, which is in a sense our ward, indulged in a refractory mood last March. Pledges categorically as-sumed in the past were violated. Chagrined because of its obligation to abide by the late Chief Justice White's award, the little republic proceeded to threaten its neighbor and actually did provoke a brief war. Virtually all Central America was arrayed against her. After a few days of hostilities the State

Department of the United States addressed both belligerents emphatically but not un kindly and peace was restored. Since that date Panama has been pursuing the arts of persuasion, but to little purpose.

The frontier problem resolved itself into the simple yet vital question of the willingness of Panama to submit to an arbitral decision which she had originally promised to respect. Secretary Hughes in one of his vigorous notes recommended that Costa Rica and Panama should discuss their differences amicably and reach an honorable conclusion. His advice was excellent and

It is, happily, bearing fruit. Mr. Hughes' policy is not in the least darkened by the shadow of unwarrantably dictatorial methods toward weaker nations. Unlike the majority of international diffi-culties, the Panama boundary case was conspicuously one-sided. Respect for judicial arbitral award is a fundamental without which the present earnest efforts of the nations to dwell together in amity will come to naught.

The recalcitrancy of Panama was a manifestation in little of precisely such out-breaks as the League of Nations or any other peace preservative is designed to prevent and discountenance. It is atimulating to note that the Panamanians are thinking clearly at last.

ONE PRICE TO ALL

THAT is a significant decision made by the Superior Court invalidating a contract for electric light supplied to buildings owned by the Frick estate in Pittsburgh.

The estate had a contract for light which contained a provision that the rate charged was not to be changed except at five-year intervals, and that it was to be based on the cost of producing the light. The Court holds that the electric light company is a public utility and that its rates are subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission, and that it cannot escape that supervision by any private contracts with

consumers. The decision in effect is that rates of public service corporations must be uniform to all consumers. The point at issue is so important that it is likely that the Supreme Court will be asked to pass upon it, but the rule laid

down by the Superior Court is so reasonable that it is difficult to see how the higher Court can overrule the decision. It is that "when one's rights are subject to State

METEORS MAKE IT HOT

At Least That is What an Astronomer Says-Our Own Meteoric Supply-Some of the Places Where It is Torrid

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

CCORDING to his irresponsible custom, the sun is cutting up canticoes again in the matter of heat. Prof. See, the Government astronomical

authority, says that the cause of this un-usual display of energy is because of the swarms of meteors that are falling into ie sun. It's not a new theory, though it is re-

freshing.

freshing. Sun spots, the Gulf Stream, the con-tiguity of the comet and other shopworn theories are thus relegated to the highest shelf in the darkest corner of the astronomi-cal annex for the time being. Far be it that a layman should inject himself into the controversy, but the Prof. See hypothesis is so interesting that it is worth a brief examination. The sun is so vast as to size and its capacity for meteors is so great that the interest in Prof. See's theory would have been heighfened had he dilated on the sub-ject even to a limited extent. ject even to a limited extent.

THIS little old earth of our own is some-

T thing of a meteor grabber. Prof. J. N. Lockyer, the astronomer, some years ago estimated that not less than 20,000,000 luminous meteors fall upon our

Dianet daily. This number, however, by no means rep-resents the total number of minute meteor-ites that enter our atmosphere; those that are invisible to the naked eye. It has been calculated that the total num-ber of meteorites, including those visible to sight, should be increased by twenty-fold, giving the grand total of 400,000,000.

And this number, it is estimated, fails on the earth every twenty-four hours. Every now and then a huge aerolite, weighing tons, comes hurtling through the air and explodes with terrific detonation, or else falls into the sea or buries itself

deeply in the ground. There are scores of authenticated cases like these.

FTHE British steamship Tropic on April 6, THE British steamship Tropic on April 6, 1880, when off Cape Hatteras, barely escaped being hit by a meteorite. Captain Barber, in command, said the whole heavens seemed on fire. The crew distinguished an incandescent ball rushing out of the skies directly toward the Tropic. It plunged into the sea a short distance away, filling the air with showers of tiny sparks. sparks. The object was as large as a balloon.

Meteorites figure largely in history. In the Smithsonian Institution in Washington there is a meteorite weighing 1500 pounds. It fell in Mexico in A. D. 1500. A "sky stone" weighing more than 5000 pounds is owned by the Royal Museum of

Stockholm. When off the coast of Newfoundland on January 2, 1809, the steamship Gleadowe had a mast shattered by a meteor which ex-ploded and scattered fragments over the

Hundreds of other instances might be cited.

Iowa for years merited the name of the Meteor State because of the number that fell and were recovered within its boundaries. A great meteor on May 10, 1879, burst and scattered over a good part of northern Emmett County. The cabinet of the University of Minne-

sota contains a piece of it that weighs 170 pounds.

TF THERE are 400,000,000 meteorites falling every day on the earth and their heat and light are unnoticeable by the ordi-nary individual, it is difficult to account for the increased heat of the sun from this cause. The number of meteors that will be at-

tracted to a globe will doubtless be according to its size.

. In the case of the sun, owing to its vast size, the more vehement will be its attraction and the greater the number of objects that will be drawn into its extensive atmosphere. The See theory is not, as stated above,

casion may be desired by more and ac-cessible to as many as want it, is sought by Dr. Theodore J. Grayson, director of the Wharton evening and extra-mural courses of the University of Pennsylvania. "Unless," says Dr. Grayson, "provision made for something more than to 'catch

PUBLIC . RIGHTS NOW MY IDEA IS THIS Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Because of his refusal to pay tar, the ex-Kaiser is in Dutch and on the carpet. Know Best The lesson of a nation is the lesson of a shopkeeper: He cannot have continued prosperity unless his customers are prescome from? But there is always money to be had for necessary things. perous. Perhaps the burfal three in a grave of soldiers who died for us is designed as a curtain-raiser for the tragedy to be stand ingness to assume the smaller cost of free higher education, this epigram often comes to my mind with a new impersonal meaning. at Arlington. "Should we assume as readily as we do that what affects immediately and obviously

"When I come to compare the willingness of people at large to accept the burdens of forced primary education with their unwill-

TAKING A FLIER

"Bowed by weight of centuries he leans Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground. The emptimess of ages in his face. And on his back the burden of the world."

What the State Can Do

removal from above.

the Hoe'

How

At the suggestion of St. Swithin, Jupi-ter Pluvius has taken a good grip on his the many is therefore the proper care of all, but what shows its first effects in the watering pot.

SHORT CUTS Navy yard vacationists are not strong for this naval holiday idea.

JAPAN WILL PARTICIPATE

FROM the standpoint of realities, it i difficult to describe the reply of Japan to the American Government's call for an international conference in Washington as a qualified acceptance.

That Tokio is reluctant to have the prob lems of the Pacific reopened is the inference that may be drawn from the absence of any reference to this subject in the note just received by the State Department. The situation is such that the preferences of Japan and the courses which she may obliged to take do not nacessarily coincide

There were only two ways of dealing with the invitation of the United States. It was ssible to accept the call or to decline it Japan has adopted the affirmative attitude The privilege will be hers of withdrawing from the sessions when topics of the Pacific are broached. But the likelihood of such behavior is small. Her position, none too good as it is, would not in the least be acfited by her absence from discussions by the leading Powers of the world of sub jects intimately affecting her ambitions and prestige.

The Japanese cannot be blind to such possibility, and the acuteness of their vision may be expected to increase rather than diminish when the sessions are in full swing.

Willing or unwilling, Japan has agreed to sit at the conference table with her siste nations. In the Island Empire belief may exist that the Tokio Government has dispatched only a partial acceptance. The in exorable facts are otherwise

CONTEMPTIBLE GRAFT

THE present almost unworkable Immigra tion Law and the pedantic manner of administering it render the harbors of entry into the United States anything but ports of cheer for aliens entertaining credulous beliefs inen land of liberty. To cap the climax of disillusionment comes the tale seculiarly contemptible form of graft said to have been long practiced at Ellis Island. Augustus P. Schell, head of the law division of the Immigration Service, has been suspended on charges of extorting money from incoming foreigners and of grossly capitalizing to his own advantage their pathetic ignorance of American customs, language and monetary values,

The abuses are said to include the acceptance of bribes from immigrants not legally en. titled to admission and chicanery involving desirable foreigners subjected to the indignity of deportation. An instance of "bor rowing" \$1000 of a helpless and perplexed immigrant is cited. The accusations, moreover, do not fall upon a solitary official Dozens of inspectors, interpreters and watchmen have already been tried and discharged. Some were arrested for preying

The situation plainly demands the most

at the rate of 8 per cent on a generous capitalization, and the other is to the city about them." itself.

The Hall ordinance continues a tax on the consumers of gas for the benefit of the City Treasury; that is, it continues a profit without any attempt to discover whether the sum levied is equitable or not. It is a mere guess and a compromise of principle.

The hearing before the Mayor on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week will afford an opportunity for those who know to set forth the facts for the information of Council and for the guidance of the Mayor. They can be stated so convincingly that all fairminded persons will be forced irreststibly to the conclusion that the only way out for the city and for the gas company is through the course outlined by the Gas Commission. If a committee of the Council, the Gas Commission and the City Solicitor should meet representatives of the gas company to negotiate a new lease all the issues could be considered on their merits, the price of gas could be fixed at such a figure as would enable the company to manufacture it at a legitimate profit, and it could be decided whether it was necessary for the company to add to that price any sum to be paid into the City Treasury for a sinking fund, but not for current expenses. This is the only scientific way to go about it. It is the course which will have to be adopted ulti-

PROGRESS

mately.

CONTINUING tests of the efficiency of aircraft pitted against battleships, in which army fighters have been engaging with the navy, reveal some suggestions of the factics which in the future will govern combats between forces of the air and the forces of the sea and land.

It has been contended that an airplane could be but a futile sort of weapon in a sea fight, since, if it were to get within striking distance of a battleship, it would go to certain destruction. That, apparently is just what airmen in the next war will b required to do.

In maneuvers of army planes directed by General Mitchell against naval targets off the Capes an advance or "shock" squadron of planes was assigned to clear the decks of the battleship attacked. The duty of the advance planes was to drop close to the target and fire, the theory being that though in an actual battle they would be destroyed. they would last long enough to put the deck guns of the enemy out of action.

In the wake of the fast and agile "shock' planes the heavier bombers approached and dropped toward the battleship to finish it off at leisure.

War isn't to be any gentler in the future than it has been in the past. That, at least, is certain.

OUT OF THE AIR

TN 1920 the yield of the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania showed a decline of some hundreds of thousands of tons from the figures of the preceding year. Yet the estimated value of the hard coal produced in 1920 is, according to the Department of Internal Affairs, \$71.656,900 in excess of the valuation of the anthracite mined in 1919.

The wages of mine workers were increased slightly in 1920 and the decision of the

restrictions he cannot remove them from th power of the State by making a contract

> AN OLD AND DELICATE SUBJECT THE division of the Twenty-second Ward is one of those stock subjects which recur periodically in the political history of Philadelphia. Theoretically, the idea is commendable enough. But its proponents have usually been inspired by the same motives which gave birth to the original gerrymander.

On the whole, it is wiser to let the ward boundaries of this city alone until they can be revised upon some scientific and ethically unimpeachable basis. It is useless, of course, to pretend that this is not a remote

Councilman Roper, who lately supported the notion of dividing the disproportionally large Twenty-second Ward, appears to have realized the difficultics and delicacies involved. Having deserted his own program, his project is unlikely to take on much impetus at this time. The status quo is undoubtedly preferable

so far as the general public is concerned. to a scheme of gerrymandering in which voters of similar political complexions are segregated in ingeniously devised districts.

ANOTHER LOST OPPORTUNITY

WHEN the trials of German "war guilty" were begun in Leipzig it was supposed that the German courts and the German people would seek every opportunity to prove that the criminals formally accused of uncivilized practices in war were not in any way representative of the German national will or conscience.

But the courts have been studiously lenient and forbearing. Civilians seem always to lean in sympathy toward the accused. Sentences have been light in almost every case

thus far heard, though some of the most ruthless of the submarine commanders have passed through the Leipzig tribunal. Admiral von Trotha, former chief of staff in the German Navy, was the most recent conspicuous witness. The admiral has not changed. Glibly he defended the U-boat commander who sank allied hospital ships

and fired on lifeboats. "The battle does not end for a submarine boat until her home port is reached," said "Her commander must think of hidden

enemies. He must think only of his own He has one obligation, and one country. That is obedience to the higher comonly. mand !"

The world may move. A part of Germany obviously is standing still.

Daniel G. Reid and wife, of New York recently divorced, are spending thousands of dollars over the ownership of a Pekinese pup which each claims. It seems a small

thing to go to law about. Let us hope wheels of Justice will steer its bark to some happy land of Canine. Not, of course, that we care a whoop. It may go to the demnition how-wows for all of us.

A new Wisconsin law gives woman every right possessed by man under the civil law, including, as Senators put it, the right to "wear trousers and chew tobacco. We expect, however, that any man who very properly will be pinched. Where is this here now sex equality?

A New York Judge has pointed out that the mother-in-law, instead of menacing marital tranquillity, in many cases protects it. It is the truth, but most people will consider the statement another mother-in-

law joke.

pup

the

it must be said, distinctly new. It was advanced first many years ago One estimate advanced was that for every

meteorite attracted to the earth at least 1,000,000 would descend into the sun. As these objects plowed their way through

the sun's gases both light and heat would It has been a part of this theory that the

friction of the meteors which are continu-ously rushing into its fiery embrace may produce light and heat sufficient to aid in the maintenance of that body's ordinary expenditure.

TT HAS been supposed, according to the earlier exponents of this idea, that the quantity of energy thus generated supplies all that is wanted to explain the continued aintenance of the sun's light and heat. Prof. Richard Proctor estimated that the

ount of heat that flows from the sun every minute is equivalent to the heat ped by the combustion of 696,000,000, veloped by the combustio 000,000,000 tons of coal. Of course, there must be allowances made

for errors of calculation. Particularly as it is now affirmed that there is a possible error of 100,000,000 miles

in the size of the star Betelgeuse, the new giant of the stellar universe.

A STRONOMERS all along have been puzzled to account for this continuous supply of heat and light from our great censource tral The two theories, the meteoric and the

contracting, have always been the most popular.

It is supposed that by its own vast at-traction the sun is gradually contracting in ulk. This condensation or "squeezing together"

would produce heat the same as a falling body. But no such contraction has ever been

detected in the sun. Jacob Reese, of this city and Pittsburgh, also advanced a theory of his own some years ago which is almost as difficult to understand, if one isn't a scientist, as is the Einstein theory of relativity.

But here it is as he formulated it: 'All the energy exerted by the phenomena which we call sun light and sun heat primarily comes from the potential endowment of the initial elementary atoms.

It requires considerable explanation to lefine what the gentleman means by the above, and the use of such terms as dynamic force and static force, the physical structure of molecules, the saturation of space, and what not.

Then, after all this, he sums it up thus : "We thus reason that not a particle of heat comes from the sun. Not a particle of light comes from the sun. Nothing is wh out from the sun

'What we call sun heat and sun light are phenomena produced by the dynamic force which our earth draws from the sun as the great potential storehouse.

DUT whatever the cause or whoever is B right, Prof. See or Mr. Reese, our at-tention to the prevalent heat is held not by sistence, but because of the drought in the Eastern States, accomits persistence. which. panied it.

We have had the "dryest" summer, in more than one way, since about 1897. That year witnessed the dryest weather for many a year before or since.

The drought affected the whole country, It was accompanied by a water famine as

But after all, we of the Eastern States. and indeed of the entire country, do not know what real hot weather is as compared with that extreme in other lands.

pared with that extreme in other lands. In Bengal the extreme heat has been 150 degrees. Borgu, in the Sahara, takes the prize with a record of 153. Persia has had 125; Calcutta, 120; Cape

Good Hope, 105; Greece, 109; Arabia Cuba, China and Jamaica 110 and Spain. trot along with 110. We should be thankful it is no warmer.

the nearest way' to success and the earning of a livelihood, the future is fraught with grave dangers to humanity as a whole.

DR. THEODORE J. GRAYSON

On Free Higher Education

A higher learning, so that a liberal edu-cation may be desired by more and ac-

TEARING down of the Chinese wall of

COUNCIL

"For instance," he muses, "a flood in Colorado, one dark night in May, bereft world wrapt in sleep of a little multitude of its most useful citizens. Among its numbers were a distinguished physician, an eminent lawyer or Judge, several kinds of capable engineer and a college professor of sorts.

"This led me to figure out, from motives that every father of a family will under-stand, exactly how much it would cost, for instance, these days to turn out a first-class medical man. This is easily enough done, so far as figures are concerned, but management of the result would be the difficulty for the father of a family to surmount.

What an Education Costs

"From this result, it appears that to bring such a man to the moment when he may hang out a thoroughly respectable shingle of his own costs, under favorable conditions, twenty-seven years of life and some \$1800 worth of university learning, In addition, there will have been other costs-books, instruments, unavoidable extras and a bite to eat during that time. Pro-vided he may not have indulged himself in matrimony, children and such like frivoli-ties, the chances are that at something over thirty he may be able to relieve his family major part of his support.

"Much the same might be said for the other distinguished men who were taken off on that fateful May night. The thought, therefore, keeps intruding itself that if such holocausts happened frequently the land must sooner or later come to a most painful sense of want.

"In the case of medical education, for in stance, the best education is possible only for sons and daughters of fairly well-to-do parents. As all the brains of the country are not absorbed by this class, it seems only reasonable that every obstacle, save the task itself, should be removed from such an edu cation.

When World Needs Help 120

"As the number of self-sacrificing souls, who would go to a remote place, spend their days in healing and their nights in the pur-suit of science is small, and the world cries out for help when it is a matter of life and death, it is easy to see where the quack, the empiric, the half-trained practitioner of strange practices takes the place of the trained physician in the land.

'We may develop sound medical schools that accept and train candidates of less preliminary schooling than our great universities have come to require, who make first rate medical men. But such-men will not have the time and the equipment to carry on that patient and unremunerative research out of which new science grows. Education research however elaborate and prolonged, cannot make a great inventive mind.

"The ignorant patient who has been relieved of his pain by the knife of the surgeon would naturally think that he had that geon- to thank. He might argue that his support should go for surgeons and no fur ther. But you know that from the point of that surgeon's instrument leaps as it from an electrode the accumulated science of the ages.

The Genesis of Results

"This knowledge has only been gathered by hard and patient toil in the laboratories of biologists, physicists and chemists, in the closets of mathematicians and the ob-servatorics of astronomers. These men must be trained that others may be relieved, yet the world is not likely to hear of them and therefore no immediate returns will be discernible

'There are economic conditions that can crush the soul, yet the sufferer must learn enough letters to spell out his misery. We depend on science for our lives, but how little of our life is just living.

"There may be many reforms necessary for all our ills, but to my mind the first should be to make all the higher learning The cry is, Where is the money to free.

rst effects in the very few is safely left to few or none?

"I accept the principle of universal com-"Rain Halts Milk Shortage."-Headpulsory education as a principle proved by experience, but I am not blind to its danline. No comment needed from this department. Mix your own. gers. Least of all do I think these dangers

to be of the kind that clear themselves Maybe St. Swithin figures that even if Jupiter Pluvius proves him a fabricator of yarns during the month to come, people will forget it long before July 15, 1022, rolls ferment from below and need no intelligent "Edwin Markham says of his 'Man With

> There are golf players at Van Cortland Park, New York, who wait four hours for a chance to drive off on the public cours. Scems to us to be more of an exercise in patience than a game.

"What can the sovereign State do for him? The answer is, teach him! The question, teach him what? Teach him to his own condition somewhat as we see it. No master teacher could be found to get that The rum-runner, presumably, has objection to newspaper talk about pirate ships. It may serve to divert suspicion from much in his head. No, but teach him a little, force him to learn a little, just enough, let what is said to be a lively trade between let this country and the Bahamas. us say, to understand before we leave him the meaning of the next lines of the poem, Canadian Pacific Railroad trains and to ask the same questions:

now equipped with smokers for women. Who made him dead to rapture and despair. A thing that grieves not and that never hopes Stolid, stunned, a brother to the ox? Who loosened and let down this Brutal jaw? Whose was the hand that slanted back this who bow? company declaring the equality of the sexes should be recognized in traveling. It is as it hopes may be, but a vanity bag is a poor substitute this for a hip pocket.

Whose breath blew out the light within his brain? The President has taken a step toward "If he understands that much, no longer making our dream of peace come true, res he a 'thing that grieves not and that never appes.' He has learned at hist to grieve, marked the Globe-trotting Publicist approvingly. At all events, the second Pesce himself, to hope or think out a way to better things? It is not likely. More likely he will turn an eye of supplication to those of Conference (for that is what it amounts to) will be free from the nightmares of Russian bolshevism and German revolution. higher learning than he can as yet even dream of, and cry to them to think him out

Because the Rocky Mountain locust, commonly called the grasshopper, has a fondness for bran mash flavored with arsenic, of his life. And if we know no way to help, if we refuse to study or help others to study the way out, how think you the last lines El Paso, Col., farmers have been able to exterminate the swarm that threatened their of the poem will fall on our careless ears some day? As the poet says: Wonder if the Japanese beetle has crops. a taste similar to that of the grasshopper?

some day? As the poet says: "Oh masters, lords and rulers in all lands, Is this the handlwork you give to God: This monstroug thing distorted and sour quanched? How will you ever straighten up this shape: Touch it again with immortality: Give back the upward-inoking and the light: Rebuild in it the music and the dream: Make right the immemorial of infamiles. Perfidious wrongs and rulers in all lands. How will the ture reckon with this man? How answer his brute question in that hour When whil'twinds of rebellion shake th world? What Do You Know?

QUIZ .

1. Where was the largest and most famous Where was the largest and most famous library of ancient times?
 Of what State is Carson City the capital?
 Who wrote the words of "Onward, Chris-tian Soldiers"?
 Who was Sir John Tenniel?
 In what century was the attraction of gravitation theory first propounded?
 What was the middle name of Gladstope?
 What was the middle name of Gladstope?
 What instruments are necessary to the composition of a modern orchestm?
 When did the Byzantine Empire come to an end?

with those who shaped him to the thing he When this dumb terror shall reply to God.

an end?

9. What is the holy land of China? Today's Anniversaries 10. Who is the present Secretary of the In-

1846-Congress resolved to give terior? medal to General Zachary Taylor for his victory on the Rio Grande. 1857-Pierre Jean de Beranger, "the na-Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

born in the

world? will it be with kingdoms and with

num figure during the Civil War.

ork in search of the North Pole,

time by United States buttleships,

were burned by Sinn Fein.

way, forty-nine years ago

wo years ago.

three years ago.

Hartford Theological Seminary,

1905-Lieutenant Peary sailed from New

1915-Panama Canal used for the first

1920-In County Donegal two courthouses

Today's Birthdays

the South Pole, born at Sarpsburg, Nor-

Dr. William D. Mackenzie, president of

Orange River Colony, South Africa, sixty-

Eugen Ysaye, world-famous violinist and conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, born at Llege, Belgium, sixty-

Captain Raold Amundsen, discoverer of

in Idaho to disperse

tional song writer of France," died in Paris. Born there August 19, 1780. 1864-Gold reached 285 per cent, the max-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
A tabard is the distinctive garment of a herakd, a sleoveless cape or cloak.
The great siege of the Crimean War way that of Sebastopol, eventually taken by the allied armies—French, English and Turklish—from the Russians.
The first aviators to make a non-stop flight over the Atlantic were Alcode and Brown, in 1919.
An Coulcied in a letter for extensive circulation. The word is usually spliced to open letters or bulletins of the Pope.
Phillis Wheatley was an American Near poet, born in Africa. She was broat to America in 1761 and was purchased by John Wheatley, of Boston. Here Yooms on Various Subjects. Religious and Moral," were published during her visit to London in 1773.
Mont Blanc forms with its bordering heights an independent ridge of the Western Alps on the boundary be tween France and Italy. The summit is in France.
The tune of "For Ho's a Jolly Good Fellow" is that of an old French are guiders and inderes and inderes and its in the summation of the soliders and the food are the battle of the soliders and the food and the soliders and the the heatle of the soliders and the the heatle of the soliders and the the the soliders and the soliders and the soliders and the soliders and the food and the soliders and the the heatles of the soliders and the the heatle of the soliders and the the heatles of the soliders and the present stema of Canada.
Purree is yellow golorius matter the soliders and the soliders and the solid theat the solid the solid the solid the 1877-A carrier pigeon won in a race with a fast express train from Dover to 1892-The President issued a proclamaon commanding all persons in insurrection

of Canada.

10. Purree in yellow coloring matter in India and Calma