Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PASSIDENT C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Luding-hillip S. Collins, John J. Son. George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley,

VID E. SMILEY Editor OSIN C. MARTIN. General Business Manager
Published daily at Public Langua Building
Independence Square Philadelphia.
TLANTIC CITT Press-Union Building
ST YORK. 844 Madison Ave.
DATACHT TO Ford Building
V. Louis 615 Globe-Democrat Building
Ricado. NEWS BUREAUS:
VARIINGTON BURBAU.

IELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-titled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches berein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 25, 1921

WHAT A MURDER DID

TT TOOK a murder to attract attention to the squalid alley in the rear of 122 Spruce street and to induce the owner of the three small houses fronting on a fourfoot passageway to announce that he will tear down the buildings as soon as the tenants can find other quarters.

But there are other alleys just as bad. Women die in them and the doctor's certificate declares that death was from natural causes. But the doctors know that the causes that brought about death were the unwholesome surroundings in which the comen had tried to live and bring up their children. This is not murder in the eyes of the law. But the community in which public sentiment permits such conditions to exist is morally responsible for what hap-

Buildings erected prior to 1895 are not subject to the sanitary regulations of the law passed in that year. If the law were intended to protect all the narrow alleyways filled with houses without water or sewers and denied the light of the sun it could not have been better devised. It is the old tenements that need to be modernized in the interest of the health of the whole com-

Dr. Furbush, of the Department of Health, knows where they are but he says he is powerless. Perhaps a little publicity could accomplish what the law cannot do.

LET IT ALONE!

ONE office that women of all parties may well leave to the men and their bosses is that of city magistrate. A magistrate basn't a pleasant job. He is usually enwironed by political barbed wire. In ninety ine cases out of every hundred he is expected to serve not the cause of justice or even fair play, but the interests of a heelerin-chief. But it is chiefly because the war of public opinion on the magistrate system continuous and certain to grow more bitter that women ought to fight shy of the

Miss Edna M. Snyder, of the Thirty eighth Ward, is the first woman candidate for a magistracy to appear formally in this city. But Miss Snyder is a Democrat. She is safe.

JOHN BECOMES A SAILOR

D the sea ever before turn up anything more surprising, more alluring to chanty-makers and the seekers after adventure than the good-or shall we say bad?ship Pocomoke and similar craft that are charged with flitting back and forward between the Bahamas and ports in this general neighborhood with tons of hard liquor of the sort called Scotch? A large, fat fast schoener of dignified appearance is said to be vending vast quantities of firewater from an anchorage just a little more than three miles off Montauk Point. The waters between here and the Bahama

Islands are smooth and bright in all weathers. Winds are fair. Life on the ocean wave will from now on seem more attractive than ever to a great many folk. Where there is a little smoke there often is much fire, and where there is one ship obviously in the business of liquor smuggling there must be hundreds as yet undetected.

People with a thirst for imported hooch are of endless faith and credulity. Not long "foreign" whisky being sent from Canada the United States is four times greater than the amount of foreign whisky actually imported monthly into the Dominion. If half that is being ramored is true. whisky than ever was seen in the Bahamas is being poured into this country by all sorts of vessels that report the stuff as "just from the islands." Faked labels and adulternted liquors are not exclusive to land-

The hardy skippers of the whisky ships are taking a good deal for granted, and doubtless they are making plenty of money and having a delightful time. But the winds are not all in their favor. All the powers of Congress could not dry up the ocean. But it is possible for the United States Government to dry up that part of the ocean which washes these shores. One law for which prosecution is always possible prohibits conspiracy to commit crime. ships and their crews are not wholly safe even beyond the three-mile limit. A vessel used in a conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States may be seized at any American port and her owners and her skinper and even the members of her crew can made liable in court if evidence is found against them. Whether the conspiracy was batched at sen or at a dock doesn't matter.

STILL FIGHTING THE MOORS

SPEAKING in Burges the other day upon the 700th anniversary of its exquisite enthedral, Alfonso of Spain took occasion to disclaim any territorial cupidity on the part of his nation. It is noticeable, however, that his reference to Spanish expansion in Northern Africa was offered in justification of that program.

Ethically regarded, the exception may called regrettable. Historically, warfare with the Moors is ingrained Hispanic habit. The struggle has been virtually continuous since the Saracens first crossed the Straits f Gibralter in 711 of our era.

Its latest manifestation takes the form of ws which, though doubtless bitter to Madrid, can scarcely be called spanish troops near Melilla, a small possesn on the Mediterranean Coast of Morocco. re said to have suffered a considerable defeat at the hands of rebellious tribesmen.

If the rumor is verified another Moorish war, though perhaps on a comparatively small scale, may be added to a list which to unique in history. It was the Moslem everthrow at Granada in 1492 which all ut diverted the attention of Isabella from supolicating Columbus. Ruy Diaz, the Chi of chronicle and legend, whose fame has

cathedral and whose transferred bones now rest there, was first of all the scourge of Arabs. To the Castilians, Aragonese, Andalusians, "the enemy," in the abstract, is

ever of Othello's race. But there is no equivalent of the Cid Compeador today to inflame the bards. Spain, otherwise free from destructive ambitions beyond her frontiers, is usually either concluding a petty but harassing Moorish war or beginning a new one.

While it is lamentable that a proud nation, which within recent years has been in a sense reborn, should commit such blunders and undergo such costly and tragic trinls, it is questionable whether the majority of Spaniards are inclined to view the case exclusively in that light.

The practice of Moor-baiting is congenital, and not the least of its temptations is the flame of romance which, rightly or wrongly, is thus kept alight.

BLOCK NEW CONSTITUTION Plenty of Opportunity to Prevent Breaking Down Line Between Church and State Without Obstructing

ANTI-SECTARIANS SHOULD NOT

Needed Revisions THE objections of the Anti-Sectarian Appropriation Association to the diversion of public money for the support of sectarian institutions rest on the fundamental American doctrine of the necessity for a

separation of Church and State. This doctrine is formulated in the first article of the so-called Bill of Rights in the Federal Constitution, which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It is repeated in the Constitution of this State in the Declaration of Rights, where it is declared that "no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship," and that "no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious estabishments or modes of worship." Then in the article defining and limiting the powers of the Legislature it is further provided

Yet in spite of these provisions there grew up the custom in this State of appropriating money for the care of dependents in sectarian institutions who would otherwise have had to be cared for in institutions under public control. It was justified on the theory that the money was appropriated, not to sectarian institutions, but to charitable institutions. The Supreme Court has recently decided that this theory is untenable and that no institution under sectarian control may receive public money under any pretext whatsoever. And good lawyers agree that the Supreme Court could have reached no other conclusion.

that "no appropriation shall be made * *

to any denominational or sectarian insti-

Yet there is a plan afoot to oppose a convention to revise the Constitution for fear that the anti-sectarian provisions may be modified or removed.

The Constitution needs revision in a hundred ways in order to bring it up to the times. It is nearly fifty years since it has been revised. It is full of anomalies and contradictions. The anti-sectarian appropriation group is in danger of placing itself in the position of preferring to have these anomalies and contradictions continue rather than to run the risk of having the elected representatives of the people suggest or even consider any change whatever in the section forbidding the appropriation of money to sectarian institutions. The fears of any radical changes in that

section are groundless. The objections to any union of Church and State are as strong now as when the Constitution was first drafted. If the objectors believe they can prevent the calling of a Constitutional Convention they must realize that they are strong enough to prevent any change objectionable to them in the matter of sectarian appropriations, without blocking the needed general revision of the document.

But whatever the convention may do, the new draft of the Constitution cannot become effective until it is approved by the voters. The supporters of the anti-sectarian provision will thus have three opportunities to prevent a breaking down of the consti-tutional prohibitions. The first will be when the delegates are elected. The second will be when the delegates vote in the con vention, and the last will be when the revised Constitution is submitted to popular approval. This ought to be enough to satisfy the most exacting, especially as all that the objectors seek is a continuance of the

existing restrictions. The danger of any modification of the 'onstitution in this respect is so slight that it ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of a revision of the other parts of the Constitution.

There are other interests, however, opposed to any revision. They do not wish the status quo to be changed in any way. for they have adjusted their affairs to existing conditions. These are the hold-backs and reactioneries. They will welcome re-enforcement by the anti-sectarians and use them in preventing, if possible, the modernization of the fundamental law. It is possible that a combination of the worst kind of politicians and the unscrupulous kind of business men with the high-minded citizens who fear the setting up of a partpership between the State and religious organizations may block the plans of revi-That would be regrettable.

Objection to the convention is based on distrust of the ability of the people to preserve their own institutions and to protect their own rights, a distrust which is as un American as is a union between the State and religious corporations.

There is no issue which any genuine American should be afraid to submit to the adgment of his peers. And it may be said further that there is no provision of law which has any validity when it is contrary to the will of the citizens, for law in a democracy is the will of the majority. whether it be written in the statutes or in the Constitution or whether it be observed by general consent in the absence of any formulation:

THE WEST AT ITS BEST

"CHINA." asserts its President, Hsu U Shih-Chang, in a recent book, "has always regarded military leaders as inferior and has honored them far less than her scholars, her poets and her civil functionaries.

This sentiment, which is undeniable should find particularly appropriate expression in the exercises arranged for the formal installation of the Union Medical College in Pekin, founded by the Ruckefeller Founda-

The occasion will take on something of the nature of a world medical convention. Many eminent American physicians will be in attendance, including two from Philadelphia-Dr. George E. de Schweinitz and Dr. John G. Clark. It is hardly extravagant to describe the

five-day celebration, which is to begin on September 13, as the inauguration of a new era in the social progress of the Chinese Republic

Of all the features of Western civilization introduced into the Orient, those concerned with modern medical science have been perhaps the most unreservedly accepted. shadow of exploitation darkens the humanitarian efforts of the doctors, surgeons and sanitary experts whose unselfish labors have already contributed so much to the betterment of living conditions in China.

been entwined with that of the Burgos ! President Hau echoes the thoughts of mil-

lions of his countrymen in questioning the laudation of militaristic and materialistic ideals over those looking toward social and moral welfare. But his indictment of a pervasive Western viewpoint, expressed in a treatise recently translated for the benefit of Occidentals by a French Judge of the mixed court of Shanghai, is not so prejudiced as to dismiss certain really glorious achievements

of the outside civilization. "Is it not possible," he inquires, "to use what wisdom there may be in the teachings of the West to correct those of the The Rockefeller Foundation furnishes at least a partial answer. Its ministrations have harmonized admirably with the Confucian philosophy, which, though it discountenances over-emphasis upon material things, has for one of its goals, as President Hsu admits, "the happiness of mankind."

It is undeniable that the medical accomplishment of Westerners in China is the moral antithesis of the wrongs done at Wei-Hai-Wei, Kuan-Chau-Wan and Shantung.

ANOTHER FORD STORY

HENRY FORD has just been telling the country how, when buying had slowed down and depression was over the land and the report of his financial ruln was accepted in Wall Street and emissaries of bank syndicates were hurrying to Detroit to dictate terms, he, unaided, was putting his organization safely on the high road to increased prosperity and increased produc-The narrative is, in its way, an tion. epic of business.

Henry is an odd sort of man. He is not easy to understand. He entertains inexplicable and sometimes dangerous delusions. t is held against him, not without some justice, that his method of production means death to the creative instinct of all his workmen. Yet he did captain a great industrial organization and innumerable little industrial organizations and all their dependent men, women and children safely through a condition of affairs that brought bardship or wreck to others. He continued to produce, to make money, to stand off the sharks, to pay wages. And he did a vast lot to dispel the hysteria of cost-boosting and to bring about the reversal of commercial thought and practice that was imperatively necessary to the well-being and the economic safety of the country. For that reason and for the inner meanings of his efforts and his achievement he is well worthy

Mr. Ford did what might have been done by every other business man who could support himself in a crisis by faith in himself. faith in his product and, above all, faith in the country. In April, 1919, he had \$20,000,000 in cash to meet obligations totaling \$58,000,000, and only five months in which to make up the difference. It is characteristic of Henry that he charged himself inexorably with \$7,000,000 required to pay the usual bonus to his men and that he coolly set down that sum in the aggregate of his immediate liabilities. Then he made a survey to learn how much of the material on hand could be turned into dollars in the shortest possible space of time.

Again an inspiration struck him. He reduced the retail price of his cars and he sold his output for less than the cost of manufacture. Was that a great sacrifice? Let us see. By being the first big manufacturer of a useful and needed article to slash prices to the bone. Mr. Ford again got in on the ground floor. Again he the early bird. He was carried nobly along on the very peak of the wave of new buying which be had done most to create. Others followed on a slacking tide. Henry was up ahead, in comfortable water, riding swiftly forward. He deserved to be there. There can be no denying that, for he had neted with courage.

Conventional-minded bankers, who saw man in need of ready money selling his possessions for less than he could have got by holding on, said not unnaturally that that man was crazy. But Henry was far from crazy. Having broken the spell and started cars rolling outward he set without the loss of a minute to make every possible dollar out of these cars by new conomies of manufacture.

There had been, he said, a great increase of laxity in his plant. Thousands of war jobs and ornamental foremen were still being naintained. So clerks were offered jobs in the shops, every ounce of human energy expended was made to produce something marketable. Waste was eliminated, overstocks of material were turned into cars and into cash before new purchases were made, and because the Detroit plant opened up in full swing after a shut-down of only six weeks new life entered into all of the workmen. Where before he needed fifteen men per car per day, he now has nine. Cars were produced more swiftly. By systematic liquidation of reserve stocks, by getting his whole organization to turn finshed product into cash, by making day-today purchases of raw materials until the trouble passed, the Ford organization was relieved from the necessity of borrowing a cent from Wall Street. And, what is more. it was started toward the period in which it is making more automobiles than it ever made before under the old wage schedules. but at a labor cost lower than labor costs ever were per machine in the Detroit fac-

"It's faith." said Henry. "Faith and work and a rule I learned from my father. who used to tell me never to buy anything didn't need and to sell snything that I had no use for."

EXTINCT CAR ROUTES

TROLLEY service on Callowhill street I having long been rudimentary, then exinct, the city's track-removal proposal made to Mr. Mitten indicates a grasp of actualities. If carried out, the program will unquestionably relieve some of the traffic congestion upon the cast and west thoroughfares between Spring Garden and Market streets.

With the rails out of the way, Director Caven promises a speedy repaying of Callowhill street between the two rivers. The transit company would lose nothing more then an abandoned line.

The time obviously has arrived when transportation in Philadelphia must be considered as a subject involving vehicular traffic as well as transit over rail routes. Trolleviess tracks existing in several sections of the city are in the nature of need less and obstructionary survivals.

Callowhill street, the widest artery between Arch and Spring Garden streets, if suitably paved, will be converted into a busy thoroughfare without in the least interfering with public convenience. Similar reforms elsewhere might be profitably promoted by his sensible beginning

The Farmers' Export Corporation Bill contains more dope than curative proper-ties. The bloc that backs it proposes to wait for business instead of having live wires out to hunt for markets. Uncle Sam is not asked to help find markets. The billion so the bill would rost him is to help grain and cotton for higher prices. This is precisely what small tradesinen have been scored for the country over. It is precisely for the same reason that the econdon't cotton to the bill. It goes against the grain.

Viscount Bryce will lecture in Williams College this week. He will be the first of College this week. He will be the first of a list of foreign notables to appear there to discuss international politics. The series of talks, though unofficial, cannot fail to have some bearing on the later official conference on disarmament.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Lady Relative by Marriage of a Middle Western Town Takes a Dare and Makes the Wicked Weary

By SARAH D. LOWRIE DO not know if it is a point of honor nowadays with children, but when I was child to accept a dare was a foregone

Whether it was to jump from the highest hay loft or walk on the outside gutter of the mansard roof, or go up to a perfect stranger with your hat out as though begging alms, yours "but to do and die" if you were dared. I was amused the other day to hear how a friend of mine out in a Middle West city had risen to a dare. Her attitude toward the town and toward opposition would make the "low-spirited Lady of Main Street" sit up, take notice and mend her complaining, ineffective ways, I believe. At all events, the way my friend went at Whether it was to jump from the highest At all events, the way my friend went at her job and accepted the challenge of op-position shows she is a real American, and her town, being a real one somewhere west of the Mississippi, likes her for her spunk and "goes to it" with her, even though she is an Easterner and only connected with it

THE challenge was over the holding of a A carnival. Now it seems that what the Chautauqua is to the High Brows of the Middle West, carnivals are to the Low Lives -a source of income, a source of inspira-tion. The inspiration that comes from a carnival is for dancing, gambling, drinking and "queered shows" that are immune from po-lice raids by some one being fixed higher up. Carnivals seem to have most of the ob-jectional features of county fairs without the good agricultural competition. There are regular companies which put them on the road, arrange their appearances and exits. and guarantee their "pep." They are gen-erally introduced into a particular town by some local organization in need of funds. The organization nominally holds the carnival and pockets about \$1000 without fur-ther trouble to itself beyond a generous publicity under its name.

by marriage.

IN THE town of my friend's adoption there is a law on its statute books making the ho'ding of a carnival without the consent of the Town Council a finable offense. also happens that from her experience with the flotsam and jetsam cast up in the wake of past carnivals my friend had come to the conclusion that the evil that the hordes of unscrupulous strangers wrought by their week's stay during a carnival could not be estimated in dollars or cents and certainly not rectified by any punishment the law could devise. So she was against carnivals with all her mind, and did not care who

knew it.
As she is a very well-known person in that town, very few of its leading citizens were unaware of her stand.

It so happened that for last Fourth of July the women of the Civic Club had undertaken some sort of celebration to welcome the new citizens with appropriate ceremonies into their American citizenship. It also happened that part of the ceremony of welcome was to be a parade in which the war veterans, young and old, from the Civil War down, were to march. These military heroes are known familiarly in the town as "the vets," and their clubs as the "Vets With these few facts in mind, my friend's recital of the challenge and of her acceptance of it, I shall now give as she retailed it without further explanation

"A LL seemed well until one afternoon a very smooth-speaking young man from the 'vets' came to see me. I learned later that he had written many pro-German let-ters for our pro-German paper until it was suppressed. He had then gone to an-other city in the State and given his age as over the draft age, but was caught and drafted, so that his being a vet was, so to speak, involuntary.

"However, during this visit to me he was most conciliatory and seemed desirous of being helpful in the matter of the parade. He said the 'Vets' Club' was to have a carnival here the week of the Fourth and they wanted to know if there would be any legal action brought by the women if they It was a new idea to me, the legal action, but I was game and said there certainly would be. I proceeded to tell him all the objections to carnivals on moral grounds and also the law on our city books prohibiting carnivals-except under certain very stringent conditions. He seemed much He said he never had heard of a carnival being had morally, but that neither he nor the other vets would care for carnivals if they had known what I had told By this one they expected to make \$1000, and as they were bankrupt it would mean much.

Before they appealed to Council on the matter I said I would be glad to speak at a meeting of the vets and tell them how the women felt and why.

"The next few days I was occupied in ounding up the women and in seeing the Councilmen. The meeting of the Council was to be held the following Monday. I had rounded up six women eager to appear before Council to oppose carnivals, and I had four of the eight Councilmen pledged to our side. The 'vets,' on the other hand, had boasted that they had six Councilmen. which, if they were telling the truth, meant that there had been some squirming. or would be when the vote was taken. our four held, then the Mayor would have to cast the deciding vote, which would be a for he likes to sore trial to him. everybody and also be a pattern of nobility I had seen the president of the Vets' who was extremely nice to me. He said he liked carnivals, liked a little excitement. didn't mind gambling as long as you didn't 'go broke.' He thought the world a pretty dirty place, but felt 'no call to worry about it.' Let each person take care of himself and the parents control the chil-

WHEN the Council met one of our men was not present. I called him up at once and he said he had forgotten, which rather doubt. The speakers for the vets were the smooth-spoken involuntary and the expert divorce lawyer of the town, with a neck like a bull, who is also a lay reader in one of the churches.

'He had tried for the soft office of judge advocate in one of the State regiments at the beginning of the war and ordered the appropriate uniform for the job and got married in It. Of course, he missed it and very late in the war went into a training camp, out of which he did not get before the war was over. There was also a labor union representative. His plea for carnivals was that no one should oppose evil while we had so much in our yards. Some one asked him if because there was so much evil in the back yard wanted it in the front yard, too, and he said: 'Yes, that's it exactly! Until it is cleaned out of the back yard.' He also said: 'I am not opposing women; my mother was a woman

GTTHE lawyer lay reader quoted Scripture I at length and told the 'dear ladies' to said welfare workers put on the lowest 'leg shows' in the worst slums in New York that could be seen; he hastened to say that had not seen them, not the worst, that is, His climax was that at any time he was prepared to meet his Maker face to face. "The next day the 'Vets' Club' announced that they would not march in the parade but would have a ball game at that hour and that they would put on the carnival shows on the night of the Fourth, Council

OF COURSE, that was a challenge she acreal parade. She enlisted every one of the fourteen Sunday schools in town, and every one of the fourteen had a float and bands and bicycle squads and drum corps and boy Indians. And, of course, the event was a



"WHUTSAT!!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

THE REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS On Bible Teaching

THAT the Bible is becoming more and more a factor and an almost daily creater influence in the lives of the people of the United States, despite the generally prevailing pessimism, is the opinion of the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy

Trinity Church.
"This desirable condition of affairs," said Dr. Tomkins, "is due in a great measure to the largely augmented increase in the study of the Bible, evidences of which we see on every hand.

Many Bible Classes

"It is a cause for the utmost satisfaction that Bible study is being held in so many places and that the study is being conducted with every evidence of sincerity. One Bible study conference alone, the one which has been held at Perkasie for twenty-four years, has, in that time, conferred certifi

cates upon 1600 graduates.
"This proves two things: First, the great interest which is now and has for a ber of years past been taken in a conscientious study of the Scriptures by mea and women, and particularly by young men and young women; and, second, that this interest is going to be spread largely throughout the country by the teachings of those who had been graduated themselves. There can be no question that, while there have been many learned criticisms of the Bible and while much has been ac-complished by the so-called 'higher criticism,' faith in the Word of God, as we have has increased rather than diminshed among the people of the country at large.

While there may have developed some differences of opinion, and perhaps with some reason, among the higher critics regarding authorship, dates and even as original Greek and Hebrew text, nothing has destroyed-or even disturbed-the great confidence the people have in the Bible as commonly used in the King James trans-

"A knowledge of the Bible in so far that opie generally know what it teaches and what it contains is much more widespread than the average man or woman imagines. The spreading of this knowledge is due to everal agencies, which have worked long and well in the furtherance of this cause

'For example, there are the men's Bible lasses, which have been meeting for ten erest in intelligent study of the Word of God. Then there are the daily vacation Bible schools where, for six weeks in sumchildren are taught Bible stories-and Bible lessons as bearing upon their daily lives and upon moral living. This is seed well sown and which will bring forth a good servest in the results upon their Inter IVCE.

Many Bible Conferences

"Then consider also the many Bible conferences which are being held all over the country and which are being very largely attended and show a growth in numbers and interest with each succeeding year. These facts indicate not only a vast increase in the amount of interest taken in the Bible and its teachings, but they show as well that people as a whole recognize that the Bible is a guide for moral living every day of the year as well as a foundation for eligious faith.

Social service workers, too, find much material in the Bible study which is of value to them in their work. Many of them urge the Sermon on the Mount as an infallible guide for the solving of many vexing social problems. Clergymen are also expressing more and more in their sermons Ruble truths that have a great bearing upon national and international interests.

"This is most encouraging, for it proves two things: First, that the Word of God has not lost a particle of its influence upon men; and, second, that the relationship beween man and man is daily being more and more guided by the expressed

A Clergyman's Analysis

"An old Methodist minister many years igo told a Sunday school of which I then a member that the Bible might be summed up under two 'P's' and four 'D's.' These, he explained, were Persons and Places, as representing the 'P's' and Dates. Doings, Doctrines and Duties for the 'D's.' But there is an added knowledge of the Bible also regarding its division prophetic and poetic literature. Our King James translation, in spite of many new translations recently given to the world, and all of which are helpful, still stands as an example of wonderfully pure English which has few, if any, equals in language.

This in itself gives the Bible student does not desire to enter the field of critical examination, but seeks only to find God's will, an inspiration as he teaches and as he governs his own life by it which can-

not be easily measured. The Bible's Influence

"In a word, we may say that the Bible

of the people, as well as with those who may be technically termed Bible students, quite beyond any influence which it has exerted at any prior time. People do not realize how much Bible truths, translated into daily actions, are influencing men and vomen, and even children.

"We may admit, as we must, that many ersons are ignorant and that the principles of moral and upright living are not taught n the public schools to the extent which they should be. But, on the other hand, when we consider the fact that so many fire when we consider the fact that so many line Bible schools are being held throughout the country, that so many Bible institutes are fitting men and women for the better, the work being accomplished by the churches and the Christian Associations, it must fill us with hope and bring home to us clearly a realization of the power of the Bible in its effect upon the molding of human life along the strong, clean lines laid down

Great Interest Manifested

"Those who have not visited any of the numerous Bible conferences which are being held throughout the country and other conferences, having for their object the study of the truths of the Bible, can scarcely realize the amount of interest in the work manifested by those in attendance as wel as by those to whom is entrusted the work

of teaching the classes. "Take, for example, the Perkasie Park conference last week. Two or three wellknown Bible teachers were there, each of whom gave two or three days of clear and concise teaching. There were present from 600 to 800 persons, including some fifty ninisters who were deeply interested in the work and in the manner in which it was carried on. On one rainy night, when the rain descended almost in torrents, with the thunder roaring and the lightning flashing, a night when the weather conditions would have justified almost any one in remaining at home, there were more than 500 persons gathered in the tabernacle. "The same conditions and the same amount of interest are true also of the Bible conferences held at Silver Bay, Northfield,

Geneva, Wis., and many other places. The Bible Schools

"The Bible schools, which were started first in Chicago, then were taken up in New York and later in Philadelphia, have also had a wonderful influence in stimulating interest and enthusiasm in the knowledge of the Bible. Those who are familiar with this work or even have knowledge of has accomplished are filled with enthusiasm

"Dr. Torrey, who some years ago conducted a series of public services in Phila-delphia, has established in California a Bible school which ranks second to none. He also has established a summer school at Montrose. Pa., for the furtherance of this work. To it come people from all over the State and from many other States as well, not only for Bible study but also for the study of the problems of every-day life. There are other classes conducted in a similar manner and with the same end in view in many other parts of the country.

Deserves Public Support

"It might be well if people generally looked upon Bible institutes and similar organizations for the study of the Scriptures as worthy of national interest. The sults achieved fully justify any support that may be given. From my own observations I can assure any one that the persons who attend the summer conferences held in var lous places find their faith, as well as their interest in Bible study, wonderfully

'As to the practical part of these con ferences, they are generally financed by registration. The teachers are obtained from various places. They are universally deeply interested in the work and usually come for their expenses, making a contribution of pursue their work in Sunday school Bible classes, or they form groups for the study of the Bible in the several communities from which they come.

"There are usually a number of ministers in attendance, especially those from the smaller churches, and they not only learn much concerning the Scriptures, but find many new ideas which are of value to them and to their congregations.

"This interest in the Bible and the desire to learn more about the Word of God is one of the bright spots in our life today. In the midst of troubles which tend to make even the stoutest-hearted pessimistic, it is well to keep our eyes upon these bright places, which shed light which influence for the better the lives of countless numbers of men and women.

The Name's the Thing From the Kansas City Star.

Dr. Wiley tells the House Judiciary Committee that beer is not a medicine. As we understand it, that is not the point urged by those who want the beer prescription legalized. The point is, they want it called today has more influence among the masses a medicine.

SHORT CUTS

Mount Gretna is ramping with good health and spirits.

Meanwhile the Dove of Peace is resting in some pigeon-hole. Jim Barnes, golfer, led the sport scribes to epic heights.

Everybody hopes that the Pacific conference will justify its name.

Exporters will proceed to look for an open door in the tariff wall.

What effect, if any, would a tax on hides have on the bootlegger? Frat fights have their proper place in Chronicles of the Unimportant.

Blest be the man who brought an end to the building strike. He's a brick.

And now we shall see if a revenue officer has the speed of a rum runner. Governor Small, of Illinois, seems bent

upon putting frills on a live news story. Perhaps Mr. Fordney figured that the country wanted a tariff in the worst way.

Eastwick citizens now know that the

Editors the country over continue consider it their duty to tan Fordney's hide.

way to get what they want is to go after

"Rum runners?" quoth the Quizzleal Ong. "Blame it on Columbus. He discov-ered the Bahamas." California does not appear to be working to help the United States in the confer-

ence on the Pacific. As an economic revivalist Hoover awakens faith and hope—and, mayhap, charity toward the railroads.

"After all," remarked the district leader who had made his peace with the boss, "Boles will be Boles." There are many dark and insanitary alleys in the city. As we understand it, one murder spiece will clean them all out.

The Scotch question continues to be. "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" With, of course, the customary trimmings

Is it to betray a too trusting disposi-tion to suppose that the nations who owe Uncle Sam money are anxious to do the right and proper thing?

That the consumer eventually pays all taxes of whatsoever nature is a patent fact: but there are mentalities in which the patent appears to have expired.

What Do You Know?

What was the name of the warship recently sunk by American naval air-planes!

2. What is bas-relief? 3. What is an aula?

. Where is Baluchistan? 5. What is gryptography?

6. What is the chief scaport in the Bahama Islands: Which country has the larger area, Germany of France! 8. What is boscage?

9. What was the first name of Kant, the philosopher! What is the meaning and origin of the word galore! Answers to Saturday's Quiz

 General Peyton C. March was chief of staff of the American Army during the World War. World War.

2. Psyche in Greek mythology was the personified and deified soul or spirit, the beloved of Eros, by whom sne was alternately caressed and tormented. She was considered as a fair young girl, often with the wings of a butterfly, and the butterfly was her symbol.

3. The letter arresponding "the illae lack-

The Latin expression "hine illae lack-rymae" means "hence these tears."

4. Sizar is the name given to a student at Cambridge, England, and Trinity College, Dublin, paying reduced fees, and formerly charged with mendal offices. Senator Moses is from New Hampshire

6. In American-French notation there are twelve zeros in a irillion, eighteen in English notation. 7. Amerigo Vespucci first visited the New World on an expedition which sailed from Spain in 1497. It has been suggested that Vespucci may have accompanied Columbus on his first of second voyage, but the supposition is unsupported by any proof.

8. The colors of the flag of Greece are blue and white.

8. The colors of the flag of Greece and white

9. A game somewhat similar to football was played in ancient Greece and Rosay A form of the game is known to nave been played in Figlard in the Twofits Century.

10. The word savvy is a corruption of the Sonnish "sabe." planouvered "set both Sonnish "sabe." planouvered savvy is a corruption of the both Sonnish "sabe." planouvered savvy is a corruption of the both Sonnish "sabe." planouvered savvy is a corruption of the both Sonnish "sabe." planouvered savvy is a corruption of the both Sonnish Son

of it know.