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Philadelphia, Thursday, July 28, 1921

FAIR ENVOYS WELL PLACED

RODMAN WANAMAKER in Paris and
Edward Bok in the Netherlands are
auspiciously placed to foster interest in the
seas-and-continental idea.

The somewhat unofficial capacity of these
envoys, for the work of organized exploitation
can hardly be said to have started, is
not necessarily a barrier to accomplishment.
Not only through intimate acquaintance with the two countries visited are these
spokesmen for the exposition well qualified,
but their position is enhanced by the fitness
of the Netherlands and France to be
pioneers in arousing Europe to the importance
of the coming anniversary.

It was a Dutch vessel which gave the
first Old World salute to an American ship
flying the national colors. The historic
concern of France with the birth of the
Republic is worthy of legitimate emphasis
in promoting the international fair.

The two countries should serve as excellent
starting points for developing that degree
of foreign enthusiasm and sympathy
which must be among the ingredients of
success in a memorable undertaking.

AN EXCESS OF CAMP RECRUITS

THAT there will be only 785 Pennsylvanians, including 157 Philadelphians, in the citizens' training camps this year is proof of the modest scale upon which the experiment is begun. The total of recruits throughout the country will number about 21,000.

The possible subsequent expansion of the
undertaking is primarily dependent upon
the mood in which Congress votes appropriations.
In the main, training corps areas
this year the number of applicants for voluntary
service has been small, or quadrupled the
number for whom accommodations and
equipment could be furnished. The excess
will be placed on the preferred list next
summer.

If the Organized Reserve, consisting of
the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted
Reserve Corps, is to become much more than
an elaborate fiction it is obvious that the
resources of the summer training corps
area will require amplification.

The citizens' camps represent to a considerable
extent the groundwork for carrying out some of the most novel provisions of
the Army Reorganization Act of 1920. As
there is virtually no opposition to the principle
of voluntary enlistment preserved in all
branches of military service—Regular Army,
National Guard and Reserves—Congress
would support public sentiment by adjusting
the scope of the citizens' training camps
to the popular interest already displayed.

A STAND FOR JUSTICE

SECRETARY HUGHES' demand for the
release of American prisoners in Soviet
Russia is quite properly independent of the
conditions imposed by Secretary Hoover in
answering the appeal for famine relief. The
State Department's case is one into which
bargaining or any suggestion of it cannot
be logically introduced.

Despite the fact that Russia and the
United States have not established formal
diplomatic relations, the two nations are at
peace with each other. Imagine the inevitable
future were Mexico, with which
republican conventional diplomatic inter-
changes have not yet been restored, to begin
a dozen or so American citizens incriminated
in jail. It is possible that Vera Cruz
might gain a second glimpse of a minatory
fleet.

The American Government has unquestionably
been patient with the Mexican regime.
No promise of freedom for our
eight or ten incarcerated compatriots and a considerably
greater number of citizens detained within the Russian frontiers has been forthcoming.

With characteristic vigor Mr. Hughes
calls for a cessation of these outrages. His
act is entirely unrelated to the principles
of so-called capitalism or of communism.
It is of no consequence in this instance
whether Lenin beholds a light which the
majority of Americans fail to discern or
whether he is benighted and the evolution
of party-holding democracy is the world's
salvation.

The United States is simply exercising
one of its functions, the protection of its
citizens abroad. Justice, not social theories,
is the strength of its clear case.

MONTICELLO ON THE MARKET

UNDESIRABLE as it may be to separate
the sentimental from the materialistic
value of the famous Jeffersonian estate of
Monticello, it is nevertheless precisely this
fusion which has rendered the fate of what
ought to be a permanent shrine so alarm-
ingly uncertain.

In a sense it appears almost as cold,
blooded and ruthless to put a price upon
this expressive memorial to a great Ameri-
can as to express the worth of Mount Vernon
in dollars and cents or to appraise the
Liberty Bell in the coin of the Republic.
Realities, however, intrude.

Ex-Congressman Lexy, the present owner,
has found Monticello enormously costly,
as did indeed its illustrious creator. But
the sale proposals which have been made
from time to time have not been such as
commended themselves to sound business
instincts. Historically priceless, Monticello
considered in the harsh terms of Virginia
real estate has been generally regarded as
worth considerably less than the \$1,000,000
sought by its present occupant.

A way out of the quandary was thought to
have been found a year ago when the
Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association was
formed to raise the money by popular sub-
scription and to convert the place into a
memorable national monument. The move-
ment failed to thrive, and now Monticello is
actually upon the market, presumably for
what it will bring.

It is at this point that the Federal Gov-
ernment might appropriately step in. For
means which appeal strongly to patriotic

ism, the estate should be made Government
property and preserved in all its charm and
inspirational meaning. A generous apprecia-
tion of this opportunity may avert a
spoliation or neglect which would inspire
belated and unavailing regrets.

Congressional consideration of the case is
imperatively due. Given the requisite tact,
terms reflecting both justice and an apprecia-
tion of historic proprieties could conceivably
be reached.

**OLD TIMES DO NOT RETURN
AND 1914 IS GONE TO STAY**

**Business Will Not Be Revived by Folk
Who Fold Their Hands and Wait
for Pre-War Prices and
Cost Schedules**

MOST conspicuous among all the obstacles
that prevent a full revival of business
are the folk who believe that if they wait
long enough with folded hands the cost and
price levels of 1914 will be automatically
re-established. These dreamers will not
build. They will not buy. They will not
open their mills. They are waiting for old
times to return.

But old times cannot be made new. Some
time in the far future the economic balances
of 1914 may be restored and production and
selling costs may be reduced to the old
levels, but the change can be brought about
only by a complete restoration of the consum-
ing and producing power of the country.

Idleness, voluntary or enforced; wages
that limit the buying power of the majority
or industrial policies that retard output in
order to keep prices high and return large
revenues to a minority will only obstruct
and confuse the work of business revival.

Buyers and sellers alike who wait for a
return of 1914 instead of readjusting their
minds to the needs of 1921 are a drag on
the country. Quite unconsciously they do
more than any one else to postpone the day
for which they yearn.

The time has come to spend, work and
get busy and take the losses.

Director Caven is acting wisely, therefore,
in making a determined effort to get all
authorized public work under way at once
to provide reader employment for skilled and unskilled men who need it.

The city, too, might wait for a return
of "the conditions of 1914," and time
might come when it could save a little of
the cost of contemplated improvements. But
public work of an important sort might
thereby be delayed for two or three or five
years.

Instead, the city is doing what every one
else in business and out of it should do.
It is going into the market to spend and to
make the best possible use of its money by
putting that money in circulation.

The Department of Public Works, like
the average citizen, was forced to a state of
inaction. It has almost \$10,000,000 to
spend. But the people who had material
to sell and those who had their skill or labor
to sell wouldn't do business with it. The
department's bankroll wasn't big enough.
It couldn't sit in a game dominated by
profiteering and cost-boosting combines of
all sorts.

Now, with falling prices in all commodity
markets the city's money has regained much,
but not all, of its old buying power. So it
ought to be spent.

The dollar is almost as valuable now as
it is likely to be for a year or more. When
there is more money in circulation, when
production is increased, when steady and
general employment brings the buyers back
and when competition is resumed, the dollar
may begin to look more like the dollar of
1914.

It is foolish to suppose that the prosperity
of the country can be assured or maintained
by the simple act of battering down wages.
The interests of wage earners and
the interests of about ninety-five out of
every hundred business men are parallel and
identical.

Low wage schedules and depressed living
standards for a time may bring benefits of
a sort to the small minority which controls
and profits by basic industries.

But it must be plain to every one that any
system of economic practice that limits the
buying power of workers and wage earners
and the salaried man is bad for the people
with whom wage earners and salaried men
and workers do business.

The more a man earns the more he can
buy and the greater and more stimulating
will be his demands upon the people of
those about him.

So it is idle to continue talk about con-
tinuing reprisals against "profiteering
labor" and to hoard money and refrain
from doing business until all things are as
they were before the war.

The worst profiteers were not the wage
earners. They were the people who gam-
bled mercilessly with the necessities of life
and made many of the extravagant demands
of workers inevitable if not necessary.

Little by little, not without intensely
painful friction and many disagreeable
shocks and momentary disasters, all the
various groups who keep the business of the
country going are being restored to reason.
The great tangle is slowly cleared up.
Business men have passed through the worst
of the slump. Most of them are sick of
inaction. Plants are opening, and some of
them are being opened up out of sheer faith.

The demands of business and the de-
mands of labor are fair enough as matters
stand. And the average citizen irritated as
he is by the memory of past afflictions, can
do no better now than follow the example
of the Department of Public Works and
loosen up and co-operate and put his money
in circulation. That rule is a good one for
buyers and sellers, producers and consumers,
employers and employed alike.

BOTH PLANS ARE BAD
THE President's plan to turn over the
work of relieving the farmers to the War
Finance Corporation is better than the
plan of the Norris bill. But it is not the
kind of a plan which old-fashioned Ameri-
cans can contemplate with much satis-
faction.

The defect of both proposals lies in the
use of the credit of the Government for the
relief of private enterprise. It is difficult
to defend anything of this kind. Yet the
Southern Senators, who with few exceptions
are opposed to a protective tariff, are urging
that the Government go directly to the
relief of the cotton growers, and the Western
Senators are asking the same thing for
the benefit of the wheat growers.

Therefore it may be assumed that he will
carry out his agreement with the trustees
of the University. Yet it need not surprise
any one to hear the rumor that he will not do it
repeated several times before the general
takes up his work here.

GREEK GAINS AND PROSPECTS
IT is probably with mixed feelings that the
Western Powers regard what seems to be
a definitely successful advance of the
Greek Army in the Near East. Angora,
capital of the Turkish Nationalists in the
 hinterland of Asia Minor, is reported aban-
doned, and there are indications that the
recovery of Ottoman prestige planned by
Kemal Pasha may be indefinitely postponed.

All this is, of course, good news to the
partisans of King Constantine and the Greek
imperialists. But should the war be
terminated this summer with a decisive
Hellenic victory the problems of the
chancelleries are unlikely to be eased in the
least degree.

The French Republic is markedly anti-
Constantinian in sentiment. Great Britain
is inclined to take the opposite view, and
Italy, whose interests run counter to Greece
as before the outbreak of the World War,
is still another factor of unrest in the situation.

Obviously, it is Constantine's intention
to present the Powers with what is known
in diplomatic circles as an accomplished
fact. Whether Greek ascendancy in Asia
Minor will be accepted on that basis remains
to be seen.

MARKET PRICE FOR RAIN
ACCORDING to the latest available quo-
tations, the market price for rain is
\$3,000 an inch. This sum has been offered
by a society of Wisconsin farmers to the
secretary of the Medicine Hat Agricultural
Society.

It seems that the members of the
Medicine Hat society thought they needed rain
to save their crops. They heard of a Califor-
nia rain-maker and offered him \$2,000 an
inch for all the rain he could produce within
a given period. The man went to Canada,
set up a tank twenty feet high, filled it with
chemicals and let the fumes escape into the
air. Within the time specified 4.24 inches
of rain fell and he pocketed more than
\$3,000.

As the rain saved the crops, it was cheap
at the price. If this part of the country
could have had rain in June the Jersey
farmers would have been

The Topeka Daily
Parables and Things Capital complains that
when the farmer puts four steers two of them will lie down on
the railroad before the journey is complete.
This, of course, may not be nearly so ex-
tortante as it sounds. A glass of water
is worth a lot in heaven's antipodes, and
the transportation company that totes it
there may reasonably be expected to charge
the price of three or four glasses at least.

Perhaps it would be to the advantage of
the transportation company that the fumes
escape into the air.

The Topeka Daily

Do you suppose that there is any possi-
bility that Mrs. Edward Henry Smith-
Wilkinson, British millionaire spendthrift,
who threatens to come to this country, has

made her bed in the mud?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. How many pounds make a quintal?

2. What is the capital of Chile?

3. Who was Medusa in classical mythology?

4. What are laburnums?

5. What popularized the expression "innocent
until proven guilty"?

6. What is the correct pronunciation of the
word gneiss?

7. What is esparto?

8. Who was the father of Queen Victoria?

9. Who commanded the Union Army at the
first battle of Bull Run?

10. What is a taninth?

THE NEW EL DORADO

**Great Gold Field Said to Have Been
Discovered in Alaska—The Mother**

**Lode Romance—An Unusual
Plan to Explore That**

Region

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

CAPTAIN JOHN BLAINE is one of
those rare mortals whose life has been a
succession of romances.

He was born in Huntingdon, later became a
master mariner and is now a resident of Seattle.

During the war he was in charge of the
shipbuilding interests of the Government in
the Puget Sound district.

He is now a ship owner and manager.

There is not a harbor between Port
Townsend and Point Barrow, in the Far
North, that he doesn't know or hasn't entered.

Millions of gold from the Alaskan placer
diggings and the Guggenheim Syndicate's
dredges have been carried in his ships.

That's only a part of the remarkable
record of his life.

He holds the rank of captain in the
Turkish Navy; in fact, was offered, prior to
the World War, a high command by Abdul