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Philadelphia, Wednesday, August 3, 1921

ANOTHER WHISKY FARCE

SOMEWHERE in the group of men who are appointed to enforce the Federal laws in this general neighborhood there must be some one with authority to answer questions, to initiate inquiries and to assume esponsibility.

That man, whoever he is, should be made to account for the shameful farce revealed in successive reports of thefts from the rooms in the Federal Building where seized whisky has been stored in large quantities.

The locks are broken at intervals. The public is informed that on each occasion many thousands of dollars' worth of liquor has been stolen. Yet the storage rooms are supposed to be guarded. The corridors of the building are never in darkness. The elevators are closed and locked at given hours. Any one who took barrels of whisky or cases of stuff from the storage rooms would have to carry the loot down four flights of stairs in plain sight of dozens of Postoffice employes,

Mr. McConnell, the new prohibition director in this State, calls the recent theft at Ninth and Chestnut streets "an inside job." Of course it was an inside job. But who are the insiders who have been making a sort of large-sized speak-easy of the Federal Building?

BRYCE ON THE PEACE

VISCOUNT BRYCE, though he is pos-sessed of qualities of mind and spirit eldom surpassed in England or anywhere else, has had no part in the recent important councils of the British Empire. He has been a solitary, an outsider and one whom practical-minded politicians prefer to regard as an intellectual and nothing more. The extraordinary address in which at Williams College yesterday Bryce characterized the Treaty of Versailles as a failure and a source of danger for the future is sure to make a great stir abroad.

The people who fought Wilson and those who in the Senate of the United States lought successfully to keep us out of the League of Nations will find great comfort in it, since no other man of Bryce s prominence has yet come forward with virtually such frank criticism of the Paris plan.

But Viscount Bryce is, after all, the idealist, thinking in terms of a perfect settlement of troubles that were brewing and spreading for half a century. That would be a great deal to ask of statesmen who, ifter all, were seemingly far more sincere and more eager to do right than the majori-ties of the people they represented.

Virginia bituminous regions encountered something deeper, more stubborn and even more enduring than the spirit of trades They encountered the clans. unionism. They came into conflict with men who knew as much or more about firearms than they themselves did. On that account the softcoal strike has been prolonged tragically.

The errors of those in any station of industry who believe that all problems of economic practice can be settled by violence or terrorism have become daily more apparent. The question persists whether the people of the United States are so lacking in intellectual resourcefulness and in the talents of social administration that they must stand by and see issues that vitally affect their lives, their country and their Government disposed of by the use on both sides of methods that prevailed in the twelfth century.

IRRITATING TAXES ARE THE WORST POSSIBLE KIND

Secretary Mellon's Proposed Revenue Raisers Are Bad Economically

and Politically

SECRETARY MELLON repeated before the Ways and Means Committee this the Ways and Means Committee this week the tax recommendations he made in a letter to Chairman Fordney on May 1. They contain just as many objectionable features in August as they did in May. Among them are suggestions for a flat tax

of \$10 each on automobiles; a two-cent stamp tax on bank checks and three-cent letter postage. These seem like the propositions of a banker who does not see beyond the pages of his account books. There is no economic statesmanship in them nor is there any appreciation of political expediency.

The need of revenue to run the Government is admitted, but the need for a reduction in taxation is not only admitted, but it is clamprously demanded by all classes of the community. No plan to levy new taxes so annoying as the three mentioned will satisfy popular sentiment.

When the war was at its height and the Government was straining every nerve to raise money it did not tax bank checks because it did not wish needlessly to irritate people. The sum raised by the tax would be so small that it would be foolish for Congress to seek to increase the revenues in this way.

The automobiles are already doubly taxed. When a man buys a car he has to pay to the Government 5 per cent of its cost, and he has to pay to his State an annual tax for the privilege of operating it on the highways. The purchase-price tax for a car costing only \$1000 amounts to \$50. Secretary Mellon would have this supplemented

by a third tax of \$10 a year. This would compel the owner of a car costing \$1000 to pay the Government \$100 in five years, or er cent a year.

As the nutomobile is a necessity and is used increasingly in transportation, this tax in its essence a transportation tax. Business is suffering enough from the tax on railroad transportation without extending a similar tax to motor vehicles. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is true,

recommends cutting in half the tax on railroad transportation. It could be removed entirely without decreasing the revenues, for it would remove an obstacle in the way of the resumption of business and would thus increase the earnings of corporations and the incomes of the people on which taxes are collected.

There is not a single valid argument in favor of three-cent letter postage. The Postoffice Department is not losing money. It ought not to make money. The mails should be carried at the lowest possible figure consistent with sound business methods. Such a policy encourages business, for it increases the frequency of communication between buyer and seller and thus opens the way to the transfer of more and mire goods. Some of the other suggestions made by

purely vocal attributes are concerned, was superbly armed against the test of scrutiny The glow and power of his lyricism, the ease and authority of his tones, stamp him not merely as one of nature's favorites, but as a sincere and painstaking artist, a musicianly exponent of cultured song.

Histrionically his weaknesses were many. although he enjoyed a fitness for comedy roles, and in highly marked character parts such as Eleazar in "La Juive," his carefully acquired technique served him admirably

It is the fashion to regard Caruso's career as continuously meteoric. But the truth is that his early years in America, even as a star of the Metropolitan organization, were by no means free from obstacles. The star of Jean de Reszke, a polished, adroit and exceedingly versatile artist, was descending in 1903. But the clever and handsome Pole, whose vocalism owed so much to technique and careful nursing, had inspired public interest in the Wagnerian and French operas, of which Caruso did not even pretend to be brilliant interpreter.

What happened was unexpected. The new Italian school, with Puccini as its then leading figure, was just winning its spurs in this country. Caruso glorified it with the overmastering eloquence of a voice precisely suited to its demands.

It was no mean conquest. The popularization of modern Italian music drama owes not a little to the compelling fashion in which Caruso illuminated its sentiment, exalted its melodramatic passions and to some extent cloaked its defects.

Lesser artists might have rested on such laurels. To the public surprise, however, and to the gratification of thinking music lovers, the lusty tenor sought other fields, presented Faust and a capable Don Jose with vivid force and achieved one of his most signal purely artistic triumphs in the classic Armide" of Gluck,

Wagnerian roles were temperamentally outside his compass, but save for physical handicaps his Des Grieux in "Manon" displayed his adap ability to the most delicate quirements of the French manner.

Comparisons of the Caruso voice at its best with that of Tamagno, Brignoli, Campanini and the great Italians of an earlier day are difficult. Memories antedating the ubiquity of the talking machine are in-

evitably tricky. What can be said without reservation is that at the peak of his fame Caruso authoritatively outdistanced all rivals, that his repertory was comprehensive and continually growing and that clamorous popularity occasioned not the least deflection of

his laudable ambitions. For all his joviality and camaraderic and ostensible carelessness, there is evidence of firm, consistent character as well as nature's largess in this ever-memorable exhibit. Some of the misjudgments are certain to subside. The authentic fame will endure.

A SECRET LABOR BALLOT

 $T^{\rm HE\ Railroad\ Labor\ Board\ decision\ in\ the}_{\rm\ Pennsylvania\ Railroad\ committee's\ case}$ -the full text of which now is availableprescribes the form of ballot that must be used in the new election that it has ordered. Whether the election will be held is not definitely known. The Labor Board has no authority to compel the parties to the dispute to hold the election. Its power is exhausted when it has stated the facts in the case and appealed to public sentiment.

whose officials should represent them in nevoted for their union. The non-union men voted for individuals. The railroad company declined to recognize the ballots prepared

by the union men as valid. Now the Labor Board orders that the ballot shall provide for the votes by three classes of voters, namely, those who desire to be represented by the System Federation of the Railway Employes of the American Federation of Labor; those who wish to be represented by the American Federation of Railroad Workers, and those who desire to be represented by individuals or any other organization. Those in the last class must write in the ballot the name of the individual or organization by which they wish to be represented. And every rater must sign his name to the ballot This ballot would prevent that freedom of choice by the individual employes which would be possible if the men were not required to sign their names. It would force the union men, whether they regarded their union officials as their best spokesmen or not, to vote for their union. It is unfortunate that the decision did not order a servet ballot that would have enabled the men to vote their preferences without fear of reprisals. This country uses the secret ballot in political elections, and it has worked very well. If the experiment of creating committees of employes to negotiate with the employers s to succeed, such arrangements will have to be made as will insure the freest possible expression of the preferences of the employes. A proper modification of the form f the ballot would remove this vital objection to the Labor Board's order for a new election.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Fight Against Tuberculosis Being Conducted Along Two Distinct Lines of Research-Some Facts Concerning Dread Diseases

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WENT through the Phipps Laboratory and Clinic down at Seventh and Lombard day I renewed my impressions of it by a long talk with Dr. Paul Lewis, the director of the laboratory, and with Dr. Charles Hatfield, who, besides all his National Committee duties, is responsible for the welfare of the clinic.

The two doctors were off on a vacation and might have been justified in wishing to side-track elinic and laboratory affairs, I thought, but there on a warmish Sunday afternoon under the shadow of great pines with vistas of distant mountains they were intent on discussing "the Phipps," its past and its future.

I think the subject came to the surface because one of the party assorted that this country took less kindly than did Germany to scientific research work, was more impatient for direct and marketable results and less ready to take the year's gleanings of tentative probabilities as part of the game of discovery.

DR. LEWIS disagreed with that firmly. He averyed that nowhere, not even in England, would there have been such an Englished, would there have been such an opportunity for patient research in the mat-ter of tuberculosis data as had been gen-erously provided first by a private fund through an individual, Henry Phipps, then by the generosity of the Phipps family, then by the general public through the \$50,000 fund collected recently, and lastly, the \$25,-

000-a-year contingent fund promised by the Carnegie Institute. In other words, under the supervision of our great University of Pennsylvania and through private and public and institutional funds. a research costing not less than \$75. unds, a research costing not less than \$75.-000 a year, irrespective of the actual clinic expense, is being carried on to investigate the sources and the possible arrest of one disease out of the many that imperil human

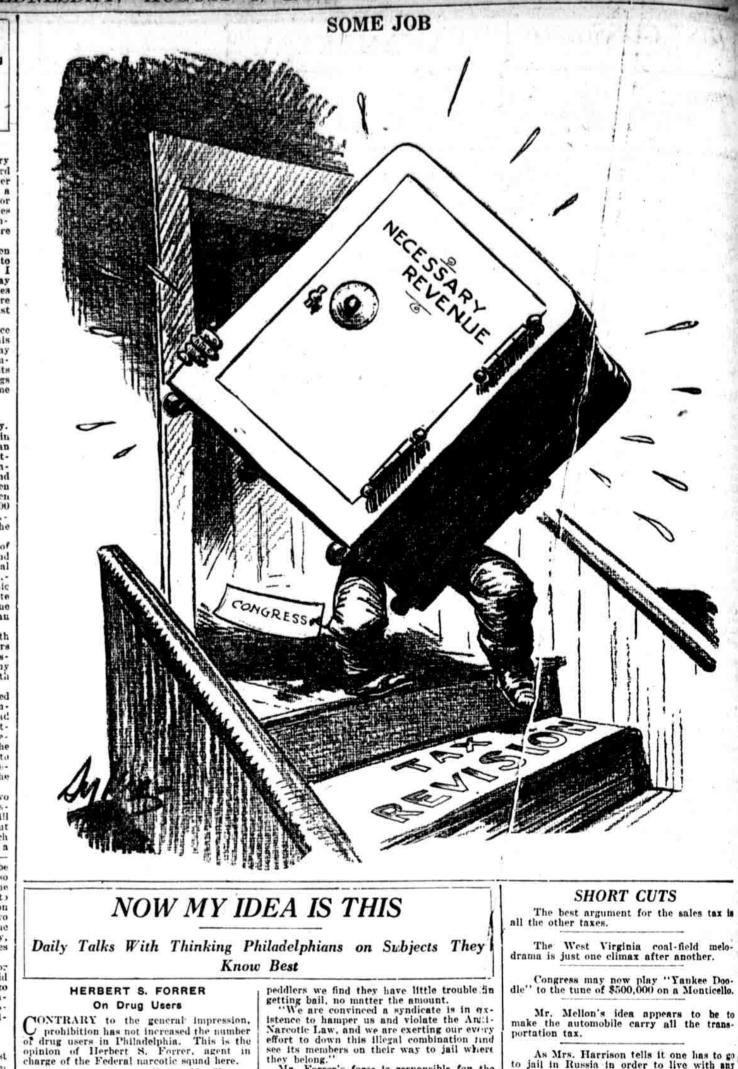
This research has been going on with dogged persistence for nearly twenty years with little advance beyond the Koch discovery of the tubercular bachin in any definitely spectacular direction and yet with of the tubercular bacilli in any far-reaching results. Dr. Lewis said that the Phipps had proved

the practicability of home treatment of con-sumptives under clinical supervision, it had mplified and shortened the term of treatment in santoria and in the matter of re arch, it had classified and tabulated the data so that there were many short-cuts to laboratory tests, which simplified the pre-liminary work of both the chemists and the bacteriologists. It appears the research has taken two

directions, one through chemistry, to dis-cover some chemical compound that will sterilize the body of the infection without killing the "host," i. c., the tissue on which the infection feeds, and the other through a study of breeding processes in animals-guinea pigs chiefly-by which a strain can be or the infection. For perhaps ten years the Phipps Laboratory was chiefly devoted to following up Erlich's chemical theories on the sterilization compound and lately for two years Dr. Lewis, in conjunction with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, has added an investigation along the lines

of genetics If out of five varieties of guinea pigs, for instance, one could be evolved that would show itself to be relatively immune to tubercular infection, the cause of that im-munity might be discoverable and once discovered throw light on the eventual possi-bilities for immunity in humans.

THERE are two ways of fighting a forest fire. The usual way is to put it out after it has begun. A still better way is to take measures preventing its starting. A chemical



effort to down this illegal combination find

in the country.

plays.

see its members on their way to jail where they belong." Mr. Forrer's force is responsible for the

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DUPUY

THERE is no more gala occasion staged

fountain throws a sphere of spony and the sun shines through it, making rainbows. The

Marine Band, clad in brilliant scarlet coats,

The military aids of the President pass along the line. Here and there they recog-nize the diplomatic representative of a for-eign Government. They take him from the

line and present him to the Clifef Executive without the necessity of his having to wait

When Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes, now chief of the new Government

name of Francis J. Kilkenny worked as his confidential clerk. Kilkenny afterward

started a back-to-Ireland movement that

nade him a national reputation. He is still

associated with General Dawes in Chicago

General went overseas to run the financial

end of the Pershing expedition, Kilkenny was there as his right hand, all togged out

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Which is the "Blue Hen State"? Who was Camille Desmoulins? Where are the scenes of "Romeo and Juliet" laid?

Who was Genghis Khan? Where were Articles of Confederation adopted?

scribed by its opponents as "Andrew Jackson's appendix"?

6. What presidential administration was de-

7. In what cities are the mints of the United

8. What is meant by Romanesque architec-

What is the origin of the word lasso?
 What is lanolin?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

States located?

10. Fabian tactics are artful

of the Carthaginian general, Hannibal,

14

ture

in the uniform of a sergeant. Now back in Washington again with him.

twenty years ago, a young Irish lad by

Washington

When the

Now he is

budget system, used to be in

and has made a lot of money.

ancient oak and maple trees.

relations in the world.

is an American.

in the United States than when the

As Mrs. Harrison tells it one has to go. to jail in Russia in order to live with any degree of comfort.

The worst that can be said of the

In the first election the representatives of the railroad company declined to permit the employes to vote for an organization gotiations, but insisted that votes should be cast for individuals. The union men, however, prepared a ballot of their own and

A MAD MEASURE

TN WHAT can hardly be regarded as other than the most flagrant thoughtlessness, Representative Kissel, of New York, has introduced a bill under which members of Congress would be paid on the basis of their attendance. Thirty days' consecutive absence would mean the enforced surrender of

Possibly Mr. Kissel has been omitted from the lists of congressional junketeers. Perhaps he is envious of Senator France's prolonged European tour, including Russia. In any event, his program is one of revolutionary cruelty.

Who are to embark on distant voyages, who is to "investigate" Haiti, Sunto Do. mingo, the Panama Canal, the Philippines Alaska, if not the Federal legislators of the Nation? Who are to repel the onsinughts of scorching summer with carefully selected 'days off.'' if not the Senators and Repre sentatives?

Chained to their desks, Congressmen might give the impression that they were indispensable. A stern eradication of any h belief, even at the cost of squelching Mr. Kissel's pet measure, is in order.

CIVILIZATION

FOR the best part of a year Sid Hatfield, clansman, and some of the most ruthless pistol-toters of the Baldwin-Feits Detective Agency have been staring at close quarters into each other's guns, the only devices yet applied conspicuously for the solution of the highly technical problems that underlie the West Virginia soft-coal strike. No ou knew which would shoot first.

Hatfield, grim, youthful, outet and unlettered, and testifying for the strikers be fore a Senate investigation committee, told questioners that he expected to be the first to go. Now he is dead. A Baldwin-Felts man is under arrest for the shooting. And since Sid was a sort of leader among the people of his community, and since he personified the cause formulated by the miners in their opposition to the strikebreakers, it is easy to imagine that the feud which has achieved the aspect and ensions of civil war in the West Vircinia coal fields will have a fresh beginning. The outside world should do more than wonder at this revival of medievalism in the soft-coal country. Disaster of one sort or mother has visited every one who had anything to do with it. The business of the aminous fields is disorganized. One of the proprietors of the Baldwin-Felts or tion was shot to death in a street not. No one knows how many miners have killed in the sporadic fighting. The trike is not near settlement, though it has en in progress for more than a year. There is, instead, a prospect of more bloodshed, more violence and a spread of the disorder that martial law, proclaimed in the hituminous towns, has not been potent bugh to prevent. Newspaper readers know all about South-

ern feuds and they have been pretty well emed about the methods of strikers who determine to take law into their own hands. But they know little about the highly orranized detective agencies formed for esunge in industrial fields, in plants and ctories and for more dangerous work in where violence ensues after continued or lockouts They are extremely nt factors in the economic order of

ives that invaded the West

Secretary Mellon are less objection. Ac thou those already mentioned. It is generally admitted that the excess-profits tax should be repealed. It has been demonstrated that the heavy surtaxes on large incomes, taxes absorbing more than two-thirds of the income, are rapidly defeating their purpose. They have forced men of large fortunes to invest in tax-free State and municipal bonds. But this practice is taking from the general business of the country the capital that it needs for its expansion. The Government is getting less and less revenue every year from this source and the general business of the country, on the pros-

perity of which is dependent the continuance of other revenues, is checked by lack of capital. What is needed now is a taxation plan which will encourage business rather than discourage it. Every tariff expert knows

that there is a point at which a tariff ceases to produce any revenue because it is so high that it stops importations. The way to increase revenue by a tariff is to lower the duties. The same rule will work when aplied to other husiness taxes.

Raising the revenues of the Government is not so simple as increasing the profits of the Standard Off Company. The price of oil and gasoline can be put up a cent gallon and a much bigger stream of gold will flow into the coffers of the refiners. But if the Government should tax oil and gasoline a cent a gailon there would be decreased consumption, and this would affect not only the taxable profits of the refiners, but would affect the profits of every other business. This is curious, but it is none the less true.

They need some psychologists in Washngton who can explain to the Congressmen and the Treasury Department how the mind of the citizen reacts to taxes of different linds. And they also need some economic statesmen who know that taxes which encourage business will yield a great deal more revenue than taxes which discourage it.

CARUSO'S FAME AND ART

THE uncritical nature of immense none I larity has proved a plague to many an artist risen high in the world's esteeni. That resentment on this score was utterly foreign to the genial and generous Enrica Caruso is one of the reasons why the admiration in which he was held was so strikingly mingled with sincere affection. His acute sense of humor was equal to piercing the folly of the blindest or deafest adulation, and he was prone to derive amusement rather than vexation from the judgments of the frenzied and thoughtless. It is related that one evening at the New York Metropolitan some years ago Caruso, who was not billed, "substituted" in the offstage serenade in "I Pagliacci," a number usually assigned to a minor artist. Several of the papers next day commented severely upon the rendition of this portion of the score, attributing the offense to the humble singer programmed. Caruso laughed. That was typical. Typical also was the state of the public's mind.

"If you'll tell me who wrote this piece, urges the imported critic of "Fanny's First Play," "I'll tell you whether it is good or Not all of the Caruso-worshiping not. public, but at least considerable numbers of it, are indicted by this sample of Shavian irony. Respect for labels, idolatry of a name, undoubtedly enhanced Caruso's earning capacity of recent years.

In a sense the great singer was also a great victim. The vital contribution which this tenor made to the history of song has been all but overwhelmed by furor. The facts will bear examination.

Perhaps the least criticized of all operatic stars of his ers, Caruso, so far as his

DR. BALDY'S DIFFICULT JOB

TT WILL be infinitely regrettable if, be cause of the decision of the Supreme jourt by which State appropriations for haritable purposes are withheld from instiutions under sectarian direction, any unfortunate person in Pennsylvania is even temporarily denied needed shelter, aid or medical treatment. Already some hospitals are reported to be in difficulty because of the lack of State funds upon which they were accustomed to depend in part.

John M. Baldy, whom Governor Dr. Sproul has just appointed to direct the new Department of Public Welfare, will have to perform most of the hard and important work that will be needed to clear up the present tangle in the affairs of many chariable institutions that have been aided until now by State appropriations.

Dr. Baldy has had long training in a sort of service that leaves him peculiarly fitted or his present office. The State Board of Medical Education and Licensure, over which he has presided, functioned for the ole purpose of advancing the standards of nedical education and practice in this State. Largely because of the work it performed dlege, and hospital practice has been considerably improved in many instances and State has been virtually cleared of the edical quacks.

Particularly at this time the State Director of Welfare will require unlimited tact, patience and executive ability. The State will be fortunate if the attempt to systematize the expenditure of public money set aside for charitable purpose does not create bitterness in many quarters and incite an unwholesome sort of sectarian prejudice.

Mr. Edison thinks the present a little less clever than the past generation, which simply means that he has reached another in his temperamental development The Preacher had the same idea when he said, "All is van'ty." He generalized, but back of his mind was probably the idea that the younkers did not measure up to the friends of his youth. And Wee Willie Winkle cooing in his cradle will say the same thing seventy years hence.

that would kill the tubercular plant is one method of destroying it. A living tissue that is unfavorable to its growth is an even petter

Both series of investigations are being minutely followed by Dr. Lewis and his staff of twenty or more skilled and highly tech-nical, and skilled and untechnical workers. He himself is typical, I should suppose, of the sort of genius that goes to make a good investigator. Quiet, gentle and retiring of manner, very steady and composed in his silences, exact in his summing up, cautious of generalizations, yet interested in smail erences and variations, very quick on the uptake and slow and painstaking in sponse, as prudent in his promise of results as he is patient in pursuit of them-a man ingularly suited, I should say, to succeed in his quest of a great secret of nature for the very reason that he respects her rel-icences and puts himself, so to speak, at her ervice.

ASKED him if among humans he had found one race more susceptible than any other to tuberculosis; and to my surprishe said that the Irish people were the most susceptible that he knew, and the Jewish people perhaps the least. Not, he explained, that the Jews did not die of consumption in great numbers, but that was more due to the ype-of occupation and the environment of he great majority of them. As a race they

had not a tubercular physique. He said the ravages of the disease both for Negroes and for Indians was not marked when they were in a state of nature. The very fact that in Africa it was rare and among the uncontaminated Indians almost as rare made both Negroes and Indians less Immune when they struck-so-called civil-ization, hence the death rate with both peoples ! During the war the French native African regiments were threatened decimation from tuberculosis and had to be sent back to Africa, whereas regiments of other European nationalities were not noticenbly affected under the same conditions.

ASKED the two men if there had been any great change in the treatment of patients since the great changes made after Trudenu's discoveries about rest and feeding and fresh air. They thought there was less constant feeding, less over-feeding they called it, but the quiet during the period of temperature and the fresh air were quite as much insisted upon, they said. Where decided progress has been made, especially in cities, is in the systematized examination and diagnosts of suspects. Not only are the out-parients of the clinics kept to a strict regime by visiting nurses and a good social service staff, but the use of sanatoria is well regulated and those institutions strictly standardized. As the disease is known to be no longer a hopeless one, families are willing to face the facts of it earlier and to deal with it more systematically, and the munic-ipalities have put the whole treatment on a

nore practical basis. The great funds that have been expended and the patient labor that is going into the minutia of the research have certainly borne great fruit.

7TMOSE who have suffered from the

I tragedy of tuberculosis, either for themelves or for those they love, and who have come out from under the great tribulation able to, cope with life, would do well to visit Saranac Village, up in the Adirondacks, by motor some day and on the brow of a hill on which Dr. Trudeau placed his sanatorium pause for a brief while and pay their tribute to the great and beneficent personality that still presides in spirit over that beautiful spot. His scated figure in stone,

so marked by invalidism, so patient and serene and above personal suffering is a ork of art and a tribute of grateful memory worth seeing. Out of his great handlean he made an

wen greater power of bimself for service, Being himself III, he made many well,

It must at least be said for Secretary Mellon that he is making no bid for popularity with the average voter.

accustomed to drinking ale liquor seldom takes up using forbidden drugs.

"People are all wrong," says Mr. Forrer,

"if they believe that the advent of prohibi-tion has increased the number of drug users.

"The effect is different, that of narcotics being more pronounced. The system accus-tomed to alcoholic drinks rebels at the use of drugs even in a small way.

Less Opium Smoking

"We find that fewer people are smoking hop,' as we call it. We are fighting this 'hop,' as we call it. We are fighting this phase of the work and I have detailed specia men to it. The effect of onlum smoking is not so rapidly felt by the addict tendency of making him doze off and forget his troubles for the time.

"It is obvious that the number of drug addicts has increased the crime wave. One full of drugs has a feeling of false courage and does things altogether foreign to him when he is normal.

"By many of the recent raids we conducted I am convinced that there is a great quantity of smuggled drug in this section of the country. This city's nearness to New f the country. York, the ocean steamship terminus, may account for it.

"A short time ago we raided a hotel on Race street near Eighth and seized three young men. We found close to \$225,000 worth of drugs. Drugs of the smuggled variety were hidden in all places imaginable. "Even safe-deposit boxes in reputable banks are used as their hiding place.

"Chinese are giving us some concern. These people have been 'hitting the pipe' for centuries and many don't understand that it is a Government violation to continue in its use. Some big raids have been conducted among the Chinese and big supplies ob taine

'We also unearthed an illicit drug manufactory here a short time ago. This is the first case of its kind we have got here in a

Face Many Handicaps

"A man to enforce this anti-narcotic law must be of the highest caliber, although he must mix with the people in the slums and disreputable characters of all sorts. He must, however, never lose his dignity and must remember his position of trust and confidence, and not do anything that would injure the Government service in the least. 'In back of all peddlers of the forbidden

drugs is a man or woman of brains who directs the work. These leaders seldom appear in the open, but they get their work st the same. Don't make the mistake of thinking that only the lower classes of ociety are afflicted with the drug habit. Some of the finest families have members afflicted.

"One can be cured of the habit if he has patience. The addicts frequently go back to the habit when once cured, but that is because of weakness. Some are cured for good and become good citizens of standing in their neighborhoods.

best way to reach the cure is by institutional treatment. To take a drug addict completely off the use of drugs is brutal and in many cases does not accomplish its object. You must be human if you wish to reclaim some of these addicts, Loss of desire for the drug is brought about by substituting non-habit-forming drugs for the narcotic formerly used.

"Of course, the greater part of our work is tracking down the illicit dealers. But this does not mean that the licensed drug dealers escape our eyes. We have special dealers escape our eyes. We have special men assigned to handle them, and where they are breaking any of the rules the punishment is severe.

of the drugs. They hire small boys to sell for them.

"One thing stands out above all in this illicit traffic, and that is that a peddler once caught seldom tells who his chief is or where at got the drugs. The feeling of fide'ity is at times stretched to the limit. It is this illegal honor system that results in the re-lease on bail of some of the defendants as soon as arrested.

"Arrest a man for a minor offense and the chances are he will rest in jail until the merits of his case are heard. But with the

enforcement of the Anti-Narcotic Law in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, being the second largest district Fordney Tariff Bill is that it plicated as the income tax.

> Senator France says the Soviet leaders are open-minded. It is the natural pose of men who wish others to be open-hearted.

The Ter Meulen plan to restore Austrian credit is to issue bonds against its national President and Mrs. Harding give a garden assets and use them to finance imports. party at the White House. The distinguished of the land gather. They Ter Meulen to reduce turmoil-ing, as it were.

filter through that classic old colonial mansion which is the first home of the nation They emerge in a long queue on to a velvet lawn that rolls down a gentle hilk beneath Henry Ford says that in the big railroads of the country there are too many stockholders who simply wait for dividends. Well, Henry ought to know that he also There stands the Chief Executive and his wife, extending hands of welcome to each of the 3000 who have been invited. A huge serves who waits.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has switched its support from the Norris bill to the Kellogg bill, believing that the War Finance Corporation will extend credit where credit is due.

Major General Wood is hard at work on his report on the Philippines. Do the Fillpinos get independence? Does the Univer-sity of Pennsylvania get its new provost? Who gets the philopena?

his turn. It is a courtesy paid to his post and to his country. But here country. But here comes Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Com-mittee of the Senate, tall, proje, austere, one of the most powerful men in international With famine stalking through the land, children dying by the thousands, cholera raging and forests ablaze, Trotzky and Lenine may console themselves with a few kind words from Senator France. Mr. Lodge takes his turn in the line. He

Have any of you noticed these sixteen and eventeen-year-old boys wearing bands on their heads to keep their hair back? By the time all the girls have their hair bobbed all the boys may be wearing ringlets.

Mexico City is to hold a Centennial Exposition of International Commerce next month. It should do much to promote trade with this country, make trade relations amicable and dissipate disagreements.

We might have more faith in Fordney's claim that the National Government's expenditures may be immediately reduced several hundred million dollars if we had not seen how his mind worked on the tariff.

At a bear hunt in Deauville, France, are told that "dainty debutantes to the hounds clad in their bathing suits. Description of the bathing suits leads one to the belief that it should perhaps be written "bare.

If the door of the Disarmament Conference stands open there will be less ilke-lihood of the public later having to stand a jar. A true open-door policy means a clear record, which, of course, does not necessi tate the publication of all the preliminary drafts.

The need for preliminary conferences has caused some of the Powers to believe that November 11 is perhaps a shade too soon for the disarmament conference. But they are probably mistaken. An awful lot of talking may be done in three months and a hall.

The presumption is that the framer and backers of the Penrose bill will furnish the country with information that will completely refute the allegations of its op-ponents that it is designed to benefit the

 The Sacramento River flows into San Francisco Bay via Suisun Bay.
 Walter Hines Page and John W. Davis were American Ambaissadors to Great Britain during Wilson's Administration.
 Most of the scenes of the Book of Daniel are laid in the city of Babylon.
 Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres was a noted French painter, distinguished for his perfection of design and purity of line. His dates are 1780-1867 international bankers rather than the American people at large.

for his perfection of design and purity of line. Ilis dates are 1780-1867.
Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 B.C.
"Zeitgelet" is a German word, literally meaning "time-spirit." It is used to describe the spirit of the times, the drift of thought and feeling in a period.
A wherry is a light, shallow rowing boat, usually carrying passangers.
Usually carrying passangers.
Usually carrying the for whisky. It is a carruption of "time beating" meaning water of life.
Bibarian rights are property rieds. President Harding at Plymouth said the leadership of the English speaking people cannot be denied. He also declared faith in success of the disarmament movement Taken together, the statements are tinged with confidence rather than characterized by tast. English speaking people won't won't to their lead- Riparian rights are property rights by the bank of a body of water. quarrel with his averment as but there may be one or two non--shii factics of de lay, named from Fabius Cunctator (Delayer), the skillful Roman opponent

English-sneaking peoples ready to deav itiand the difference of opinion that make horse-racing has no constructive effect at a peace conference.

Use Boys as "Salesmen"

"The peddlers have a new scheme to dis-

long time.