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ID E. SMILEY Editor Published daily at Puntic Largum Building Independence Square, Philadelphia, Independence Square, 1974 Maddaon Ave.

1. Tol. Ford Building News 1302 Tribune Building News BUREAUS:

NEWS BUREAUS:

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
N. Trafaigar Building
SUHSCRIPTION TERMS
The Evening Public Length is served to subsoribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) chts per week, payable
the carrier.

the carrier.

The mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, it (50) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (11) dollar a month, Nortos-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3600 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, August 10, 1921

MOORE AND THE WOLVES

ON THE political Rialto today it was being generally said that Mayor Moore is fighting with his back to the wall and that he is covered from every angle by chosen snipers. The news from Washington following the conference between the Mayor and Senator Penrose was not such as to dispel this belief among the sub-heelers.

Mr. Penrose appears to have held to his place on the fence. It was within his power to clear the air and align himself on the side of those who do not wish to see raids and orgies of the political wolves at City Hall, even if he did not feel at liberty to give his support to the general cause of reform. The Senator is still a neutral between decent and indecent poli-

The Rialto is shrewd. But it is utterly devoid of imagination. The Mayor, with the advantage of right and honor on his side, got his feet on solid ground when he issued his challenge to Mr. Penrose and the guerrillas who are fighting him from every side.

As usual the professionals in local politics are reckoning without a thought of the people-or, rather, without a thought of those people who do not consent to be led by the ears to the polls on election days. The average man is not being considered. And there never was a time in the history of Philadelphia when the intelligence and the temper of the average voter had a test more severe and more conspicuous than will be provided at the next elections.

If the ordinarily decent and easy-going woters permit the thugs in politics to run away with the city Government, then they will deserve the worst that the newly recondiled gangs can give them. They will deserve dirty streets, the atmosphere of organixed vice in their neighborhoods, the uncontrolled use of city money for purposes of political corruption and the abuses and inefficiency of Government by the Frog Hollow method.

The effects of a defeat or victory for for a long time. The wolves are hungry. They lust for an opportunity to make up for time lost during the lean years by an orgy of graft and despoliation at City Hall.

A SPEED RUN SOUTHWARD

THE first American-bulit passenger ship in several generations to establish a record between this country and Brazil is the American Legion, which steamed down the Delaware at the commencement of her career only a few weeks ago.

Twelve days and twenty hours is her ac tual running time between New York and Rio de Janeiro, not counting the two days and a half enforced stay in Bermuda for repairs. The mishap is regrettable, but the fact that the ship was thus handicapped on her first voyage in regular service suggests her increased capacity under normal circumstances.

Runs of eleven or twelve days to Ric will put an end to the absurdity of reaching South America in quicker time via Europe than by a direct voyage in a south easterly direction. Foreign shipping concerns made much capital of this deplorable truth, and naturally cultivated to the utmost its effect upon South American opinion.

The Shipping Board is popularly supposed to have covered itself with failure. its production through leading American shippards of such fine liners as the Key stone State, soon to complete its maiden voyage to Japan, and the American Legion. which has afforded Brazilians a new view of the potentiality of our merchant marine, are substantial proofs of progress not to be lightly dismissed

That the Delaware was the birthplace of the majority of the magnificent 21,000. ton vessels enables Philadelphians to take a special pride in an inspiriting revival of our marine prestige.

LOVE AND GUNPOWDER

THE number of men and women, young and old, married and single, who have been trying to settle affairs of the heart by the revolver method, is just now surpris ingly large. New York. Los Angeles and me of the New Jersey towns, as well as Philadelphia and the Main Line region,

reported such experiments in one day The wets and the drys blame each other bitterly for these evidences of what they call "growing moral laxity." Other folk mourn and wonder. The fact is, however, that the shootings of today are usually the result of the accumulated errors of a long succession of yesterdays.

There always will be people unwilling or to subscribe to the ordinary codes a social and moral discipline. They are typical of no particular class and no par-ticular state of society. They live, they will tell you, according to the dictates of their own consciences. They aim to be free and independent and untrammeled

oner or later such people learn that a Mitle trammeling may be a pretty good thing, and that the conventions by which the social order is maintained are the result of experience gained by the human race ough century after century and accepted at last because, though not perfect, the vide in the end the best safeguards for

he individual and for the mass. restrictions thus put open house The restrictions that the second experiment ordinarily respected, because ninety-nine of every hundred are instinctively fair-

it. The hundredth individual, who wants more than can be obtained in fairness to those about him, is usually the amateur marksman of whom you read so frequently in the newspapers.

MUST RIGHT TO VOTE BE DENIED THE ILLITERATE?

New York Electors Will Have an Opportunity to Decide Whether an Educational Qualification

Is Necessary

THE voters of New York are to be called I upon to decide on November 8 whether to restrict the exercise of the electoral franchise to citizens who can read and write. An amendment to the State Constitution has been drafted, and it has been approved by two successive Legislatures and now it is to be submitted to the people. It provides that only those who can read and write

the English language may vote. Numerous attempts have been made in New York in the past to prevent the illiterate from voting. In the seventies of the last century a commission of distinguished citizens, appointed to suggest changes in the election laws, recommended an educational qualification for voters. The report was submitted to the Legislature and printed. The politicians conspired to ignore it, and they also conspired to prevent any of the men making the report from getting a nomination to an elective office. Sentiment must have changed considerably in the intervening forty or fifty years.

the Legislature to vote to submit the proposed amendment to the people. It may be that the up-State legislators are growing fearful of the large number of foreign-born voters in New York City, who cannot speak English and who know nothing of the spirit of American institutions. A considerable number of those foreign born voters think in terms of the Russian Soviet rather than in terms of the Dec laration of Independence. The only newspapers they read are printed in foreign languages and edited by men who have not discovered that the abuses from which they suffered in Europe do not exist in America.

The result of these conditions is that

there is a bloc of voters who vote on Rus-

or it would not have been possible to induce

sian or Polish or Hungarian issues instead of on issues growing out of American soil. The evil is admitted. Whether the New York Legislature has gone about removing it in the right way we shall not attempt to decide. If the constitutional amendment setting up the educational qualification should be adopted, however, New York would be only following the example of

several other States. In Maine and Massachusetts, of the New England States, a voter must be able to read English and to write. In Connecticut he must be able to read and to write his or her own name. In California and Washington he must be able to read and write English, and in Wyoming he must know enough to read the State Constitution. In the far West and in the extreme East there is a fine regard for education, and this is doubtless responsible for the limitation on the right to vote.

The right to vote is restricted in several Southern States, but the restriction there is due to a desire to provide a legal excuse for keeping the Negroes from the polls. In Alabama and Louisiana a voter must either have a certain amount of property or must be able to read and write. Florida he must be able to read and write his name. In Maryland he must read. In Mississippi he must be able to rend the Constitution or explain it to the satisfaction of the election officers. And in South Carolina he must be able to read if he were not registered before January 1, 1898. As no Negroes were registered before that date the educational qualification applies especially to them.

Aside from the South, where local conditions are peculiar, the educational qualification has been established in order that the electors may be equipped to inform themselves on the issues of a political campaign. In other States the compulsory educational system has been introduced for the same purpose,

The justification for the free public school system was originally political. There were private schools to which the hildren of the well-to-do were sent, but t was early discovered that if we were to have an intelligent electorate the State must educate all who could not get an education otherwise. Then the voters could read the newspapers and inform themselves on the questions at issue and draw such conclusions as their judgment dictated. Otherwise de signing men would mislead the ignorant for their own purposes.

When compulsory education removes il literacy completely it will not matter whether there is an educational qualification for voters or not save as it may apply to foreigners who have not yet learned English No one supposes that education makes

men honest or that illiteracy is the prime cause of political corruption. The educated anarchist who comes to America is a more dangerous citizen than the illiterate peasant and his capacity to work mischief increases with his ability to indulge in sophistical arguments supported by historical refer-If the Pennsylvania Constitution con-

tained an educational qualification, thou sands of citizens would be unable to vote It is worth noting that the commission apcinted to suggest amendments to the Constitution did not propose that voters should be able to read and write. The commissioners may have concluded that such a restriction was unnecessary in view of the campaign for removing illiteracy that is now in progress, a campaign which in a few years will give to every child the rudiments of an education. As the program of the State Department of Education includes provisions for instruction for illiterate adults, we, in Pennsylvania, are in a fair way to have the whole citizenry qualified to vote, even though a voter were required to read and write.

STEADIER NERVES IN PARIS

THE renewed sessions of the Supreme L Council reveal Lloyd George and Arlatide Briand in moods that might almost be

described as chastened. That the significance of the word battle between the two Premiers some months ago was exaggerated is now apparent. Tension did exist. Both statesmen, then especially concerned with certain phases of domestic polities, indulged in the dangerous but tempting sport of self-dramatization, and in addition both were genuinely vexed by disturbed conditions in Silesia, the responsibility for which neither the Briton nor

the Frenchman cared to shoulder. The postponement of the Council meeting until this week has furnished the leaven reflection. The Korfanty insurrection failed to attain the proportions forecast by alarmists, and as the situation has calmed down so evidently have the emotions of the two Premiers, each of whom was obviously

carried away by his own heated rhetoric It is announced from Paris that the Britisl and Italians have outvoted the French on the subject of dispatching additional force to Silesia. On the other hand, the reported compromise boundaries would assign to Poland, which France desires to see favored the greater part of the rich mining area and several of the most important industrial towns. Compromise, the only alternative to the collapse of the Entente, is thus at last playing a salutary role in one of the | sounding epithet of "principal Powers."

most delicate international problems grow-

ing out of the war. What effect the presence of an American representative has had upon the new sessions has not been directly disclosed, but it is more than probable the possibilities of a split between France and Great Britain have been lessened. The knowledge that Colonel Harvey has in the past been criticized for hasty speech may by the force of inverted example serve to check the testiness of M. Briand and the impetuosity of

Mr. Lloyd George.

The scene is not without its aspects of piquancy. In a sense the three strongly marked personalities in conjunction are in

the act of policing each other. The comforting fact that the conference has taken up the most critical of the various subjects on its roster so speedily is assurance of steadier nerves so essential to genuine reconstruction in Europe.

THE BEER BILL

IF BEER is to be restored to its old place in the United States It ought to be restored openly and frankly. It ought not to be slipped out of the limbo of prohibited things behind the mask of a doctor's pre-

The men in Congress who talked most eloquently in favor of the Beer Bill just voted down in the Senate know that there no such thing as medicinal beer. The bill was intended to legalize the old-

fashioned brew. It had no other purpose. And because its supporters were without the courage to talk plainly they were willing to drag the doctors of the country into the mess that has grown out of the Volstead act. There is enough lawlessness, enough of

hypocrisy, enough fantasy, enough of dishonest pretense in the Volsteadism of the hour without the additional farce suggested by the thought of an army of doctors sending their sick to the breweries to be cured. If beer is bad it is bad. If it is desirable it ought to be legalized.

Congress ought to make up its mind one way or the other. Further speaking about the bush is silly and shameful. The men who supported the Beer Bill wanted beer restored, but they were without the courage to say so.

A NEW RAIL WAR?

TEWS from that world-wide front upon N which statesmen are fighting for an approach to international peace is more cheering today than it has been for many months. The Irish negotiations continue to progress satisfactorily despite many obstacles. Silesia is being removed from the list of the world's troubles. Governments reveal a new disposition to approach the Washington Disarmament Conference with open and rational minds. Oddly enough it is in the United States that the mood of strife is being revived and the rules of common sense ignored.

The more restless rail unions and the management of the Pennsylvania are as far apart now as London and Dublin were a month ago, and they are threatening the country as well as each other with acts of economic violence.

It is the fashion of the hour to denounce and distrust statesmen. Certainly some of them deserve most of the uncomplimentary things that are being said of them. But if a large organization of intelligent railroad men and railway executives, who have only the relatively limited affairs of a transportation system to worry about, cannot find a basis of humane and scientific agreement, then the diplomatists, who have to reconcile and re-establish the conflicting interests of different nationalities, certainly deserve to have their labors viewed with

GOVERNOR SMALL'S 'IMMUNITY'

THE almost tearful solicitude of Governor Small, of Illinois, for the Constitution misconceive the nature of that instrument and the fundamental character of English common law upon which American jurisprudence is based. His claim to immunity from arrest on the charges of embezzlement and conspiracy was defended by the Illinois Executive on the ground that the execution warrants would make the governorship 'subject to the judicial department, which would be a direct violation of the Constitu

Governor Small may or may not be guilty of the offenses of which he is accused, but support of his contentions would make a mockery of the principles of government. Executive offices, such as those of President or Governor, are superior to the failings of their occupants. The incumbent may tried, punished, ousted, but the office itself does not lapse. Succession laws are

The case is analogous to the demise of the British Crown, which is a transfer of authority carried on despite the death. abdication or dethronement of the monarch. Governor Small is not the executive authority of his State. He is simply its temporary representative, and his alleged misdemennors are personal and not to be confused with dignity and consecutive inviolability of the office itself.

The Constitution is upheld, not traduced by the efforts of the courts to obtain a reckoning with a citizen accused of misusing State funds.

PRECEDENT IN MOROCCO F IT be true as the Romans maintained

that something new is continually emerging from Africa, there is nevertheless one portion of that continent in which a venerable story is periodically repeated.

Morocco is unchanging in its turbulence and its resistance to foreign exploitation. Spaniards are not to be disdained as fighters, as General Shafter regretfully perceived just before the American fleet extricated him from an uncomfortable position in July, 1898. And yet the Riff tribes of the Moorish coast seem to have overwhelmingly defeated a considerable force of King Alfonso's troops, supposedly well equipped and strategically supported by the Mediterranean stronghold of Melilla.

That penal settlement and fortified station has been Spanish since 1490, but it is only within very recent years that any success in acquiring its hinterland has been obtained. Those conquests are now critically imperiled by the reverse sustained by General Silvestre, who is variously reported as a suicide and a prisoner of the Atlas

Melilla itself is now threatened by the mountaineers. These are akin in clusiveness and prowess to those which embarrassed the United States in the Perdicaris brigandage affair and they are the descendants of those uncontrollable Berbers which mocked the power of Britain in the days when Tungier was a costly appanage of the English Crown. The Portuguese, who had obtained pos-

pleased enough to include acquisition in the dower of Catharine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II. The Tangier middle, from which England ignominiously withdrew in 1684, occupies many frank pages of Pepvs' incommarable diary. Spain may be an interloper, as for that intter is France becalf, in Morocco, but the piggit of the Madrid Soverament is one which may parallel in the annals of other

nations arrogating to themselves the re-

session of this unruly port, were obviously

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Right and Wrong Kind of Gardens and What the Right Kind of Garden Demands of Its Makers and Frequenters

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WOMAN told me not long ago that she A was expecting an English guest and asked my advice as to what places in the nearby country would most interest her to see, especially what gardens. I advised her to show her friend typically American gardens, by which I meant gardens that are adapted to the lay of the land in which they are placed adaptability, doing with what you have, being I thought the characteristic of Americans—a characteristic which is a fault if it is pushed too far, so that "good enough" is the evident conclusion of the makeshift result, but a triumph of invention over difficulties if the place and the accom-plished fact seem to fit naturally into a satisfying whole.

THERE were two gardens within a quarter

of a mile of each other on a country lane not far from Bryn Mawr that used to stand as emblematic to me of the right and the wrong kind of American garden. One was made in and about an old quarry and the other was on the slope of a grassy hill. The garden in the quarry had been contrived with such skill that it seemed as though the quarry had been made for it; the garden on the sloping lawn looked like a badly chosen carpet that was slipping down the hill.

If you have a slope and treat it like a showcase, it looks like a showcase set out of doors; it won't belong! You would not like to sit long in a room where the pictures to sit long in a room where the pictures hung head-out on a slanting wall, neither

does it look natural or comfortable to see flower beds slipping down hill. You have got to terrace the hill before they or you feel comfortable. By putting a series of shelves along the sides and cultivating the flowers on the shelves, you make the flower garden seem at home on the hillside; and by taking into your count the lay of the land you have adapted it to your need, at the same time utilizing all its possibilities to enhance the result. That is what I call the pioneer instinct of Americans!

MY GARDEN in the Adirondacks is a case in point. With trails instead of roads, brooks instead of well-disciplined water-ways, big shouldering mountains with val-leys of their own breaking on steep ravines the edges of the larger valley, with a farm that is a series of clearings edged by sumac patches, with forests that are seemingly limitless, pathless and almost impenetrable with lawns about your house that are rough billows over boulders, with some of the very stones that make your garden walls and steps in place before man came that way too deeply imbedded to budge, with the spring and the early frosts of autumn shortening the season for blooming at both endsthen nothing about that garden from the lines on which it was laid out to the time of blooming need be according to rule-and it isn't!

The flowers knew it! The coreopsis escaped to the edge of the croquet ground and goes on there year after year; nothing will entice it back to the garden borders; the foxglove took to the woods and the clefts of the rocks; the Japanese morning glory made for the manure heap under the hemlocks, and the wild morning glory came in its stead and insists on festooning the ter-races. The plum tree died below its graft and turned into a thorn tree—in spite of Scripture! The phlox stepped forward a foot a year until it stood where the border annuals were intended to grow. The Bouncing Bet that had never been asked came, and the snapdragon that had been urged again and again gave a look in and departed

In fact, I was taught by a hundred signs that if I insisted on having a garden wh Nature has had her own way for thousands of years, with scarcely a deer even to in-terfere, and for the last 200 years perhaps woodman followed by a cow or two, I would have to give Nature the largest say in the matter as to how and when and where-especially where.

So I DO not take myself very seriously as a gardener or give myself very proprietary rights over who shall pass that way not do is to go through the heart of the garden with some one whom I do not like.

There are three ways of approach—a

gravel path above the terraces, ooking over a low vine-covered wall can look down into the garden. I will walk with any one there, friend or foc, and as they stop to look at the sundial they are welcome to get a glimpse of the garden for all of me. Then there is a path on the far side along the banks of the brook; one gets vistas of the garden there and masses of its color, but I have passed that way with strangers who were intent on conversation, and since they were unheeding of what beckoned to themwhy, so was I. But in the hollow of the garden, with its colors and scents and tossing, bending flowers above and below you, not even a grudging heart can go igh it unmindful I think I would not like any one who did.

TT WOULD be a great nuisance in the gardens about Philadelphia if strangers

passed through with the casualness of pedes trians along a road, but up in the Adiron-dack country the trails lead through forests, over streams and across meadows and into the very center of a garden spot before one is aware that one is possibly trespassing And, indeed, no one calls it trespassing; it is part of the freedom of the place. Loud voices, paper binch-boxes, camp stools breakers of branches and demolishers of fernbeds are too rare to make any rule or signboard warning necessary. Perhaps it would seem perfectly unthink-

able to have a mass of summer boarders tramping about your garden within a stone's throw-a woman's stone-throw at that-of the window where you sat writing But what happened to my garden the other afternoon? About twenty females and four males descended upon it with purpose in their eyes and for half an hour ensconced themselves, their books in hand, studying the flowers. It was decidedly not obnoxious to me, the owner of the garden. I was ouched and pleased

I think they must have been public schoolteachers getting up their nature studies for the coming year. They went about botanizing with such verifying scrutiny, such in-terest, as though they were putting into practice what they had been teaching. Among the heterogeneous confusion of my July bloom they seemed to be recognizing flowers and their species by the book descriptions of them. They called softly to each other to "come here!" or "look there!" discussing the pros and cons of annuals and perennials as they knelt and examined the color and the form and exclaimed over the perfume of each. The scents of different flowers were exciting, as though that was a heaven'y surprise. And, indeed, I doubt if perfume surprise. And, indeed, I doubt if perfum-does get described in elementary text-books I gathered, too, that the indoor training of schools does not prepare one for the subtle variation of flowers of the same kind. were uncertain after they had verified whitandytuft to say what the pink variety was They departed lingeringly; and the last leave were a boy and a girl, who walked away hand in hand so slowly that they probably never caught up with the others for the remainder of that glorious afternoon.

John Skelton Williams, former Comp troller of the Currency, says the Federal Reserve Board extended credit to big speculators that should properly have gone to farmers in the South and West, a charge that Governor Harding denies with particu-A perfect system of credits for farm ers has not yet been devised. When it is country, through the Federal Reserve Board or other organization, will be glad to In the meantime, to a greater lesser degree, and depending an conditions, including climate, tempermaent, character and the state of the liver falling prices of grain, cotton and other crops will continue to have a tendency to restrict tours, per-mitting gentlemen out of office to level more or less well-founded criticism on gentlemen in-



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EDGAR W. LANK On Political Organization

DOLITICAL organization, always difficult of perfection, must take into considera-tion a number of new factors as well as a few old ones if it is to maintain its old-time power, in the opinion of Edgar W. Lank, chairman of the Democratic City Commit-tee of this city and a County Commissioner,

"This city and State, for instance," said Mr. Lank, "have a political organization in the Republican Party, perfected, so far as party organization goes, to the nth power. Because they happen to be strongholds of this party, it is more likely to win at elec-tions for the most part than its opponents, and therefore it has more to offer in the way incentive to the active units that constitute the working organization.

"So the heads of the organization have their general, county, community, city, ward and division leaders and all the various workers under them, who are able to figure out the public pulse at any time. They have the names, addresses and, in a general way, the history of every one living in their They know to a large exten political leanings, their personal feelings and idiocynerasies, and they know how to coach them when the time comes to get out the vote.

Results Have Been Shown

"The importance of this can be realized when you study the history of former elec-tions and find that the average voter does not come to the polls unless he has an incentive, or else when a big issue or an unexpected and sensational happening has aroused him and for the time being he is stirred up to come out and express himself by word of mouth or by easting his ballot. otherwise many a voter only manifests this spirit when some one else succeeds artificially in stirring up this feeling or state of mind. He then is made to feel the im-portance of voting and once more comes to polling place and manifests his feelings in a substantial way.

"But this must be remembered: The litical organization is first of all a business organization. Its workers are expected to 'deliver the goods.' If they fail to do so they are 'fired' and some one else takes their place, just as in any ordinary business organization. So, consequently, it is easy to understand why the workers are loyal to their organization. Advancement awaits those who make good and demotion and elimination is the fate of those who 'fall And as patronage is the basis on which they work, one can readily understand ow it is that there is comparatively little trouble in securing loyalty.

Too Much Power Fatal

"It is a bad thing in a community to have one party enjoying an overwhelming su-periority. Naturally the workers in a party are more interested in the party for whom they are working than in the people whose This condition, in fact. otes they seek. to extend throughout the party and will exist to a greater or lesser extent cording to the strength or wenaness of the strongest opposing party.

"A change in conditions during recent years should give those interested in party organization something to think about war has made many persons think differ-ently than they used to. Equal suffrage has, in Philadelphia, for instance, put a couple of hundred thousand voters in the field who a couple not there before.

"The average voter is likely to be quite sincere about what he does and more intersted in principles and people than in some of the purely political phases of the matter under discussion. The woman voter, to whom the ex-

perience is a new one, will inject an element of uncertainty as to what is likely to happen that will puzzle politicians for some time to that will puzzle pointering for some time to come. Naturally, women are interested in many issues, and will probably go so far as to create a number. So if the astute poli-tician knows his business he will be far-seeing enough to realize that these factors must be taken into account and that an organization that merely serves itself is in the future to find its machinery sailly disturbed.

Ample Issues on Hand

"There are enough real issue, before the public and a birge chough concentage of the population that is independent at all times to turn the scales is above any election to make possible a strong minority party that, properly handled, can often win out at election time and at all other times keep the other fellow on his toes. It is therefore to

the interest of the public to support a strong

minority party. "But for this to be successfully accomplished one must consider the limitations and the perversities of human nature. It takes one with a more altruistic nature than the average person to spend his time, money and energies in fighting for a cause that promises no immediate returns. Few people are so constituted. There are not many men of the desired callber who will run for office knowing that they have but an outside chance to win, because, outside of the time and trouble, they consider their pride

"VARE'D HE GET TO!"

"The factional question is also a hard nut to crack. There are plenty of people who are willing to join a party and work for it, providing they can be one of the leaders. Thus we are often confronted with the situation of having in a party a lot of generals and few, if any, privates. Slight differences of opinion as to how certain materials and the situation of the situa ters may be accomplished often provide insurmountable obstacles in the way of securing that harmony of effort that carries an organization to success.

"So while it is within the power of the public to work out their salvation by building up more than one strong organization to keep the proper balance, altruism, hard work, a willingness to bury petty differences and petty ambitions, and to work consistently for the big result instead of indulg-ing in periodical flareups, are all necessary elements if anything substantial is to be accomplished in this way."

AN OLD CHURCHYARD

WILD by clambers o'er each mossy grave, And locusts shade the ancient, crumbling stones That lean as close as garrulous, gray crones Who each least scrap of wind-borne gossip

The thrushes pour all day a liquid store Of melody, and drowsy lizards crawl Along the pathways where rose petals fall And elder blooms their lacy banners wave.

save:

Here lovers pledge sweet immemorial vows, Here toilers rest, and here a little lass Cradles her doll within the uncut grass, And linnets nest amid the locust bows,

f their ghostly joys of yesteryear Shed happiness on all who linger here.

Charlotte Becker, in the New York Herald.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Where are the Scilly Islands? Who was Artemas Ward?

3. What is a paraph? 4. What is the original meaning of parapher-nalia?

5. What is a clerestory? 6. What President warned the United States against "entangling alliances"? Who was George Canning?

8. What is Paraguay tea? 9. What general of the American Revolu-tion bore the epithet "mad"? 10. What is meant by an "idee fixe"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The carliest recorded date in history is 4241 B. C., when the calendar reckon-ing 365 days to a year was invented in

Egypt 2. India was the original home of the chicken. It was introduced into Europe by the Persians about 500 years B. C.

United States Senators are elected for six years. 4. Astronomy is an outgrowth of astrology as practiced by the ancient Chaldeans. 5. The Assyrians were the first to equip an army with fron weapons.

 Sinkespears was the author of thirty-seven plats, and is in addition, sup-toosed to have been the author of "The Two Noble Kinsmen" in collaboration with John Fletcher. 7. Against is the chief town of the Island of

8. The alimated derives its name from "alighm" and "lata," for many of the fluid two letters of the direct alphabet. 9. Charles Ready wrote the novel "Hard

The new Cabinet office now proposed is that of Secretary of Welfare.

SHORT CUTS

The Mayor knew instinctively that Tempest was his play. He is a saintly hay feverite who is

willing to kiss the goldenrod. What the Shipping Board seems to be

suffering from is too much dead wood. The revenue men who drill for hooch. never know whether they are going to get

Even the strongest advocates of personal liberty begin to resent the impudence of the wholesale bootleggers.

gusher or a duster.

Bolshevism is having an unexpectedly long cruise, because Lenine very evidently knows how to trim his sails.

If the Mayor can win so much publicity with a secret trip, what could not the man do if he hired a brass band?

It is inevitable that whatever decision reached by the Allied Council in regard to Silesia it will give entire dissatisfaction

Enlightened self-interest should also be prompting us to get busy with help for Austria, who else may die and breed diseases.

The young man who asked this newspaper to assist him in getting a wife has an advantage in knowing exactly what he wants.

The way to reduce armaments is to reduce armaments, and America is the or country in the world that can afford to lead the way.

The architect who decorated the bride's door of a New York church with a dollarmark evidently allowed his sense of humor to overcome his sense of deceney. The contention of the railroads that inefficiency of labor brought about by Gov-

ernment direction now handicaps them prob-

contains more truth than they will be able to prove. There were fewer industrial accidents in July than for many months, says the Department of Labor in Harrisburg; joy in the fact is tempered by the fear that the reduction may be due solely to a de

Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, says trade wall is being built between the United States and Canada and that it is not being built on his side of the border. Any kind of a barrier would invite disaster. Every wall invites a breach.

crease in industry.

The grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America says the Brotherhood "will approve nationalization in a hurry," the presumption being that members might think differently if they took time for consideration, Londoners are now convinced that

American gobs lack bumps of reverence. The navy boys were on a sightseeing tour in the big city and were apparently unim-pressed. Which grieves us not at all. They're darned good sailormen.

One wonders what particular brand of idlocy was responsible for the shooting up with machine gun fire by the crew of an nirplane of a launch in Narragansett Bay and the consequent injury of a girl. vestigation should be prompt and punish ment swift.

Not the least worthy of the men who risked their lives to help win the war are the members of the merchant marine who braved perilous waters. All the allied Governments have given medals to their sea-men. Why not Uncle Sam? The task of tabulation would not be so hard as it seems. The names of all officers and men in the merchant marine were recorded in the fall of 1919 by order of Secretary Daniels. haps Secretary Denby will look into the

matter.

Germany is a beaten nation. She is also the most cordially hated nation in the world. She is without a navy, her army is inconsiderable, she is un to the eyes in debt and she is virtually helpless. But he sovereignty is tunimpaired; her enemies de not dare to impair her credit; and because she has no expensive military establishments to support she is going to get out of debt and wax prosperous. Somewhere in digesting at a Disarmament Conference.