Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY John C, Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; haries A. Tyler, Secretary; Char es H. Luding, Philip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. surgeon, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, rectors.

IN C. MARTIN.... General Business Manager hed daily at Puntic Lapora Building Published daily at PUBLIC LEBOOR Independence Square Philiadelphia Independence Square Philiadelphia Independence Square Philiadelphia Independence Square Philiadelphia Independence Indiana India

NEWS BUREAUS:

Washington Bureau,
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave, and 14th St.
New York Bureau. The Sam Building
Lotton Bureau. Trafalgar Building
SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The Evening Public Lenors is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

By mall to points outside of Philadelphia in

to the carrier.

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

To all foreign countries one (31) dollar a month, Norice-Subscribers wishing address changed bust give old as well as new address. BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

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Philadelphia, Thursday, August 11, 1921

OPEN WAR

WHAT has been going on in the Police Department?

The two-headed gang which was prepared to rush to power at the coming elections and transfer control of municipal affairs from the Mayor to loot-hungry political yeggmen accepted Mr. Moore's threats with easy nonchalance. It was not until the shake-up began in the Police Department that there were signs of panic in the tents of the raiders and hurried purchases of railway tickets to Washington.

An election can be as clean or as dirty as the police want to make it. It is possible that Mr. Moore could shock and amaze the city by a matter-of-fact recital of the details heeler control in some of the divisions of the Department of Public Safety.

This isn't a time when the Mayor can take chances with a view to sparing the feelings of any one. Police officials who do not obey instructions from the Mayor's office are obviously working against the interests of the Administration and the interests of the

The shake-up in the l'olice Department ought to be continued until every gang partisan is either shaken out of the service or placed that he can do no harm.

LOAN RESPONSIBILITIES

THE Board of Education, which has decided to offer a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent on the bonds to be floated in support of the \$5,000,000 building program, is risking some delay necessary to letermining the legality of this arrangement.

While this is regrettable there is wisdom the policy of making the loan as attractive as possible. The bungling which characterized the board's sale of its bonds in the critical days of last summer and autumn, when the solvency of the whole Philadelphia school system seemed in peril.

When the point now in question has been mettled, the board will be privileged to illustrate the advantages of its "new blood" in a vigorous campaign to carry the loan to success. The old soporific methods are entirely discredited, and in the present situntion it would be particularly reprehensible to jeopardize projects to bring the physical condition of the schools at last up to date.

TIMES CHANGE

CEVERAL years ago a man named Coxey started to march to Washington from Massillon, O., with a small army of discontented men, which grew as it moved over the country. The men were discontented because they did not have a larger share of the wealth of the Nation.

This week a large company of automobile tourists drew up in front of the Capitol, in Washington, and its leader announced that they were from Massillon and asked to be shown where the Coxey army camped 'We don't march now," he said. tour. And every car has six cylinders. It is not disclosed whether any of the tourists were in Coxey's army, but their

equipment ought to suggest to the discontented that there is a six-cylinder car waiting for every one of them who is willing to pay the price in work and thrift.

THE CITY IN COMMAND

THE somewhat inglorious nature of the contractor gang's "victory" in preventing the inauguration of large-scale mupicipal street cleaning in October is forcibly displayed by Mayor Moore's approval of the ordinance appropriating \$1.250,000 for equipment for the work that is to begin on January 1.

The Vare Councilmen have done what they could to postpone the inevitable. But far as the year 1922 is concerned their shiping and pestering methods have proved The Charter supports the municipality in its undertaking and contractor aonopolies will soon be archaic.

The success of the city in its care of the streets in central Philadelphia this year is a substantial indication of the value of the reform when it is applied comprehensively. Trickery and obstructionism are unequal to the task of blocking the opening of the work on January 1.

AN ECHO OF ARMAGEDDON

THE first astronomers were Chinese. The first astronomical instruments of scientific precision were made and used in China many centuries ago.

At Pekin there was an observatory which was in a large sense a magnificent museum stablished to illustrate the development in China of the arts and sciences related to the study of the visible universe. That place was looted by the Germans in 1900 and instruments of incalculable historical ue were transported in triumph to Berlin set up for the gratification of the rghers. Now, under the terms of the rsailles Treaty, the Germans have restored ese treasures to the Chinese. The Pekin rvatory will be as it was before.

camese newspapers, with their usual paent irony, are remarking that the beautiequipment of the Pekin observatory is China has received for its parnation in the war.

Another Republic which received nothing its participation in the war is the nited States. We are proud to believe hat China is in good company. So are we.

THE RELIEF TERMS STILL HOLD

THE release of only six of the considerable number of Americans detained in win while there is perhaps a certain uctance on the part of the Soviet authori. s to accept completely the terms of famine of explicitly set forth by Secretary loover, is an instance of performance under ure of realities. Naturally, Lenine and partisans are loath to confess their ity to handle the situation without

foreign aid, and especially without assistance from a nation still functioning under the

hated principles of capitalism.

A few weeks will reveal the truth. Walter I. Brown, European director of the American Relief Administration, has already reached Riga, and has been told by Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet envoy, that every American will be freed.

America can afford to allow the situation to develop. It is Russia which must hurry if hundreds of thousands of lives are to be saved. Where Lenine, if he is really sparring for time, is in error, is in confusing political questions with human necessities. Right-thinking Americans are not dwelling upon the possibilities of a Soviet collapse because of the proposed relief invasion. They are genuinely eager to stem the tide of an appalling tragedy. Holding such opin-

ions, however, they are perfectly justified in stipulating the release of their own coun-

That is a consistent view of the case and cannot logically be construed as quibbling over terms within sight of the imminent death of a potentially great nation.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC WISDOM IN NEW TAX PLANS

Under the President's Leadership Expenses Are to Be Reduced in Order to Escape the Need of New Taxes TT IS becoming evident that the man in the

White House has the qualities that go with leadership. When Congress gets public business tangled up President Harding either summons the chief men in both houses to a conference, or he goes to the Capitol and tells them what to do.

The latest instance of the exhibition of his primacy in the Government occurred this week, when he arranged a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Speaker of the House, the Republican floor leader. the chairmen of the Committees on Rules and on Appropriations and the chairman and all the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means to discuss the revision of the internal revenue laws.

These gentlemen had not been able to agree on any definite program. They were aware that the country is demanding relief from oppressive taxes, but instead of preparing to satisfy that demand they were proposing a lot of new taxes. Even the Secretary of the Treasury was guilty of suggesting new taxes that might have raised revenue, but would certainly have raised Cain politically.

Under the guidance of the President, if not under his orders, Secretary Mellon submitted an estimate of expenditure for next year \$600,000,000 below previous estimates. One can imagine the President saying that the only way to bring about a reduction in taxation is to bring about a reduction in expenditures, and reminding the men in conference with him that the Nation expected a lightening of the tax burden. And he may have concluded his remarks with the warning:

"Gentlemen, if we fail the voters will give the Democrats a chance to do what nust be done."

But whatever he said he succeeded in bringing about agreement on a reasonably satisfactory program. The first two items n it provide for a repeal of the excessprofits tax, and for a repeal of the higher surtaxes on incomes. The wisdom of repealing the excess-profits

tax has been admitted for months. Experience has demonstrated that the heavy surtaxes on incomes have done more harm than good, and that the amount of revenue raised by them was constantly decreasing. The third item provides for a reduction

of the transportation tax by 50 per cent dating from January 1, 1922, and for its abolition on January 1, 1923. This will bring relief where it is imperatively needed. and it will demonstrate to every user of the railroads that something has been done to redeem the campaign promises to reduce

he fourth item calls for a repeal of the soda-water tax, including the tax on ice cream, and the taxes on clothing and similar articles. These are popularly known as the nuisance taxes. This will relieve thousands from annoying payments where the repeal of the transportation tax will relieve hun-

And then it is announced that the suggestions to tax automobiles and bank checks have been abandoned as unnecessary in view of the economies that are to be effected.

The only tax to be increased is that on corporations, where a flat rate of 1212 per cent is proposed in place of the present rate of 10 per cent. There will be opposition to this from the corporations, but when the objectors are reminded that it is necessary for political reasons to put the party in power in the position to meet the charge of the opposition that the rich are favored by a reduction in the heavy surtaxes on large incomes they will see at once the justification for the higher tax on corporations, even if they do not think it deensible for any other reasons. The new program seems to be com-

pounded of political and economic wisdom.

PINCHED

T ITTLE sympathy will be expressed by women who paid thirty cents a pound for sugar last summer for the holders of common stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, who will not get their customary quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on their holdings.

The company has just passed its dividend for the first time in its history. The reason doubtless goes back to the period of high prices for sugar, when that necessity was ationed and when the supply on the market was so small that there were times when it was difficult for householders to

There was suspicion of profiteering then, though the American Sugar Refining Company has been at elaborate pains to create the impression that it was not one of the profiteers. Other sugar dealers who were oaded up with raw and refined sugar, ought at high prices, had to take their losses when the slump came. And now sugar is selling at a reasonable price and every one can get all he wants. The profits in refining have been reduced to normal figures. But if the refiners have had to pocket heavy losses on past purchases of raw sugar they are not in a position to make a net profit today.

CLERGYMEN AS EMPLOYES

THE decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board that clergymen are employes of the churches and that the churches are responsible under the law for accidents to them in the course of their employment. just as it is responsible for injuries to sexone, contains interesting possibilities.

Would the compensation board require the church trustees to pay the doctor's bill if a clergyman caught a serious cold while attending a funeral? Or if while making a pastoral call the ceiling of Sister Tinklepaugh's sitting room should fail on the man's shoulder and break the bone would the church be financially responsible for the accident?

It is easy to understand how the trustees night be responsible if the chandelier in the hurch fell on the preacher's head or if he caught cold in the pulpit because the building was inadequately heated. But it is difficult to see how their responsibility can be extended to what happens in the houses

of the parishioners. The decision of the board needs conderstood or appreciated by the conscientious men apparently neld responsible for the life and limb of the preachers.

THE CAUTIOUS COUNCIL THE decision of the Supreme Council to A adopt an attitude of strict neutrality regarding the Greco-Turkish war suggests a natural aversion to political hot water.

The conference has already a number of formidable problems upon its hands the settlement of which will increase its prestige and enable the "Principal Powers" to approach the Near Eastern muddle with more confidence than at present. The ironing out of the Sissian tangle, now apparently well under way, must inevitably enhance the authority of this extra-legal but persistently vital body.

Greece and Turkey alike have played upon the dissensions and cross purposes of the major nations. The establishment of harmony upon the subjects now listed for treatment will give a new complexion to the Eastern situation when that is, as it finally must be, considered. The Council can afford to proceed deliberately and to maintain the new poise which has served it thus far in this week's sessions.

If it is hardly the highest statesmanship to ignore an important issue through fear of the dynamite it may contain, there is at least something to be said for caution and a practical policy of reconstruction step by step. Little is to be gained by reopening all the numerous world problems simultane-

The difficulties of that method were sufficiently, though unavoidably, exemplified in the Peace Conference.

PAGE THE MONUMENT MAKERS!

AFTER the automobile manufacturers of the country have done the decent thing by erecting on the highest available hills some beautiful marble and bronze statues of the rate-boosting railway executives of the country who have been working tirelessly to make every American yearn for a motor, they should turn their attention to New Jersey. Mr. Ford especially ought to put aside a ton or two of money to honor those Jerseymen who seem intent on making him and other automobile men the wellrewarded saviors of the people. No monument which the motor trade could

devise would be too good for the executives of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and the members of the old Utilities Commission of the State who have helped in one way or another to keep street-car

fares on the upward trend. Judge Relistab, of the United States Dis trict Court, at Trenton yesterday reversed himself and refused to permit the street-car corporations to charge eight-cent fares, though he appeared to be convinced that higher fares are necessary to keep the trolley combine out of something very much like a financial collapse. The lawyers for the Service Corporation insisted that immediate relief in the form of increased revenue was necessary to keep their concerns operating. All this may be true. But arguments such as those just made at Trenton are the sort that must react inevitably to the everlasting benefit of the motorcar in-

Already the motor is being seriously recommended as a substitute for the trolley. Motors will continue to improve and the cost of their operation will continue to be reduced as the scientific methods which prevail in the industry become more efficient.

Meanwhile the men who control the destinies of trolley corporations seem unable or unwilling to recognize the importance of the new competition in their particular field. And even the easier-going citizens are observing that while other costs of living decline the coal combines and the streetrailway combines, interests which always appear to have the closest political affiliations higher up, manage not only to continue wartime rates, but to increase them.

In Jersey, where the question of trolley fares is most acute, the man in the street has stopped trying to reason the case of the Service street-car rates to a conclu-The task has wearied him. His ston newer hope and his state of mind could be described clearly in a few words. He wants

A CENSOR FOR CENSORS?

MOVING-PICTURE CENSORS talk enough puerile nonsense to justify a good many of the harsh things that producers and playwrights are beginning to say about them Successful films," said Major Alexander

S. Hamilton, censor for Toronto, at a convention of picture regulators in Chicago. 'deal with the wholesome, apple-pie sort of Vamp films are languishing." Major Hamilton didn't throw his hat in the air and cry that the world is saved at last and that the proper limitations of the screen have been fixed according to a standard of gingham and farmhouse kitchens and undiluted sweetness and light. That, however, is what he and a great many other censors seem actually to feel.

We do not pretend to know what an apple-pie sort of girl is. Certainly she wouldn't be a Juliet and she wouldn't be a Cordelia or a Paula Tanqueray or yet a Camille, All the good in this world doesn't go clad in gingham and all bad men do not wear slik hats. Life is not ordered in the way some of the censors appear to con-

If a censor, worshipful exclusively of the apple-pie girl and the gingham motif in art, were to sit every day at the elbows of paintrs and playwrights and novelists what sort of art should we have in the end? What would English literature be like? What would the Bible be like if it were censored to meet the whims of those whose vision is as narrow and whose nerves are as unhealthily sensitive as the more talkative movie censor's? The movie makers brought the censorship

upon themselves. Their sins were conspicrous enough. But there are times when the punishment visited on them seems almost too great for the crime.

It ought to be possible to develop an art of the moving-picture screen that would be as dignified, as true to life and the changeless standards of pictorial and poetic beauty as the art of painting or written literature. But if the players and producers in the new world of the movies are to be kept permanently within limits established to conform to the understanding of provincial prejudieed and untutored minds the best days of the screen are already over.

Two billion dollars' worth of Coming Home American made goods in the To Roost possession of the A. E. F. were sold in France after the war at greatly reduced prices. Shrewd mer-chants on the other side are now shipping them ore. Panicky manufacturers and business men seeing prices reduced as a consequence are beseeching Congress to take action. Representative Graham says the laborer must work and the factories must run and in order that they may do so a tariff of 90 per cent ad valorem should be placed on the goods which, under the Underwood bill, would otherwise come in free of duty. The consumer isn't saying a word. He would, presumably, rather work than eat. And speaking of dumping, the people of France in this particular instance, might reasonably

It may be that in the matter of Silesia France has been chastened for her own good.

Now that accord has been reached on the tax bill we may expect to see the surtax siderable elucidation before it can be un- strangied.

COLUMN CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

THE VICTORY MEDALS

There Are 30,000 of Them Now In Process of Manufacture-Only Half of Them Will Go to Pennsylvania Guardsmen-The Reason Why

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DENNSYLVANIA, whose sons crowned

her name with imperishable glory in the World War, is at length to recognize, in a measure, her debt of gratitude to them. Her own decoration, a Victory medal, is be bestowed upon them. Other States have taken the same step

months ago.

The United States, in the bestowal of medals, ribbons and crosses, began the work shortly after the war closed. It is to be the old National Guards' own

BENJAMIN W. DEMMING tells me that the Victory medals are now in process

The sketch of the medal has been sub-mitted, the dies made and the work started. Mr. Demming, who is a son of Colonel H.
C. Demming, the geologist, is chief clerk in
the adjutant general's office.
In a way he has the detail of the work

in his hands. There will be about 30,000 of them made and distributed.

A DJUTANT GENERAL FRANK D. BEARY passed upon the designs and approved them.

They will be known as the Pennsylvania Victory medals. They will be of bronze.

The medal itself will be one and three-

eighths inches wide. It will hang dependent from a ribbon by a Victoria Cross English swivel.

The ribbon will be attached to a bronze bar three-eighths of an inch wide and one

and three-eighths inches long.

Heavy moire silk ribbon will be used, an inch and a half wide. It will be of the same texture as the United States Victory medal ribbon. In the center of the ribbon lengthwise will run the colors of the Allies. The outside, or edge, will have a border of Pennsylvania blue.

HERE is the official description of the bronze medal; obverse will carry the head and bust of William Penn in armor. Surrounding it will be the words, "Penn-

sylvania National Guard. At the base of the body will be a Keystone with the letters P. N. G. On the reverse is an allegorical eagle flying from the shore line of America to the aid of the Allies in France. The figure 28 ap-

pears in a Keystone.

There are ships on the sea, and at the base a small model of the flag on a Key-OF THE 30,000 to be made, odd as it may

seem, only about half of them will go to Pennsylvania men. In nearly every State in the Union there are veterans who will wear this decoration.

They are veterans of "over there" and they fought with the Pennsylvania division and under its flag.

This is due to the replacements.

After the first shocks of battle the Penn-sylvania National Guard began thinning out, and its losses were replaced by men from the selective draft. They came from everywhere,

Practically one-half of the Pennsylvania Guard did not come back with the troops after the armistice. This fact shows the terrible casualties in the division. Some companies were mustered out with

only a fraction of the original men.

The Somerset Company, when it returned, did not have an officer or private in it who left home originally for France. Mr. Demming refers to this as one of the

most remarkable episodes of the World War. No other division in the United States had any such record of casualties. TN ALL the more or less disjointed I lucubrations over the financial condition of the State, there is one salient fact that has been overlooked.

It has to do with the future. Within a few years there will be demands that must be met for the maintenance of soldiers' orphan schools on a scale never yet

Those who recall the years following the close of the Civil War do not forget the remarkable growth of these institutions, then first organized in the history of the State. Later on, as the children of the veterans of 61-65 grew up, the schools dwindled in their attendance.

Then came the Spanish-American War, and once more they experienced a sort of ejuvenation. Now come the World War orphans.

COLDIERS' homes also will demand O greater appropriations. The Legislature of the present year passed we important bills in this connection. Veterans of '61, who formerly figured largely on these boards of control, are passing rapidly.
Their sons of the Spanish War are taking

their places. Amendments were passed to the law of 1885, relating to homes for indigent and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, for the appointment of three veterans each of the Spanish-American War and the war Germany on the Soldiers' Home Board. In like manner two veterans of the World War and members of the American Legion go on the Soldiers' Orphan School Board. Better homes, better schools, greater care, more experienced teachers, better surroundings and opportunities in every respect will

SHALL never forget the furor that was raised during the legislative session of 1885, when the late Thomas V. Cooper, of Delaware County, proposed an amendment to the Soldiers' Orphan School Bill that would have permitted the Poor Directors f each county to remove the children from the almshouses and put them in the sol-

thus insured.

diers' orphan schools. The Grand Army of the Republic made just one protest. But it was enough. Cooper dropped his bill like a hot horseshoe. It was offered in the mistaken interest of

conomy for the counties.

It would have saved them some money, but would have pauperized the soldiers' or-

LONELINESS

T SIT upon my lonely hill Above the little town Just at the further edge of day When one white star looks down,

The huddled houses murmur soft, The drifting shadows meet, And little lights show red and warm A-down the drowsy street.

The slow stars gather while I watch; The houses, one by one, Put out their lights and go to sleep-At last the day is done I sit, of all the town, awake-

But oh. I am not quite content To watch here all alone-To be of others' dreams a part And never have my own!

-Abigail Cresson, in the N. Y. Times.

Are fragments of their dreams

So quiet that it seems The hill, the starry night and I

Not Yet Arrived

From the Washington Star. The Near East is, as usual, in a state of near peace.

A Personal Application from the Arkansas Gazette

We have never sunk to our neck to quicksand and struggled to get out, but we know the feeling. We have tried to get out of debt.



the hotelman who would have suggested mu-

sic as a regular feature in a hotel would

have been laughed to scorn by his col-leagues. But it was introduced, and today you will find large crowds while the or-chestra is playing gathering eagerly drinking in every note. They hear the world's best music played by the best artists who can be

obtained and they benefit by it and enjoy it.

Dancing Also Popular

since dancing was first inaugurated in the hotel, but in that time it has caught hold

of the popular fancy and there is no sign that it will ever wane as long as people like

proach to sociability that the hotel af-

Day of "Mine Host" Passed

courtesies between distinguished men and women and the hotelman seems to be past.

sociability, the exquisite notes that followed,

the whole feeling of that something that

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the original meaning of the word demise?

2. What noted South American patriot fought in the American Revolution?

3. What is another name for the sensitive plant?

Who were the belligerents in the battle of Salamis and what was its effect upon world history?

7. What foreign nations have possessions in

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Scilly Islands are a small group southwest of England belonging to the county of Cornwall. The name is pro-nounced "silly."

2. Artemas Ward was an American soldier

3. A paraph is a flourish after a signature

as a precaution against forgery.

to keep and treat as her own.

A clerestory is a part of a cathedral or other building with a series of windows or light openings above the aisle roof.

6. Thomas Jefferson in his inaugural address

7. George Canning was a celebrated English statesman and orator, who became Premier in 1817. He is credited with having first suggested the germ of the Monroe Doctrine to Benjamin Rush, American Ambassador to Great Britain.

ain.

8. Paraguay tea is "mate" (pronounced ma-tay). The word is an abbreviation of the Spanish "yerba de mate," herb of calabasis. As a substitute for tea, mate is used extensively in South America. The drink is produced by making an infusion of the leaves and green shoots of certain species of holly, dried and roughly ground. The name mate really describes the gourd or calabash from which the decoction was originally drunk. Paraguay and Brazil are the chief producers of mate, the stimulating and restorative effects of which pre due to its large proportion of the grouns of this impetuosity and real.

Because of his impetuosity and rash cour-age, General Anthony Wayne was known as "Mad Anthony."

10. An "idee fixe" (French for fixed idea) is an idea that dominates the mind, monomenia.

warned the nation against contracting "entangling alliances." Washington's warning was against "permanent alli-ances."

5. What is the science of ballistics?

10. What is a "paysage" in painting?

8. What is a fantasia in music?

6. What is a banderol?

9. What is a debacle?

The little manifestations of admiration

day relations between host and guest.

"I also find that just a little bit of en-

nce. In fact, it is the

does not become too perfunctory.

"It has not been more than ten years

"BUT I'LL GET 'IM!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

fords.

EUGENE G. MILLER On the Modern Hotel

THE more intimate relation of host and I guest that one time distinguished the hotel has given way to a more distant and businesslike relation, according to Eugene G. Miller, a prominent hotelman of this

"There has been a noticeable change, ever in the last ten years," said Mr. Miller, the prevailing note is a more reserved. matter-of-fact attitude on the part of the public and a distinct absence of that good

fellowship spirit that at one time dis-tinguished the hostelry.

"Many events probably have conspired to bring about this change, but there is no question but that the greatest factor has been the advent of prohibition.

"This has affected the hotel in many ways. In the days gone by there was doubtless a percentage of people who did not conduct themselves as they should in public places after drinking. But if any imagines that this has been obviated prohibition he is mistaken. I frankly can say that we have more trouble than we ever had before with this matter. People who never knew the taste of before are the ones largely affected and, when the adulterations used are considered small wonder that many people 'go off their

"At one time we could control this matter. It was possible to ascertain when to call a halt. But today they come with it on their hip and concealed in every conceivable way. They are all ages, and doing it on the sly as they do, they consume more than they would have in the old days. The old story of not being allowed to do a thing and rebelling against it seems to be the case, as most of the people are of the type that would be absolutely above reproach.

Hotels Big Losers

"The sociability and good fellowship that used to distinguish banquets are gone. The 'come-and-get-it-over-with' attitude is one of the most striking results. That prosibition has been a great loss to the hotel. burdened with a great overhead, goes with-

"One recent development growing out of this condition has been the growth of the cafeteria style of service. Quick service is the thing that many seem to want now,
"Music has been a growing feature of the hotel and just as I believe that prohibition has come to stay for many years at least, just so has music come to be a permanent feature of hotel life. Not so many years age

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

POSTMASTER GENERAL WILL HAYS has moved his desk right out in a big room fifty feet square and there, on the day which he devotes to interviews, office-seekers. Congressmen, anybody can come and alk with him. While one individual is telling his story he

has constantly before him the fact that others are waiting. It tends to keep him from staying over long.

Those individuals who are waiting look constantly upon the man to whom they have there talking to other men of his kind and they observe the approach of their turn.

They know that they are not being deceived

or put off. They are satisfied, pleased. The

COTF I were allowed to select one quality with which my son should be endowed."
Senator John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming, told me, "I would choose courage, physical and moral.

idea seems to work.

"The man who is without courage may get on under ordinary conditions, but even-tually the emergency comes which requires that a man should be standing by-and he

"It is strange how quiet men of true courage usually are. I suppose their forces are held in reserve. "I have not met more than half a dozen

men in my life who were of the quality to be entirely satisfying to me and most of these were quite obscure." Copyright, 1921, by Public Lodger Co.

Chance for Nature to Improve From the Oakorne County (Kan.) In

Nature made a grave mistake when she provided for only a few weeks of strawberry shortcake each year and salads just any old day.

SHORT CUTS Sober Second Thought may yet clarify

the rail situation. Muscle Shoals sinews of war turn out to

toward the dog days. In the matter of protection the motto of the House is never say dye.

The calendar is now steering its bark

Lenine makes no secret of his willingness to bite the hand that feeds him.

cache and then cashes his checks,

There is every indication that the striking musicians are due for a few blue notes.

First the law checks the bootlegger's

There is abundant evidence that Colonel Harvey is finding his ambassadorship a

tertainment is appreciated by the late diner, just enough to stimulate him so that dining Ford and Hylan are now in agreement that cross-examination is designed to prove how little one knows. "The day when that fine, mutual spirit of hospitality that led to an exchange of If all law-enforcing officers were law-

abiding there would have been no need for

That Japan should have acquired eysicism with Western civilization is perhaps due to Western civilization. begets delightful reminiscences is apparently a product of another age.

Plain business and a matter of convenience seem to be the basis of present-

the Stanley amendment.

bobbed hair to wear nets until it grown Gross interference; net results. The Emergency Immigration Law is at least living up to its name. It provides a

new emergency every few minutes.

Chicago store has ordered girls with

What galls the combine is the fact that the Mayor is not only a reformer but a darned good politician into the bargain. Since the Riff coast is the one uncivilized

spot on the Mediterranean, what paragrapher

could refrain from referring to it as the Riff-Raff coast? Perhaps the Senate could have made better job of the Anti-Beer Bill if it had followed the example of some saloonkeepers

and called it "bee. It may be definitely forecast that all the correspondents assigned to cover the dis-armament conference will be strongly in

favor of the open door. Spanish blockhouses, featured in the news in 1898, are again appearing on the front page in dispatches from Morocco. is strange, for a modern tank could squash them.

The long drought is threatening French crops. Farmers are selling their cattle be-cause they have not grass enough to feed them. The Weather Man is further complicating the muddle war brought about.

Artemas Ward was an American soldier and jurist, who in May, 1775, soon after the outbreak of the Revolution, was appointed to the chief command of the Massachusetts forces. He conducted the siege of Boston until the strival of Washington and was appointed next in rank to Washington, but was forced to resign at the close of 1776 because of ill health, paraph is a fourish after a leasure. "The captain of the Alaska, the last man on board, is believed to have gone down with the ship." Another slap at that hear old lie that self-preservation is the first law 4. Paraphernalia is from the Greek word "pherna," meaning dower. It originally meant articles of personal property that the law allowed a married woman of nature. Every day there is proof that self-preservation has to give place to love

or duty or something equally compelling. Divorce is all right, remarked the Emphatic Idealist, when a man knows when to take it and when to leave it alone. The trouble with too many men and women is that they don't know when they've had chough. But there are too many barmful imitations in the market to attempt to pro-

hibit it. Spiritualists in London, getting in touch with the shade of Caruso, asked him if he were not sorry to give up the glorf that was his while on earth. "No," he replied, according to report, "for singing as it is known in the world is but a discordant harmonies." harmonies noise compared to heavenly Which brings up the bitterly poignant thought that some lesser souls than Caruso have to die to learn that they can't sing.

It may well be that in the matter of dealing with a foreign debt an eminent banker, backed by a board of experts, could banker, backed by a board of experts, coun make a better job of it if unhampered by Congress. But Congress, faulty as it may he, is the nearest approach to the voice of the people available, and the people may want to have a hand in what is going on irrespective of efficiency. That is one reason why a growth in the proson why a growing interest in the provisions of the Penrose bill is heartening.

Perhaps by and by the populace will get a line on just what is intended.