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Philadelphia, Friday, August 12, 1921

WOOD, PROVOST OR GOVERNOR? WHATEVER comes of the reported selec-

tion of Major General Leonard Wood as Governor General of the Philippines, it is hardly to be questioned that his occuprate of the post would be to the satisfaction of the present Administration in Washington. General Wood Is a verezan in Paulippine affairs, and his acquaintance with them has been intimately renewed in the carpent tons of inspection to which he has been assigned in association with W. Cameron Forles,

But General Wood's acceptance of the provostship of the University of Penusylvania, to take effect after the conclusion of the island survey, was, so far as is known, explicit,

The situation is in some respects unusual Robert E. Lee assumed the presidency of the then rather obscure Washington Col lege, in Lexington, Va., when his military career was at an end, and there was senul possibility of political preferment.

But while pleased to honor General Wood, the trustees of the University of Pennsyl vania were avowedly reckening with his reputation as an executive. The Govern ment, if it has made the reported offer may be regarded as emphasizing these qualifications in a disparate field, with which he has been chiefly associated

Should this much smight after official decide to remain in the service of the Nation the University will resume contact with a problem that has given it much concern sines the retirement of Dr. Smith. That the leading institution of higher learning detainable is a fact that should be inspirational, and yet, in the event of another hiatus, is bristling with difficulties.

THE KLAN ARRIVES

RECENT astonishing boosts under by his southern stronghold by the Supreme Grand Wizard of the Ku Klay Klay, one Simmons, are being justified here. Klan has arrived. From an office at Fifteenth and Walnut streets it is setting about

of the land are for ornamental purposes only. They are to "predect the Constitu-tion of the United States." There is noth ing to indicate that the Constitution is it. least danger, and we always had supposed that the Government was equal to the task of protecting itself and its institutions. The Kluxers are "to appeal Amerby means of the and feathers. burnings, mob violence, lymbings, the des-fiance of his and the establishment of religious batred:

There are always meanle who respond to the lure of promised violence. The authorities may be anable to deal with the professional organizers of trouble who have ontered Pennsylvania. But there is a way in which these new propagandists of knows nothingism may be dealt with in the future Wherever the first night riders appear to cross the path of the constituted authorties they should be trampled upon. They should be made to take a long and thought ful look into the business ands of muchine guns operated in the name of the real law and real Americanism.

POOR OLD BILL

THE former German Kn see is sending out mimeographed letters to applicants for charity announcing that he is two poor to go to the relief of the needs. He modegizes for the mimesgraphed letter: explaining that his funds are so limited that he has to resort to this form of spastelary securous

At the present rate of exchange in Hodhand twenty-five marks are worth one Decish guilder. Reduced to the American standard this means that 86.25 in German some; is worth forth cents in Holland But if a depresentation in the value of lar-

marks was the only thing whom scoulded today. Not only have his marks depresented. but the value of his royal blood has fullen so low that it is not worth anothing in the markets of the world.

He has not ver been appropried before any established tribunal to answer for his offenses, but he is suffering a penn-innept which is heavier than any which such a tribunal could inflict on him

LECAL ETHICS

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAT GHERTY is asking Congress to pass a law for bidding former Covernment employes and officers from prosecuting claims against the Government until they have been out of

office at least three years. This is nimed at the lawyers who offices in Washington after they have left the Government service and solicit business

from clients who have grievance, against it. Mr. Wilson, it will be remembered, alwhen he left the White House, and Mr. Lansing had not been out of the State Department very long before his name appeared. on the office door of another Washington law firm. These are two notable recent instances of a custom which has become

The Attorney General insists that his request for legislation is not nimed at any articular individual, but that he thinks it is unwise to allow the present conditions to continue. Under them it is possible for man with confidential information to leave flice and use that information in prosecuting suit against the Government.

The custom to which he objects is not mmon in private business. Lawyers who have been in the employ of one large corporation have been known to accept reparents gotions against their former cuis. A notable instance is that of

prominent member of the Federal judiciary sho, when in private practice, drew up the charter of a manufacturing corporation which leases its product. He was also one of the directors of the corporation. Not very long after the company began to operate under its charter this lawyer began to attack it in the courts on the ground that it was violating the anti-trust laws. But was not accused of violating any of the principles of legal ethics, and when he was ominated to the Federal bench he was confirmed by the Senate in which there are

many lawyers. All that the Attorney General is asking is that a law be passed which shall prevent a man who has been an attorney for the Government from becoming an attorney against the Government on twenty-four iours' notice. We shall soon know what the lawyers in Congress think of his plan.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW AFTER THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA?

A Bewildered Country, That, Through Hunger, Will Get Its First Glimpse of Democracy

STOTI anti-Soviet propaganda as Western untions, including the United States. might make of the present famine in Rus sin and the general work of relief would be superfluous. The facts of the situation will speak ferribly enough and eloquently enough, even to the bewildered Russians

It is a moor sort of Government that must turn machine-guns on people whom it has rought to starvation, a poor sort of polit ical theory that makes such wild alternatives necessary or even tolerable. Moreover, the lemand made upon Western civilization is and only and too tracks to be confused with any other motives than those inspired by antidux forbeneamer and a concern for the common posts of common humanity It is being said that the failure of the crops and the consequent suffering and disaster will not weaken the central Soviets. People who are sending that news from the Russinn borders seem to have forgotten that the food shortage in Russia is due very largely to an attempt of the farmers-the vast majority-to starve the Moscow dietatorship out of existence.

Only yesterday Lenine was threatening to turn guntire on the farmers because of their refusal to "co-operate with the pro-letarian Government." Under normal conditions there would be enough food in Rus sin to offset eron failures due to drought

over a limited area. Famine has broken down the wall which Rolshevist lenders have managed to set up between the plain people of Russia and the plain peoples of the outside world. And in some thus revenled is vivid with from: To the hearts of nations, which they called bourtless, the Soviets have annealed for help and help is being sent to them. Qualities of democratic civilization which the Communists have decided most bitterly-Western talents for organization, Western goodbeartedness. Western ability to do large things quickly, Western industry- are the qualities that alone can save the Russians from a catastrophe largely of their own making.

The Governments which the Sovieteers have called conscienceless turned at a word from their own enormous tasks to help people who, in a supreme crisis, added a new weight to their almost intolerable bur dens. And yet that is how the great victories are non. The patient are always Machine-guns and furtive vietominis. propaganda have not been getting the nations anywhere, though they have been used with unparalleled lavishness in recent years. Wars the business of "organizing" the State. Its | made upon Soviet Russia under one prerepresentatives glibly recite its programs | tense or another have been invariably futile and in most instances august. Disgrace The Ku-Kuxees are to "protect the and failure visited every one who partielin their knowners they were were for pholiation. The Russians have a right to set up any sort of government they want. Only because they are delfring masses, as blind to the logic of organized government and the responsibilities of freedon as children in a masery, 500,000 ac tive Commentists have managed to keep

control of a country of 180,000,000. The end of Russian communism is in sight. And Russians are in a way to been what democratic practice and the democratic

Hoover known to them as the ruthless tool of publicss capitalists is the man who was first to begin the organization of relief work to the famine areas. The ile site of Western peoples to help Russia in this amargana, is the outgrowth of traditions of civilization, which Soviets worked svertime to destroy. Even before he was roses that American prisoners would be released by the Soviet Government Howest set the machiners of relief in motion. We have been bearing a great deal about these prisoners but not quite enough. The the young woman released through the good others of Sounter Prance, admitted that so and been in friendly communication with country explationists. Another, was has just repelled the border, entered Russia with General Wrangel. All that is acuse. But is enough to above that we in this part of the world have much to learn about the

state of affairs in Russia.
What Russians need is time not curses and these and laveston and that sort of The classes that really ending are being wen in places like Vienne and Germany and the Near East, where Amer scarce there have been content to the good, to be good to be in quiet, to book be soon the one have the number of friends their countr bus in the far places of the earth; and the extent to which impointed millions in Exserve the interests of this will that the never enw and its neph was he merels heing has and governors to stratego es, provin-

YOUR PRESENCE IS REQUESTED'

PRHE disputely of the conference marks trong from the Government of the United States to the Governments of Great Britain. France, Italy and Japan con enilogies the normists troub of formality to a mercural originaling in what nerhaps may be called unorganized public openion. of party, has unquestionably heen disturbed by the paradox of pence professions and guarde and mostly preparations for war Senator Borah was Instrumental in cryxinflixing this general senionent but his eriginal disarmament program was timorone, in that it sought to exclude from the parley the very questions upon which con orted action in disacrating vitally depends This defect was straightforwardly comrided to the President in his call for consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern profiense. The skillful bound of Secretary Hughes is unmistakable in proceedings which have made it clear that the invitation to face frankly some vexed questions will be entegorically necepted. Indeed from the outset expert and highly professional diplomacy has been numifiested.

Despite qualing or fears, which any nurbon,

thined, the atmosphere of co-operation has

been established. The British program of

preliminary conferences at home has been

courteously countered and is now discarded.

Half-formed steas for postponement have

and Japan in particular, may have enter

been adroitly set aside. The appropriate date of November 11 has been fixed, and the question of acceptance by the interested

parties is no longer one for the least anxiety. The elegancies of international diplomacy are now in motion. The difficult and delicate initial work has been admirably accomplished. The present authoritative cast of the situation is an augury of success for an enterprise concerned with civilization's

MORE HAGGLING OVER GAS

O SUGGESTION for solving the gas problem is better than that made by the Mayor. It is that there be a conferonce between the gas company on the one hand, and the City Solicitor, representing the Mayor, a committee of the City Council and the Gas Commission on the other hand.

The Weglein plan for the appointment of committee of the Council to prepare a plan and policy for developing the gas orks, approved by the Committee on Publie Utilities yesterday, is defective in that is based on the assumption that the 'ouncil can do the work without assistance. committee were directed to enter into conference with all the parties involved the Weglein plan would be so much like the Mayor's plan that it would not be easy distinguish between them.

Three other gas ordinances considered by the Committee on Public I tilities were reported without recommendations. One was Mr. Weglein's proposition to keep the price of gas at \$1 a thousand cubic feet and give to the gas company eighty-seven and onehalf cents of this amount instead of seventyfive, which it now receives. This plan is indefensible because it is based on nothing

better than a guess. The second ordinance, proposed by Councilman Develin, directs the Mayor to engage the Gas Commission to prepare a new form of contract with the gas company. This is just as defective as the Weglein proposal that a committee of the Council shall settle the gas policy for the city

Councilman Roper's ordinance, the third reported without recommendation, merely extends the period during which the 530 British thermal unit is to be used as the standard of quality. There is justification for this, as a compromise to continue until the larger issues involved in the relation of the gas company to the city have been

The way out of the whole mess is so simple that it is difficult to understand why the Conneil hesitates to take it. All that is necessary is for the parties in interest to get together and agree on what is to be done. The gas company is willing. The Gas Commission stands ready to do any thing asked of it, the City Solicitor will the conference as the representative of the Mayor. The Conneil alone holds out.

UNCONVINCING PARTISANSHIP

SENATOR PAT HARRISON, of Mississippi, has seen fit to direct a sareastic attack upon his Republican colleagues. for their ignorance of the negotiations now said to be under way between the United States and Germany. He has expressed ironical surprise at the alleged secretive methods of the State Department and has asked for information concerning the Senate's treaty-making province upon which so much emphasis was laid during the Wilson Administration. But, while the inquisitive Mississippian

may be comforting his soul by allusions to horses of another color and shoes fitted upon other feet, the humor which he has assumed will hardly bear logical analysis. The Excentive has a constitutional right to negotiate a treaty or an understanding with Germany. secretly or openly, as he sees fit. As it was childish and absurd for the

Senate to rave because every conversation connected with the making of the Treaty Versalles was not blaced through a mega-dione, so it is equally ridiculous to complain of the methods which Mr. Hughes is now applying to the German situation.

The Democrats will not aid their case by imitating offenses of which they formerly complained. Doubt east upon the President's ability to frame either personally or through his representatives a treats, upor which the Senate will later be privileged to pass, is rot, no matter in which political

ANOTHER TATTERED-ENSIGN

TIME sister States of Oregon are inclined to sympathize with her in her appeal for the preservation of the illustrious old but leship which hears her name.

The sturdy but far from speedy vessel, hich Captain Clark pressed to the utmost of her capacity in rounding South America in 1808 in time for valorous participation in the sen fight of Santingo, is not yet quite so venerable as was the "Constituion at the time when Oliver Wendell Holmes' lyre saved her from destruction. But the Oregon, a patriotic memorial today. inds fair, if unharmed, to become an equally famous relie. The pathos of distance will commune to gild her intrusically fine neidevements.

The State which is her eponym has not only requested passession of the outmaded buttleship, but has asked the Federal Government to supply a personnel for her, and to hear the expenses of her unkeep. Sentiment here conflicts somewhat pertineutly with practical considerations

If the State of Oregon is really anxious to rescue the historic conf. from the junk tile the willingness to ta; for her deliverance would tend to confirm the intensity of expressed emotions. The attitude of the Parific Commonwealth suggests certain Pilgrims of a memorphic excursion who wept tenry of profess to on beholding the Lake of Galilee and then balked indigmantly at the cost of a vocase upon its hallowed

Spanish bulls have become too pacific to make bull fighting attractive, says a Span-iard newly arrived in New York. He should interview the brand on exhibition Wedness The winner of the final heat in

motorbeat champton up of the Great Lakes achieved a speed of sevents. ed a speed of seventy-six miles an The Bibulous time says such a boat should be invaluable in the boseli business: That German "reparation" has phases

and Brazil. When the Disarmament Conference deender to reduce competitive naval armaments or left it doubtless will there will be imnucliate realization everywhere of the fact unite large enough authou, and what

by the fact that German increhants are driving the trade of the United States out of South America, particularly Argentina

Acon Italian steamer passed the Status of Liberty a secondensyear-old student of sculpture fell to his kners on the deck and prayed that he might some day be produce such a masterpiece with Laberty is is most Speaking off hand, we should say or that coungster has in him the making

We learn from the news, first, that the stories of Russian familie are exaggerated; and second, that the roads along which turcing people are migrating are literally prinkled with the bodies of children deduce from this that at least some children are dying of hunger, and that fact alone should be enough to hasten relief

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Some New Angles on the Landlord and Tenant Question, With Faults of Both Parties Pointed Out

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THE president of a hospital board was A laughing rather ruefully over a letter that he had received from the undergraduate nurses complaining of the smallness of their pedrooms and the meager provision made for them to receive visitors.

He had just returned from a visit to his

son and daughter, both at big, notable boarding schools. The boy slept in a cubicle-a screened-off part of a dormitory—just large enough to accommodate his bed, one chair and a chest of drawers. Part of his duty was to keep

this room clean and the bed made. The girl's room was somewhat larger, but she shared it with another girl, and as the school required uniforms of the simplest type, all the other dress belongings of the girls were kept in lockers in a general store oom, to which the owners had access only by special permission. The girls' school required no housework from the pupils, but the hours when they might see visitors were restricted to certain days of the week, and even then required special permission,

In appointments and general living pro-visions the schools had less to offer outside the library, schoolrooms, chapel, assembly hall and master's reception rooms than the

In one case the parents were paying for the tuition of the scholars at a minimum of \$1000 a year each and accepting the plainness of the fare and the meagerness of the living conditions and the general helpful simplicity of the daily program as wholesome and healthy and in keeping with concentrated study and good drill. case the nurses were paying nothing for their schooling, but being supported, and were paid enough to cover their expenses for uniforms, meals out, etc. They were being fitted to earn on their graduation any-where from \$30 to \$45 a week and insured certain perquisites as alamane of the hos-pital school, care when ill being not the least of these. Yet they complained to the president of what his son and daughter were accepting as part of the game of being

T THOUGHT of that incident, which was I still fresh in my mind, when I listened to a long and fierce invective against landlords from a woman who has done much to agitate for better laws in Pennsylvania con trelling tenement houses and for rented houses in general. No doubt if any landlord attempted to establish a system of cubicle sleeping quarters such as are used in many of the up to-date boys' schools in this country and in England, he would be protested out of the business, yet the ventiladivided by partitions six feet high into minute single rooms is better and the sir is better and the economy of floor space and of light is better than if those rooms were each twice as large and completed up to the

There is an outery about back of decemes when more than one family has to share a common laystory, but sleeping cars and boarding schools are not the only well-paid public utilities where this is the rule.

A FRIEND of mine has some dozen ancient. Hittle stone cottages on the outskirts of the town which she inherited with the surrounding farm from her grandfather. The houses have no plumbing, and for water a pump between each two, their walls bulge and their yard steps and the farm—owing to the encroaching city is no longer cultivatable, the old country roads have turned to clay ditches and the city streets have not yet been paved that far.

These houses transgress several of the ticular. Any ardent reformer could relate a story that would make the owner droop er head for taking money for such "sinks disease." But what are the facts on her side? The tenants are the same tenants that have uncomplainingly paid the small renta for the last twenty years and more, a renta that nots the owner on the assessment about 2 per cent. Moreover, in the last years of prosperity, with no coercion and no raising of the rent, these renters are gradually classing the houses on a very easy install Meanwhile the gradual approach of the

city has as yet only played havon with the property. Taxes were raised, with no value he owner charged, with no possibility as ye for sewer connections. water mains were carried through and charged for, with as yet no possibility of gas or of water being available for the ten-Indeed, the digging for the mains ande two of the old water wells run dry which necessitared artesian wells-an expense of a larger output than the combines rentals of the houses brought in. If the property is sold now the tenants will be no better off, if it is held until the city actuwithin cently houses adequate for the present renters would be inadequate for convenient and hence more expensive con-

PHERE is no question now of the landlord I explaiting the poor. A 2 per cent profit on an incostment is not exploitation and there never was any question of a men quick' scheme. It is a question of walting for better times for the owner; meanwhile the renters like the tumbling-down little places so much and recognize their eventual value so well that they too are holding on, and where they can serape the maney nearth by menth they are buying them in. Yet a parture of this property would be an "Exhibit A" in a lecture on the evis of bad bogsing.

T HAPPENED to mention some time ago I in this column a house in an old and dilap-dated part of the city that was one of proper lighting or hir space where a sie man I knew lay dying of tuberculosis, I stell out that these tenants could have ed their landlord, or that the city could mke him fulfill the conditions hald down by aw. My friend whom I visited in that court sent me word that it was true they could probable do what I said, but not only were he routs very low, but in at least one case, woman was allowed to stay on in one se without paying runt. She had he and a colored soldier was killed, and she er and been permitted to stay with nearly whole year's rent due, while she waited for the Government to pay the man's in unce. Well, that's the other side of it

TTHE Housing Association and the Octavia 1 11iii Association are both doing a much needed work - the one in its attempt to move the Legislature by rousing public opinion about conditions and the other in bettering conditions by a series of object lessons to that well-built, sanitary, sensibly renovated bouses pay a reasonable per cent on may investment, little or big, in certain erowded parts of the town. These, too, have solved the problem of

how to insure their agents being honest and bind and just to both owner and renter, for the sistem of rent collections devised by the turnyin Hill Association is admirable and The never association, which has devised

the preciamilar assaults of too firmly inenchest money unking haddords has a gies of terrible and true pictures to illustrate the evils that it is organized to com-hat. They have a difficult task, and one opers them for their tenacious enthusiasm to right so deep seated a wrong. For not and, are some landlords bogs, many tenants are also bogs. And these last far outnumher the landlords. They like to wallow in a trough of accumulated leavings,

Schuck has an eloquent defender in Ed ward it. Morrell. His strongest advocate, however, is the instinctive distrust of the death penalty existing in the popular mind.



DRY

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

REV. ORLANDO T. STEWART

On Church Workmen's Compensation THE Workmen's Compensation Act which I provides payment for injuries to clergy-men, organists find sextons, is a good close of egislation in the opinion of the Rev. Orlando Stewart, executive secretary of the Bap-

tist Union for Philadelphia and vicinity.
"Although the recent rating of the Worksmen's Compensation Board," said Dr. Stewart, "made the application to workers of the above class specific, many congress. tions had already recognized the intent of the not and had made proper provisions for them by insuring them against such risks as they would run in the course of their work.

"It is true that the elergyman does not run as many or as great risks as many others who come under the ruling of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Among insurance men-they are regarded as preferred risks and generally the rate of interest that will have to be paid on their policies is less than in many others.

Some Element of Risk

theless. The average minister has to talk more than a lawyer and visit more peop within a given time than a physician. does use himself up in his public addresses and runs extra risk of injury due to the great amount of time he has to spend going about from place to place. Among the thousands of visits he makes there are places where he is subject to the dangers

contagion from diseases. The elergyman is subject to call virtually during twenty-four hours of the day. is at work whether at home in church on the street or in the homes of his parishioners. Even when he is away he is virtually labor ing for his congregation.

"The law says that a workman is eligible for compensation during the hours that he is employed. The workman who labors in a shop where he is exposed to open machinery and the like, or in any other way in which his duties strictly can be defined and confined to a certain time and place, of course, s not to be paid for injuries incurred befor coming to work in the morning or after leav-

g his place of employment at night. "Some may argue that the work of a elergyman does not come under the head of business. But when you consider that to the financial problems of the church and that with his fimited salary he manages care for himself and u-nally a accused of being totally outside the field of

What Do You Know?

QUIZ What was the Cardiff Grant?

When did the first elements of the Ameri-ean Army arrive in France in the World War" When was the first passenger railroad to the United States begun and what was the name of the railroad?

Where is Runnymede and why is it famous? Name two plays by Chrostopher Marlowe, What is a rigadoon?

How did the cravat get its name? What is meant by the Jermesse dorce"! How should the phrase be pronounced? 10. What kind of an antingl is a sasan?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

A demise is a transfer of conveyance of an estate or the transfer of a crowd or sovereignty. In a grandiloquent sense the word is a synonym of denta rightly used of the death of a sovereignt.

Francesco Miranda, a Vinezuelon' and one of the liberators of South America, served with the French in the America. ean Revolution.

Minusa is another name for the sensitive

plant.
The naval battle of Salamis was fought opposite the island of the same name in the Sarone Gulf, which indents the shores of Greece, in 180 B. C. The severe defeat influence by the Greeks upon the Persians virtually determined the independent development of Europe and marked the downfall of Oriental

domination

5. Ballouics is the science of projectiles, of hurling power.

6. A bandered is a long narrow flag with a cleft end, flown at a musthead. It is also a ribbonilite seroji in architecture and an ornamental streamer at a knight's lance.

7. Spain and France interpossessions in

Morocco
8 A fantasia is a musical composition in
which the farm is subscribent to fancy
9 A debucle is originally a break-me of to
in a river, a sudder rush of value carrying stone and other delays. In a figurative sense, the word describes a ush, rout, stumpede 10. The term paysage in painting applies

scape painting in general.

"Also, it must be considered that a small

to various other benevolences has not very ich left for any other purpose. There is one consideration that makes a great difference to the clergyman. That is the element of self-respect. There is no doubt that without such provisions the average congregation would take care of its spiritual lender. But he should not be put in the position of having a bit of charity erformed for him. Such compensation should

congregation by the time it has paid a minister's salary, provided for a sexton and

organist, paid running expenses and attended

provided for him and should be his by "He should not have to worry about the matter of his material support and comfort, but should have that assured, so that he ould be free to concentrate his attention the important work that he has in hand,

Consider the Sexton "The organist and the sexton and other churchagen all deserve consideration in this

Their situation is different from that of the elergyman and the amount of time which they give varies widely. But they are al performing their important part in a work that is of importance to the community and their services should be recognized accord-

If one of these is meanneithted, he should be seenre in the knowledge that his work is going on uninterruptedly and that his con-gregation is not compelled to pay for the ervices of some one cise during that period.

State owes them that much. 'So, it is pleasing to note that the Workmen's Compensation Board has sensed this phase of the question as accurately justly as it has, and has put itself officially on record to that effect."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY WILLIAM A. BRADY, head of the national association of the motion-picture industry, film and theatrical producer, that his life has been made up of three

There was the first stage when he shone in the glory of having been the discoverer of James J. Corbett. Then there was the second stage in which ch renown came to him as the husband

of Grace George, And now, finally, a new day has dawned upon him when he shines in the effulgent glow of being the father of Alice Brady,

J. B. Campbell is a man who has devoted his life to one incentiting fight. He lives in Spokane, Wash., and when he gets a shipment of freight from the East he pays the milroads more for carrying it than it would cost to ship it right through Spokane

to roast joints 500 miles further away, This is a discriminatory rate in favor of ties that are on the sea. Campbell con siders it an outrage. He has so considered it all his professional life. He has fought that rate for twenty years. He has had legislation against it written into the He has had legislation against it written into statutes and fought for its enforcement. has studied railroad rates until he become one of the authorities of the Nation. In fact the reputation he has made in this litigation is so great that two or three months ago President Harding appointed him a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which gives its life to railroad

He had been fighting a new suit against the discriminatory rate. The arguments were all in and he was waiting for a deci-The arguments That decision was hunded down the day he took his seat on the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was against him Spokane is still discriminated against.

. . . The grandfather of E. J. Henning, As sistant Secretary of Labor, was twenty years old when Napideon marched to his fate at Waterloo and the youngster was in the great battle. There were four others of the Henning boys of those days, all round heads of the Alpine race, born in Alsace, two of these were at Waterloo, but all had erved under the little Corstean.

Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham, a successful and retired business man, lives in the city of Washington and is the most odest and reticent man in the world. fusing to bask in any of the reflected glory

Mark W. Potter, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the only railroad pres-ident on that body. He was president of the Carolina, Clincbfield and Ohio, although his chief activity was the practice of law in

New York.
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SHORT CUTS

Hunger knows no politics.

V-B-C-Very Bad Combination. Taxpayers have no objection to the cut

Ashcart policemen appear to be having

The territory terrorized by a bull seems have needed a man with ability to

The success of a political boss depends on his ability to make his trained seals turn flip-flops. In the matter of Egyptian cotton, at least the Shipping Board insists on the

freedom of the seas. Slowly but surely the history of bel-

the final chapter is not yet.

The state of the ashcart mind just now is Vacant But Cocky and invested with Vacillating Back Currents.

The wish to cut the cost of preparation for future wars is tempered by desire to see the other fellow do it first. As Mayor Hylan has proved himself in-

When the manufacturer reads in the tax bill the phrase "the tax to be paid by the manufacturer" he grins knowingly.

The fact that the Allies will join Amer-

competent but kindly, the chances are all that New Yorkers will re-elect him.

ica in feeding the Russians is probably due to one part charity and two parts diplomacy A Philadelphia man is charged with setting fire to the gasoline schooner of which

he was captain. If guilty he will probably land in the brig.

The report of the Newborry committee. with eight men lined up against four on strictly party lines, somewhat jars our faith in the jury system.

At the Franklin Sugar Refinery fire hose burst, injuring two men. Perhaps the accident was unavoidable, but it assuredly demands investigation.

There is nothing startling in the dis-

covery of vice trails to political lairs. The startling thing will be the uncovering and punishment of offenders. The loss of the Alaska is said to be due, to "a baffling phenomenon of ocean current tendencies." Study of them and the wire-

less may save lives in the future Boy in Cape May all unaided caught two large sharks. That's a whale of a but the Young Lady Next Door But One thinks there must be a catch in it

More than one man who likes a drink ee in a while and resents infringement of his personal liberty is being converted, if for enforcing the law by the stories of wholesale and impudent violation by men of substance and supposed good standing in the community. To these passive objectors as well as to prohibitionists the news that some of the big offenders are soon to be gathered

into the net will be welcome news. OFF THE TRACK

HE MET and loved a highbrow maid. And did what he thought most would please her-

He talked about Scheherazade. Then turned to Tacitus and Caesar. He changed to Tyre and Diomed. To Dante, Homer, Pater, Browning, And then switched to the Vispered. But all he got from her was fromning.

A simple maid drew his affections. To win her heart he talked of things For which she showed her predilections-The latest fads the matter whose! Jazz, movies, novels, sports athletic, The fashions and the current news, But she was mighty apathetic. Poor youth, who loved a highbrow maid And meted our such ponderous matter,

When he recovered from the stings

Then to a simple lass conveyed Such heaps of everydayish chatter-Be female slow or up to date. How can you win the favor of her.

If of a thousand things you prate But fail to tell her that you love her?
-Nathan M. Levy, in New York Herald.