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Philadelphia, Saturday, August 27, 1921

THE ATTACK ON PHILADELPHIA

STATE, before their applauding I friends, Coroner Knight and Magistrate Campbell, rival Hindenburgs until now in the northern section of the city, buried the hatchet with an accompaniment of handshakes, oratory and pledges of friendship.

Notwithstanding the sonorous pronouncement from Mr. Penrose, his leaders united formally with the Vares. A juncture was effected, as the war correspondents used to say, between the two factions which are moving to attack the city. A fatted calf was duly murdered. The beast would have died anyway-of laughter at the speeches. 'I am big enough." declaimed Campbell,

"to forget that I fought Kendrick at the last election!" Did he mean little enough? It is to be hoped that Mr. Penrose read the news of the meeting. It means either that his leaders do not take him seriously or that they understand him better than the voters do.

Senator Penrose, after all, is the only man qualified to discuss the uptown merger -if we except the independent voter, who has it in his power to express himself in the only way that really matters to gang leaders hungry for loot.

GREEDY JIMMY

TT SEEMS to be admitted by the politi-I cians with whom James B. Sheehan trains that he has a right to a job with little work and generous pay.

He insisted on being renominated to his present office. As Register of Wills he has collected fees approximating \$350,000 during the two terms he has served. When some one else was selected by his bosses he announced that he would run anyway. He might pull votes enough to throw the nomination to the opposition candidate.

Now it is informally announced that he is to be made a Mercantile Appraiser and that he has withdrawn from the race for the nomination to the registership.

But why should it be necessary to pay him a price for taking himself out of the way? Is the threat of a mere ward leader. such as he, sufficient to bring the Contractor Combine to its knees? Is the Contractor combine so fearful of losing what power it has that it is willing to go any lengths order to preserve it?

Whatever may be the answer to these mestions. Jimmy seems to have succeeded in putting it over on the Vare machine, in would like to have received a tenth of what has passed through his bands since he has been sitting at the receipt of fees in the Register's office

DUBLIN'S OPEN DOOR

TT IS fair to assume that Mr. de Valera and his associates in the Irish Republican Parliament may depart somewhat it future negotiations from the rigid line of ections defined in the formal answer to the British Prime Minister's peace proposal.

A demand for full independence is there reiterated. But Ireland has been through a war of blood and passion. Every diplomatist knows that nations, like men, require time to recover from anger and bitterness, and Dublin and London seem to be playing for time. Mr. de Valera's note to an extremely able presentation of the moral side of the case. But the practical difficulties which make it hard to settle any international question on purely moral and philosophical grounds are none the less ap parent and pressing.

It is not easy for Americans to tesue judgments against the British or against the Irish, especially at this moment when something very like a parallel to the Irish question has suddenly developed within the circle of our own affairs. "Put all thoughts of independence out of your heads," said people of that island in the course of a recent address. "Old Glory shall ways always over you. And nothing but English must be taught from now on in the primary schools." The people of Porto Rico talk Spanish and they are Spanish by blood, tradition and temperament.

ERZBERGER'S DESTINY

MATHIAS ERZBERGER, threatened by his fees during a stormy and vivid assassination, was a violent moderate. uncompromising intensity with which he voiced his conviction contrasted piquantly

It was Erzberger, the Reichstag member who urged peace without annexations i 1917; Erzberger who accepted the unenci able post of armistice commissioner for hi nation in 1918; Erzherger who advocated the imposition of sufficient taxes to enable Germany to pay her indemnities as the surest means of eventual financial rehabili-

personality, if perspicacious, was belligerent. Erzberger suffered from the julsfortune of cholding things as they are and proclaiming them with the fire which more commonly

infuses fiction. Such men are not infrequently adjudged dangerous and destined for tragic ends,

A MONARCHICAL FIASCO

THERE was cold comfort for the militar-I ists and monarchists in the Berlin arade of soldiers who fought in the World War. They were reviewed by General Ludendorff, Prince Ettel Friedrich, son of the former Kaiser; Count von Waldersee and neral von der Goltz. None of these once distinguished men was cheered save General endorff, but the applause for him was Not only was there a lack of enhusiastic approval at this monarchist onstration, but there was positive exice of disapproval in the shape of "boos"

om some of the spectators.

In the light of this coolness it is possible judge the speech made by Count von lersee. He said that the time would when they would all stand together

for the Kaiser and the Fatherland." 'Hatred,' he exclaimed, "will stand guard in Germany." and "so long as Germans suffer under a foreign yoke and the French stand guard on the Rhine we must pre-

pare for revenge.' If there had been a demonstration of approval at the expression of such sentiments the review of the old soldiers might have taken on an ominous significance. But Germany has got along for three years

without the Kniser. Before the war, the most powerful single party in the empire was democratic. The mass of the German population has been anti-monarchical for years, in the sense that it has been opposed to the restrictions on the right of franchise which insured the dominance in political power of the representatives of the monarchical and aristocratic minority. The Germans have had a taste of democracy and they seem to like it.

Such acquiescing response as there will be to the Count's speech will find expression in the palaces of the deposed petty princelings, in the hearts of the old Prussian guard and in the melancholy retreat at Doorn. The experiment of exhibiting a son of the former Kaiser to the Berlin populace does not appear to have been brilliantly

GERMAN TREATY JUSTIFIES HUGHES' FOREIGN POLICY

American Rights Are Safeguarded and Harmonious Relations With the Allies Preserved by the Consistent Methods Pursued Since March 4

NOT the least infirmity of purpose on the part of the directors of the foreign olicy of the United States is visible the brief and, in several ways, extraordinary treaty negotiated in Berlin with the German Government.

The document is illuminating not only as a definite expression of the official American viewpoint, but also as evidence of the consistency which has characterized the successive moves of the State Department since the advent of the Harding Adminis-

It is now possible to discern inflexible ogic in such acts of Secretary Hughes as his refusal to commit the United States to an intercessory role regarding German reparations and his restoration of America to certain commissions of the Allied Powers, Proof that the outlines of a constructive program have been established for several onths is now unmistakable.

The rejection by the Senate of the Treaty of Versailles has been accepted as incontroertible history. This acknowledgment of realities is not necessarily an indictment of that pact nor of the League of Nations, which has found numerous ardent supporters in both political camps.

But practical circumstances, which are in no wise changed by regrets, have made impossible a formal revision of the treaty of 1919 to suit American interests. Hughes was therefore confronted with the necessity of negotiating a separate agreement with Germany if the hypothetical war status was to be altered.

To be more than an unmeaning diplomatic gesture it was obvious that any contract must contain those features of the Versailles Treaty which in all probability would have been left in the document had the United States been enabled to amend

In this respect the new pact goes far. In a sense its brevity is specious. Fruits of the war to which Germany and the United States have agreed that the latter shall be entitled are described at length in the text of the Versailles Treaty. The separate pact simply enumerates them by part and sec-Of the fifteen parts of the Versailles contract, ten are retained.

The clauses demanding the trial of the Kaiser are ignored. It is specified that the United States shall not be bound by anything relating to the League of Nations, he laving down of the new boundaries of Germany, the geographical and political eadjustments of Belgium, the left bank of the Rhine Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, East Prussia, Memel, the free City of Danzig, Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland, China, Siam, Liberia, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria and Shautung.

In other words, our foreign policy is kept listinct for all settlements abroad and our direct concern in the consequences of the World War is reduced to matters of direct interest to ourselves as formerly one of the Allied and Associated Powers. These subjects include all benefits in which we were originally involved subject to the excentions noted; the retention until further djustment of seized German property the right, although we refuse to be bound by it, of participation in reparation proceedings; joint title with the other Powers o the former German overseas possessions German disagrament under international commissions; war prisoners and graves; certain financial details, including payment for occupying troops; economic arrangements; serial navigation for Germany; regulations concerning German ports, watervays and rallways; a number of minor mis ellancous details, and, what is most imortant, guarantees of pence.

By this last reservation the United States isserts its right, with the other victorious Powers, to occupy Rhine bridgeheads for a period of fifteen years.

In a general sense all these stipulations ere embodled in the long sentence of the Knox-Porter peace resolution which forms a kind of premible to the new trenty. That this part is sufficiently explicit to estabwhen it is constitutionally ratified. formal relations of peace between the late belligerents is incentestable. Enough confiscated German property now is held in this country to make the adjustment of lamage claims largely a technical business

So far as Germany is concerned, she will give us what we exact. In unexampled fashion the majority of the rights which we easert can only be theoretically indorsed by he defeated nation. It is from our former partners, victors in the conflict, that we ust turn for practical acknowledgment of he bulk of our demands

It is, consequently, plain that execution largely dependent upon the compliance if a third party composed of our former associates.

Nevertheless, the difficulties of the case are probably superficial. It is understood hat the Allied Powers, accepting the situaton, are favorably disposed toward our separate negotiations. Mr. Hughes has been areful to preserve harmonious relations with these Governments, which have been hown by the line of policy adopted since March 4, 1921, that the United States has of the slightest intention of playing the marplot in the peace nor of permitting itself o be outmaneuvered by Germany.

The Washington Conference is approaching. It is readily conceivable that munerous matters, the so-called final adjudiention of which we formally dispute, will be reopened for discussion.

Something very like another peace parley is in prospect. Its realization would justify whole ingenious peace noticy of Secretary Hughes as it has been deliberately and authoritatively unfolded.

The methods are shaping up. The Senate should expedite them by ratifying a treaty, which furnishes the sole avenue of escape from a maddening situation. Partisans of whatever stripe cannot logically oppose the new pact. While the so-called "irreconcilables" may rejoice that the League of Nations is not accepted, their opponents need not be utterly dismayed. The cov-

enant is not repudiated. The United States has simply refused to be bound by a document which it did not sign. The position is

honestly and manfully taken. As it stands, the German treaty is a definite step toward international reconstruction. It is admirable in its limitations, framed for the specific needs of the case and big with promise of further reassuring developments.

TODAY the situation in the West Virginia soft-coal fields, sad and fantastic and bewildering as it appears in various lights, is highly charged with the possibilities of trouble and even disaster. It is doubtful whether the inevitable consequence of slack and inefficient political administration ever was made more vividly apparent than it is

in the Mingo field at this hour. If the troop commanders are tactful and cool-headed, if the strike police do not lose their heads, if there is some one with authority in the State able to appreciate the force that patience and a sense of humor and charity can be made to exert in any crisis, the long months of folly and maladministration of affairs in the soft-coal country will not end in an orgy of machinegunning and bloodshed. Otherwise the outcome of lawlessness on the part of the miners' unions, the operators and even the civil authorities in the Mingo region may shock the country.

The 4000 miners who were marching to the mine regions to "protest" against the continuance of martial law proclaimed by the Governor are not all union men. They are miners who have been enduring the hardships of a combined strike and lockout for more than a year. The unions precipitated the strike. The operators called in strike-Gunplay and murder followed. The Sheriffs of West Virginia-and, indeed, the State authorities-added to the confusion by giving unlimited police authority to a small army of men summoned from outside and paid by the coal operators. These men exercised the authority of the State. But they were responsible only to their private employers.

Experience has shown that trouble of the sort which the people of West Virginia dreaded can be easily avoided if men who organize for a demonstration are permitted to demonstrate peacefully and blow off their steam without hindrance. If the miners had been permitted to go to Mingo they probably would have walked around and sat down and the thing would have been done. If a Sheriff or a captain of troops had lost his head and attempted to stop them with gunfire or threats, a good many people would be killed and the Mingo trouble be no nearer settlement. The confusion at the soft-coal mines is a disgrace to the State authorities, who permitted both unions and operators to play fast and loose with the laws, with the interests of the State and the interests of the

SMUGGLING IS NOT EASY

THE bootleggers who are smuggling liquor I into the United States are coming in contact with a lot of officers intrusted with the enforcement of the law long before the prohibitory amendment was adopted or the Volstead law was passed.

They are experienced in detecting violators of the customs law. They are not particularly interested in the character of the goods brought into the country in disregard of the statutes. They have detected smugglers of diamonds and smuggiers of silks and laces and smugglers of cigars and fine brandy and smugglers of articles of every kind on which the importers, professional or amateur, have been reluctant to pay the duty.

Their machinery is highly organized and efficient. The Volstead act has not changed their duties in any radical way. It was contrary to the law to bring liquor into the country without the payment of duty before the constitutional amendment was adopted. That amendment prohibits its importation for beverage purposes. It may be brought in for medicinal uses as heretofore, and when so imported it must pay the sual duty. The revenue officers are not interested in preventing the consumption of liquor. They are interested merely in the collection of the duty on all that is brought into the country. If the duty is not pail they are authorized to seize it as they have for years seized articles of other kinds on which the importers sought to evade the payment of the legal tax. The customs department is not in the

habit of winking at the violation of the revenue laws. It is equipped with fast cutters which patrol the coast on the lookout for smugglers. If this cutter service is not adequate to the demands on it now that organized efforts are in operation to bring liquor into the country by forbidden ways it is likely to be enlarged. While smuggling cannot be wholly prevented, it can be reduced to such an extent as to discourage adventurous and avaricious men from persisting in it.

BEER

BEER, like those who advocate its rewhere its fate has been trembling in the balance for more than a month, it appears to be viewed as political dynamite.

A few weeks ago Treasury officials, harnssed alike by the wets and the drys. demanded that Congress go to their rescue with a law to clear up the beer question by closing leaks in the Volstead act. They threatened to make rulings virtually legalizing "medicinal beer" if the House and Senate failed them.

The House and Senate failed them by adjourning after a deadlock. But the Treasury has changed its mind. Secretary Mellon has announced that he will make no new He will wait until September, when Congress will resume its work and take up again the Anti-Beer Bill, which was drawn to meet the issue raised by the Treasury and the prohibition enforcement officials.

For a dizzy moment after the congressional recess was announced it seemed that beer was about to return, and it is rumored that the brewers were ready to release enormous shipments of the so-called genuine

What Congress will do when it returns to work it is hard to say. The Senate is sticking by an intention to make the search of houses, motorcars, satchels and the like illegal in cases where the searchers are not provided with specific warrants. It will cote for the House Anti-Beer Bill only if its no search amendment is accepted by the House.

Agreement might be easier-we venture to believe that it would be easier-if Wayne B. Wheeler, head of the Anti-Saloon Lengue, would take a short vacation from Washing-Mr. Wheeler is obviously a cause of growing irritation to many Senators. He has a bad habit of talking for Congress as

We have from time to time derided the efforts of genial story-A Masterplece tellers who strive to give tang to the news, but in Westchester County, N. Y., there's a liar we love. He says bees have parked in the gearbox of his fliver and travel over the country with him. When he stops they gather honey, but always come home when he honks his born. To try to story would be to glid the lily To try to improve that

As though Russia's The Grasshopper Becomes a Burden weight of woe were not sufficiently heavy, an has invaded its grain belt. One may imagine the devil quoting Scripture with a vile grin.

A WONDERFUL CAMP

Delmont, Once an Indian Hunting Ground, Now a Boy Scout Rendezvous-Historic Unami Valley-Forty Miles From City Hall

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE Boy Scouts of America is the great-L est juvenile organization in the world. Fortunate is the boy who is a member. Farseeing is the father who encourages his

son to join its ranks.
It has effective and enthusiastic organizations in every civilized country on the

globe.

Objectively, it aims to keep boys in the path of rectitude; teaches them the beauty of courtesy, kindness, honor and helpfulness.

In great cities, whenever juvenile aides or auxiliaries are needed for public functions, Boy Scouts are selected. It is a recognition of their manliness, personal responsibility and duty.

Great are the Boy Scouts!

CAMP DELMONT, the remarkable Scout camp in upper Montgomers County, closes its ninth annual encampment today. Director Ernest Schultz will superintend the departure of about seventy Boy Scouts.

the remnant of the summer regiment.

The camp will be left in a condition as spick and span, as fresh and attractive as though it had never known the presence of Yet more than 600 red-blooded, athletic, clean-minded Scouts lived there the last two months.

More than 2000 persons, home folks and friends of the boys, visited them during that It cost \$6000 to feed and care for them. This sum did not include permanent im-provements and certain incidentals of camp

In July and August the boys came in troops from all parts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties. Every two weeks the personnel of the place changed. A fortnight is the recognized camping period of each troop.

DELMONT is one of the largest Boy Scout camps in the United States. It is the most romantic and beautiful of

There are 100 acres of woodland, creek, meadow, rock and tangled hillside.

The Federated Boy Scout Council of Montgomery and Delaware Counties owns the property.

Ideals of outdoor life for boys from twelve to seventeen years here attain their highest

The valley was once the hunting ground of the Unami Indians. They were a sub-division of the great Delaware tribe or nation.
In the museum are foxes, weasels, birds

and butterflies trapped or taken by the boys. Indian relics, rare mineral specimens and polished samples of all the native woods are there preserved. Ten college men, specialists, comprise the general staff of instructors and attendants

every year.

There are no martinets. The Scouts are instructed how to do things. They are not ordered. Self-control, courtesy and per-

DURING the season just closed there was no sickness at Delmont, though a camp doctor and a well-equipped hospital are always at hand. There is a naturalist versed in wood-craft, a director and two assistants of

Scout activities, a scout master at large, swimming masters and lifeguards on the The Scouts live like pioneers of the early West. Every house is a log cabin. Eighteen of them, set around the campus, are open on all four sides. They are the

bunk cabins, with eight bunks to each.

The great council house, 35 by 60 feet. constructed of huge logs.
Within are two council fires. They are squares of stone set in the floor. When the council fires are lighted the smoke passes out through holes in the roof.

chapel is the most remarkable, appropriate and picturesque spot in the region. natural amphitheatre. A semicir of rocks, some as big as a two-story house, others the size of a wheelbarrow.

The pulpit is a curiosity. It is a boulder shaped like a pulpit desk, with natural

sloping top. During services on Sunday the Scouts and their visitors perch on the rocks or sent themselves on the ground. Clergymen of national fame, Bishops of

great dioceses, have been proud to preach this amphitheatre with its odd pulpit and rustic wooden pulpit chair.

THE Scouts at Delmont are instructed in I the mysteries of woodcraft and the lore of the great outdoors American history is taught at its source.

From the trails and fishing grounds of e Unami Indians it is but a step to the fulling mills of Colonial days; to the pre-Revolutionary powder mills of the Unami On the camp ground still stands a mill

that made gunpowder for Washington's muzzle-loaders. There are the ruins of a dozen others within a few miles. The Scouts swim in the waters above a dam that was built before the Declaration

of Independence was proclaimed. It fed mill-races that ground the grist. made the ammunition and fulled the cloth the armies of the colonies. The lad in khaki not only hears the story

of those wonderful pioneer days, but is con-scious of the visible presence of scenes linked with his country's history.
"The Daddy Shack" is a unique feature

It is what its name implies: a log cabin equipped with cots and other comforts for fathers who come out to spend the week The log boathouse where the boats are stored during the winter is the only one of its kind in this country. The Scouts built

ost of these structures.
There is a trading post. Scout necessities are for sale. Candy can be purchased, but in quantity no larger than permitted by doctor.

Health, robust and vibrant, is the sine qua non of Camp Delmont. All other things

THE record of the kitchen, where two I cooks are employed, is an interesting The commissary, with a competent stew ard in charge, is ample, varied and satis-

It requires 3000 pounds of ice per week to supply the place.

A barrel of potatoes and seventy-five pounds of meat are consumed at a meal.

A crate of eggs for each meal and 120

quarts of milk per day are other requisites.

Then there are 160 big loaves of bread a day, a 100-pound tub of butter a week, bushels and bushels of tomatoes, beans, abbage and other vegetables, with jam and preserves, watermelon, ice cream and wholesome desserts in proportion The charge for all this is 87 per week

Of course, that sum does not pay for much more than the mess and attendance. The annual deficit is made up by contribu tions from big-hearted men and women who realize the value of the Boy Scout move ment to the future of our country, Director Schultz laughed outright when shed about his discipline in case of trouble the boxe.

"We never have any trouble," he said.
"We never have had any trouble since Camp Delmont was founded six years ago. The boys are not bossed. They have the honor of the camp and their troop at heart, be-sides a keen personal pride. Even if there were a bit of trouble in any individual case the boys themselves would settle it. How?

"Roy fashion-by ostracism of the of fender. It's the Indian way," he said. Delmont is one of the few Pennsylvania Boy Scout camps that showed an increased attendance this year over that of 1920. Great are the Boy Scouts!

WHERE THE HOPES OF EVERY NORTH SIDE TAXPAYER ARE CENTERED



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JOSEPH P. CARROLL On the Athletic Pot of Gold

COMMERCIALISM, personal vaingloriousness and specializing in athletics are denounced as detriments to the public bene-fit, according to Joseph P. Carroll, athletic director of the Athletic Recreation Center, Twenty-sixth and Master streets. The cause of athletic benefits for the community generally is suffering, says Mr. Carroll, as a result of the ascendancy of these factors in athletic life. in athletic life.

"One can understand that in past times, when human life was more constant, a fairly leisurely preparation for competitive sport was, for those who could afford it, a natural provision," says Mr. Carroll. "The average boy (but seldom the girl) went into athletics in a tranquil spirit of adventure, to get what physical good there was or as much of it as he could and to enjoy the getting of it. He accepted what was put on his plate, took it for granted that it was wholesome because those who had knowledge offered it, consumed it according to his ability and in due time departed more or less cheerfully.

"It was assumed in those days that teachers and purveyors of physical education knew more about the broader angles of athletic competition than the povitintes in It was assumed that athletics were a good thing in which to participate and on the terms or rules offered.

Question of Real "Food"

"But now! Who can say that life is constant in these days when one lives for today only and wonders what he and the rest of the world will meet tomorrow? When other authority on athletics tells the competitor that the world of sport is not yet rearranged, that it is a new era, and no one knows what the conditions of competition are going to be, is it surprising that he should ask himself whether the purveyors of athletics are giving him real food that will help him to live or are merely keeping him amused and employed by things that are out of date and no longer important?

"Educating a boy or girl in athletics nowis like battleship building. In both cases the question arises, 'Is it worth while wasting time on numbers when the supertype will sink the smaller craft?" been bad enough for the last twenty-five years, since directors began to deviate from he old classical inspiration in athletics and substitute for it something that seemed likely to be more useful for financial return and material gain to both themselves and the participant.

"The creation of the star specialist or super-man and indifference to the person of mediocre ability; the strenuous race to win at all hazards by means not alvays legitimate; the offering of awards of all proportion to the energy or ability displayed and that are extravagant to the disgusting point; the strategy, worthy of a better cause, whereby rules are emasculated to suit conniving officials or their pampered proteges; the crimes committed on the athletic calendar under the caption 'expenses'-these are the deteriorating influences that are gnawing at the very yitals of honest competition in sport.

"The boy and girl become specialists, they are physically able, or promoters i ant on athletic competition (mens sana in corpore sano) is lost sight of entirely. Aside corpore sano) is lost sight of entirely. Aside from the physical damage often done the individual by over-indulgence to gain supremacy and under the direction and encouragement of those who are often employed to safeguard that every thing, the individual becomes a veritable 'pot-hunter' and will not compete or 'perform' unless reimbursed with the requisite publicity, sufficient expenses or costly awards. The exodust to the recommendation of the expenses of costly awards. Klondike a few years since and a more recent for gold in the hills of Maryland avparallel instances to the athlete one finds today in increasing numbers.

Parasitic Lesion of Sport

"The chameleon athlete whose principles are gauged by the 'pot-of-gold' standard and whose allegiance and loyalty to his school, club or team vacillate with highest bid is the parasitic lesion of sport. If competitive athletics are to attain desirable results and to erect, in the persons of honorable participants, fitting testimentals to consistency of purpose, then the directors of sport must ds be above the encouragement of these debasing tactics in those over whom they exert influence.

"The policy of a group or organization should reflect, as accurately as possible, the

attitude of its mentors. Directors of sport should be in a position to speak frankly and fearlessiy upon any matter connected with their activity. They should furnish an absolutely independent and unblased expression of opinion on all live matters affecting ath-letics. They should, of course, be fair, but should not hesitate to champion the un-

popular side of a question. There should be no private interests to be served nor should their expressions be subject to the control of monetary considerations or other emolu-

"The director need not always reflect what he thinks to be public sentiment, but what he believes public sentiment would be if the public generally were as fully informed as he is. He should not be content to merely voice public sentiment, but should, with large window, and discretion, create with large wisdom and discretion, create and direct public sentiment in accordance with the highest ideals of sport. Having done this he can say with Horace, 'Exegi monumentum aere perennius'—a monument to that pre-eminent American institution— competitive athletics."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY IT WAS, as a matter of fact, very disconcerting to the navy when, weeks ago, it converted two captive German destroyers into targets that were to be sunk in practice for experimental purposes and the darn things refused to go down. First at 9 o'clock in the morning the de-stroyers went out in a line, steamed back and forth and cracked away at 5000 yards. which is a rather short range. They did it for half a day. Then a group of great hig battleships went out to shoot. For them 10,000 yards was close up, although they got closer later on. They unleashed main turret guns, broadsides 'n' everything and the sun traveled away over toward western horizon—and one of those stroyers still bobbed contentedly out there

in the ocean. Finally all guns were concentrated on this hopeless, firmly anchored little boat. It stayed afloat until 7 o'clock in the evening, having endured ten hours of navy ning, having endured ten non-fire, then turned quietly over on its side and, as if disgusted, sank without so much as kicking up its heels.
It would not have been so bad if the

performance had not been viewed by some army officers who hold that the way to sink ships is to let them drop bombs on them. Major H. M. Hickham was one of these an inconsiderate sort of fellew. Do you know what he said? Well, he kinda drawled and, says he: you give a woman a lead pencil.

kinda long, with plenty of lead in it and a nice sharp pocketknife, and if everything holds out she will put a point on it sooner or later, by heck." Interstate Commerce Commissioner Ernest Interstate Commerce Commissioner Ernest
I. Lewis is one of the most traveled men in
the United States. He used to be a writing
man professionally and every year or so he
would go off to the South Seas, or Africa. or some place and knock around for a spell

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

and write pieces about aborigines or

thing and thus make a living as he went.

1. How many miles is the sun from the 2. When was the battle of Gettysburg . Who was the classical goddess of mirth? Where was the school in which Socrates taught?

5. Who was Napoleon's chief of police?
6. What are the two largest cities in Spain?
7. What is the game that is played on a crease?
8. What is the meaning of one inch of rain?

9. When was the first English comedy played?

10. What is the literal sense of tirade? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Pegasus in classical mythology was the winged horse of the Muses. Resinante was the lean and half-starved horse of Don Quixote in Cervantes' famous tale.
2. English is to be the official language of the Disarmament Conference.
3. Manchuria lies north of China proper and borders on Siberia, Mongolia and Korea.

and borders on Siberia, Mongolfa and Korea.

4. Ullage is what a cask or other vessel wants of being full.

5. A punkah is a portable fan, usually of leaf of painyra. It is also a large swinging cloth fan on a frame worked by a cord and used largely in India.

6. Honolulu is the largest city in what, strictly spenking, may be termed the Pacific Ocean.

7. Virginia is noted for its production of peanuts.

peanuts.

S. Three Presidents of Mexico since Por-firlo Disz have been Madero, Carranza and Obregon.
"To rule the roast" means originally to preside over the table and, hence, means to be master. This form of metaphor prevails in England In America the phrase is more often "to rule the roost."

SHORT CUTS The Register of Wills registered a

The trees will soon prepare for winter by taking off their clothes.

A technicality can hold up a peace treaty, but to uphold it a good constitution

Congress has joined the army of the unemployed, but its pay envelope still goes

Apropos of some of the stories coming out of Russia, none but a goose is fooled by

When it is suggested that the farm laborer should sing as he works he probably says "Hoe, hum!"

Armed deputies and miners battling in Logan County, W. Va., are still far enough away from a peace treaty.

in Russia is a success might hold a convention in Leiperville Town Hall, It may be that Germany was so anxious for a separate peace that she didn't care particularly how it was framed.

Now that the United States and Gernany have signed the peace treaty the Hamburg steak may drop its alias.

"Let the slur writers rave." cries Congressman Manuel Herrick. The gentleman evidently doesn't wish to go it alone.

Dickery, dickery, dock. Harmony al-ways in hock. The Vares struck one, down Sheehan ran to watch the political clock. "It's fathers not mothers that spoil babies," says the mother of a local prise infant. Well, isn't that what babies are

What the Disarmament Conference will do depends solely on the quality and force of the sentiment the outside public brings to bear on the conferees. The Mount Everest expedition does not believe in too much expedition. The actual

A Minnesota man is trying to force his wife to pay him alimony. Sensing the approach of feminism, he says, in effect, "Eventually, why not now?"

attempt to climb the eminence will not be

undertaken until next year.

in some quarters to mean a revision of the phrase beginning "Suffer little children" to Let little children suffer. There is appreciation of human endeavor and no frivolousness in the assertion

A recent Federal court decision is taken

that the ZR-2 disaster was a sacrifice hit to give the ZR-1 n home run. From La Plata, Argentina, comes the news that debute in the Provincial Legisla-ture was punctuated with bullets. This

Coroner's Jury of six women in At lantic City wrangled for an hour and a half and then reported that they couldn't Womanly intuition must have been taking a day off.

seems to be a fine field for Ben Johnson.

Alma Gluck, opera star, says she is going to spend the greater part of her time abroad in sleeping. The least we can hope is that the concert of Europe, with its many

blue notes, won't keep her awake. The wise and necessary rule that one should love his neighbor is oft ignored in fashion cool by Capital and Labor. Each makes the proposition stiff while sword's from scabbard free: "Old Top, I'll surely

love you if you prove that you love me. Switzerland after drought that seemed Full of Holes unending is now suffering from too much water—rivers rising and rain still failing. We have it on nursery authority that Jupiter Pinvius in Switzerland uses a local cheese instead of

dismissing Something Ridiculous suit of a midwife who Somewhere claimed compensation for injuries received while attending a case, the referee of the

watering pot.

State Workmen's Compensation Bureau said it was ridiculous to speak of the bearing of children as a business. Without expressing an opinion as to the wisdom of unwisdom of the decision, it may be urged that the ruling might have binding force if the complainant had been the mother, but that it does not necessarily apply to one whose business is to attend a mother.