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Philadelphia, Friday, September 30, 1921

A REAL FEDERATION

S WITH the League of Nations, so with A the Welfare Federation. Complete cooperation with no outsiders is preliminary

to success. Fortunately it is fast becoming apparent that the amalgamation of Philadelphia charities and humanitarian institutious into a single group for financing purposes is approximating the original ideal. The union of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter the Red Cross with the Philadelphia Federation is directly in line with the program of the project

Some ninety organizations are now partners in the commendable enterprise designed to abolish the agonies of competitive drives, to eliminate duplication of effort and reduce administrative expenses.

The idea is so clearly in accord with the popular principle of concentration of energy that its acceptance in theory has hardly been questioned. The test in practice is an earnest of capable direction amid difficulties by no means negligible.

Philadelphians will soon be enabled to aid humanitarian work here with contribution covering a general field. The Red Cross is to be complimented for its broadmindedness in joining the plan to extinguish destructive rivalries and to check a waste of energy and money.

PRESIDENT LEAR?

TT WOULD be a relief to the country if the people in Oklahoma could find a means to entice their Congressman Herrick home from Washington. It would have been better for every one and for the prestige of the House of Representatives if Oklahoma had never sent Herrick to Washington, where he continues to be an irritation and a vivid illustration of the persistency in American politics of the super-hick.

Herrick on his arrival in Washington got into trouble through a series of emotional experiments intended—he said—to establish new safeguards around all American womanhood. Now he is out with a bill by which he would make it unlawful for any one to impersonate a King or a Queen

Has Mr. Herrick ever read Shakespeare? Would he have us go to the theatre to see "President Lear"? Would be so revise the greatest of plays as to make us go it the future to see "Congressman John" and "Senator Richard the Third"?

ROOSEVELT'S WAR DIARY

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S diary of the J Spanish War, written in camp and in Cuba and now made public, is a bitter record of calamitous blunderings which after more than a generation seem awful to contemplate.

The diary records nothing that the country did not already know. The Colonel was not a man to remain stlent or restrained in the presence of organized futility and incompetence. He faced all of this during the compaign that gave him his real start toward the presidency. He talked then and afterward as he was accustomed to talk in the interval immediately preceding the war with Germany.

"We would have been helpless," he says in the diary, "if we had to contend with a first-class country."

Doubtless we should have been helpless. But later, when we had to contend with a first-class Power, we were by no means helpless, and there were no embalmed beef to poison soldiers and no typhoid epidemics in the camps and no collapse and confusion in the high command.

All of which shows that, bad as things sometimes seem, we are getting along and acquiring better control of ourselves and of the affairs of the country.

RECIPES FOR LEAN TIMES

UNABLE, notwithstanding his native formula capable of obliterating the stringency of the times, Thomas A. Edison proclaims his faith in the conversationally familiar virtues.

He believes in practical demonstrations. The idea is not precisely new, and yet it must be admitted that no substitute panacea is in sight.

It is the Edisonian conviction, as expressed in a recent interview, that grit, faith and hard work can overcome bustness depression, which, he is inclined to be-Heve, recurs in cycles. The war, of course, accelerated the schedule, and its corresponding economic shocks have been trying even to those individuals whose pertinacity and grip upon realities somewhat measure up to

Mr. Edison's ideals. The obligation to improve this situation is laid by the inventor directly upon a Congress whose vacillations have been flagrant. The most hopeful outlook upon business is powerless to restore normality to

conditions that can only be remedied by imperatively needed constructive legislation, Mr. Edison pertinently quotes the New York Republican State platform. "As we must sell, as well as manufacture." admitted the makers of this document, "no Tariff Law should be enacted in the unsettled economic conditions of the present that will prevent us from re-establishing the profitable exchange of foodstuffs and commodities by burdening those to whom we must sell to such an extent as to make it impossible for them to sell to us, and therefore to buy from us."

"We must," explains Mr. Edison, "inerease our output. The most obvious way to do this is by exporting more of our products."

Congress has handled this problem in such way that the prospect of enacting a Tariff Law that will permit us to trade with our European and other foreign debtors without imperiling domestic manufactures is by this time Idmentably vague. Prophets have

lately ceased to envisage an early passage of the needed new Imposts Law, without which economic and industrial uncertainty

cannot be rectified. Optimism will naturally be a psychologi cal help, and practice of the homely virtues will be of material assistance. But the most exemplary private conduct must be deprived of full effect while law makers blunder and procrastinate.

A JUDGE, A MOVIE SCANDAL AND THE MOST DREADED JURY

Some Folk in California Have Been Having First Experiences With the Force That Rules the Country

THAT was an interesting, if woeful, little homily on life and society and the ethics of these times which Judge Lazarus, of San Francisco, delivered from the bench when he instructed a jury to let the most vulgar of all moving-picture comedians out of jail after a series of hearings that all California desires greatly to forget.

"We are trying ourselves," said the Judge, meaning that all society was somehow implicated in the atrocious business and somehow responsible for it. "We are trying our present-day morals and our present-day social conditions!"

Are we, indeed?

From this distance it appears that society was sitting, in this instance, not in the dock but in the jury box, and that the people on trial and in deadly fear of the inevitable and unchanging verdict were the judges and the police, the jurymen and the prosecutors, as well as the wild men and women from the moving-picture Gold Coast and the sorry squad of pseudo-respectables who furtively minister to them for the sake of easy money.

Why if it were otherwise, should there have been such a sudden frantic effort to prove Arbuckle a black sheep and all the rest of the movie world decorous and free from wild habits?

Hollywood is ready to do almost anything to set itself right with the world. It would almost go to church en masse.

A great many keepers of big hotels have become aware, with a bad start, of their obligations to the decent communities in which they are established.

There are signs of a very real fear. Every one knows that the force of mass judgment can be and often is inexerable and even

Society has a well-developed instinct of self-preservation. It inevitably reacts, like a living organism, to destroy the alien and self-created elements that are always appearing to endanger its health or its life. That is why the saloons were attacked with n peculiar, blundering harshness, and that is why every anti-social institution is now and will continue to be on the defensive. Society, which, in the definition suggested

by Judge Lazarus, might be said to comprise nine-tenths of the general population, knows how to take care of itself even if it is sometimes at a loss for methods. It doesn't always know what it wants. But it knows what it doesn't want.

It doesn't want smut in its entertainment or crooks in public office or fools in places of great power and authority. It has no appointed voice. Its strength is made felt in a thousand silent ways.

Because there is no need to put society on trial-and for no other reason-thieving politicians, grafting police, the traffickers in indecent things, the opportunists and the rich because they are dishonorable, and all the other incompatible riff-raff in the living current of the times move in uneasiness and fear.

They do not always dread the courts, What they dread is exposure to the judgment of that society which Judge Lazarus seems unable to understand. Society is at war with such people be-

cause it knows instinctively that they are destructive forces within its own body.

So clean plays and clean books and clear movies continue to insure the biggest returns to those who produce them. Crooks in politics may be tolerated. But the heart of the crowd is with the Roosevelts and the Lincolns. Similarly it is with the Barries and the Joe Jeffersons.

Fresh realization of the meaning of that trend of general feeling has been brought home to the film producers in a shocking fashion.

In relation to the movies the public has been, as you might say, knowingly credulous. It has an abiding love of beauty and humor and remance, and it has liked to believe that the personalities so effectively presented to it by the camera are as brightly charming as they seem in the pictures. The general devotion to the movies is in fact a devotion to personalities.

The crowd, because it is imaginative and generous, will cling to its pleasant delusions to the last - because they are pleasant, When it is made finally to realize that it has been bilked again and bamboozled by still another series of shams; that all its best impulses have been exploited once more in a particularly intimate way, the movies will have lost their hold on the country.

The movie promoters know this, if the actors don't. And they appear to have a far better knowledge of public opinion than Judge Lazarus.

FIRES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

A S A Parisian novelty, fire is noteworthy, chiefly on the score of underproduction. The burning of "Au Printemps," one of the largest department stores of the French capital, mars a remarkable record, but hardly to the extent of destroying its sig-

Within a few hours of the moment is which Paris was both startled and amazed by an exceptional occurrence, President Harding was issuing a proclamation of fireprevention day in the United States.

On October 11 Americans are asked t reflect upon conditions of insecurity at once of such magnitude and general familiarity that the mind is inclined to pass over the detailed figures. They are, however, worth heeding even by a nation as wealthy and self-sufficient as ours.

It is estimated and set forth by the President that 15,000 lives throughout the country are lost annually because of fires, The value of property destroyed by flames in 1920 reached a total of \$500,000,000 Within the five years ended in 1920 forest fires "reduced our diminishing timber resources by a total of over \$85,000,000."

Investigation has proved that careless ness is largely responsible for the savage carnival of destruction on so vast a scale The President's appeal for increased safeguards and widespread deepening of the sense of public duty recognizes a menace that has come to be fatalistically regarded as an inevitable commonplace. Paris is shocked by the first considerable

fire in the crowded and busy St. Lazare Haussmann district in forty years. How many business communities in the United

States would be similarly horrified? To be contemptuous of fire dangers is to traduce the name of courage. Realization of the cost of reckless indifference and vigorous preventive action are more authentic indices of true civic bravery.

ANGLO-IRISH HAIR-SPLITTING

UNPRECEDENTED in diplomacy is the stage of refinement in dialectics reached

in the interchanges between Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera. The latest communication by the British

Prime Minister touches earth in a definite proposal of a new conference with the Irish delegates, but the word-fencing, in which both parties have proved their adroitness, is continued in the subjoined comment. The British Empire is described as a "com-munity of nations," the delegates as 'spokesmen of the people whom you repre-

This is unquestionably one way of deferring to De Valera's contention that his envoys represent an Ireland acting on its own initiative. On the other hand, there is not the least dubiety in Lloyd George's refusal to imply that the British Government intertains the slightest notion of regarding Ireland as an entirely independent nation.

From the maze of argumentative abstractions this extraordinary deduction may be drawn : that while the British Empire cannot be divided before a new form of union with Ircland is devised, nevertheless the Irish may consider themselves mouthpieces of a people invited to participate in a scheme of partner-

When hair-splitting is carried to this extreme the obvious way out of a deadlock is face-to-face negotiations. The reported pleasure of the Sinn Fein leaders with the definite offer of a parley with British statesmen in London on October 11 suggests that the meeting will take place.

For good or ill this conference is likely to prove the turning point in the long and tangled history of Anglo-Irish relations. The responsibilities of both sides have been crystallized. Each party to the controversy s by this time fully aware of the points of view of his opponent. A case so well argued deserves an issue definite, constructive and

The proposed conference will mark a tussle with realities after maneuverings savoring of the nature of Socratic dialogues, An outcome of honorable reconciliation is a legitimate hope.

SEVEN MILES UP

TT USED to be said in the school books that no living thing could survive at an altitude of six miles.

Lieutenant John A. MacReady, of the army air force, went so high in a test flight at Dayton that his engine coughed and died for lack of air. Then the pilot let his machine spiral downward in a fall of more than seven miles to the ground. He broke all existing altitude records and established a new one that is likely to stand for a long time. Beyond the seven-mile limit the atmosphere is seemingly too thin to feed a carburetor, even under pressure. Lieutenant MacReady's flight will mean

little to the lay mind-unless it is accepted as fresh proof that the will to explore continues to be a ruling passion with men. From that point it might be reasoned that there will always be men willing to risk greatly for the sake of any great achieve-

The nature of the achievement will have to be dictated by the relatively small groups of men who direct human affairs. If they choose to be noble-minded they can always find at their elbows men ready to undertake any mighty task. And they need only be wise to make the world at least half as happy as it ought to be.

Because Judge Brown Political fought the Vares at the last election Combine members of Council may see to it that he does not get his Palace of Justice. Though we cannot admire the political turn of mind that prompts reprisals, we find no fault with the concret result of such action if it eventuates. Judge Brown's political complexion casts no halo f righteousness over the extravagance he entemplated

You'll have to admit said the Hardshell Dem., the Republican Legitimate Criticism a disappointment to men of parts in the way it is handling the weather charts. Where's the consistency tried and true in the weather we get? I dunno; do you? Where are the glorious days of fail? Why. we ain't got any at all, at all. Because of the weather clerk's big mistake we sizzle and stew and simmer and bake. And I ask you straight why such things can be. Where is that promised normalcy?

Now that we have all had our little thrift jamberee and have salted money down that would have otherwise boosted business up, those of us who have money to by spending it, help to solve the prob lem of unemployment. The house you build vill put the bricklayer, the carpenter, the plumber, the plusterer and the paperhanger to work. The suit of clothes you buy will put a tailor to work. And the bricklayer, the carpenter, the plumber, the plasterer, the paperhanger and the tailor will proceed. by their purchases, to put other men to work. Be wise in your thrift, but not less wise in your disbursements,

A society has been formed in New York for the presentation of new plays for the benefit of managers. This may be a boon to American authors-if American managers can be induced to attend. It is notorious that few managers read plays submitted to them. In this they are not so much to blame as one is tempted to think. The printed word must be translated for his mind's eye and ear; and it may be that the modest manager lacks faith not so much in the author as in his own judgment as a translator. Most men are cautious when the pocketbook penalizes error.

A New York school teacher, weight 140 pounds, defending a suit for separation brought by his wife, weight 170 pounds, dedared that she grabbed him and shook him until his teeth rattled and that she threw hina at him daily; all of which she admitted, alleging provocation. The Court declaring that she was an impossible woman was an impossible woman to live with, granted her a temporary sepa ration with alimony of \$20 a week. more or less sincere feminist, we hereby re spectfully suggest that the circumstances of the case would seem to demand that the woman pay altmony to the husband.

A country's real prosperity, said the Cute Economist, must be gauged by the surplus in the pockets of its workers after necessary expenses are paid. The gauging s made difficult because every surplus begets new desires, and the luxuries of one gener ition become the necessities of the next. Every industrial readjustment following a world cataclysm means the passing of some "necessity" back into the "luxury" class where it originated. This causes as much outery as does the actual need of bread

unemployment problem in England was less acute than in this country is hardly borne out by the London dispatch of yesterday to the effect that 100,000 miners and their families are starving in Cornwall.

It is from the Court of Public Opinion that Arbuckle will get his verest sentence.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Definition of Provincialism Is Also Largely a Question of Geography. One Should Conform to Custom for Courtesy's Sake

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WE WERE discussing provincialism—a W group of us—apropos the convention-alities obtaining in a city and those of a small town and those of a country village. And one woman said provincialism was an inability to adapt oneself to one's present environment. She held that it was quite as provincial for a New Yorker not to adapt herself to a country town as for a country town visitor to overstep the mark in New York, or understep it, rather. Another woman of the group gave an amusing instance of provincialism, her own,

as a matter of fact. She was in Europe traveling, and was asked by one of her near of kin, who was asked by one of her near of kin, who was living in Italy, to stay for a month with him. As he lived in a very beautiful and interesting Italian town, and in a charming house, she accepted with great pleasure, thinking that she could sightsee at her ease and get a taste of Italian life on the side from her kinsman's wide circle of friends. But she found to her consternation that she was it for the whole English and American. was in for the whole English and Americau colony and their social amusements, a little

of real Italian society and a mere snatch of sightseeing on the side. She found her kinsman took his role of cicerone very seriously, and after each soial event in which they had participated. he took her gravely to account regarding the manner in which she had departed from the prescribed ritual. Or, feeling uncertain as to her awaredness of what was what, he earefully instructed her beforekand.

A ND although she was a woman who had seen a good deal of the world of America, she was not prepared for what seemed to her the antiquated and small conventions of the somewhat restricted set of rich and idle and very conservative persons in which she found herself being treatedfor her kinsman's sake-like a guest of

She detested teas, and was not overwhelmingly partial to afternoons at home, and to her horror she found that to come and go with a brief and breezy "Howdy-do" at all Italian tea or afternoon or evening reception was a crime against one's hostess. On

sat indefinitely, perhaps an hour. She was inclined to be furious at first, and then frankly bored because during these long sits she was apt not to know a third of the persons about her, in some cases no one but her hostess; and as there were no introductions except in very special in-stances, she was sometimes stranded until a more or less familiar person hove in sight. At dinners when she was ready to go home it filled her with restless impatience to have to wait until the Duchess or Princess or Countess or Baroness that graced the fes-tivity was ready to depart and so gave the signal to the rest.

CHE liked luncheons and dinners better than the receptions because she was in-troduced to every lady present. But the aftermath of having next day to remember all their names and look them up and send servant around with her eards seemed like foolish trot for the servant and a ridiculous attention from herself, as whether or not they responded by leaving their eards another servant meant nothing in her Finally, when she was making a dutidinner call on one of her hostesses she found scated in the garden with the lady an-other lady caller of a dull, clderly sort, to whom she was not introduced, and who, during the three-cornered conversation that ensued, never addressed her; but the first caller was escorted to her carriage by the lady of the

house with great snavivy, for she was some-thing or other to the queen dowager.

On finding herself left sitting in the gar-den quite alone while the two others walked off, the American whacked a hole in the hedge with her parasol and made her escape to her waiting victoria by a short cut of her own discovery, and drove back to town and to her kinsman's reproachful and astonished chidings with a high color and Whoever made the rules of this society

made 'sm wrong!" was her verdict. after this, instead of explaining it to me you can explain me to it, for I won't bother learning the eards of a game I do not intend to play after I leave here!'

He was awfully tried with her, and lofty. And she was tried with him and superior. but she confessed later that she was quite

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do! eventually had a very telling meaning for ber. In her refusal of that particular bristling fence of cut-and-dried conventions she ad missed the flavor of an old and historic civilization. And the expatriated Americans whom she had derided for falling into the customs of a society not their own by any right save that of hospitality were, she knew later, right in their unquestioning assimilation. As guests they had to conform, or lack that first requisite of a guest, appreciation.

THE conversation at the close of her con-I fession drifted back and forth and finally ended by the rectal by a mother of an in-stance nearer home. Her daughter was a Vassar girl, and she said that last year there was sent to all the parents a sort of quesionnaire asking for data as to the parents wishes regarding their daughter's freedom f nction in going to New York unchaper-Questions such as these:

'Are you willing to have your daughter go to New York and lunch unchaperoned in restaurant with a man? Are you willing to have your daughter

go down to the opera or to the play, return-ing by a very late train?" etc., etc. The point was that there is in America among mothers of the same general class no fixed convention about what is proper and what is improper socially. It seems to be purely a matter of environment. If it is a very small community there are very few conventions. New York City is actually stricter than Philadelphia-so far outward doings of society go. Philadelphia is, on the whole, more particular about conventions than Scranton, Wilkes-Barre or Reading, for people of the same set; and these places are stricter than such town as Allentown, Measiville, Lewisburg, etc. And these again have more fixed rules of a prohibitive sort, that one might call conventional, than the country towns for persons of the same general set that form the local society.

COLLEGE like Vassar would have girls A COLLEGE like Vassar would have girls from all these places with the same standards of what is right and wrong, but with very mixed standards of what is conentional-"what is done. And so we come back to the point from which we had started Provinciality is a lack of observance, on

part of a stranger, of the local conven-I remember as an infant being taught a remember as an interest taught a very terse definition of sin.
"What is sin?" said the catechism.
"Sin." said I, answering by the book, "is any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God."

Fortunately for most of us, a lack of con ormity unto or transgression of the law of the society in which we find ourselves is But it is rather a stupid way of raising the flag of independence, and is generally more a sign of egotism than broadmindedness.

Arson Unpunished From the Honolulu Advertisor.

A chicken set fire to a poultry house be-longing to Manuel Correa, Kaimuki, Sunday, by carrying a lighted cigarette butt underneath the building. This was the ex-Sir Alfred Mond's declaration that the planation Correa gave the fire department after the flames had been extinguished, according to Chief Thurston. Corren said he threw the butt out of the window and the chicken picked it up and took it under the house. Then it dropped the hot snipe. Ascording to Chief Thurston the chicken was

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

"TAKE Y'R TIME, LADY, TAKE Y'R TIME!"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

queror.

of the players.

to conquer this disposition, to the great gain

'In this the boy is assisted by the coach,

of the mental and moral strength of the con

and the up-to-date coach will not for a moment tolerate 'dirty' football playing o

what is known as 'muckerism' of any kind by any of his players. On a properly regulated field there is no longer any place for pro-famity or violent language. And all this

helps in the development of the character

Forming Good Habits

"College athletics also help in the forma-tion of good habits, and here again football

harder and therefore the training rules are

more severe. On a properly organized team every member must conform strictly to the

training rules. The players are forbidden to

smake, to chew tobacco, to drink liquor, to

stay out late, to visit improper places, to

enndy or to drink the rainous messes which

the average non-playing college boy pours almost hourly into his stomach. He is

obliged to study and to satisfy his teachers.

because failure to do so injures not only

team for victory and thus places in peril the

hopes of the whole college.

This discipline is well worth while for

any boy. And nothing except the love of the game would make him go through with it. The whole discipline and the atmosphere of the football field are advantageous. The

candidate for the team learns promptly, cheerfully, without question and to the full

extent of his ability. Whether he likes it or not, he has no option except to do as he

is told and to do it at once. Nowhere else in his college life does he come into contact with such discipline and learn to 'toe the

often of the utmost value to him later in life,

When Training Is Broken

good form for players to inform on each other in cases of infraction of the training rules. I believe that in any institution where football has reached a high state of

perfection and has become one of the domi-nant institutions of undergraduate life, it is

of the team to report such infractions to the

head coach, but it is also the duty of every

in effect the breaking of a man's word of honor. If a member of the team is dereliet

in his duty he barms others as well as him-

self. He has been trained and worked with for weeks to fit him for certain work, and

when he breaks training without permission

is the code which governs a real football college, and it is the right one."

A Ballade of the Ripening Year

CHE walked with Strephon in the spring,

Young Chlon cold as Greenland's skies,

Twas seedtime then-how summer flies!-

not only the correct thing for the memb

breaking training is no prank or joke.

he is guilty of trenson to his college.

Derision in her laughter's ring.

find a swain so gentlesome

Now all things to fruition come.

The time to sow-and improvise A hyun to Ceres; when to bring

(He coaxes when a filly

In fields the corn is ripening

Now all things to fruition come

His hoe, that no ture long defice

But much of wonder in her eyes

With much of wonder and surprise

He knew the time to plow-and sing!

But patient Strephon was too wise

To force love's growth by rule of thumb,

And glowing pumpkins promise pies,

On thinning vines plump clusters swing;

To check of pippin, peach and plant. The marvel of unfading dyes.

Now all things to fruition come.

A magic spell on Chlor lies,

Times.

For scythe and fork the meadow cries, The orchard's peri corps applies

Her scornful tengue and lips are damb;

But love speaks plainly in her sights.

Now all things to fruition cone.

Edward W. Barnard, in the New York
Times.

"I have often been asked whether it is

as he does in athletics, and this is

himself, but jeopardizes the chances

in the first rank, because the game is

JOHN W. HEISMAN

On Athletics in College THAT athletics in general and football in particular do much to fit the college boy for the more important struggles of life is the opinion of John W. Heisman, football

couch at the University of Pennsylvania. physical bonofits of call athletics, especially football. man, 'are so apparent and have been so often and so well set forth, that it is not necessary for me to dwell on that phase But the equally valuable mental and effects have not had the emphasis laid upon them which they deserve.

"It has often struck me as peculiar that we have nowhere a school for the training and the strengthening of the moral qualities of the young American. Colleges and other institutions there are in abundance for the imparting of knowledge, both theoretical and practical, it every known branch of science and art; there are symmatiums for the deand art; there are gymnasiums for the development of bodily strength and there are churches for his spiritual needs. "But nowhere is there an institution for the development of the moral qualities of the

mind. Is there a place wherein a boy's will, temper or disposition can be trained? Has any scientific study been made of these? If so, I do not know where it is. "I do not believe that the importance of this matter will be seriously questioned.

is a matter of the utmost moment that a

young man be able to start out in life with

the ability to shut his jaws tightly and say I will or 'I will not,' and mean it. Question of Temper

"If it be conceded that the development of a dependable will in every young man is not only worth while but absolutely indispensable, then I can say that the athletic field is about the best and, in fact, the only laboratory known where he will get the training, the discipline and the experience which will bring about this result. And football will build up the will power in an immature mind about five times faster than

anything else. 'It is a great achievement to be able to hold the temper in thorough control. This is a thing which is not taught in the class-It is occasionally talked about in the Sunday schools, but the average boy gets a chance to try himself except through the medium of participation in athletic

man in the college to do so.

"I know that boys will not tell on one another in the playing of college pranks and jokes, and this is right and honorable. But "And of the athletic mediums, by far the best is football. The football player is compelled to control himself through the game which, with its man-to-man contacts, s the one above all others in which his good nature and serenity of disposition are tried hard and often. The game is worth playing if only to acquire this self-control.

Clear Thinking Under Fire

'Is there any place except the athletic field where boys are taught to think rapidly and correctly under fire? None that I know It is preached to them, but not taught Some might say that examinations do this and it is true they compel the boy to think and that there are considerable results at tucked to his thinking correctly.

"But, on the other hand, he has usually plenty of time to think when endeavoring to pass an examination; he does not necessarily have to think fast. And, too, the conditions nave to think last. And, too, the conditions surrounding a scholastic examination are not exciting; it is no such case of being under fire as is presented in the man-to-man shock of a football game in an atmosphere highly charged with excitement. The cases are not parallel in the speed of thought required or in the conditions in which this thinking must be done.

"Every boy is wildly excited upon going into his first big game of football. But in time he learns to keep cool, to think calmly and quickly in the thick of the most exciting episodes, and then he comes to correct con lusions and makes faultless decisions in the fraction of a second, time and time again. in every five minutes of play.

Matter of Sportsmanship

"In no game - and it might be added truthfully in no calling in after life is there so much temptation for a participant to cheat, to take unfair advantages, to do small, mean and petty things, to lose the temper, to indulge in profanity, to show a nasty do tion and even to indulge in downright fighting, as in football. But that is the time, the place and the

to learn how to govern, to control and

SHORT CUTS

Judge Lazarus appears to have won

It may at least be said for the weather that it is favoring the poor and swatting the wicked coal man. "Louisiana Senate Wants Beer"-

Headline. Evident sympathy here with the Governors of the Carolinas. One wonders how the Los Angeles

Chamber of Commerce ever let that report of a "slight carthquake" get out. Ford is going to start a drive to clean politics. We seem to remember that up politics.

If you doubt that we are bound by con-vention, just count on the fingers of one hand the number of straw hats you have seen during the last few hot days.

Henry once started a ship to bring about

Once on a time, said Demosthenes McGinnis, women's hats were fixed up with birds with long bills. This year the birds are missing, but the long bills remain.

The report of the various committees to

national conference on unemployment should make interesting reading for the members of Philadelphia City Council who, by killing the Loan Bill, have made it diffifor the city to provide work for the Sir Alfred Mond, British Minister of

Health, says that before the unemployment problem can be solved there must duction in the cost of production in order to stimulate buying. To which may be added that a little courage on the part of pur-chasers would also help. "The more Germany has to work (be-

cause of reparations) the more other na-tions cease working," says the German Minister of Reconstruction. And the sad fact is daily becoming more patent, through un-employment reports, that he is telling the truth. Winning the war may prove more costly than losing it.

The pessimist has a fine opportunity to include himself in his favorite dissipation by considering the fact that at Tuesday's election in the Sixth Massachusetts Congressional District nearly 33,000 voters stayed away from the polls. Massachusetts far enough away-isn't it?-to keep one from appearing personal.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who are the Japanese delegates appointed to the Disarmament Conference in Washington?
 Distinguish between the words peal and

3. Who wrote the famous "Ode to the West Wind"?
4. What is the new altitude record for an

airplane and who made it?

5. What soldiers are sometimes known as "roinels."?

6. What is recoco furniture?

7. What is tellurium?

8. What is the economic reason for the

Chinese practice of cooking fine-chopped or shredded foods? 9. Who composed the famous group of Eng-lish writers known as the Lake Poets? 10. Who was Engelbert Humperdinck?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Dail Eireann should be pronounced "Dwoll Erin."

"Dwell Erin."

The body has been meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin.

A postern is a back door, side way or entrance.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition was held in San Francisco in 1915.

The question. "Cau the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?" is propounded in the twenty-third verse of the thirteenth chanter of Jeremish.

propounded in the twenty-third verse of the thirteenth chapter of Jeremiah.

6. Maryland is mamed after Queen Henricita Maria, wife of Charles I of England.

7. The Medes were an ancient Aryan people inhabiting the northwest of the Iranian or Fersian highland between the Caspian Sea and the Araxes River.

8. The estary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in \$12,000 a year.

9. Samuel Gompers in the president of the Amarican Federation of Labor.

10. In Bildical geography, Gilend, or Mount Gilend, was the part of Patestine lying east of the Jordan and extending east to about longitude 36 cast and lying between the Hieromax on the period.

between the Hieromax on the and the Arnon on the south. In sextended sense it included Baches