Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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DAVID E, SMILEY..... Editor POHN C. MANTIN. General Business Manager
Published daily at Public Langes Building
Independence Busars, Philadelphia.
ATLANTIC CITY. Press-Drion Building
NEW YORK Side Madisen Ave.
DETROIT. 701 Ford Building
St. Louis 618 Globe-Democrat Building
CHICAGO. 1302 Tribune Building
WARHINGTON BERSEL.

WARHINGTON BUREAUS:

NEWS BUREAUS:

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave and 14th St.
NEW YORK BUREAUS:

The Sun Building
London Bureau. Trafsigur Building
London Bureau. Trafsigur Building
The Evening Purion Lemies is served to subserficers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns
at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable
to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in
the United States, Canada, or United States pursessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month.
Bix (36) dollars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign countries one (11) dollar a month.
Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed
must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, October 11, 1921

THE FARCE OF IT

TF ANY one supposes that Conneilmen-I Weglein and Gaffney are surprised that there is no real unencumbered loan balance such as appeared in the statement issued with the indersement of Controller Hadley. be must believe that these gentlemen are more stupid than they are supposed to be

The analysis of the Hadley-Weglein-Gaffney figures which was begun by heads of departments on Saturday and was continued on Monday is not intended to supply information to the City Council. They knew all the time that the figures were misleading. They put them forth as a pretext for holding up the loan, nutbority to make which the Mayor asked of the City Council. The analysis of the figures, however, is useful in that it lets the public know to

what tactics the Job Combine Councilmen-

will resurt to accomplish their purposes: Take, for example, the item of an unencumbered balance of \$2,600,000 for new sewers which Controller Hadley said appeared on his books. Director Caven says that work to be done for which bids have already been received and for which bids will soon be called for will use up all but \$105,000 of the old sewer loan. An item of \$1,000,000 for new sewers was included in the proposed loan and the small unexpended balance from the old long would be added to the processis of the new loan, but it is so small that little can be done with I

A similar condition exists in all the other accounts. Necessary public work cannot be carried on unless the funds are provided. They have to be provided in advance of contracts. If the money is not secured pub-He work must stop in the near future, and that at a time when it is the dary of the city to award contracts for everything that can be seconomically done in order to give work to the unemployed.

AN INTERNATIONAL SHRINE

WAS there ever until yesterday an exclusively Chinese parade in the streets of Philadelphia? If there was we do not

Most of those who saw the procession of Chinese men and women on the way to Independence Hall were invitible. Others. who for on reason or another happen to have acquired some knowledge of what is going on in the Far East, were touched rather deeply by what was in effect proof not only of the continuing triumph of the American Idea, but of the fundamental and unchanging similarity of all human non-

When Chinese go gravely with their musicians to get inspiration in the shadow, the effect that, since war is a curse may of Independence Hall you have to admit it blight those who once retaliated against. Widener collection is not a genuine Remthat the East and the West aren't so far. Germany, while that nation plays a part brandt as it was supposed to be, but a spart as they used to be.

Speaking broadly, it might be said that the differences which concern intelligent Chinese nowadays are in some ways similar to the differences that divide irriand. There is a Republic of South thum and a Republic of North China. The 200,000,000 people of South China boost the purest blood. They are the original Chinese, Theirs is the republic of Dr. Son Yat Sen and of scholars like Dr. Wu Ting fang-Theirs was much of the pactry and philosophy and the art that sistained Chinese In the north is a mixing of races and motives. There is found Government inistrusted in the south. It is charged with having sold out to Japan

It was Sometern China that tried to attract the attention of the world through the little parade of vesteralay and to give lauder expression to its detoand for equal representation at the Conference for Lamitations of Assumments

LET THERE BE LIGHT!

The Burn Latinat R and and in function from a today impressions gained to his recent tour of Europe, does not over-data the case when observes that the question of spen diplomacy at the escaling Conference for the Limitation of Armaneure hours as large and as importantly in the collective

People everywhere are instructively award that the old diphologicy after all the areal! ing crimes and familities, is striving again to dominate the world. They feel that the unequal fight between the forces that make for proof is and the forces that notice for catastrophic will be decided in Washington. They have only their instancts or garde them -- and there instincts do not be

So the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments is taking on a few aspect as to a more discussion of unview. It will almost succes have to give a voice and recognition to the great and grawing passion of objection with which all cylliged peoples are coming to view the new plans and of a manly pride in a normal process of schemes of war-making statesmen.

If the men who sit in the conference ful-to talk plaints, to approach the speeding of war as one to be dealt with honestly and in plain words, they may have to answer in unexpected ways to the nations that they represent. Only if the doors of the conference are closed to the world will the destructionists have the contrag- to renew the old and brutal game of military rivalry, which has always resulted in agent for diplomatists want darkness, all the rest of the world naturally feels that its only safety is in the light.

THE INDUSTRIAL BLOC

If THE farmers' bloc persists in the Sen ing, will gain a solidarity that it now lacks.

The Senators from the manufacturing States have differed among themselves in the past and have fought out their disagreements with no fear that the industrial Despite the fact that repeal of the Wil-interests would suffer. But the group of son legislation was recommended by the Re-

Senators from the agricultural States, made up of both Republicans and Democrats, has become so powerful that it can be prevented from dominating economic legislation only by a solid combination of the Senators out-

side of the bloc. Wadsworth and Calder, of New York; Brandegee, of Connecticut; Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Edge, of New Jersey, are mentioned as the leaders of the new industrial bloc. Both Penrose and Knox. of Pennsylvania, will have to be included if the combination is to be representative.

And Frelingbuysen, of New Jersey, cannot

The members of the farmers' bloc will not like such a combination and they will exbaust the supply of vituperative epithets in the distinguy in their descriptions of it. And they will forget that their words can turned against themselves with deadly effect, because they are persuaded that what they do is all right and what any one else does is all wrong.

SOME NEXT-WAR FANCIES AND WHY THEY ARE SPUN

German Inability to Accept Facts Is Manifested in the Popularity of New Visions of International Disaster

WHAT was conspicuous in the temper of France after the "terrible year" of the Franco-Prussian War was the resolution of her people to face realities, to invoke the forces of healthy reconstruction and to substitute hard work and high endeavor for imperial vanities.

The decade 1871-1881 was one of the most extraordinary in French annals. Physically the nation had been shaken to its heart. Spiritually the convulsion was

Signs of a similar repwellening in modern tiermany have been eagerly sought by all sincere well-wishers of civilization. The fully of classifying all nations as blacks and whites, as heroes and villains, is obvious.

The Wirth Government in its loyalty to pledges. In its earnest intentions to lay the foundations of a new same democracy, recalls the labors of Thiers and Gambetta in

What is more equivocal notwithstanding the recent public manifestation on behalf of the republic, is the mental outlesk of a people robbed of its preposterous dream of world dominion. Germany today is flooded with books of seawling prophecy forceasting a cycle of wars which will lay prostrate her inte foes and prepare the way for an apotheosis of Teuton peoples, rich through trading with the belligerents and aggrandized by abstention from the new Armagedden. In the German view the whole external world is the scapegont

Favorite fancies are the "inevitable" fash between the United States and Japan and its imagined sequel, a devastating fray between America and Great Britain.

Mad books are common to all peoples - It is the amount of favor with which they are received that is significant, and it is on this score than the German cruze for exulting in the hypothesis of a second world tragedy is so telling

Shortly after the armistice the downfull of civilization was exhaustively outlined by one Spengler in a huge tome widely read as a consolation for national defeat. Later writers have improved on this survey, which did not exempt Germany from the general

The Inevitable War Between Japan and America." "The Decisive Battle in the Pacific Ocean" and "1929-The World-Peace Conference at Berlin' are typi al

It is to be noted that the once sacrosanet Bernhardi is reversed. Formerly war was viewed as profitable, providing Germany were the winner. Amended sentiment is to Germany, while that nation plays a sare brandt as it was supposed to be, but a doni ally superior role to its own attan-

Bitterness of this description appromises the frontiers of perser-ion. The spirit in watch these frantic books are wrought leaves no room for wholesome thoughts of recovery to which the German people are justly entitled. It reflects rage of the marignoble complexion, a despteable hatrot of the whole of non-German humanity and an egoism so fantustic that it almost defies

Regulates it is 100 early to expect that it nation larger by false gods; as Germany was, should be purged of discused bless within three years after the registry of military

Repumbernism and thenis bern of the Revolution were never extine in France wave during the era of "Nationeon the Litthe After 1871 appendictive reversion to true type, a persistent survival action obstructs what may seem to some to be the danger COLONEL HOUSE writing to the one onth of a reasoned French aditorism

> German regeneration on the lines conselved by the present repeatedly embarraced Government is beset with difficulties which sursiders sam searcefly comprehend

> A partial insight into the travall guest to afforded by the recorded appetite for sen sationally speculative reading. A popular pensable precises to the higher decomponent

of mankind is undigment and deprayed.
The mortres which caused the World War laye by this time been so variously hidged trapping to not the most of persons contenplacing, even remotely, a parithment of man and federation of the world. It is perhaps too much to not that nations should repent

Contrition can take other forms than dipart admission of wrongdoing. Evidences neconstruction would be sufficient to restore that sympathy for Germany of which she believes herself basely deprived. Nothing but tentiling is inspired by the ravings of wiff-constituted sybris accepted as comforter- by a misguided people

WHERE PARTY LINES CRACK

THIE accord of July Sharp Williams and Henry Cabot Lodge in opposition to the bill to exempt American coastwise vessels from Panama Canal tolls, prior to its passage by the Schate yesterday, strikingly exhibits the wreck of partisan slignments on

It is of record that Woodrow Wilson was amazed at the extent of Republican support when he urged and obtained a strict interpretation of the obvious language of the Hay Pauncefore Treaty. Political piquan cles have descended to another Administra-

publican platform of 1920, party lines are in confusion regarding the advisability of reopening the subject at this time.

A rocky road for the Tolls Bill in the House may be forecast, and, even if it were eventually approved, there is no certain indication that President Harding would

refrain from exercising his veto power. Senator Borah has revived a thems calculated at this moment to distress both the exponents of rigid ethics and the devotees of practical expediency.

McCONNELL'S GAMBLE

WILLIAM C. McCONNELL, Federal Director of Prohibition for this State, has gambled on his ability to held on to his job. He has been a State Senator from the Twenty-seventh District. His term would have expired in December, 1924.

The legality of holding a Federal office while he was a member of the Senate was questioned, and after some delay he has resigned from the Senate, to take effect on the date when he was appointed to the Fed-

It was said in Washington that he was neligible under an old order of President Grant providing that no holder of a State office should be appointed to a Federal

But there is a more binding prohibition affecting Mr. McConnell than an order of the President which can be rescinded. It appears in the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which provides that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House luring his continuance in office."

Mr. McConnell had to resign one office or the other. He has chosen to retire from the State Senate. But no one knows how long he can hold on to the Federal job. The conduct of the prohibition enforcement officers in Pennsylvania has been severely criticized by special investigators sent here from Washington. They have recommended that the whole force be removed, on the ground that it is so permeated with corruptionists that It is impossible to separate the honest from the dishonest officers. Mr. McConnell apparently thinks that he can convince the authorities in Washington that he is in no way responsible for conditions here and that he can be trusted

to clean up the force. Perhaps he can. Perhaps he can convince the men seeking to stop bootlegging and the complaisant issue of permits to wholesale druggists for the sale of liquor for "medicinal purposes" that he is able and willing to put the screws on the liquor grafters and drive them into jail or out of

Those who wish to see the law enforced and those who are interested in the ramifications of the liquor interests in this State will watch the outcome of Mr. McConnell's gamble with considerable curiosity.

A GRACIOUS THING TO DO

THE suggestion that former President I Wilson be invited to be present at the burial of an anknown soldier in Arlington Cemetery on Armistice Day might with propriety be acted on by those in charge of the arrangements.

If both former Presidents now living, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft, were invited the oceasion would have that completeness that would be gratifying to hundreds of thousands of citizens, who regard the event as a national tribute to the heroism of the American soldiers and in no sense as a partisan demonstration.

OLD MASTERS AND YOUNG

So Long as extremely rich men continue their habit of buying pictures that are old rather than pictures that are leautiful or significant, galleries founded by million.

BECAUSE of its proximity, the moon has always passessed a fascination for the inhabitants of this earth. others besides the sources of the Widener collection will find the nuthenticity of of their canvases rudely questioned

More than the word of a single critic will he necessary to prove that one of the cost hiest and most famous pictures in the l director of the Hague Museum, who knows as much as any one living about the Dutch innsters, makes that charge with a disturb

ing air of positive conviction.

The fault with most collectors, and it is a fault for which many of them suffer grievously in the east is their incurable desize to smatch at a course merely because it is no Old Master. Few collectors have a thought for the Young Masters. The

Yet every Old Master painted not boilers now and then. All the amount work is not beautiful. Much of it is dull and stupid enough. And that is way people who hap pen to be sincerely luterested in painting. and who have a particular desire to see American painters encouraged are irritated by the spectrels of picture buyers competing to hav enormous some for old rags of canvases, while really fine work, done by contemperary artists, goes begging at the gal-

leries and in all the formal exhibitions.

To be a successful artist you must die.

After you are dead your pictures will find buyers. The collectors will pay hoge sums for them if they are at all attractive. But you must not expect to be noticed while you are alive.

The youthful and struggling artist is the last to grieve when he reads of imposing forgerles in American galleries. He knows that many of the auseums in America are filled with convuses falsely attributed to Titian, Rubeus, Rembrandt and the rest Such pletures are painted freshly by the forgers and "aged" in various ways. There is a piniful sort of frony in the fact that forgers are now bors at the profitable work of pointing pictures which they sell at thomping prices so the work of artists like Inness and Blakelick actists who struggled all their years and lived in relative poverty until they died. Naturally this embitters the more youthful painters. They have only one emotion when they hear of rich men doped with faked old masters. They view such occurrences as rather vivid munifestations of poetle instice.

Unless the fly fly? Sometimes six Spider Spied Her miles in twenty-four hours, says the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture. The moral appears to be: Swat it before it emigrates; Prohibition officers after the blind pig hope to bring home the bacon.

By and by it will soak into the inner henes McGinnis, that before we can digest the added wealth a greatly increased comherce will bring us we shall have to coniderably raise the present standard of living. Any necessary reduction of wages at the present time is merely a stabilizing gesture; like enforced thrift the day before pay day and after a jamboree resulting from a big pay envelope. If we all live on bread alone we would not need a foreign commerce. It is desire for cake and Fords and other gew-gaws that keeps the wheels of industry going.

We gather from the sporting writers that there are occasions when a homer in the ninth is, in the matter of adding insult to injury, no better than a boner.

LIFE ON THE MOON

Prof. Barton, Doubts It, and the Rev. C. W. Harvey Save Swedenborg Predicted It-Prof. Pickering Reverses Himself-See Fires on Its Surface

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

TS THERE life in the moon? Prof. William H. Pickering, of Harvard, has reawakened the ancient query by his announcement of the discovery of vast fields of foliage on our satellite It is foliage, too, that springs up, comes to blossom and vanishes in a period of eleven

days.

There are blizzards, he says, that swirl considers of its surface. Volcanic across portions of its surface. Volcanic cruptions are frequent. Mist and fog appear and disappear and clouds sweep across the

It is a curious fact that in making this declaration Prof. Pickering is nullifying his observations of thirty years ago.

Scientists get tangled up and make mistakes the same as other folk, though, perhaps, not so frequently.

haps, not so frequently.
On August 12, 1892, at Arequipa, Peru.
during the occultation of Jupiter, Prof. Pickering made some experiments. As a result, he expressed the belief that the density of the moon's atmosphere was not above 1-4000 and might be I-8000 of that of the earth. By his last declaration he completely reverses his previous conclusion,

DR. SAMUEL G. BARTON, professor of astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania, has very serious doubts on the question of the inhabitability of the moon, "There are certain changes going on and noticeable on the surface of the moon. What these changes are is largely a matter of

speculation." he says.
"There is always a tendency to give a sensational turn to new discoveries or to things that are only partially understood.
"While there is no doubt that changes are taking place in the moon, the great difficulty is in their interpretation. Where it is impossible definitely to decide, speculation

I asked Dr. Barton if he thought science had reached the end of the attainable in the size and power of the telescope.

"When the 100-inch reflector for Mount Wilson Observatory was completed it was supposed that the limit in size and power had been reached," he replied.

"This has since been demonstrated to be "This has since been demonstrated to be

"I do not think it safe to predict that the limits of telescopic power and penetration have been reached. It is possible that telescopes having far greater power than any now in use may yet be constructed."

I'WO great elements in human life are in-I volved in the discoveries of Prof. Pickering : Science and religion.

Science as represented by astro-physics, and religion as found in the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenberg and the faith of his followers. The New Church, as followers of Swedenberg call themselves, has a substantial following in and around Philadel-

phin.
Swedenborg was a scientist of remarkable attainments. He was also a seer.
He made a model of a flying machine 200

THE Rev. W. C. Harvey, minister to the The Rev. W. That's the helter known, the Swedenborghin, a close student of the Swedenborghin, a close student of the Swedish scientist's works, says that he did as a revelation declare that other worlds than ours are inhabited. Among them was "Not necessarily, however," said the Rev. Harvey, "with life similar to that upon our

Swedenborg's prophecies and claims to inoperation are disallowed by scientists and

theologians.
If the Pickening discovery is substantiated, however, it will renew interest in the cult of Swedenburg and bring, tardily, credit to the doctrines and cinius of the scientist.

that has resulted in a large volume of popul to telled and owens being built around it. Forts about the moon, which, in a way which strengthen the alleged discovery of Prof. Pickering, are plentiful enough. Some years ago M. Guillaume, at Personne, France observed what he believed

to be a five on the surface of the moon, The astronomer of the Paris Observatory erified the finding. The French astronomers saw a reddish brightness on a spot near a crater fifty miles in diameter known as Aristarchus. The region is known to selenographers as

the brightest spot on the whole face of the Under favorable conditions and with a large instrument, it shines like a plece of Some one advanced the theory that the

reddish glare seen to the Frenchmen was a

signal intended by the moon-dwellers to open up communication with as OCIENTISTS scorn the idea that the O moon affects the weather. There are those though, that firmly believe the theory. called lunny eyels, according to those of the

The last lunar cycle closed in 1905. The present winter, according to this theory, ould be of the ordinary kind in this lati-

Sir Robert Ball, astronomer royal for Ireland, declared that the mountains of the moon computed with the Alps in their sititude, and that the entire monthand was not only a desert, but a wilderness of rugged rocks carved into the wildest forms.

The late Prince Kropotkin, Russian scien-

tist, was of the opinion that if the moon ever had an atmosphere it could not have retained it because of its low gravitational

GAS, or atmosphere, would soon be dis-A dipated, national by molecule. The gas to the planet. There have always been advocates of the

elief of an atmosphere on the moon. That it has not lost all of the atmosphere it once possessed is exident from a feeble twillest which has been detected at the of the crescent moon the shadowed part for a distance of about

seconty miles.

It is said this indicates the existence of atmosphere about the same density our atmosphere would have at the height of forty For years astronomers have been inclined

It has been only a theory. PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR, the late eminent English astronomer, said that the moon was the most interesting of all beavenly bodies.

There is every reason to suppose, he

and, that the present condition of our world was at one time the moon's; that it possessed atmosphere, water and animal and vogetable life.
As the moon is now, according to Proctor, m will it be with the carth in the end. By reason of the greater bulk of our planet, Proctor estimated that it will require on 600,000 years before we reach the pres-

One of the most interesting questions ever raised in regard to our satellite was, Did it have a moon of its own? No insistent was this impression some years since that astronomers undertook

finally to settle it.

During the total eclipse of the moon in
1898 Prof. Pickering made careful observation to find a lunar moon, but concluded that it did not exist. A moon to a moon could have no purpose save to light the larger body at night and to produce tides.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EMIL P. ALBRECHT

On the Problem of Unemployment THE matter of unemployment on a large

MUNICIPAL

LOAN

scale throughout the country is a serious one, according to Emil P. Albrecht, president of the Philadelphia Bourse, but it is one which may be solved satisfactorily "The unemployment situation is not a local problem, but a national one," said Mr. Albrecht, "Local efforts may amelior-

nte the situation to some degree, but they cannot effect a real cure. The one infallible remedy lies in the removing of the fundamental cause of th unemployment, and this can be effected only Federal action with regard to what call the three T's-transportation, taxaion and turiff. It presents a practical problem and it must be handled to a pracical way by practical men. It is then useless to theorize on a basis of

stephen ideas.

Has Three Remedies "The remedy, as I see it, is to be found

in these things:
 "First, the placing of the railroads on a firm footing. The primary step in this would be the funding by the Government of the debt incurred during the control of the Federal Railroad Administration for the expital amount and not insisting upon its being paid out of current receipts. Next the repeal of the Adamson act of 1916, which was forced through Congress, not by labor but by labor leaders; then the abrogation of the so-called national agreements, which were not agreements at all, but were forced upon the railreads by the labor leaders; and last, the numeriment of the Transportation Act of 1920, so that the railreads shall not be subject to dual control (not always working in harmony) of the Railroad Labor Board on one hand, which prescribes dis-bursements, such as the rates of wages working conditions, et cetera, and the In-terstate Commerce Commission fixing passenger and freight rates, which constitute the income of the roads.

Tariff Act Needed

"The second great step would be the tariff act, using during the time in which the present foreign exchange conditions con-tinue the American valuation of imports as the basis for ad valorem customs duties third step is the enactment of a plan of Federal taxation that will encourage

in tax free securities.
"Of these three things the rehabilitation of the railroads is the most far reaching. Put them in a position to manage their own properties without interference in petry details; give them the right and the oppor tunity to deal with their own employes as to wages and working conditions; permit them to operate in a businessiike mannes as to the number of employes required for any given piece of work; permit them to current receipts for current expenses

Do these things and they will be able to

reduce freight rates and stimulate shipments

thus helping farmers, manufacturers and

capital to seek investment in business chan

nels instead of being hourded as at present

consumers. Railroads Huge Purchasers

to the belief that perhaps the haze occa-sionally seen originated from water vapor "This plan will help them increase their net earnings so that maintenance work may be carried on and the purchases of supplies of all kinds may be resumed. In normal times, according to a recent statement of the Railaccording to a recent statement of the Rall-ways Business Committee, 45 per cent of the purchases of the country, outside of living commodities, are made by the railroads. Bring these conditions back to normal and you will see thousands of men constantly employed who are now idle.

"As long as the provisions of the Adam-son act stand and the so-called national agreements are in force, the railroads can-not be operated as efficiently as they should be. Therefore, the sooner the railroads are freed from interference and restriction-but subject to such reasonable regulation as that of the Interstate Commerce Commission as will permit the body which controls the re-ceipts to control the wage outlays—the sooner will the railroads show earnings which will attract new capital to permit of extensions and improvements, which turn will give employment to thousands in every field of endeavor.

Why Tariff Is Needed

"As to the necessity for immediate tariff legislation, I think that no one who is smillar with our national industrial conttions and particularly those of our own

State, especially the textile lines, will dispute the fact that never has the prosperity of our country been so great, never have our working people been kept so steadily em-ployed, as when, under a proper protective tariff law, goods made abroad with cheap labor have been taxed sufficiently to enable us to compete with them and to pay our workers wages which allow them to live in comfort and to lay aside something for the

"WARM UP ANOTHER ONE, ED!"

proverbial rains day and for their old age. "The emergency tariff, under which we are working at present, expires on October 31 of the current year, now only a few days off. I greatly fear that unless this not be re-enacted, or that other legislation takes place, large cargoes of goods, now either on the sens or ready to be shipped, will be dumped upon our shores, under the Underwood tariff provisions, between the hour of midnight on October 31 and the time when a new act is put into force. If this happens there will be thrown out of work many who are now regularly employed and who have provisions of the Emergency Tariff Act.

Taxation Also Important

"Taxation also plays a large part to the present unemployment situation. Because of the high surtaxes and excess profits taxes capital is diverted from industry and build-

"Of course, revenue must be had and there must be taxes, although they are never popular. But, since we must have them, why not have such a tax as is least noticeable, most readily collectible and costs the smallest amount to collect. I refer to the sales tax. "Such a tax of 1 per cent on all turn

overs, it is estimated, would produce around \$4,000,000,000 annually, and even though i might be 'pyramided' in a transaction, such as beef, from the time it leaves the ranch. passing through several hands until it teaches the customer, the total tax would be less than 3 per cent of the selling price at retail, less than the normal tax on comes, even if it be admitted that the sales tax would be passed on to the consumer. "Such a tax (allowing exemptions on income tax of, say, \$5000 because the greater

part of this is spent in purchases and pays its indirect tax), with a moderate tax on all incomes beyond \$5000, would meet all the proper needs of the Government; and with high surtaxes abolished and excess profits taxes abandoned, investors would again be ready to put their money into railonds and other forms of industry and into milding homes, thus stimulating all classes of work, providing jobs for labor and, by increasing the supply of houses, reduce-Part - Time Work

"The part-time work remedy penalizes the thrifty, who kept their positions and worked faithfully, by asking them to give up for part of the time the places they have earned by good work to the 'floater' who has not tried to do his best. Any suggestion to this effect must come from labor itself; the persons who are working full time must themselves offer to share their turns with their fellow workmen; the employer cer-tainly cannot make such a suggestion. "There is much unemployment also where

the will to work is lacking. After demobil-ization there were many thousands of soldiers who came originally from the farms who elected to remain in the cities, where there were not enough jobs to go around, while help on the farms was scarce. This was the fault of the Government, for it should have demobilized at the place of draft instead of allowing transportation.

"Also there are many who do not want to take such employment as is now offered During the war they were able to select their own jobs and practically fix their own rates of compensation, and they are now only beginning to realize that conditions are different.

"Our general situation is like that of . patient who is suffering great pain. it is all right to alleviate the pain as far as possible, the necessity for an operation in the unemployment case exists. The great fear is that if alleviation be practiced too thoroughly, the patient will not want to undergo the operation.

A fourteen-year-old hoy arrested as a suspect in the bratal murder of an eleven-year-old girl at Madison, N. J., has been completely exonerated and discharged. This causes one to wonder if the person or per-sons responsible for his arrest will have to answer a charge of boneheads ness.

SHORT CUTS

Upshaw's name would perhaps be more descriptive without the first lette

Director Haynes' Flying Squadron will, of course, be composed of fly cops.

The time surely approaches when the

Sovereign Citizen will say, "Rise, Sur Tax, and beat it." Senator Gore has seen a light. It is low up to some of his colleagues to follow

Colonel Watterson's picture of heaven unusual, but no old Southerner is going

to find it unattractive.

Clemenceau wishes everybody to be his friend before he dies. And so from year to year we ripe and ripe."

Of course, there was no talk of a Limi

Pacific Ocean was named. After a careful scanning of the rotagravure sections we arrive at the conclusion

tations of Armament Conference when the

that Judge Landia is not camera shy. A royal flush proved fatal to the holder in a New York poker game. It may be classed, however, as the very rarest of

diseases. It is now about time for the President to use his ax on the agrarian bloc and her to the party line, let the chips fall when

Pacifist Borah, seeing the Limitation of Armaments Conference in the offing, permits Jingo Borah to toot a little about

The latest Shakespearean cipher sug-gests that those who can do anything with figures usually don't. And the same thing If the riot on a Louisville ball field does not prove that interest in baseball has not waned, it has proved that respect for the

law is not noticeably increasing. liquor and wines from the estate of Joseph E. Leiter on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River. What a terrible thing thirs!

If the disclosure of nileged faked Rembrandts and other old masters causes some wealthy collectors to devote a little attention to struggling modern painters the exposure will not be in vain.

What Do You Know?

Who is the present Premier of Australia? What are coleoptera?
What is tersullated payoment?
When did Confucius live?
What kind of a musical instrument is the
English horn?

English horn?

5. How did the City of Denver get its name? What is an arelier? What is the meaning of the nautleal term athwart?

three Parliaments of the British Isles? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Euclid, the famous mathematician of ancient Greece, is said to have in-formed King Ptolemy I of Egypt that There is no royal road to geometry. The Patient Griselda, Grisel or Griseli-dis is a character in medieval legend dis is a character in medieval regen-lier story, which has been frequently trented by poets and dramatists, has loyally shid faithfulness for its theme-diriselds, as described by liocaccio, was a poor country girl who became the wife of a marquis. As a wife and a mother she submills to the cruelest ordeals with patience and without loss of temper.

of temper.
A morganistic marriage is one between

3. A morganistic marriage is one between
a min of exalted rank and a woman
of lower rank, who remains in her
former station, the issue having no
claim to succeed to the title or the
possessions of the father.

The three gided globes of the pawnshop
symbol are taken from the coat-ofarms of the famous Medici family of
Piorence, celebrated as art patrons,
rulers and financiers.

Kers, more in fine-twilled woolen cioth.
The word is a corruption of cashmers.

A bit in American money is twoive and
a half cents.

7. Husging the wind is keeping a ship close hauled.
8. A bissextile is a leap year.
9 Titian, the famous Italian painter, was born in 1477 and died in 1576.
14. The young of whales are cubs or calves.