## ing Bublic Tedger LIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Friday, February 24, 1923

#### THE TRANSIT FIGHT

THE fight for control of the P. R. T. Company will continue until the annual eting of the stockholders on March 15. The supporters of Mr. Mitten among the reholders have given him their proxies. The opponents of Mr. Mitten, who are seekag to curtail his power and reverse his policies, are working night and day to scure proxies enough to give to them the votes of a majority of the 600,000 shares.

The closing of the transfer books this eek makes it difficult for either side to crease holdings by purchase, although it does not make it impossible. Contracts of purchase can still be made on condition that any proxy that may have been given be scinded and new proxies issued. Pressure may be brought to bear upon some shareolders who have given their proxies to the Mitten management to induce them to ssue new proxies to the Sullivan-Montcomery faction in the Board of Trustees.

The protection of the interests of the iblic is involved in the success of the Mitten management. Mr. Mirten has done with the company what experts thought was mpossible. He has brought about such hearty co-operation between the men and he management as to reduce the cost of peration and to increase the income. He has paid dividends on its stock and he has announced that he can do it again this year If he is supported by the men.

But he is offering to the men a bonus contingent on their earning it. Such a use of money is abhorrent to the real interests who are opposing Mr. Mitten. They seeretly say that he is naving too high wages now and that there are men enough out of employment to man all the cars at lower wages than are now paid. If their plans are carried out, all that Mr. Mitten has ent eleven years in building up will be orn down and labor disputes will begin at once and the car service will suffer and the people will be inconvenienced.

The real objection to Mr. Mitten is that he has devised an enlightened plan for taking the employes into partnership and enlisting their interest in the profitable operation of the lines. This sort of thing is repugnant to the old school of corporation managers, who hire employes in the lowest market as they buy steel rails and ignore the fact that man is an intelligent agent from whom spuch or little can be got according as be is treated fairly or unfairly.

## THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE

TOHN BARRETT, who was commissioner general for foreign affairs for the St. Louis Fair, has indersed the view frequently expressed in this city that the selection of a director general for the proposed fair in 1926 should precede simost verything else.

He remarks that we seem to be putting the cart before the horse in selecting a site before we have done anything else of importance. The usual procedure, according to him, is to form an organization, then to secure a director general and then to selecthe site with the advice of the director general. And when these things have been lone the plan for the fair has been made and the campaign for money started. The proper thing to do has been appar-

ent for months. But for some unexplained reason it has not been done.

## A LABOR TREATY

THE treaty negotiated in Chicago between the railroad and the coal-mining unions ight have been drafted by men who sympathized with the United States Senators in

their opposition to entangling alliances. It binds neither group of union workers to any affirmative action. The second article of the agreement, which is the vital one, provides that "when it becomes apparent that any one or group of the assoclated organizations is made the victim of unwarranted attacks, or its integrity is jeopardized," the representatives of all the asociated organizations must assemble to consider the situation and to devise ways and means to meet the emergency. Whatever conclusions are reached must be sub-nifted for ratification to each of the oranisations involved. The treaty itself is ot to be binding until it is ratified by the Revent organizations acting independently. It is announced that the railroad unions will give their "moral support" to the coal

miners' unions in their approaching dispute with their employers, but that there vill be no sympathetic strike. far as appears, the Chicago confer-

has not changed the labor situation at The negotiating unions have always in sympathy with one another. They members of the Federation of Labor, they are interested in the protection of rights as unions. But they are no ore ready to make a hard and fast offensive ad defensive alliance with one another than Senator Borah or Senator Johnson or ator La Follette to vote for a treaty of fance between the United States and rence or Great Britain.

## THE OPPOSITION AT WORK

D objection of Senator Walsh to the ntative Burton to the commission to for the funding of the foreign war on the provision of the Conthat no Senator or Representative app inted to a civil office which has d during the term for which he

of the Constitution then the are facilible. Senators have

were members of the commission which sat in the Washington Conference. And a Senator was sent to Paris along with other delegates to negotiate the Treaty of Peace with Spain.

To a layman the point raised by Senator Walsh seems to be finical. The general impression is that he has raised it as part o the policy of the opposition to criticize the Administration at every opportunity Other Democratic Senators have complained because the Debt-Funding Commission doe not contain any Democrats, as though that were a vital objection.

#### SENATOR LODGE'S CHICKENS ARE COMING HOME TO ROOST

A Foreign Relations Committee, Packed to Make War on Wilson, May War Upon Harding, Too

SENATORS Brandegee and Pomerene have presented reservations to the Four-Power Treaty devised for the limitation of naval armaments. A flock of reservations are said to be hatching in the mind of Mr. Borait. Senator Johnson has offered a reservation which, if it were adopted, would rob the treaty of half its meaning and, what is more, give one or two of the Powers a coveted opportunity to plunge again into the game of military expansion and rivalry. Senator France calls the terms of the treaty treasonable.

When the Foreign Relations Committee meets today to resume consideration of a blanket reservation suggested by President Harding, and promptly rejected yesterday, no one in Congress will know the state of its mind or the drift of its purposes. Mr. Lodge-the smooth and relentless Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, who had the Foreign Relations Committee packed when he was thinking of nothing but plans to crush Mr. Wilson's League-of-Nations covenant-is now confronted with some rather startling consequences of his own work.

Borab, Johnson, Brandegce, McCormick and Moses, summened to the committee to help kill the Versailles Treaty, may prove to be no more friendly to a treaty intended to preserve peace in the Pacific. Bread cast upon the waters returns after many days, even in the Senate of the United States.

Thus far there has been no clearly defined anti-treaty movement in the Senate. But the querulousness of the Johnson-Hitchcock group, the whispers of doubt and the wringing of senatorial hands may easily bring about a contagion of funk in Congress and suspleion and a sense of doubt throughout

How many Americans have taken the trouble to read and analyze the text of the Four-Power Treaty? A tiny minority, of course. Few persons will realize that the peace of the world waits upon peace in the Senate. Was President Harding in error when he ordered a cessation of work on new warships? Must we brace ourselves for a plunge into an era of hell and high taxes such as never before was known in the United States?

The danger is not that the Senate may reject the trenty, but that it may so burden it with reservations that one or more of the co-operating Powers will feel justified in bowing themselves out of an agreement which they accepted with more or less reluctance. Then we should have thrown away the last hope for international peace by agreement. The assorted devils of wars and armament would again have the world

Hitchenek and the other Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee are said to be grimly waiting to avenge Woodrow Wilson on Lodge and the Harding Administration. Johnson, in his allngs at the Japanese, is playing California politics. But there is. tee, the confusing and seemingly ineradicable factor of senatorial vanity. The Senate still regards Itself as the exclusive keeper of the national conscience, the only trustworthy guide and protector of the country.

The Four-Power Treaty actually repre ents a sincere effort of the four leading Powers of the world to settle by discussion and agreement questions which otherwise would have to be settled by force of arms. Nothing of the constitutional power of our Government was bartered or mitigated. None of our rights was in any way endangered. The reservations suggested by Brandegee and Johnson are wholly superfluous and intended, seemingly, only to obstruct Senate action and delay and confuse discussion in and out of Congress. For all we know at this moment, a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee may follow the lead of the bitter-enders rather than the lead of the President and Mr. Lodge.

Such reservations as have been offered represent a further effort of the Senate to assume the initiative in diplomatic affairs Senator Johnson demands a definition of the term "rights" as it is employed in the treaty to indicate areas in which one or another Power may justly exercise political or governmental power. It is provided in other reservations offered by Pomerene and Brandegee that any policy of future action suggested by the terms of the trenty may be summarily vetoed in the Senate. Yet there is no whisper or word in the treaty intended to question the ancient right of Congress to the exclusive authority to declare war. Brandegee goes further. He would specifically write into the treaty a clause under which the United States would be left free of "any legal or moral obligations" to protect the rights of other nations as they are defined in the agreements. Yet the very existence of the treaty would relieve us forever of any such duty, as Pomcrene must know.

The Senate is the Senate. It has not changed since Wilson's day. It seems able to look unmoved toward a period of renewed militarism that, if it arrives, may breek not only the heart of the world but its back as well.

## PROHIBITION'S RIDDLES

TNCOMPLETE reports of an address delivered at Pittsburgh by Mr. Prugh. chairman of the Allied Prohibitionists in this State, will cause an upward rustling of eyebrows among people everywhere have been pained and puzzled by the failure of Volsteadism to live up to its original

"Prohibition," said Mr. Prugh, "came to us by the wrong road. Instead of putting a party pledged to the prohibition idea in power and then enacting the necessary legislation, we passed the laws and then put them in the hands of their enemies for enforcement. We failed to realize that the wets controlled the major party machines.'

If the two parties dominant in Congress were, as Mr. Prugh implies, opposed to the theory of prohibition reflected in the Volpublican and Democratic party machinery,

bow did the present dry laws get through

Congress? That is one riddle. A greater one con-fronts the enforcement officials, who are saying in Washington that larger quarters, a separate Federal department and greater appropriations will be necessary to dry enforcement. Such facilities will certainly be required to stop or even effectively check the sale and importation of red liquor. Meanwhile the whole question of prohibi-tion enforcement has shifted to new and dangerous ground. In its newer and more troublesome form it does not grow out of the offenses of bootleggers, large or small, who smuggle whisky into the country or peddle it about. Unquestionably the most serious factor in the general situation is the

privately operated still. It is now to be found everywhere. It is in innumerable homes. It is operating to turn out great quantities of moonshine which are being stored in thousands of secret places for consumption or secret distribution in the future. Some investigators estimate that the private stills are now making more so-called whisky than the distilleries made in the pre-Volstead days. Unless enforcement officers are given the right to raid private dwellings and other buildings without notice or warrants they will continue to be at a great loss in dealing with moon-Yet that right is one that will not be granted them until the Constitution is further amended, and until Congress is made up wholly of zealous drys.

This new aspect of the dry problem is causing a great deal of worry among all people who happen to be sincerely inter-ested in the prohibition theory. But enfor ement officers say little about it. What can they say?

### WHAT IS A FAIR RENT?

THE New York State courts and the Federal District Court in New York are now in agreement on the fair rental value of real estate. In cases growing out of the rent-fixing laws they have decided that the landlord is entitled to 10 per cent return on the value of his property. The Federal court puts it at 10 per cent and the State court puts it at S per cent net after taxes and fixed charges are paid. By fixed charges the court means the cost of maintaining an apartment house, including heating and janitor service.

This has been the theoretical return which real estate men have for years insisted should be earned by rental property if it is to be a profitable investment. It has been exceeded in the cheaper forms of property. but it has seldom been equaled in residence property worth above \$15,000.

Conditions for the last three or four years have been exceptional, for 15, 20 and even 30 per cent of the normal value of houses have been collected in rent. It was this exorbitant charge which led the New York Legislature to pass its Rent Laws.

Tenants in this State, however, have no redress. They have been compelled to submit to extertionate charges. Private houses of a rental value of \$1000 have been turned into apartments for which \$3000 or more have been collected. And the rent of private houses in many cases has been doubled. When building is resumed on a large scale the rents will have to come down to a more reasonable figure.

The one disquieting fea-But Fears May ture of the Sinn Fein Be Groundless truce is that De Valera will have an insistent voice in the framing of the new Irish Constitution and that the Constitution will be voted on at the same time as the treaty. Treaty might frot well in single harness, but doubled with a too mettlesome Constitution will be a treaty of the constitution of the cons tution, it may easily lose its gait and, per-haps, the race. Or, to slightly change the figure, many a good legislative horse has been killed by a bad rider.

## SHORT CUTS

It is not a very difficult feat to locate Senator France's devastated areas.

Japan has no problems of population that she is willing to let Mr. Sanger solve.

Republican gubernatorial candidates ppear to be inviting the Democrats to get

Some of the witnesses examined in the Taylor case seem to think they are writing

The revolver was eighty-seven years old yesterday. The manufacturers have received many happy returns.

Sol makes the mercury soar at this time of The hardest worked little creature in

the world is the First Robin. He has hobbed up this time in Newark, N. J. It is a tremendous job Senator Reed las set for himself, but if he keeps at it he may awaken sympathy for Ambassador

Latin - American representatives in Paris hall America as friend. Ambassador Herrick has the wisdom to let others do the

Harvard professor alleges George Washington were a wig to conceal red hair. Symbolic, we take it, of his ability to keep his temper in control.

"Prussia shall again be Prussia!" thunders the Association of Monarchists in Another characteristic bid for French good will.

The Sine Feln truce is said to have checkmated Great Britain. The chances are that John Bull is satisfied so long as the boys quit scrapping.

Once we feel that we have sufficiently over Mathilde and her middle-aged bance we'll be willing to admit that it none of our business.

"Where every stone spenks we dare or remain silent." ery the Monarchists in Berlin after an appeal for Prussianism. For "stone" read "bone."

Prof. Cavaller eavs American college students have more caprit de corps than their brothers in France. Roughneck says he guesses that guy means hazing. Senator France thinks a movie camera

ought to be installed in the Senate to illus-trate speeches made. "Leave to print" will hen give way, we presume, to "leave to A man has been committed to the Allegheny County workhouse because he sleeps on every job he tackles. Isn't there a place

for him somewhere on a Sesqui-Centennial committee? There is both humor and pathos in the of the six old men in a South Orange. N. J., almostouse playing bookey after view ng a motion picture depleting the joys of eyhood. The heart never grows old.

It is, of course, understood that Sentors who demand a record of conversations that led to the making of the Four-Power Treaty never eat a boiled dinner without learning what the cook said to the

Following an operation for appendicitis thirteen years ago a thirteen-inch towel was sewed up in the interior of a Washington woman. Careful housewives will be pleased to learn that the towel has now been removed. The lady herself is said to feel much relieved. AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Publicity and How It is Semetimes Achieved by Old Hands, With a More or Less Apt Illustration

By SARAH D. LOWRIE A LMOST every new thing that is being A launched has as a booster what is known as a publicity committee. Part of the business of the publicity committee is to get some notice of the coming event into the newspapers.

There are two ways to get into newspa-pers. One is in the form of news; one is in the form of an advertisement.

Space for an advertisement costs money, and for the purpose of a philanthropic or civic organization a good deal of space is required, and that, too, on a conspicuous page in order to catch the attention of the ordinary citizen reader; for an advertisement for philanthropy must clamor a little for him to recognize its possible interest

There is nothing a philanthropic organi-zation dislikes more than to pay money for an advertisement. As a consequence it generally decides to regard its information for the public in the light of news, and as such authorizes its publicity committee to "get it into the newspapers."

BUT what is called news by the publicity committee of a philanthropic organization is not always news to the public, and scarcely ever news to the city editor. Facts taken from a printed report that has been sent to subscribers are not news apparently to any one except the publicity chairman, who mails the report to the city editor, with the request that he put it into the paper. The fact that the institution is very much in need of money, that it is in need of equipment and that last year's deficit has to be added to the coming year's is not news to any of the subscribers, but it is sent to the city editor as news.

The fact that tickets are to be sold and the price of admittance to an entertainment is to be from \$2 to \$3, with reserved seats fifty cents extra, is not newspaper news; it is newspaper advertisement, but the pub-licity chairman calls it news and sends it to the city editor.

If the city eitter took the publicity chairman's advice as to what is news and printed the reports of the fairs and rummage sales, and round-table luncheons, subscription lecand round-table lunencons, subscription fec-tures and bridge parties with their prices, and with their purposes to fill the coffers of this or that, because of this or that deficit, owing to this or that philanthropic enterprise, and if he should at the same time add details from the printed reports sent to ...im for the purpose, he would have turned his paper into an advertising sheet, pure and simple. But, as the paid adver-tisements pay for being in a newspaper, not in an advertising sheet, he would be keeping faith neither with them nor with the public which buys the paper.

ALL this goes without saying to most business persons, but apparently many persons engaged in charitable enterprises are not business persons, hence the nearly al-ways futile planning to get newspaper advertisement free for one's own pet charity and the thankless job of being a publicity

Of course, there is the other method, resorted to by some business organizations and by some religious or civic or philan-thropic organizations. There is the go-between known as the publicity agent.

He is generally a newspaper writer with a sort of intermittent footing on one or more newspapers and a good knowledge of most newspaper staffs in the town. For a certain sum per month or per year he agrees to turn all the information the organization wishes gotten to the public into a form of news that will be acceptable to the city editors. He makes a "story" out of some side happening and with this as an open sesame gets the real substance over to the public. He generally prepares a little at a time and depends on the recurrent impression to do the work rather than all the facts at once. A good publicity agent gets anywhere from \$1000 to \$10,000 a year, and he is a very elcome man to the newspapers really good because what he tells is news and news the public ought to know. he is never so good a writer, and yet is pushing a doubtful cause, he has great difficulty in getting his stuff across.

THERE is just one more way a publicity I chairman may get the account of her organization's plans into the daily news without paying a publicity agent and without paying for advertising space. She may know a column writer and ask him to give contribution to the cause by writing some thing that the city editor will feel is news and be glad to print, or if the column is on the editorial page then it need be something that the editor himself will pass upor as editorial news.

Now there are certain things that can be turned into very legitimate stories for colimn writers and editors to use, and other things that don't belong no matter how interested and sympathetic the news writer feels. For one thing is certain: no staff writer has the use of a column for persona ends cither of blame or praise, boosting or

THE other day, for instance, I received an A envelope containing the following things the author desired inserted in this column for the good of the public and the satisfaction of his soul:
A so-called "Senate Bill" that has never

been reported and filed in the Senate. An original poem written for Christmas Day on a long dead philanthropist. An address by the same author on "Wha the Churches Need."

A letter signed by the author bewailing the fact that Mrs. Stevenson was dead, but with the request that if it were published his name should not appear. A letter about French conditions in De-

All these exhibits of the writer's publicspiritedness interested me, and maybe they would be very much more interesting to the public than what I have written tonight, but they seemed—being all past tense— matter to be deposited in a cornerstone rather than a newspaper.

ON THE other hand a report sent to me by Colonel Brewer, of the Salvation Army, giving a list of the sums collected by the army round City Hall at Christmas has still an interest, though it, too, is past tense. The interest iles in lucrativeness of some corners rather than others, and in the cumulative value of little gifts-pennies and nickels for the most part. Here is the

SALVATION ARMY

Street Collecting for Christmas Dinner, 1921
Stands Amount
Market and 15th streets, S. E. \$66.41
Market and Penn square, N. W. 136.93
City Hall, East Entrance 182.78 Market and Juniper streets, S. E., Wanamaker store, Market street, Market and 15th streets, S. W. Market and 12th streets, S. E. Market and 12th streets, N. E. Market and 11th streets, S. E. Market and 11th streets, S. W. Market and 11th streets, N. W. Market and 10th streets, S. W. Market and 10th streets, S. Market and 9th streets, S. Market and his streets, N. E. Market and sith streets, N. E. Market street ferry.

Broad and Chestnut streets, S. W. Broad and Chestnut streets, N. E. Chestnut and Juniper streets, N. E.

Chestnut and Junper Streets, Wanamaker store, Chestnut center entrance Chestnut and 13th streets, S. Chestnut and 13th streets, N. Chestnut and 12th streets, N. Chestnut street Chestnut and 12th streets, N. W.
Chestnut and 12th streets, N. W.
Chestnut and 1th streets, N. W.
Market and 15th streets, N. E.
Market and 10th streets, N. E. Kensington district ........

Total ..... \$4834.56 We surmise that at a musical tea the kettle sings.

"TH' NERVY CUSS!"



## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

would be.

program.

CHIEF JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN On Electricity in Running a City

ELECTRICITY plays a tremendous part in the physical administration of a great city and of those branches of the science which are used most, the wireless is ultimately destined to play the biggest part, according to Chief James F. McLaughlin, of the Electrical Bureau.

and especially wireless "Electricity, and especially wir-work," said Chief McLaughlin, "is on the most serious sciences in the world. have seen in a comparatively short space of time what miracles have been accomplished through electricity, and I would hesitate to predict what we shall see in the next twenty In the City of Philadelphia we are constantly experimenting with the possibili-ties of the wireless, and I believe that I am safe in saying that if the work we are now conducting goes well and the results turn out as we hope and expect that they will, Philadelphia will be the first city in the Union to have a practical system of wire-

"The possibilities of the wireless in the use of the city are unlimited and its advantages are manifest. As things now stand, the transmission of messages depends to a large extent upon the physical condition of the wires and the equipment. When out of order, it is impossible to send mes-sages over them, and all matters, whether they are important or not, must wait.

## Wireless Corrects This

"But the use of a wireless system would correct all this. The great departments of the city would no longer be at the merry of a set of wires, which may at any time be rendered useless by a big tire or other event

eyond human control.
"In the use of the wireless technical considerations often enter. For example, there are some places where it is impossible to get messages from the air. But there is no more important branch of the city govern-ment than the Electrical Bureau, and none in which greater care must be exercised in the correctness of the apparatus. The other departments are entirely dependent upon us for the correct transmission of their messages and signals, and it is of the utmost importance that these be correctly and unfailingly transmitted. Therefore, the wireless will not be installed for use until we are positively certain that it can be depended upon every time and all of the time.

#### The Important Questions "There are several important matters in

regard to the wireless situation. One of these is the matter of transmission. Receiving is easy and any one with a wireless receiver can pick up what is going through the air, provided the instrument is 'tuned in to the wave length of the instrument sending the message or the agency transmitting the sound.

"But sending is another matter, and this is the hardest of the problems which we have to solve at present. Experiments are being made all the time, and I believe that we shall ultimately achieve the results which we are seeking. In receiving, as I have said, it is simply a matter of 'tuning in' and then listening to what comes over the wires. Sometimes the listener can get it and at other times he cannot, and this is something which must be thoroughly conuered before the wireless will iltimate ends in municipal service. We must have instruments which can be depended on all of the time, both in sending and in receiving.

Wireless in Police Work

"A good deal has been said and written about the wireless in police work. It is true that there are limitless possibilities in his direction if we can overcome certain difficulties now existing. But in police and fire matters there cannot be any mistakes. "One of the great troubles about the wireless now is the fact that there is no secrecy about it. There will be some day, beyond any doubt, but at the present time any one can listen in. The disadvantage of this is clear. There is nothing to prevent clever crooks from installing their own wireless apparatus and listening to whatever plans are made for their capture, if these are transmitted by wireless.

"The really dangerous crook is a pretty sharp kind of fellow, and it would not be long before he would have his own wireless in operation under the present system. This feature, therefore, must be sliminated

1. Who is the conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra?
2. Name the author of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."
3. What are the branches of the College. 3. What are the branches of the Celtic lan-

Wireless on Autos

future. It will probably come some day, but that day is distant. When the matters

but that day is distant. When the matters of transmission and of being able to send

messages where you want them to go and

nowhere else are fully solved there will be

literally no end to the possibilities of wire

less police work, and the matter of the equipment of automobiles will doubtless be one of the fentures of the city wireless

have seen too much of the gigantic develop-ment of the science within the last quarter

of a century to make such a statement either

wise or justifiable. Take, for instance, the

nione saved the city of Pahadelphia \$50,000

was wired about thirty years age, when the

old carbon filament lamp was used. It is

an immense place, with about 700 rooms,

and as the work increased and additional

lights were added the circuits became over-

loaded, heating the transmission wires far

beyond the safety point. I was obliged to

ask for an appropriation of \$59,000 for the

rewiring of the Hall to make it safe against

fire. Then came the tungsten development of

the science of electric righting. With the installation of these only a small fraction of

the current needed for the old carbon lights

was required, the rewiring was not neces-

sary and the city saved the amount which would otherwise have been needed.

"The City of Philadelphia has just re-

ceived some very substantial help in experi-menting with the wireless problems which

must be solved. Mr. Horace A. Beale, presi-

dent of the Parkesburg Iron Company, the

owner of the largest and best equipped private wireless station in the world, has given

us the full use of his superb plant for our

"It is impossible to over-estimate

mean to the city. Through Mr. Beale's generosity we shall thus be able to carry

ome of the great wireless problems there

guarantee what the result of any experi-

equipment for which I should have to spend

a large sum of money and perhaps in a few

years have to junk the whole outfit.
"Through Mr. Beale's kindness all this is obviated. We shall be able to experiment

to our heart's desire with the finest equipped private plant in the world, and I hope and believe that we shall be able to answer some

people. If we do this Philadelphia will have

any municipal service of its kind in the

Sunflower State Pearls

River were marketed here this week, one bringing \$350, the other \$125. The latter

was found by a beginner. The \$350 pearl was found by a fisherman who has been

working all season. It is quite large and has a yellow luster. Previous to these finds

about \$300 worth of pearls had been sold here this season, the best one bringing \$80.

An Unfortunate Delusion

Sovietism has been unfortunate in en-

From the Washington Star.

Two pearls found in mussels in the Neosho

And I will not buy

ments in electricity will be before

of the questions now troubling the

a wireless service which will easily

Chanute Correspondence Topeka Capital,

actually completed.

value of this permission and what it

experiments.

This came about in this way: City Hall

that anything electrical cannot be done.

development of the tungsten lamp;

No man in his senses can safely say

with wireless is to my mi

"The suggested equipping of automobiles

before the wireless can be efficiently used in police work. That is, we must be able to send messages where we want them to go

3. What are the branches of the Certif anguage?

4. What is a honagon?

5. What is a palindrome?

6. Who is the "General of the Armies" of the United States?

7. Who is the Lord High Chancellor of England?

8. What is the nickname of Baltimore?

9. What is a non sequitur?

10. Who was "The Little Corporal"? without any danger that they will be picked up by the wrong parties and used to defeat the ends of justice, as they assuredly

QUIZ

# Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" during the Civil War.

Civil War.

2. Boston is nicknamed "The Hub" and "The Modern Athens."

3. A synthetic or inflex onal language is one in which words are formed of united roots, special stems, case, personal and other endings. An analytic language is one in which the specific and restricted meaning of the word is formed through adjuncts, prepositions or auxiliaries. English, French and Hindustani are examples of the analytic languages. Latin and Greek are

vamples of the synthetic or infected hanguages.

Old Fuss and Feathers' was a nick-mone applied to General Winfield Scott. Leopold Stokowski is the conductor the Philadelphia Orchestra.

6. The oreads in mythology were mountain nymphs, aose who held the full rank of general include in the United States Army include Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Pershing, March (temporary) and Bliss (tem-porary). The chief of staff of the United States Army takes the rank of general during his tenure. Washing-

general during his tenure. Washington did not have the rank of general, but he was commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. S. Shagreen is a kind of untanned leather with artificially granulated surface, made from the skin of horse, aw., camel, etc., and usually dyed green.

3. The president of Princeton is Dr. John Grier Hibben.

10. "Bedlam" is a corrupted pronunciation of Eethlehem, and means a madhouse. The term arose from the fact that the hospital of Saint Mary of Bethlebern was used for the confinement of in-

was used for the confinement of the same persons, and the noise and disorder that were rife there from the nature of the cases took the name of the place, which in popular speech finally became bedlam.

## Today's Anniversaries

1811-Henry Smith Lane, Governor of Indiana and United States Senator, born in Montgomery County, Kentucky. Died at Crawfordsville, Ind., June 18, 1881. 1848-Louis Philippe abdicated the throne

on our experiments and possibly to solve of France in favor of his infant grandson, the Count of Paris. All this is done without a cent of cost to the 1853-A charter was granted for the city, and it will mean that Philadelphia will Cincinnati and Fort Wayne Railroad. 1875-George De Normandie Gillespie was

be in the very forefront of wireless experi-mentation and therefore get the benefits first of whatever results may be secured.

The Electrical Bureau must always consecrated first Episcopal bishop of Westknow just where it stands. I cannot justly go to Council and ask for a large sum for 1889-A meeting of Catholics was held at Ottawa, Ont., to express sympathy for the Pope, and demand restoration of the experimentation when I cannot guarantee what the result will be; and no man can

temporal nower. 1890-Congress voted to hold the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. 1897-Thomas M. Lenthan was secrated Roman Catholic bishop of Chey.

1901-King Edward VII visited his ais German Downger Empress, at Friedrichshof.

1921-The protest of the United States against Japan's mandate over the Island of Yap was made public.

Today's Birthdays George T. Brewster, well-known sculp-tor, born at Kingston, Mass., sixty years

Alexander Ure (Baron amous Scottish law authority, born in Glasgow, sixty-nine years ago. Bishop Ernest G. Richardson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born in St. Vincent, West Indies, forty-eight years ago.

Dr. William A. Maddox, president of Rockford College, born at Richmond, Va., thirty-nine years ago. John H. (Honus) Wagner, formerly one of the most prominent of professional base-ball players, born at Carnegie, Pa., forty-

Cause and Effect

couraging a large number of persons who saw in a rupt social change an opportunity to establish themselves as a leisurely aris-From the Beenville Republican.

A pessimist often got that way by backing an optimist.