By SARAH D. LOWRIE A BROKER belonging to a well-known A and long-established firm remarked the other day that for the life of him he could not imagine from where all the money came which the wild-cat and plunging and eventually bankrupt brokers were squandering instead of investing legitimately. He said with considerable glumness that his investors had not shown any such ready cash for many a month.

A month.

Yet every day or two when there is a smash, and one or more "bucket-shops" go into the hands of a receiver, it appears that they have been intrusted with millions from investors that have anywhere from \$500 to \$50,000 easy cash lying round loose to be plunked down on any mahogany counter that looks solid and that has a brass eago with a smilling man back of it.

But most of the brokers that have fleeced

But most of the brokers that have fleeced their clients have been out to fleece and could have been pretty well sized up by a few careful questions elsewhere as to what was a safe rate of interest to expect on an investment and what were the actual stock dealings of that firm for the day or week.

BUT the persons that invest with these chaps do not apparently ask questions, except of the smiling men themselves back of the brass fittings of the solid mahozany counter. Lots of them from other cities strangers rather than through their home brokers.

I think the reason for it is very obvious, and probably the brokers that are out to fleece count on their knowledge of human nature when they send their prospectuses to the men and women of distant towns. Persons who have a little money to invest, from \$500 to \$50,000 saved up, or inherited, or got as a gift on the quiet, are not keen about having it known by the people at home, or even by the agents at home who usually do business for them. They invest it so as to make a quick turnover with the idea that they will say nothing about it until it suits them to.

IT SEEMS to be just as instinctive for the generality of people to conceal their savings and their gainings as it is instinc-tive for a dog to hide a bone.

A woman who was left a very large for-tune by her husband and a most complicated business to settle told me that his sole instruction to her was:

"Never tell any one what your income

The income tax has somewhat cross-sectioned that advice, but beyond the In-ternal Revenue official. I doubt if she has ever taken even her sons into her confidence. ever taken even her sons into her confidence. There are numberless reasons why that secret should be better kept than most. Men are afraid if their wives know they will want more. Wives are afraid if their husbands know they will allow less. Children are afraid if their parents know they will criticize the way the money is used. Relations keep the matter from other relations for fear they will be thought stingy or at least unliberal.

Business men keep it from the world at large for fear they will be dunned by business associates and philanthropies. Employes keep it from comployers for ear their

ployes keen it from employers for ear their wages will be lowered. Employers keep it from employes for fear those that work for them will ask for more pay for their work. And so it goes! Even the beggars do not tell the other beggars how much their corner

OF COURSE, there is the reverse side of the secrecy. Men and women and even children are just as and to be secretive about owing money and losing money and spending money, and for every boastful spender of money there are a score of reti-

In fact, it looks as though, with all the Importance of mency, it is not a subject that is even an agreeable one between near and dear friends. No one values money in quite the same way; no one saves it or spends it in quite the same way and one is very sensitive of criticism spoken or un-spoken concerning one's economies or one's

extravagances.

A lawyer who has had much experience in divorces told me that there were more separations due to money differences than to unfaithfulness. And one of the most devoted wives that I ever knew once said with a little sigh that was a half sob of reminiscence that she had thanked God she had her own inherited income many a time, when between her husband and herself there loome up some threatened rift on the subject of

VERY few men "let go" their hold on their fortunes enough to prepare the one or the ones who are to inherit so that they may inherit wisely. If one is going to trust one's children or one's wife or one's near of kin with the expenditure of one's saving nd gainings after one's death, why not a least observe their ways of doing business before that separation, so as to rectify some

I was amused not long ago on being the recipient of confidences during the same visit from a man and his wife. His wife tool me that during the war they had not only spent their income but gone a little beyond. I assured her it was a very common fate for most persons on salaries or living on a fixed and invested income. But she could not be comforted, because she explained her hus-band was so humiliated and worried. "He has always lived within his income," she said. "and it has aged him very much to feel himself slipping behind."

Somewhat later in the same day her hus-

somewhat later in the same day her has-band, nettled at something I had said about money and the spending of it, read me a lecture on the folly of not saving regularly "Why," said he, glancing half-uncon sciously at the door to make sure of not being overheard, "I do not consider that being overheard, "I do not conside you can call it living within your unless you can save."

"How do you mean save?" I said.
"You should decide what sum you can
save yearly and consider that as part of
your budget."

.'Oh, come, who does that?'' said I.
"I do!" he snapped, " and I would be
mighty ashamed if I had not put back some into capital every year. Every year but this year." he amended gloomily. "This year I have just come out even, and I con-sider it living beyond my income."
"But." I said, thinking of his wife's anxiety, "you really are still ahead, for you have all those back savings and all the interest on them."

"That is now capital, and I treat it as ch," was his firm rejoinder. SOME day he will die and leave all those savings from income to his wife, who will not differentiate it from the rest of the in-

not differentiate it from the rest of the invested capital, so she will never guess how many qualms he gave her all for nothing on the subject of living within their income.

He probably would have told her the truth about any other thing he did but just that, and yet just that would have made the difference between anxiety and peace MANY times millionaire came down to

A MANY times millionaire came down to his breakfast table not long ago and during the course of the meal began to lecture his wife on the cost of the rolls. The eggs from his fancy farm probably cost five dollars each, and the cream from his wonderful herd was worth its weight in gold, and the cress from the hot house and the oranges from his Florida place all belonged to the same entegory, but the rolls were from a French bakery and delivered fresh out there cost five cents each. And it was upon the ruination of living beyond their means on these that he waxed cloquent. It eased his mind to threaten bankruptey because of the rolls, partly because ruptcy because of the rolls, partly because he knew so ridiculously well it wasn't true, and partly because he chose to consider it

"a last straw" in a money crisis involving

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

A STATE OF THE STA

Section

SSENT

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

the customer and buys the stock indicated,

profit, but on a generally rising market failure is inevitable, because they have to pay profits which they have not actually

"With each return of widespread bucket-shop operations the evil becomes greater than the last time. This time it was not

only carried on upon a larger scale, but it

was made infinitely worse because of the modern 'method' of which I have spoken, and which technically comes within the law

This feature has made it additionally diffi-

cult for us to wipe out this evil feature of our financial system, despite the fact that the bankers and the legitimate brokerage

houses are bitterly opposed to the bucket-shop and all that it represents and will do everything possible to eliminate it.

But in the end most of the blame for these conditions must be placed upon the public. Thousands want to deal with the bucket-shops because of the easier terms

they offer; they want to put up the smallest margins possible and would rather put up \$5

margins possible and would rather put up \$5 or \$10 a share and take the chances of loging their money than to pay \$20 a share to a legitimate broker and have the stock carried for them and whatever profits they make absolutely guaranteed. And the persons who take these long chances are the ones who how the loudest when they lose.

"One of the things which should be particularly stressed in the education."

ticularly stressed in the education of the public is that any person contemplating the purchase of stock of any kind should go to a banker, preferably his own, but any banker is qualified and willing to give the information, and find out whether the bester.

information, and find out whether the broker

to whom he intends to go is sound and a member of the stock exchange and hence

subject to the rules and regulations of the

exchange for the protection of investors.

"It would not be strictly true to sa that every dealer in stocks who is not

member of the exchange is a bucket-shop man, but it is nearly 100 per cent true,

There are a few exceptions, such as pro-moters and some of the bond houses, who

to their customers, whose business is legiti-mate and honestly conducted, but these are

Failures to Continue

do to the bucket-shops in the vast number of failures of firms not members of the

stock exchanges which have occurred in the country in the last few months, and

these failures are likely to continue as long

as the bull market continues. Of course, some of the strongest ones will weather the

some of the strongest ones will weather the storm, but those not so well fortified are likely to go down, as so many of them have

"The Philadelphia Stock Exchange

working hard on the problem locally and I believe that we shall get good results. We certainly shall if the three things which I

have mentioned can be brought about—the newspapers refusing bucket-shop advertis-

Today's Birthdays

Lady Patricia Ramsay, formerly Princess Patricia of Connaught, born thirty-six

Charles F. Brush, inventor of the electric

are light, born at Euclid, O., seventy-three

years ago.,
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the eminent New York rabbi who says modern society is moldy and deformed, born in Budapest,

Hungary, fifty years ago.

The Rt. Rev. Edward P. Allen, Catholic Rishop of Mobile, born at Lowell, Mass.,

rising of anome born at Lowell, Mass., sixty-nine years ago.

Thomas M. Bell, Representative in Congress of the Ninth Georgia District, born at Cleveland, Ga., sixty-one years ago.

"We have seen what a rising market will

occasionally buy stock as an accomm

the exception.

already.

Largely Public's Fault

themselves.

M. F. MIDDLETON, JR. On the Bucket-Shop Problem

so as to have a record that the order was actually filled. Then, as I said, the stock is immediately sold on a house account or actually filled. Then, as I said, the stock is immediately sold on a house account or in the name of some one actually but not apparently affiliated with the bucketers and the latter get the money back again. They never actually buy and hold the stock subject to the order of the purchaser. If the market goes down the margin of the customer is wiped out and the bucket-shop people keep all the money, as they got it back the same day through the immediate sale of the stock. If the market goes up and the customer demands his profit there is only one of two things to do: either get the money from some later account which has come in or else fail. Of course, the larger ones keep a reserve fund for the purpose of making good on accounts which show a profit, but on a generally rising market THE Philadelphia Stock Exchange will make every possible effort to wipe out the many bucket-shops now existing in this city, says M. F. Middleton, Jr., the newly elected president of the exchange.

"I took up the matter the first thing after our organization recently," said Mr. Middleton. "The bucket-shop problem is a serious matter in every large city now and it will take a great amount of time,

"The evil is so widespread and has ateffort and energy to stamp it out. tained to such strength that I are con-vinced that it cannot be cradicated by any one man nor by any one group and it cannot publicity is the greatest weapon that can

be used in making this fight. "But there are several ways in which much can be accomplished. One of the most important, if it could be brought about, take the advertisements of any known bucket-shop and another, and perhaps more important one, would be for the banks to efuse to accept the accounts of these men

or firms. Two Important Measures

"It follows that if the advertisements are cut off the patronage of the bucket-shops would be curtailed, and, on the other hand, if these men are unable to obtain banking carry on a brokerage business.

"Another equally important feature is a campaign of education for the public, carried on through the press and by talks by bankers and other financial men whose datements will carry weight with the people as a whole. These speakers could tell the people the differences between the bucketshop and the legitimate brokerage business, tell what the bucket-shop does and what it not do. A little information of tip kind would go a long way with people who have a sufficient regard for their moncy to do a little thinking.

"One of the strongest points that I make to persons who often complain to me they are unable to get stock which have ordered through their brokers is that they ought to be glad in one way that this is so, because it shows beyond any doubt that their brokers are honest. If they were dealing with brokers who were not strictly cetting a certificate saying that the stock and been purchased.

Public Largely Ignorant

"The public as a whole is tremendously ignorant as to the functions of the bucketshop and how it works. One thing strongly in favor of the bucket-shop getting a large amount of business is that it will give very amount of business is that it will give very much more favorable terms than any legiti-mate broker will do. Almost any bucket-shop will accept a 5 or 10 per cent margin, whereas the legitimate broker will demand 20 per cent at least. This feature appeals to those who like to play the market without putting up very much money in actual

which we call the 'new bucketing,' which, technically, comes within the law. The old style of bucket-shop operation was to simply take the money and make no pretense of buying the stock. The 'improved' method is to take the money of the customer and then go legitimate broker and purchase the to a legitimate broker and purchase the stock. Almost immediately, and always the same day, the stock is sold on a house account or in the name of a dummy, and the money comes back into the possession of

"The rules of the stock exchange are "The rules of the stock exchange are strict as to dealings of its members with known bucket-shops. Very often this dummy, or 'stool pigeon,' will be summoned and investigated, but he simply insists that the account is his and often it is impossible to prove to the contrary, although we have every reason to believe that this is the case. When it is clearly shown that any ing, the banks refusing bucket-shop advertis-and a campaign of education for the public as to the two different methods of trading— the bucket-shop method and that of the legitimate brokers." member of the stock exchange has had dealings with a proved bucket-shop that member is immediately expelled. But frequently this is a very difficult matter to

Runs in Cycles

The bucket-shop evil runs in short periods or cycles about five or six years apart, as will be found if the financia; history of the country be examined. It always comes when the market is a declining one, because that is the only time when a bucketshop can make any money; when the market "The bucket-shop takes the money of

SHORT CUTS

OH, FOR A SAINT PATRICE!

Company of the Compan

Cracking Walnut is only going to show what is in him. Financial note: Even a year of dolor

The only possible crop from bonus free seeds is discontent.

Tip to Belfast and Limerick: Patrick was a gentleman.

Does the hint of a dark horse presage stable government in Harrisburg? The Pottsville woman who smelled a burglar at work had a nose for news.

May the ships lying up at Hog Island be spoken of appropriately as a floating debt?

a great emergency to make an income tax The average citizen gets no joy out of

the fact that his income tax grows automatically less.

Wonder if Dr. Prince sould be induced to see that the ghost walks in the coal-regions after April 1? Insurgent directors, slowly recovering the shock, are now convinced there was

brick in that Mitten. President Harding has spoken softly is the matter of the bonus. Congress is now. ready for the big stick.

"In union there is weakness," sighs the deposed directors, "and the P. R. T. is greater than the whole."

Police are listing the names of those patronize Camden saloous. Why not close the places at once?

The drop in the amount received by the its application to the Bonus Bill.

In order to enforce prohibition carnest

Pennsylvanians believe to bring to book the running Brooks law is as good as anything.

The boy serenaders of West Chester who were pinched because the girl they sand for had the toothache now don't care how much it hurts.

There is a feeling here and there that Dr. Prince has not solved the mystery of Antigonish, but that he has simply given

In the matter of our demand for pay for our troops on the Rhine, it is not exactly what we said that appears to have burt the Allies as the blooming way we said it.

What Do You Know?

Where is Mount Hecla? 2. Into what two great sects are the ad-herents to the Mohammedan religion-divided?

3. Who wrote "Mr. Sludge, the Medium"? 4. Name two important treaties passed by the Senate under the present Admis-

5. What is a pteridologist?
6. What is spikenard?
7. How many legs had, or has, a plesions aurus?
8. In what century did Macheth Macheth

In what century did Macbeth, King of Scotland, live?
Who was Murillo?
How much bigger is the earth than the moon?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The prefix "assqui" if auch words as sesquicentennial and sesquipedalism means one and a half.

2. The Bay of Bengal is that part of the indian Ocean which lies between History dustan and Further India.

3. The Sues Canal was opened in 1869.

4. Tarragen is a plant allied to worm wood, and used in making tarragen vinegar.

wood, and used in making tarraged vinegar.

5. Merlin was the mythical enchanter of magician who figured in the cycle of the legends of King Arthur.

6. Three British generals prominent in the War of 1813 were Proctor, Brock and Pakenham.

7. "Men are but children of a larger growth" is from Dryden's play, "All for Love."

8. Robert Bridges is the present poet law resie of England.

9. The Vislaxy in the heavens is the Miller Way.

turned and did the treaty emanate from a Democratic Executive, most of these votes would also be reversed. John Sharpe Wil-liams has exhibited the case in his most cuting Bublic Tedaer ting and beilliant style, and nothing can be added to the acuity of his candid analysis.

The early collapse of the irreconcilables implies not only the passage of the four-Power pact, but of the other treaties framed

UMLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Friday, March 17, 1922

THE CONVENTION HALL TANGLE THE way of public improvements in Phil-

that suits regarding the origin and cutting of stone for the Free Library delayed the

years during which the costs of construction

frequent check upon the initiation of enter-

prise. Questioned constitutionality of en-

This last is now brought forward in con-

nection with the War Memorial Convention

Hall undertaking on the Parkway. Coun-

cilman Develin suspects that the Legisla-

ture's act authorizing the County Commis-

sioners to levy a tax for the memorial is fliegal. His contention may be well founded.

ice in 1854 the taxing power was trans-

from the Commissioners in this

to the City Council. The point

be cleared up by the City Solicitor.

Manwhile, however, it would seem un-

hall undertaking. There is now more than

This was the view prevailing in Council.

hich approved an appropriation of \$10,000

der a taxation law of disputed va-

for the collection of data upon which re-

quirements for the hall can be based. The

PRACTICE SUSTAINS THEORY

THOSE who urged the establishment of a

in place of the two-chambered large Council

will be gratified with the conclusions of the

hange has justified itself.

The present Council handles routine busi-

reau of Municipal Research that the

much more expeditiously than the old

per matters it is no worse than the old

and transit question, but it does not need a

long memory to recall the delays on similar

subjects of which the large Council was

fect. Its members with few exceptions are of the same type as were elected to the old

of men would be chosen, but men of the

right kind did not seek the office. If the

voters choose they can nominate next year

a group of men for the Council who will

THE SHOCKING MR. PINCHOT

THE rashness of Gifford Pinchot has long

L been conspicuous. His reckless exclu-

ion of politics from the Forestry Depart-

ment of Pennsylvania bespeaks an integrity

of purpose which, in this Commonwealth, is little short of startling.

in his headlong warning to his subordinates.

Mr. Pinchot has told these jobholders in the

Forestry Department that he will impose no

of his announced bid for the gubernatorial

But not content with this sensational nov-

alty, the chief State Forester addresses his

subordinates in these amazing terms: "As

make use of your official position for or

against any candidate, and especially not

and where he is? He is in Pennsylvania,

where "the boys" co-operate almost auto-

matically. Does he despise such mechan-

ism? As it seems so, the conclusion may be

drawn that Mr. Pinchot is out of his head,

evidently preferring to be on intimate terms

with his conscience. The conception is one

calculated to impart a creepy sensation to upholders of Pennsylvania political tradi-

tions. What good is politics anyhow if it is

THE LONDON AMBASSADORSHIP

WHETHER Senator Pepper is the man

dor to England is not of so much interest

the kind of man we have been in the habit

law Reid and Joseph H. Choate, to say

tives of whom Americans could be proud.

and Bayard, of Delaware, was another of

When President Harding is at leisure to

consider the London post he would do well

to give Colonel Harvey an opportunity to

post a man qualified to fill it with credit to

DEFEATED DEFEATISTS

THE treaty destructionists already are

beaten. This is the cheering signifi-nce of agreement in the Senate upon limit-

ing debate and fixing the date for balloting

upon the four-Power compact. Republican

siders are convinced—and there is ample

elstration will have an iron-clad margin

ath favorable vote.

se for ratification, with possibly a

on and France, an inviolate quartet,

ently expressed fears, they have gained

It is plain that Underwood will carry

th him for the treaty at least a quarter

the Democrats. Narrow partisanship will govern the balance of his party, who

ists are Borah, La Follette

arently failures as proselytizers. expite the floods of indignation and their

the same type.

to succeed George Harvey as Ambassa -

ald be succeeded by some one. He is not

general agreement that Mr. Harvey

ding to London. John Hay and White-

to become honest and straightforward?

Does Mr. Pinchot realize what he is doing

for me.

ent against their salaries in support

That he has no intention of abandoning

notorious method is a fact now revealed

mand the respect of the whole com-

neil and handles it just as well. On

eil. It has failed to act on the gas

the City Legislature is far from per-

was hoped that a different sort

Edity is not immediate.

essary to halt the victory convention-

were enormously increased.

etments is another.

the funds.

adelphia is hard. It is on the record

nmencement of that project for several

D. B. SMIT.RY...... Editor in the Washington Conference, The ex-W C. MARTIN General Business Manager 24 may be taken as a sign that the de-structionists have been championing a lost

It is safe to assume that their sorro will be either bigotedly partisan or strictly personal. The Nation as a whole is out of sympathy with methods which wrecked one Administration's foreign policy and strove to ruin that of its successor.

SURSCRIPTION TERMS TERMS PUBLIC LEGGER is served to subin Philadelphia and surrouning towns ate of twelve (12) cents per week payable IS FIRST AID FOR BOOTLEGGERS NEW WASHINGTON CHARITY? mail to points outside of Philadelphia in Philadelphia to United States, Canada, or United States possesses, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, is (56) dollars per year, payable in advance, to all foreign countries one (11) dollar a month. Nortco-Subertbers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

The Dismissal of Mr. Walnut Brings the Attorney General's Office Headlong Into the Prohibition Scandal

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL GOFF'S explanation of the dismissal ELL, 3000 WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Lodger, Independence Rayare, Philadelphia. of Special Assistant District Attorney Walnut, at the moment when Mr. Walnut was engaged in letting daylight in upon the head-THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-tied to the use for republication of all neuro terrathee credited to it or not otherwise credited this paper, and also the local news published quarters of the Pennsylvania Whisky Ring. is a wanton insult to common intelligence.

The Washington telegram which ordered Mr. Walnut out of the Federal Building could not have been better timed if intended to frustrate the efforts of a Federal Grand Jury which has been trying to get at the truth about the underground liquor business in this State and the men who have organized it. It was a monkey-wrench in the machinery of the Federal courts. It will be generally viewed as a shocking example of the brutal and cynical misuse of official

authority in the interest of lawbreakers. Texpayers' litigation is a traditional and The incident is by no means closed. Mr. Daugherty will have to add an explanation to Mr. Goff's. And if the Attorney General himself cannot clear the air immediately and prove that the tactics of ward politics have not become fashionable in Washington, the question raised by Mr. Goff's telegram will grow and survive to haunt the White House. For it is a question larger than prohibition. It is a question that involves the honor of the Administration and the integrity of the

Government. Can the office of the Attorney General of the United States be used as an agency for the frustration of law? Can it operate \$1,300,000 enilable for this work and hence it is unlikely that assessments by the County Commissioners will be required to augment boldly in the open as a sort of first aid to bootleg syndicates without exciting the anger and derision of the country and the disgust of all people, whether they be wet

or dry? Isn't it time to admit that the spectacular signithing after "half-pint men." the little raids on muggy little bars and the jailing of vagrant whisky peddlers comprise a farcical and ridiculous and shamefully misleading business so long as there appears to exist, close to the sent of the Federal Government, suspicion of a conspiracy of some sort for the protection of the Big Ones

of the bootlegging game? A long time ago the worst that was feared by thoughtful observers of the prohibition experiment happened. Whisky and whisky money became almost hopelessly tangled with polities in this State. It has been plain for months that if the truth became known, if the facts of this ominous partnership of interests were revealed, at least a few men of large political and social pretensions would go to jail. The investigations directed by Mr. Walnut and carried out with the assistance of that part of the State enforcement organization which has remained incorruptible were impartial, intelligent and

relentlessly thorough. What the Federal officers and the Special Assistant District Attorney learned about the men higher up would have been revealed to the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. Mr.

Goff's telegram arrived in the nick of time. So unexpected, so without justification or eason was this stroke from the Attorney General's office, and so flagrantly opposed to the public interest, that it can be explained only upon the assumption of panic in the region of Harrisburg and consequent intolerable pressure exerted through political channels upon Washington. And it is worth remembering that orders recently issued out of Washington made it impossible for enforcement agents in the field to stop a flood of alcohol that has been pouring unrestrained from some of the biggest plants

in the country. Has the ferment of corruption created by mingled politics and whisky spread at last members of the department you must not to Washington?

> The precedent established by Mr. Goff will help, of course, to nullify the Volstead law and to confuse and thwart the efforts of general enforcement agents. It will do more than that. If it is to be accepted as a guiding principle it will encourage lawbreaking, revive the whisky business and concentrate it exclusively in the hands of privileged political groups.

> The rights or wrongs, the wisdom or unvisdom of Volstendism have nothing to do with the case. What we need to know now is whether the chiefs of the bootleg rings were right when they boasted that they were making enough money to "reach" any official in the law departments of the Govern-

Mr. Daugherty must take the witnessstand now. It remains to be seen whether his first assistant acted under his instructions or without his consent.

CHOSTS: NEW FASHION

RETURNING from his vigils in the ghost house at Antigonish, Dr. Walter F. Prince, director of the American Institute of Scientific Research, virtually admits, in the cautious language of a weigher and measurer of realities, that there are such things as ghosts. He believes, for example, that an external or discarnate spiritual force possessed little Mary Ellen at intervals and moved her to start attractive little fires in the house of her foster-father, Mr. Mac-Donald.

Dr. Prince is reasoning upon ground worm hard by the feet of exploring psychologists. Many scientific men no longer doubt that mysterious forces may influence the mental and spiritual processes of some sensitive individuals. They have traced backward, as a matter of fact, until they actually are ready to acknowledge the soundness of the ancient theory that men and women may be "possessed." Some students of occult manifestations—the late Dr. Hyslop for one-have seen in the manner isms and even in the temporary and phenomenal dexterity of an occasional medium nomenal dexterity of an occasional medium the dominant and peculiar characteristics of men or women long dead. Thus it has been believed by some of the enthusiasts of spiritualism that what artists call inspirationthe desire and the ability to work successfully through a sudden and unexplainable creative mood- due to the return of a

spirit to a transient habitation in a congenial individual who happens without
knowing it to be a medium.

Dr. Prince, with his speculations upon
Antigonish, opens a vast field for troubled
speculation. If, as he says, Mary Ellen is
not in the least to blame, though she started
the little fires and frightened her foster-parents half to death, the people who started
the \$15,000,000 confingration in Chicago
might summon Dr. Prince to defend them
when they are brought to court. They
could blame it on a ghost. Any one who
does anything wrong could blame his crimes
upon an evil spirit and more than one
scientific man of standing would willingly
fly to his aid. fly to his aid.

It is no longer fashionable to laugh at those who believe in telepathy. If a voice can be carried through a thousand miles of space by electric energy ordinarily imper-ceptible, it is not too much to assume that deeper wonders may be revealed before long. "They won't let me alone," cried Mrs. Eddy, wringing her hands: She was talking of people a thousand miles away whose enmity, she said, she could feel. There are so many wonders under our own and other suns that it is foolish to deny what merely

seems improbable.
Only people who know very little profess to know everything. Scientific men are ac-tually demonstrating the possibility of mira-cles. They are not cynics. They are merely trying to examine some of the minor riddles of life in the light of new knowledge. attitude of the wisest men of science was clearly suggested by one very able investigator who, when he was asked whether he believed in immortality, said: know. I only feel that anything is possible. Anything may be true!"

THE HOUSE OF COWARDICE WHAT the House of Representative leaders think of the Fordney Bonus Bill is indicated by the plans which they are making to jam the measure through next

The bill was not completed until yesterday. It was reported to the House today. As Speaker Gillett will not co-operate with Fordney and Mondell in getting unanimous for its passage on Monday, it is planned to have the Committee on Rules make a special rule to bring the bill up on Tuesday and to provide that there may be permit no motion save to send it back to the

committee. Here is a bill which involves the possible expenditure of \$5,000,000,000 which is to be passed without serious discussion by the House, and passed merely because the Representatives are afraid of the political effect of their failure to pass some sort of a bonus bill. When they have voted for it they will be clear on the record, so far as the service men are concerned. It cannot be charged against them that they did not "do something" for the soldiers. That is all they care about. Indeed, one of them has

said that if a secret ballot could be taken

the bill would not get more than thirty-five The task of killing the bill is to be put up to the Senate, and if by any chance the Senate should refuse to assume this responsibility and pass it for the same reasons that influence the members of the House, the President himself will be compelled to assume the responsibility of protecting the Trensury and preventing the creation of new obligations which will make it difficult for the Government to meet the old obligations amounting to \$6,500,000,000 which fall due

before May of next year.

DIMINISHING INCOMES TT WAS expected that the income tax payments on Wednesday would be smaller than on the corresponding day last year, but no one thought there would be so great to

slump as the estimates indicate. In Philadelphia and New York and Chicago the amounts received by the Internal Revenue Collectors are 40 per cent less than a year ago. At this rate the returns while the Government was expecting at least

\$2,000,000,000. But even if the Government expectation s realized, the returns will be the lowest since the War Revenue Law was passed. In 1919 the sum of \$2,600,000,000 was col-

lected. In 1920 it rose to \$3,950,000,000, and in 1921 it fell to \$3,000,000,000. Some experts are estimating that the of the tax this year will not exceed \$1,000, 000,000, or only a little more than one-half

the amount collected last year. There are two reasons for this falling off. The first and most influential is the stagnation in business last year. Incomes which were large in 1920 were radically reduced in 1921. Factories were closed and earned nothing for their owners. Men were out of work and had to curtail all their expenses, and this reduced the income of the retail merchants. Many of them had great difficulty last year in raising the money to pay the taxes on their incomes for the year before. As business has improved somewhat since January 1, they will find it easier to

pay their smaller taxes on the business done last year. The second reason for the decline in revenue lies in the transfer of wealth from taxable securities into Federal. State and municipal securities which are untaxed. This transfer has not diminished the amoun of outstanding taxable securities, but it has taken those securities from the possession of men with large incomes subject to a surtax of from 25 to 50 per cent and put them into possession of a much larger num-ber of holders with smaller incomes on which the tax is 10 or 15 per cent, man, if he can get rid of it, will continue to hold a 5 per cent security when the Government takes by a tax so much of the income from it as to reduce it to a 21/2 per cent security. And no amount of damning by a demagogue will make him do it.

Hungarians in Vienna A Job for Charles are raising money former Emperor Charles, said to be in destitute circumstances Madeira. Outsiders will persist in thinking that the money could be better spent at It should not be hard for the den monarch to get a job in his island retreat. He might make a hit as a hotel clerk. That is, of course, if he were able to assume the

What the Senate seems to need is a dictionary. Already there has been debate concerning "between," "among." "alliance" and "trenty," and every debate has shown some lack of knowledge concerning "courtesy" supposed to be distinctly sena-

necessary majestic air.

Words are potent. The phrase born of an idea makes an idea. The child is father to the man. When Otto H. Kahn speaks of new national boundaries and spite fences he presses and molds into a compact phrase a complete economic principle.

A Palo Ponto, Tex., septuagenarian is

serving thirty days in fail for having "quietly approached a young woman and kissed her." After this the old rascal had hire a brass band and an announcer when he goes a-kissing. There is reason for the declaration of the telegraph and telephone officials that the radio will never wholly supplant wire serv-ice. The automobile has not wholly sup-planted the horse. Each fits into its own

Laughter is one infection that shouldn't