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A MUNICIPAL NECESSITY

THE opportunity to justify the selection of the Parkway-Fairmount site for the world fair and at the same time to inaugurate a revolution, practical as well as aesthetic, in the well-being of Philadelphia will be at hand tomorrow at the meeting of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee of the Whole of Council which is to consider the proposed ordinance to take over for public purposes both banks of the Schuylkill from the dam southward.

The proposal is ambitious and, if adopted, it will bring the conventional opposition from Little Philadelphia. The inspiring cry, "Save the stockyards" is certain to be raised. Chronic obstructionists will charge advocates of the undertaking with extravagance and will pronounce their extravagant visions.

It happens, however, that the present moment is one in which an exercise of vision is imperatively needed. It may be frankly stated that the Parkway site is unfit for the fair unless the Schuylkill banks below Fairmount are redeemed.

In addition, the contemplated improvement will remove conditions which have both seriously handicapped the development of the city and have menaced the health of its inhabitants.

The expense of the reform should not be reckoned absolutely, but with reference to the rehabilitation of a district which will insure a marked increase of real estate values. Both artistically and materially, there is inevitable profit in the enterprise if completely and promptly carried out.

John Frederick Lewis, president of the Sesqui-Centennial Association, is fully warranted in urging immediate action. The necessities of both the city and the fair are admirably balanced in this project.

It will be infinitely cheaper to dispose of a vital municipal problem systematically and conclusively than to tinker with compromises seductive only to narrow opportunists.

The period preliminary to the Sesqui-Centennial should be consciously conceived as "clean-up" years for the Schuylkill region in the center of urban Philadelphia. Action upon that line will mean that the city has kept pace with its resources.

HARDING AND PENN STATE

THE indorsement by President Harding of the plans of Dr. Thomas, president of Pennsylvania State College, to make that institution a State university after the manner of other land-grant colleges, is likely to make it easier for Dr. Thomas to carry out his purposes.

These purposes have already received the approval of Governor Sprout and Dr. Finegan, Superintendent of Public Instruction. This was expressed last fall at the exercises attending the inauguration of Dr. Thomas, when his ambitious program was outlined.

It is morally certain that the Legislature will be asked next winter to make the slight modification in the law necessary to change the name of the college to that of a university and to place it at the apex of the public educational system of the Commonwealth. There is no valid argument against making these changes in the law. The other colleges in the State would not suffer either in their funds or in their attendance.

They are already taking care of as many students as their equipment will allow, and some of them have to turn students away. The State College is compelled to refuse admission to 1000 young men and women every year because it has no room for them. It is anomalous that the State should offer instruction to the young people and then be unable to give it to them when they seek it.

It is only within comparatively recent years that the State College has begun earnestly to seek to fulfill the purposes of its creation. But it has succeeded so well that it is now embarrassed by the demands upon it. The quality of instruction offered in its technical schools is equal to that offered in any other educational center. All that it needs to make it one of the greatest State universities in the country is adequate financial support. The foundation has been laid and part of the superstructure has been erected. Dr. Thomas has ambitious plans for carrying on the work started by his able predecessors. His success in getting for his plans the moral support of the President of the United States justifies the hope that he may enlist the financial support of men interested in qualifying a greater number of the youth of the Commonwealth to do the work of the future.

INVIOLENT, UNIQUE VERDUN

THE medal bestowed by the United States upon Verdun—the only community ever so honored by this Government—is no less extraordinary than the event justifying the gift.

At this day, six years from the height of the epic struggle, nothing can be added in praise of the heroism and valor with which the great French fortress was defended. It may not, however, be superfluous to renew emphasis upon a transcendently thrilling and fundamental feature of that titanic contest.

The pages of history are replete with name-tinting chronicles of famous sieges—Troy, Metz, Stragossa, Vicksburg, Liège, Yorktown. The bravery of the defenders of these strongholds have not lacked eulogists.

It is noteworthy, however, that in the most majority of instances—even Cartagena and Limerick eventually fell to besiegers—no prominent man in military annals and legends of the world has been so honored by the Government as Verdun. He is, it is true,

held out in the Franco-Prussian War, and in the north of Ireland the name Londonderry was long synonymous with defense, but the attacks upon these bulwarks were incomparable in intensity with those hurled upon Verdun by the huge armies of the German Crown Prince.

Verdun is unique. No stronghold in the records of this planet was ever so severely tested. Had the defense failed it would nevertheless have been superb. It succeeded and the language of rhapsody has been proved inadequate.

The medal authorized by Congress is wholly unlikely to preface a weakening of the standards of distinction demanded by that body in awarding such a laurel. Verdun stands majestically alone, gloriously inviolate.

INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT BY THE POLITICAL UNDERWORLD

The Mayor's Raids and the Significance of Police Tolerance for Professional Gamblers

WHEN Mayor Moore perceived that a few police raids were necessary to keep the professional gamblers from doing business with a brass band accompaniment he had to depend upon detectives outside the Department of Public Safety for the information he needed. He could not trust the officials in the Police Bureau.

This news will gently shock a lot of easy-going and ingenuous folk who seldom pause to contemplate the destruction that their own political negligence is doing in the American system of government. For whom do the police work? Whose orders do they take? If they are not willing or able to recognize the authority of the Mayor, what authority do they recognize?

Such queries bring you face to face with the queer truth about municipal administration in general and the Administration of Philadelphia in particular. For cities in the United States are not actually ruled by Mayors or other elected officials but by an invisible government directed for and by the political underworld. The pretension of a free administrative system is make-believe, folklore, romance.

America still tolerates in city wards a theory and practice of politics that haven't changed or advanced since the sixteenth century. A ward under boss control is a feudal holding organized in the feudal manner. That is, its political action is not based upon intelligent theory or free opinion, but upon allegiance to a personality or a hope of individual reward.

The voters accept their patriarch and hail him and do his bidding unthinkingly. Now and then one overlord is downed and another appears. But the system remains and it is altogether unrelated to any matter of general interest or concern. It is exclusive, stubborn, unthinking.

These men and thousands of others of their sort in the United States distribute largesse or withhold it; they reward or punish members of their clans; they inspire fear or sentimental loyalty; they make no intelligent appeal to the minds of their followers. Their aides do all that the feudal captains did to maintain order in the baronies four centuries ago. They exert themselves to befriend or afflict the worthy or the unworthy. They throw bones. They even fight for or against particular groups.

Their methods alone have changed. Instead of using visible weapons, they use the machinery of the magistrate's courts to terrify, intimidate, protect or destroy members of their group or others who may be of use or danger to them.

The feudal-minded leader laughs at public opinion. He says there is no such thing. Gradually the national political system is being dragged down to its level, since the ward is, after all, the ultimate source of dominant political forces and ideas. It is from the associated feudal lords, the real powers of government as we know it most frequently in American cities like Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh, that the police usually take such orders as relate to gamblers.

These leaders of underworld politics have no taste for abstract ideas, no knowledge of the science of politics, no conception of what enlightened men are trying to do in governments which really aim to serve and enrich the common life. They are self-interested and aloof within the borders of their allotted preserves. All that they do is planned with an eye to the feudal treasury.

Since the modern political faction is a tight association of these feudalists and since all such interests unite automatically when any exterior or progressive force threatens them, they have it in their power to choose the men who will be the figures-heads of municipal government. What is more, they dispense the jobs and the places. They put men in police uniforms. They can take the uniforms away. Why then should any one be surprised when policemen look to their ward leaders, rather than to the Mayor's office, for orders? The police cannot do otherwise—and remain in the service.

The existence of the ward machine is a practical negation of the whole theory of politics which is supposed to prevail in the United States. "Leaders are necessary," the bosses will tell you. "Without them there would be no elections. Why, the people wouldn't vote if they weren't herded or bribed into the polling places or taken to the polls in motorcars."

This is true only in part. Now and then the people go voluntarily and in great numbers to the polls. That is when some unusual emergency arises. Then it appears that we have at last broken away from the feudal system of government. But the roots of that system always remain and it is only on rare occasions that the people generally seem aroused by it or even aware of its existence. Ordinarily they seem content to live under a system of government by ignorant, base and irresponsible groups which seized power in this country generations ago when bossism was first heard of and have ever since issued orders to men in the place of authority.

OUR WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE process of withdrawing American troops from Germany has already been prolonged far beyond the time deemed suitable by advocates of a "bag-and-buggage" exit from Europe.

Ardent isolationists will now be disappointed to learn that the complete evacuation, which according to report was to have taken place in July, is indefinitely postponed. Major General Henry T. Allen has been notified by the War Department that after next month, when the bulk of the force will have departed, about 1200 officers and men will be retained in the Rhineland.

If the isolationists are shocked by this prospect, they may be commended to a perusal of the separate Treaty of Peace with Germany, which reserved, among

other articles lifted from the pact of Versailles, those which authorize the United States to maintain troops in Western Germany as long as any of the other nations, formerly known by the term "Principal Allied and Associated Powers." French and British troops are now occupying parts of the Rhineland as security for the execution of the Versailles Treaty.

Although the United States is not interested in preserving that instrument intact, there are parts of it in which American concern has been specified. Furthermore, the enforcement of the separate Drexel-Rosen Treaty is by no means completed. The claims of the American Government and of its nationals against Germany have not yet been satisfied, and of late comparatively little has been heard of the supplemental pact which was to dispose of some important financial problems.

The force of two battalions of regulars which is to stay in the Coblenz area may possibly serve as a reminder that peace with Germany has not yet been equivalent to the settlement of all the issues between the two nations. Pending the negotiation of a financial and commercial treaty the troops will carry a meaning not to be measured by their shrunken numbers. "Bring all the boys home" is a catchy phrase, but it happens to ignore some of the reasons for which they originally went over.

WHAT DID THEY TRY TO DO?

SOME uncertainty about the purpose behind the proposed merger of consolidation of the Midvale, the Republic and the Inland Steel Companies has arisen from the incompleteness of the details published.

This report that \$20,000,000 was to be used "to make a market" for the new securities has given rise to the suspicion that the primary purpose of the merger was to provide an opportunity to speculate in the new securities rather than to bring about economies in the manufacture and sale of steel.

This suggestion is resented with indignation by Mortimer L. Schiff, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which has charge of the financial arrangements. His indignation is a wholesome sign.

There was a time when such a suggestion would have stirred no one connected with a stock promotion enterprise to protest. Every one connected with it would have admitted the charge. It would have been said that they had an enterprise which justified the floating of several million or several hundred million dollars' worth of securities and that they intended to float them and take their profit.

Such exploitation of business affected by a relation to the public has become unpopular. The railroads are loaded down with obligations created by financing of this kind made by men who cared nothing for the stock changes. The street railroads are also handicapped in this manner. The franchises were obtained by speculators rather than by railroad operators. They were capitalized at enormous sums and the inheritors of the franchises have to struggle day and night to keep out of the bankruptcy courts. Sometimes they are able to do it and sometimes they fail.

There is public knowledge and a public conscience about these matters today which make it necessary for the promoters to conceal their purely speculative designs and to profess to be interested solely in service. If this were not so Mr. Schiff would not have become so indignant at the suggestion that he was connected with a stock-promotion scheme.

The exact purposes of the proposed steel merger have not been disclosed; but in view of what has happened since it was first announced it may be assumed that special efforts will be made to remove the suspicion that it has been arranged for speculative purposes.

"SCENIC ROUTES" IN THE EAST

THE restoration of observation cars on the Pennsylvania system is to be made August 1. Bespoke the laudable intention of this railroad to increase the pleasant amenities of travel. There is much charming and gracious scenery between this city and Pittsburgh, stimulating to the sense of beauty, especially when viewed under conditions of ease.

Such a feat, of course, not even the war was equal to depriving the tourist or lay traveler of the veranda-platform survey of the grandeur of nature. A blow of sufficient intensity would conceivably have wrenched the self-esteem of California far more violently than any one of its unadvisedly harsh earthquakes.

However, the pride of that State and some others in the benefactions of munificent nature is pardonable. The East has never imagined any rivalry and is on the whole modest in exploiting its scenic delights.

Its humility does not prevent Pennsylvania, especially at this time of year, from being beautiful wherever the hand of man is not too impudently involved. It is the continuous walls of kaleidoscopic horizons between this city and New York which inspire a somewhat pathetic smile when the train observation cars are broached.

If the restored accommodations on one of the great railroads of the East can provoke the faint flickerings of a decent respect for what nature can do if undeffiled, a public benefaction will have been initiated.

IRELAND'S TROUBLES

IT IS impossible, even after the closest scrutiny of the news from Ireland, to say what faction or party instigated the violence that led to British intervention on the Ulster border. But it seems pretty clear that the fight is not so much between the North and the South as it is between the pro-British and the anti-British forces. Thus it is fair to believe that the Republicans and the Sinn Fein were no more to blame than embittered and lawless Ulsterites who turned gunmen in sheer hatred of the political and religious sentiments of their Southern countrymen.

The De-Harolds in England, who fought the movement for an Irish Free State, will find their position greatly strengthened. There will be a tendency in London to revert from the policy of conciliation which almost solved the Irish question for good and all. But there is enough liberal sentiment in England to assure continuing help and encouragement for the Free State leaders after the present storm has blown itself out.

A burglar arrested at Newark, N. J., has been sentenced to get a lot of enjoyment out of the way victims exaggerated their losses when telling their stories to the police. "I had to laugh when I read 'em." Just how much the lies told help to confirm a burglar in the error of his ways the (let us say) involuntary liars may settle with their own consciences.

A little girl and her grandmother, both in knickerbockers, led a parade of protest against the order of the Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., calling for the arrest of all women wearing bifurcated garments on the streets. Scouraged they, they order simply "em-brogator they." He had made wearing "em-brogator they" had burned the last pair in town.

THE GAMBLING MANIA

Some Lessons Drawn From the Big Raid of Last Week—Games of Chance in All Lands—Famous Gamblers of Other Days

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

DIRECTOR CORTELYOU struck a high spot in his career when he conducted one of the biggest and most effective raids on gambling houses ever made in Philadelphia last week.

It is a sad commentary on the police department, though, that the Director was compelled to go outside recognized detective channels for the information which led to the clean-up.

It is not a matter of wonder that the word "police" is often synonymous with "protection" in these hectic days. To the eternal credit of the system there are officials in the Police Bureau who, seeing their duty, are not afraid to perform it.

There were thirty-seven men among those arrested who were held on charges of maintaining gambling houses.

The "poor fish," the "little fellows," the "suckers"—one hundred and forty-two in number—who contributed to the support of the blacklegs and tin-horn sports were permitted to go free.

Notwithstanding their painful experience, the chances are that another gambling raid thirty days hence would find these same "suckers" in the police net.

THE GAMBLING MANIA

The oldest literature records this passion for gambling. The instinct began as early as the recognition of the right of individual property. It has no doubt that the Teutonic Commandment was aimed at those Jews who coveted the possession of their neighbors' goods and sought to get them by games of chance, horse races or skulduggery.

The American Indian was a gambler before he knew the use of alcohol; the Chinese are the most inveterate gamblers among all the races of men.

MODERN COMMERCIAL INSURANCE, AS DEVELOPED BY CERTAIN GREAT FOREIGN COMPANIES, IS GAMBLING PURE AND SIMPLE.

One of the greatest insurance corporations in the world will take a risk on anything. Amusement managers or promoters of great events in the sporting world can secure insurance against any and every possible character of the weather and other conditions affecting the success of an enterprise.

So far as the aboriginal American is concerned, and his remote predecessors, the mound builders, cliff dwellers, Aztecs, Toltecs and all the other strange and little known races that have gone down the wide avenues of the Western Hemisphere, they have left to the archeologist no recognizable indications of the gambling spirit in the way of gambling implements.

The Spanish Conquistadores infused the gambling spirit four hundred years ago among the Apaches. In one of the big cases in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington there is displayed an array of crude and primitive gambling paraphernalia that the Indians of that time used in the game of chance played among the North American Indians.

The most curious of the exhibits are packs of playing cards collected among the Apaches. They are made of dried skin and are the size of an ordinary playing card.

During the last century the researches of ethnologists have failed to disclose any gambling game played among early Indians in which the mind is brought to bear. There is no game in which the player is supposed to exercise mental skill. All their games were games of chance.

The average American of today, like the average Chinaman, is a natural gambler. The passion seems to be not only instinctive, but inherited.

As a straight gambling game poker is the universal favorite. In gambling houses faro is the most popular, but roulette is the second. The American adoration of bloods and races demands quick action in games of chance.

It requires on an average a lapse of eight seconds for the marble to settle itself in one of the compartments of a roulette wheel after it is first sent spinning round the groove. It is the next swiftest game to faro.

IN EUROPE'S civilized centers gambling runs to roulette. It is one of the big games at Monte Carlo. No one has ever tried, so far as I have heard, to run a system that would win systematically at roulette.

As for roulette, the systems that have been invented to circumvent the supposed law of chance which governs the whirling wheel are innumerable. The most successful players come to grief if they stay with the game long enough.

One remarkable case of individual members of her operations during a part of an evening in the Casino at Monte Carlo, was a woman about twenty-four or twenty-five. She was a French girl, and she was reckless and abandoned. She scattered gold Napoleons over the "lay-out" with open hand, and yet I thought I detected a system in her play.

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When he retired some one asked him why, if his system was infallible, he did not go on and break the bank. "The physical strain is beyond my strength," said this premier gambler. "I have been sitting daily from 12 noon till 11 at night, and you had at least a half an hour's rest."

THE most famous proprietor of gambling palaces in this country, in the last forty years was Al Canfield, of New York, college graduate and art connoisseur. Before him there was John Morrissey, prizefighter, politician, inventor of the "big game," and John Chamberlain, of Washington, and old Point Comfort, "Mike" McDonald, of Chicago; Lige Hall, of Pittsburgh, and prominent in the case of the Pennsylvania Club at Long Branch, will long be remembered.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CARLETON E. DAVIS On Philadelphia's Water Supply

THE water supply of the City of Philadelphia, like that of all other great cities, presents either a sieve with a couple of million openings, or a carefully conserved, well-operated system, according to how the public, which is served by the Water Bureau, does its duty, says Chief Carleton E. Davis of the City Bureau of Water.

"A good water supply is the underlying necessity of life," said Chief Davis, "whether that supply is found in an oasis for the nomads of the desert, or whether it is distributed abundantly to every nook and corner of the tremendous aggregations of humanity found in the great modern cities."

"The real value of water is not appreciated until it is actually lacking. Most of us assume the flow of water is the mere turning of a spigot, as a matter of course, and give no careful thought to what lies back of the water brought to our homes, manufacturing establishments and places of business."

There are approximately 2,000,000 persons in the City of Philadelphia and there are likewise approximately 2,000,000 faucets, hydrants and other attachments through which water can be drawn. In other words, every inhabitant of the city may be considered as having under his control one fixture through which water can be drawn in a careful and reasonable manner without waste and without thought or care of what it costs in the way of taxes to bring the water to points of use.

"Thus the city water works are either a sieve with 2,000,000 openings, or a carefully handled and well-operated system. Which it is depends upon the use which the public makes of the water appliances under its control and the care individual members of that public give to these appliances."

"The amount of water used every day in a city the size of Philadelphia is not generally known by the public. Every day the city water works pump, purify, distribute and deliver about 320,000,000 gallons of water, or 1,280,000 tons, which would be a load for a freight train totaling 25,080 cars, and which would require 25,080 trains, the distribution of water from points where it is drawn from the rivers through every street, highway, court and alley in the city and to the various rooms of dwellings, offices, manufacturing establishments and business houses, is just as much a matter of transportation as is the carrying of coal in street cars or the moving of people by water or any other commodity over a railroad."

A Limit to the Supply "People use water as though there were no limit to the supply. It is true that the pipes are underground and therefore out of sight, but there actually is a limit to the amount of water which can be crowded through these mains, just as there is a limit to the amount of freight which can be carried over a railroad or a limit to the number of persons that can be handled in a congested street during the rush hours. The force behind the water is represented by the pumps at the stations which drive the water through the mains.

"There is nothing mysterious about a water supply. It costs dollars and cents to install the works and it costs dollars and cents each year to operate them. The larger the works the greater the cost of installation and of maintenance. The taxpayers pay these bills and they are the recipients of the city who have at their disposal and under their control the 2,000,000 openings through which water may be drawn. It is therefore a mistake to assume that water is free, which many persons evidently do from the careless manner in which they use it. It actually costs about \$4,000,000 to operate the city water works and the city is interested in the sinking fund of about \$2,000,000 to carry the investment."

Wasted Water Is Costly "There is thus a direct relation between the amount of water demanded each day and the charge to the taxpayers direct and indirect for their water supply. It costs just as much to furnish a gallon of water which is used, and each gallon of water which is used, and each gallon of water, whether wasted or used, represents

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. What was the Paoli massacre in American history? 2. To how many treaties negotiated at the Washington Conference was China a party? 3. What were the Alien and Sedition Laws? 4. Why is a farthing so called? 5. What great American river flows almost directly north into the Arctic Ocean? 6. Why are lawyers sometimes called "Solons"? 7. What is a maverick? 8. What is the group word for a collection of peacocks? 9. What is a Malagasy? 10. Who was Salvador Rosa?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The names of natives of Switzerland call the country Suisse, the French call it Suisse and the Italian Svizzera. In a classical and official sense it is Latin name Helvetia. 2. Franklin Pierce succeeded Millard Fillmore as President of the United States. 3. A Sivas is an armed constable, servant or courier in Turkey. 4. The plural of the word Ottoman is Ottomans. 5. An ordiline is a newly ordained deacon. 6. Small clothes is the term used in the eighteenth century for knee breeches. 7. Marion Harland was the pen name of Mrs. Edward Taylor Tappan, an American novelist, biographer, writer of travel and cook books, and a champion of the rights of ninety-one. 8. Riparian rights are the rights of ninety-one. 9. A maverick was a woman's loose gown of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 10. The character of Job Bagstock is found in Dickens' novel, "Dombey and Son."

What Do You Know? 1. What was the Paoli massacre in American history? 2. To how many treaties negotiated at the Washington Conference was China a party? 3. What were the Alien and Sedition Laws? 4. Why is a farthing so called? 5. What great American river flows almost directly north into the Arctic Ocean? 6. Why are lawyers sometimes called "Solons"? 7. What is a maverick? 8. What is the group word for a collection of peacocks? 9. What is a Malagasy? 10. Who was Salvador Rosa?

Progress Is Being Made "Nevertheless, progress is being made and the campaign against this most useless and unnecessary wastage is showing good results. There is a definite trend toward the better. Schools are taking an interest in this very important matter and the school children are taking home with them the lessons which they have learned and not only putting them into application themselves, but impressing them upon the other members of the family. "For this, if for no other reason, I strongly recommend the use of the water meter, because each meter installed means one more consumer transferred from a possible wasteful user of water to an economical one."

"We are now approaching the warm weather when the consumption of water necessarily reaches its peak for the year and when it is more than ever necessary to hold pumps in reserve in order that the supply may be kept at least even with the demands of the city. The conservation of the water supply is not a spectacular way of showing good citizenship, but it is very important and practical method of showing it."

SHORT CUTS

Judging by the darkness, dawn must be close in Ireland.

As an authority on ancestry Bryan prefers Dogberry to Darwin.

When old King Coal gets tired of his fiddlers three he'll pinch 'em.

Group rule in Congress is being followed by group demoralization.

We casually note that that Yankee watch on the Rhine is still marking time.

We gather that not all June days are rare; some are medium and some well done.

Untermeyer continues to express surprise that so much water should go to the making of steel.

Max Oser's indignant denial that he is a fortune hunter will surprise those who expected him to admit it.

May acknowledged fish pirates is Alaskan waters be justly characterized as gross net law violators?

If there are no crooks in spirit land, as Conan Doyle declares, Sherlock Holmes is having a lonesome time there.

Camille Flammarion, French astronomer, says he can prove the soul survives the body. Well, why doesn't he?

Perhaps Watson, of Georgia, is mindful of the fact that in every human drama somebody has to play the fool.

Not the least serious aspect of the attacks on Daugherty is the public's disdain of the attacks on Hoover.

The fact that Paris society women are appearing in the Puritan cry of "Get the boss!"

A million baby shad have been planted in the Hudson. But when they go out into the world they'll probably register for the Delaware.

Last week in Belfast eighteen were killed and seventy-four wounded in street disturbances, and there was, moreover, much looting. Nice quiet little place for a weekend.

Why not have a "roped arena" in the United States? Some such arena would be a session with a set-to? It would at least demonstrate whether Watson, of Georgia, for instance, has a punch to fit his own temper.

There will be persons mean enough to wonder if Senator Borah knew Ambassador Bakimetteff was about to resign when he was locked up in public with him, and that one may sometimes snatch glory from the logical and inevitable event.

In the report of a Wilkes-Barre matter the fact is stated that "bloodhounds failed to follow up the scent." That is the one thing that bloodhounds may be depended upon to do. That men should continue to use for the law puns a curb on emotion is a remarkable instance of mark persistent faith.

The fact that Bolivia has been able to borrow \$24,000,000 from American banking houses causes one to wonder if the locked republic is going to reap benefit from the Tancu-Arica dispute now being thrashed out in Washington by representatives of Chile and Peru.

That members of a crowd should occasionally ally their angry passions rise in not a civilized country, Judge Lynch is an emotion. It is felt by good citizens that the law is sufficient to cope with situations as they arise. Which argues that we are not well served by the law. Judge Lynch has had court in many sections of the country, and that he is ready to preside here on provocation is occasionally disquieting.

On North Twenty-second street on Sunday a small boy walked into the path of a slowly moving trolley car and hurt himself severely. Only the presence of a policeman prevented the crowd from rushing to the motorcar from the car, although he is in no way to blame. That's how it is with Judge Lynch. He is not so brutal, he is unintelligent.