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Philadelphia, Friday, June 16, 1922

### THE RUMOR FACTORY

IS ANYBODY at City Hall qualified to speak with authority for the Municipal Government? Why should the Hall be a house of mys-

tery and a source of rumors suggestive not of order, but of an official riot? Who is bossing the police department?

Will the public ever be permitted to know why neither the Mayor nor the Director of Public Safety can find any one to obey their official orders or why, if rebellion and insurgency are being carried to their very doors, they cannot or will not fight back? What mysterious inhibiting force pre-

vents men in the positions of authority from telling all they know?

Of whom or of what are they afraid?

How long will the public be content with conflicting, smothered rumors instead of the significant truths which, as they know, he immediately below the surface at City Hall?

#### BARBARIANS

THERE is an unwritten law of the road ▲ which requires motor drivers to help others in serious distress and it operates almost universally. That drivers of automobiles and their passengers could find it in their hearts to refuse assistance to injured and dying victims of the Absecon gradecrossing tragedy is almost unthinkable. Yet, according to evidence presented to the Grand Jury, some of them did, and more than one driver behaved in a manner that infuriated the watching crowd and led to talk of lynchings. The license numbers of some of these barbarians are in the hands of the New Jersey police and general opinion in the State is properly demanding that if verified the licenses be summarily revoked.

First aid such as motor drivers were asked to render in an emergency so gruesome as that which followed when an express train struck an automobile and killed or fatally injured six persons may mean hardship or inconvenience, and even great nervous strain to the Samaritans in the case But any one who is not eager to endure such minor troubles to save life isn't fit to operate a device like a motorcar on any

# PUTS THEM ON THEIR GUARD

WHEN dishonest policemen are in part-nership with the purveyors of vice it need surprise no one at the charges that other dishonest policemen are in the habit of working with lawyers' runners in the courts in securing clients. The announcement by Superintendent

Mills that any officer found working with these agents of the lawyers will be sus pended and ordered for trial on charges will force the offenders to cover their tracks a little more carefully. It is not likely that it will stop the practice.

The summary punishment of a few mer would do more than a dozen proclamations. The officers know that they are doing wrong and need no proclamation to inform

There are some cynically inclined person who will be disposed to think that if there were a determination in the City Hall to break up the partnership between the runners and the police the work would be done quietly, while the suspected were unaware that they were under surveillance,

## WISE MR. WEEKS

CECRETARY WEEKS, of the War De-D partment, spoke so wisely and so temperately and yet so penetratingly of curren social and political follies in the United States when he appeared as an orator at Western Reserve University yesterday that his address ought to be published as a tract and circulated to all men in authority, and especially among the people who believe that they have a right to police the national conscience by force if necessary.

For half an hour Mr. Weeks talked a the spirit of the older-fashioned America a bygone time had taken hold of him, and he seemed like the voice of all those Americans who still trust in the inherent decenes of the average man and object to the growth of a system of repression and espionage that might have been borrowed from the extinct Germany of the Kaisers to enrage and irritate a people who believed themselves free.

The Secretary of War deserves special praise for breaking the rules of an unspoken taboo and drawing the attention of his audience to the mischief done by the increasing army of professional reformers. Any one who calls himself a reformer thereby escapes public questioning or criticism in the United States. It is not vet generally known that reforming the public has become a profession for specialists and that the land is crowded with a class of reformers who work not alone for the sake of righteousness, but for the fat salaries that are available to any clever propagandist who serves a richly subsidized cause. Yet. as Mr. Weeks implied, no movement for social or political reform can ever amount to much unless it rises from the conscience and out of the convictions of the people themselves. When the process is reversed and when zealots of one sort or another manage to impose their own will upon a majority, even for good ends, we depart from the essential principle which is supposed to govern the life and feeling and destiny of the country.

Secretary Weeks did not overstate the

case when he said that there is in many parts of the country increasing dissatisfaction with people who force the Government to successive invasions of personal rights How that dissatisfaction will be expressed It is hard to say. It may never find definite expression, though it would be better for the country if it did. As a people we have par faults. But we have been given less to ther people in the world.

to be that it was altogether too strait-laced to be happy. Naturally there are very many persons who resent the implication of laws made frankly to direct their personal conduct and improve their personal morality. These are the people who, according to Mr. Weeks' assessment of the situation, are in danger of losing the sense of trust in the wisdom of their Government which, more than anything else, is the very foundation of our spiritual integrity and the first source of our national strength.

#### HOW "THE BOOK OF SNOBS" IS AMPLIFIED AT ANNAPOLIS

Chapter and Verse Are Provided in the Caste Prejudice Against Midshipman Kaplan

NEW and enlarged editions of "The Book of Snobs" suggest that Thackersy began something which he could not finish. His attempt was courageous, but narrow. The particularly stupid vice which he sought to smite was not confined to Victorian England. It flourishes-or rather festers-in countries dedicated to the basic equality of mankind as well as in those in which traditions of artificial aristocracy supposedly prevail

The latest chapter to the bulky and evergrowing volume compounded of prejudice and crass bigotry was prepared at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, As personalities, the authors of the offense do not deserve the publicity they have received. The same thing may be said of the object of their attacks, a Leonard Kaplan. a member of the graduating class and a Jew.

Kaplan was lampooned and insulted in the undergraduate publication termed-with perhaps unconscious irony-"The Lucky Bag." Kaplan, who may or may not be the grind described by his fellow students, is unimportant. His classmates are unimportant. Under ordinary circumstances the "Lucky Bag" does not warrant serious consideration.

It is a student record of the so-called humorous type common to many universities. The fun-making in such works is not celebrated for subtlety. Youthful satire is ungentle, and as a rule nobody but a prig would be tempted to complain of its heavyhandedness. The average college boy is thoroughly hardened to such bludgeoning.

Snobbery and false pride of birth or race or religion play havoc with some supposedly accepted proportions in the social or political structure. The Kaplan case has invaded Congress. Rear Admiral Wilson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, has characterized the perpetration of the offense as "a ow-down, miserable trick."

Senator Sutherland, of West Virginia, has dispatched a letter of indignation on the subject to President Harding. J. L. Olmsted, editor of the year book, has been compelled to relinquish a letter of commendation addressed to him by the academy head. The incident has been set forth in the official reprimand administered to Olmsted by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. The censure, however, is not sufficiently comprehensive. Olmsted was by no means the sole culprit. He stands simply as the symbol of a system of caddish discrimination deserving of the severest suppression.

Were it not for the vital significance of the principle involved in the affair this attention to a burlesque might itself be ridiculous. Boys will be boys. This is easily and often thoughtlessly said.

But boys, and especially in institutions of higher learning, are, for all their fondness for foolery, also expected to be manly. The adolescent snob is a disgusting creature. Superciliousness and the elevation of social or racial barriers are disgracefully out of place in the Government academies designed to provide officers for the American Army and Navy.

The indignities inflicted upon Midshipman Kaplan lack the physical horror of the tortures of which Cadet Booz was a victim at West Point twenty years ago. But the moral charge against the group of upstarts at Annapolis is equally grave.

The case demands rigid official inquiry. Jew-baiting or any other form of class or race persecution at Annapolis smacks of cruel and ignorant medievalism, It has been reported that young Kaplan was socially ostracized by his fellow students throughout virtually the whole of his academic career. The loutish flings at his race and religion came as the climax of a systematic manifestation of snobbery.

If the Naval Academy is engaged in the production of ends, the reflection of the principles and ethical standards inculcated there are obvious. It is on the officers in harge as well as the cadets. The present astance is not the first where midshipmen have been known to ignore the code which stamps a gentleman.

Possibly because official rank is so vividly defined, many appendices to "The Book of Snobs" have from time to time been devised in the Army and Navy of the United States. Former Secretary Daniels, who was perhaps none too ractful, endeavored to eradicate excessive caste distinctions from the navy, and succeeded in stirring up a hornets' nest.

The schools for good manners and mastery of the fundamental principles of honor and decency in the armed forces of the Government are at West Point and Annapolis. Youth requires guidance. It is incumbent upon the directors and instructors at the military and naval academies to stamp out

the absurd and ignoble artificiality of caste. As has been indicated, the boy actors in this unpleasant drama are not the prime factors. Heavy responsibility falls upon the management which has permitted such perversion of the principles of democracy to thrive.

Punishment of the guilty in this case should be condign. But the heart of the offense is not merely the barbarity of boyhood. By allowing such prejudices to take root and grow the school authorities are primarily to blame.

# THE NEWEST CROP

THE conventional thing to say about the new crop of college graduates is that the young men and young women are going out into the world confident that they know how to run it much better than their elders.

But this is about as far from the truth as nost conventions of conversation. Somebody said it once, and it was thought to be smart. Others, too indolent to think of something original, have repeated it for years. It is like the joke about the man who dreamed he was tinkering with he engine of his autoself under his bed ke in one form or a comic papers, in another spite of

motorcar to tinker with the engine. The early cars, as every one knows, had the enimpossible to get at them save from below. The French were the first to put the engine under a hood in front and to make it easily necessible. But the humorists have not yet discovered it, or they are bound by the convention which forbids the abandonment of a formula which once provoked a laugh.

The young college graduates, as every one who comes in contact with them outside of their immediate families has learned, are a modest and unassuming lot. They apply for their first job with timidity and feel their way with caution until they acquire some degree of confidence through experience. They apply to the mastering of their new problems the same methods they used while in college. They did not go into the classroom confident that they knew more than their instructors, and they do not go into business offices nor into the classrooms where they will teach with the assurance with which they are conventionally credited. They may make a bluff of confidence, but they are trembling in their boots all the time, fearful lest some one will find out how little they know about the practical problems before them.

Of course, they have a certain degree of audacity. Youth without this admirable quality would cease to be youth. The Sykes cartoon on this page last week came nearer to truth than is common. It represented the new graduates as fledglings pushed out of the nest to try their wings and showed them flopping and floundering about in the

### TWO WRONGS DON'T MAKE A RIGHT

WHEN a Senator of the United States shows himself so ignorant of the nature of constitutional government in the United States as La Follette has done in his speech before the American Federation of Labor it may be assumed that there may be others suffering under similar misapprehension.

Senator La Follette insists that the Supreme Court usurps power not granted to it when it declares acts of Congress to be unconstitutional. He says that "there is no sanction in the written Constitution of the United States for the power which the courts now assert," and he insists that Congress is the supreme legislative authority, as the Constitution provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The vital words in this provision are "herein granted." The limits within which Congress may legislate are definitely fixed by a series of provisions setting forth what may be done and by another series setting forth what may not be done. Senator La Follette has evidently overlooked the two vital words.

He has also misread the grant of powers to the Supreme Court. The second section of Article III provides that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States," etc. This means that the court is empowered to uphold the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws, and to enforce the penalties prescribed by them. In other words, it is to interpret and apply the laws and the Constitution. If Congress passes a law in disregard of

the limits fixed on its power and a citizen finds himself injured thereby he disputes the validity of the statute and takes his case to the Supreme Court, and that court, acting within the grant of power to exercise jurisdiction in cases arising under the Constitution, simply says that the law was invalid because Congress had no power to pass it. There is no more usurpation in this than there is when the Supreme Court enforces the provisions of a valid act of Congress.

Senator La Follette proposes a constitutional amendment which will provide that if the Congress repasses a bill which the Supreme Court declares to be invalid it shall thereafter be valid. That is, he wishes to have Congress empowered to override veto of the Supreme Court as it overrides a veto of the President.

The adoption of such an amendment would in effect abolish the Constitution, for it would remove all restrictions on the legislative power of Congress by providing that if it passed an unconstitutional law twice it became constitutional. And yet Senator La Follette argues with a straight face that an arrangement should be made under which two wrongs would make a right.

An orderly process is provided for increasing the power of Congress, and that is by an amendment to the Constitution. President Harding has suggested that the advocates of Federal regulation of child labor endeavor to secure an amendment which would give Congress the power to legislate on the subject. If this amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the States it becomes part of the fundamental law and the Supreme Court will enforce it as it enforces the other provisions of the Constitution. It does not seem to dawn on the intelli-

gence of those who denounce the Supreme Court for usurpation when it invalidates an unconstitutional law of Congress that they are defending the exercise by Congress of powers not granted to it by the Constitution and that they are insisting on the inherent right of Congress to usurp whatever powers it pleases to exercise.

# THE PUBLIC'S MUSIC

CITY COUNCIL is to be commended for the cheerfulness with which it appropriated \$50,000 for a summer series of orchestra concerts in Fairmount Park. The orchestra in this case will be a miniature of Mr. Stokowski's organization. And its work will help to lift the standards of other open-air concerts, which have tended to decline in recent years. The fifty members of the Philadelphia Orchestra who will play in Fairmount Park are skilled musicians and it will be easy for them to play beautifully without playing beyond the understanding or sympathy of the multitudes.

What might be called public music has already made one or two ambitious starts in this city. It promised most at the time when the late Stanley Mackey recruited from the Philadelphia Orchestra a band much like that which will play this summer in Fairmount. Mr. Mackey insisted that he should have a strictly non-political band and he had one. His concerts on City Hall Plaza were perhaps the most enjoyable ever given out of doors in Philadelphia and, of course, they were the most popular. This summer, therefore, we shall have another opportunity to see how useful a good public concert organization can be when it is organized with an eye to music alone

Baby Kelly has been Like Kelly Did finger-printed in New York and the print has been filed with the Bureau of Vital Never, by any chance, can Kelly the hasn't any other name yet) be mistaken for anybody else. He is of record. Doctors present declare the practice will evenbecome general and every baby be finger-printed immediately on arrival in So Baby Kelly, at five days old, has already begun to make history.

Ocean City fireman made a quick run it is years since it christened to a fire when the lire bell rang; ay one to get under a from one water ceremony to another.

DESTINATION OF

# AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Small and Select Party is Treated to a Surprise by Alert Young Man Who Stages a Modern Miracle Solely for Its Benefit

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

EVERY now and then you have a sudden sense of the miraculous in modern inventions that gives you a fellow feeling for the men and women of ancient times who saw burning bushes and heard voices out of 'the midst thereof,' who walked in fiery furnaces and were not consumed, who crossed rivers dry-shod and who listened to councils of wisdom from unseen visitants and were fed by ravens.

I always used to be struck by the calmness of these favored mortals, who answered the voices and crossed the rivers and ate the ravens' food and went their ways elated but not too frightened by the miracle, intent upon finishing the particular errand upon which they had set out. Yet the other evening, when something quite as inexplicable as some miracles and all fairy tales

ble as some miracles and all fairy tales occurred in my presence, I just sat still and went on with the conversation with my neighbor as though nothing mysterious, nothing so wild as Arabian Night genii wonders was being enacted before my eyes.

WE HAD been talking at dinner of aerophones in general and the newer devices that are portable in particular, and two of us comprising the small company confessed to not having seen or heard one of any description. Perhaps because the other person who confessed ignorance and at the same time an interest was Mrs. Pinchot, there was an immediate desire on the part of was an immediate desire on the part of others present to make good that deficiency. I noticed that the younger of the two men who were our hosts left the room for a few minutes or so, and his expression on re-turning and settling down to his belated dessert was a mixture of elation and mis-

chief.

The talk was good and amusing—as it is apt to be when that eager and quick-witted woman, Mrs. Pinchot, is on hand to give and return volleys—and we lingered perhaps twenty more minutes over the coffee and dessert, and then, still pursuing our discussion at full tilt, we drifted casually and in a body into the other room.

Some one was playing a violin as we entered, and, of course, I looked for a Victor machine, not seeing the player. There was a case about twice the size of an ordi-

was a case about twice the size of an ordi-nary Victor phonograph, and beside it was a stringed spindle that was about as high as a harp, a delicate wooden frame that looked like an old-fashioned towel rack strung with thin wires. The thing was what is called technically aerial antennae of a loop variety, and the small cabinet was the amplifier. The violin was playing down in one of the department stores or Chestaut amplifier. The violin was playing down in one of the department stores on Chestnut street, and the sound had traveled about eight blocks west, kept itself distinct from all the other city paises in between, besides going through two thicknesses of stone wall, entered the drawing room where we sat and sounded clearly and with deliberate sweetness in our ears. At the same second it was perhaps sounding in the ears of persons in Pittsburgh, in Newark, in hundreds of places to the north, south, east and west of them and of us.

AT A quarter to 9 a big voice book. A out a message of good night, and for a moment there was no sound. Then somebody turned the antennae slightly to the body turned the different voice began to T A quarter to 9 a big voice boomed north and quite a different voice began to speak to us in the room and to all those The man who was speaking might very well have been coming through the portieres into the room from the hall. He called each one of us by name, beginning with Mrs. Pinchot, and said that he hoped we would enjoy his program. And then the Schubert Serenade began.

That greeting, the pause before each name and the amused note of banter in the voice, and then the different and more public tone with which he announced the program made me distinctly aware of a new sensa-

There were four or five stations from which that sound might have come; it de-pended upon the time of day and upon the direction in which the antennae were pointed: The Westinghouse at Pittsburgh and at Newark, the General Electric at Schenectady, the Philadelphia Radiophone Company here and locally also various department stores.

Each of the recognized stations has its own time for sending out a program and its own type of program: The baseball news, the stock quotations, political propagands press news for some and music and oratory for others. Once learn those times and seasons and the delicate pointer can be inch in this direction or that and hear only from the station that is chosen; a fer inches off from that direction and the sound is shut off as though it did not exist. With the amplifier turned off there is only the very shadow of sound, one, indeed, that the ordinary ear could not translate as a sound let alone a sequence of sounds making words or a tune. All one hears is the multiplicity of sounds of a great town with the bang and iar of passing trolleys and the whire motors, and—then—just a touch on the antennae and the other faint articulate sound from far away dominates the room, very afternoon as it happened I had reading an autobiographical sketch of Bell the inventor of the telephone, and about the telephone he made for the Centennial here in 1876, and I had recalled what my father told me of the incredulity concernt the time. Well, here was a thing with even greater implications than the telepho

If the telephone and motors have changed vilization to quite another pattern since 1876, what will this wireless phonograph

THE quick, clever chap who had devised I this little miracle for his two guests and had carried it out all in the space of twenty minutes or so had used both the telephone and a motor to accomplish his surprise, for the instrument was not in the house we began to talk of radio messages. I fancy the particular one he had brought over for our benefit is one of the latest inventions as well as the most portable.

The cost of them varies, he told me, from

the crude but practical ones boys can con-struct for \$15 or less to the latest equipped ones that need less manipulation than a shonograph, but which cost somewhere in confessed that he did not understand

how the miracle happened; more than that, it was like a stone being thrown into a pond and the ripples going on and on to the shore unless they were interrupted. called them "electric impulses" gave me the picture of their beating like ripples against the walls of the room in which we sat and not being deflected, but passing through.
I confess that though all through this

experience the political talk of the men and women in that room was on vastly interwomen in the control of the control verities of the natural world dimmed for the time being the importance of what happen this week and next and next year here in Pennsylvania. I listened to the dis-cussion, but the thing I felt and remember now poignantly as I write was that slender mechanism that was strong like a little harp and that pointed with delicate pre-cision a little east or north and caught the sound of a woman singing a Russian song.

Now that England's gloomy dean, Inge of St. Paul's, says he recalls that George Washington boasted of having thrown a silver dollar across the Potomac, and suggests that George lied about it, perhaps he will tell a curious world where he got the curious bunch of misinformation.

"Without foreign labor." demands the New York Herald. "who will do our work, the work that falls to the hands of un-skilled labor to do?" The morons, perhaps.

Regret at the coming retirement of Senator John Sharpe Williams achieves poignancy with the possibility that he win he succeeded by James K. Vardaman.





# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

BRUCE M. WATSON On the Child-Labor Situation THE recent decision of the United States

Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional the Federal Child-Labor Law of 1919, does not in any way affect the validity of he Pennsylvania law regarding child labor, according to Bruce M. Watson, managing director of the Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania.

"The only effect that the decision of the Supreme Court can possibly have in Pennsylvania." said Mr. Watson, "will be that the working day of the children may possibly be extended to nine hours instead of eight, as the Federal law provided, because the Pennsylvania Child-Labor Law permits a working day of nine hours. However, most of the places in Penusylvania are already working on an eight-hour day and I do not believe that many of them will increase this because of the Supreme Court's action. Conditions in Pennsylvania

"Child labor rates pretty high in Penn-

sylvania as compared with some of the other States. The children here are chiefly em-States. The children here are chiefly em-ployed in mills and factories, mine labor by children being forbidden by the law of 1915, under which our State is operating.

"This law was satisfactory, according to the status of 1915, the year when it was passed by the Legislature, but some of the other States have gone away ahead of us in the time which has clapsed since our State law was adopted. The law today remains practically the same as when it was There are many persons who believe that the Pennsylvania law should be amended so as to compel an eight-hour day, and every one knows that eight hours is long enough for any person under sixteen years of age to work. "Our State law does not apply at all to

children in domestic service in houses, nor to those who work on farms, these two classes being excepted at the time when the w was passed. They are the only classes occupation exempted from the provisions law was passed. The Continuation Schools

"There is also a very strong sentiment manifesting itself throughout the State in favor of requiring attendance at the con-tinuation schools for employed children up

to the age of eighteen years instead of sixteen, as at present. There is a general popular misunderstanding as to the scope of the Federal Child-Labor Law and some persons have the idea that the national law was ideal and covered everything. This is a mistake. The Federal Child-Labor Law did not prohibit child labor in any class of occupation nor in any place; it simply put a handicap upon the employer who used child labor. The Pennsylvania law, on the other hand, de-clares that child labor is illegal and provides for the arrest and punishment by fining

Federal Law Did Much Good "At the same time, the Federal law, while it reached only about 15 per cent of the

visions.

of the employer who violates its pro

working children of the country, did an im-mense amount of good. It was a great boon small children in the cotton States illy. Some of these States had no especially. Some of these States had no child-labor law at all, others had laws on the subject which were unsatisfactory and meager, and were therefore laws of low standards, not nearly equal to the Fed-"The Federal law also accelerated progress

in the matter of the opposition to child labor. It caused the individual States to raise the standards of their own laws on the subject of child labor and encouraged those States which did not have any such laws at all to pass them. Furthermore, it helped materially in the enforcement of the State laws, having the Federal and the State through having the Federal and the State officials working in harmony to a common end. Where it might sometimes be difficult end. Where it inflat sometimes be diment to get prompt State action, this difficulty was often removed by an appeal to the Federal

Public Sentiment and Child Labor Public sent ment against child labor is pecoming stronger and stronger every year, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that today the feeling against it is as emphatic

as it is against human slavery. When the first Federal Child-Labor Law was declared to be unconstitutional in 1918 it created scarcely a ripple on the surface of public opinion. How the feeling has grown is shown by the protests against the decision of unconstitutionality of the second law last month.

month. "The enforcement of this law in our State lies with the police, the inspectors of the Bureau of Industry and Labor and the at-tendance officers of the public schools. But between these three branches of authority

there are a good many slips.
"It should be said to the eternal credit
of the Philadelphia Board of Public Educaof the Philadelphia Board of Public Educa-tion that that body assumed the responsi-bility of controlling the street trades at night, such as selling newspapers, boot-blacking, etc., and the good results of this supervision have been very apparent. It is against the State law for children under sixteen years of age to sell anything on the treets at night. Before the Board of Public Education took up this matter there were many flagrant violations of this law; now there are relatively few.

# Dodging the Laws

There is one curious violation of the law which the Federal statutes in the past have failed to reach, but which I believe can only be corrected by a national law. present there is no way to prevent a family living in one State from taking their children and jumping across the line to another State, working the children illegally in the beet fields and after the first of in the beet fields and arrest November, when the beet crop is harvested, November, when the beet crop is harvested, moving back to the former State, avoiding prosecution by claiming a lack of jurisdiction on the part of both States.

"There are in the country hundreds, if not thousands, of children who are thus getting only two or three months' year and frequently none at all, through the application of this system. We ourselves have more than a touch of this by families n Pennsylvania removing to New during the cranberry picking season and back to Pennsylvania after the season closes. A the laws of the States stand at present there is no way to stop this and a Federa law covering this point would be a valuable addition to the child-labor laws of the

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

2. What is a Soviet?
2. What is the meaning of the expression,
"Sent to Coventry"?
3. What was the food of the gods?
4. Where is Mount Olympus?
5. Who is the present Premier of Japan?
6. What are the principal languages of Czecho-Slovakia?
7. Who is Canablanea?

 Who is Capablanea?
 When was the last great universal exposition held in Europe?
 Where and what is the Staked Plain?
 What is the original meaning of the word ho is Capablanca?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. "Pride goeth before a fail" is a misquotation. The correct form of the proverb taken from the Bible is "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fail."

2. Previous to his appointment as Secretary of the Interior. Albert B. Fall was United States Senator from New Mexico.

was United States Senator from New Mexico.

3. The Drina is a river of Jugo-Slavia, flowing 180 miles to the Save. It was the scene of severe fighting between the Austrians and the Serbians in the World War.

4. A dromedary has one hump.
5. Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac was a celebrated French chemist and physicist. He died in 1850.

6. French working girls were called grisettes in allusion to the gray woolendress fabric which they wore. "Grisette" is a diminutive of the French word "gris." meaning gray.

7. The famous Krupp steel and gun works at Essen. Germany, were founded by Alfred Krupp. His dates are 1812-1887.

8. The term "maduro," applied to cigars, means matured; that is, of full strength and color. "Maduro" is a Spanish word, meaning matured.

9. Mansuetude means accustomed to gentleness or midness; tameness.

10. A cotswold is a sfretch of open country used for sheep graving and marked by sheep cotes; specially a range of low hills in succesterabire, England, noted for a excellent breed of sheep.

## SHORT CUTS

Kick-off for June's second half.

As a financier, Ladd, of North Dakota, has a kind heart. Mr. Lasker is firmly of the opinion that

We trust the income tax installment put no crimp in your vacation plans.

"Heat and Rust Give Wheat a Big Spurt."—No, child, not in the field.

ipping Board Sea Chantes

water everywhere, but better stuff to drink In the Discredit Stakes the court run-

ners appear to be runners-up with the rum-When a freebooter gets after a boot-legger the ordinary guy has to look out for

Sing Sing is justifying its name. San Carlo Opera Company has been entertaining he convicts.

"Congress May Make American Boats Dry."-There are still optimists (or creps nangers) abroad.

How, demands Mr. Lasker, can you ex-pect an American ship to roll merrily home without a wine list? The authorities would have us believe that progress in a certain murder myster is upWard and onWard.

At a recent operation in a local hospital the patient, it is said, was calmed by radio music. Counter irritant, we surmise.

Recent army order relieves soldiers of the necessity of wearing the dog collar while off duty during the dog days. Hot dog! Battle between rebels and Government troops near Asuncion. Paraguay, may prompt a brief investigation of the old

Congress plans investigation of probi-bition enforcement on American ships. This may resemble a chapter on Snakes is

There are believers in evolution se short-sighted that in appraising the Fun-damentalist they can't see beyond the three first letters.

If the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill will do anything besides increase the cost of living the fact has not yet been conclusively Paris dispatches give one the idea that the girls attending the art students' ball perhaps thought they were at a California

bathing beach. Every once in a while the plain citizes begins to wonder whether it is a tariff of an embargo Mr. Fordney and Mr. McCum

ber are framing. When the wind blows on the subsidy from the mouths of the Congressmen, then the sails of the sailing ships will swell out in the hurricane.

The measure of the Tariff Bill will not be adequately taken until the women un-dertake the job with their market basken and shopping bags.

Of twenty-five Vassar girls carrying the daisy chain on class day, two had bobbed hair. So, naturally, we do not mention the other twenty-three. "Can you meet Mrs. Warburton and L" wrote Chairman Baker to Mr. Pinchot. It is the manifest duty of some grammarian to

We question if Edison's new question naire deal will net him a good hand. Still, if he had included another poker quest he'd have had a pair.

knock Harry's I out.

The vacuum cleaner is being used to collect potato bugs. A great and wonderful field is here opened to the agriculturist. And what a tremendous sale an enterprising agent could make in rural districts!

Frate Allan