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A BRIDGE NECESSITY

THE precise sesant-centennial, July 4, ■ 1926, need not lack impressive recognition if signalized by formal dedicatory exercises at the fair grounds and if the Delaware Bridge is on the same day opened for traffic. The dual event would go far toward offsetting the wrench to the historical proprieties caused by the unavoidable postponement of the exposition innugural.

The necessity for meeting all the obligations entailed in the bridge work is particularly pressing. Chief Engineer Modjeski announces that there are no structural difficulties in the way. Given the required appropriations, the commission is convinced that the great span can be completed and made ready for use on time.

The qualification is significant. Colonel Pusey, counsel for the interstate commiselon, is urging the need of an additional appropriation by the Legislature to enable the damages to property owners on this side of the river to be paid at an early date. Delay in the use of these properties would inevitably mean a slowing down of work upon the bridge.

It is the plain duty of the next Assembly at Harrisburg to forestall any such relaxation of the tempo of progress. The engineers and technical experts are admirably performing their part. It would be deplorably shortsighted to deny them co-operation by deferring the dispensation of vitally necessary funds.

HE'LL NEED A REST AFTERWARD

FRIENDS of Mr. Taft are hoping that he played enough golf before sailing for England to put him in good physical condition, for according to the reports he is to have a strenuous life in London. He is to arrive today and is to be a guest

at a dinner of the British Society of Pilgrims tonight; Wednesday he will be preented at court; Thursday he will be entertained at dinner by Sir John Simon former Attorney General; Friday the Lord Mayor will entertain him at dinner, and Saturday Ambassador Harvey will give a dinner in honor of the King and Queen at other engagements, and the week after he

will have little leisure. Only a man with a good stomach and a

"A LIVING WAGE"

wages of certain classes of railway employes a total of \$27,000,000 a year does not reveal any very alarming state of facts.

As the order affects 325,000 employes, the average reduction in wages will be \$85, or about \$1.60 a week. Of course, no one likes to have his wages cut, but the reduction in this instance is so small that, in view of the reduction in the cost of living. it would seem as if the employes affected ought to be willing to accept the new scale.

The telephone girls will get a minimum wage of \$85 a month. This is more than the telephone companies pay. The clerks will receive an average of 58.4 cents an hour, whereas in December, 1917, their average pay was 34.5 cents. The pay of stationary engineers and firemen was reduced only two cents an hour, but the pay of signalmen's helpers is reduced six cents an hour. And so it goes through all classes The Labor Board dismisses as "highly

theoretical and of little value" the contention of the employes that the minimum living wage for the average family is \$2636.67. wage for the average family is \$2636.67. It does not take any proof to convince the average family that the board is right for the average family that the board is right for the average family that the board is right for the average family is living on less than this minimum living wage and many of the families are laying up monet. The preachers in this city who receive less than this amount are more numerous than those who receive more. The school tenthers live on a much smaller sum. The printers who are The motormen and conductors on the proffer cars have never dreamed of asking for so high a wage, and yet they have necessalated a saving fund of more than \$1,000,000, and out of other funds to which they have contributed they bought 20,000 shares of Rapid Transit stock a few months ago.

ther reduction in wages in the immediate

CAN MR. BRYAN LEARN?

William J. Bryan go to the summer school of the University of Chicago and take a ity suggests the query whether a man is ever too old to learn.

Mr. Bryan has disputed the theory of evolution taught by Professor Spangler and has offered \$100 to the man who would have monize evolution and the Bible. We do not intend to sir in judgment on

the merits of this disagreement. But if Mr. Bryan should accept the suggestion that he go to college again it would be interesting to discover how much he could learn. It has been held by some philosophers that a man learns nothing after he is forty years old. By that time he has a set of fixed ideas which he devotes himself to proclaiming for the rest of his life. They color all his thinking, for every new idea is measured by them and every theory contrary to them is regarded as false, and every theory in dance with them is sound. However sea he may profess to have an open mind. these who come in contact with him diswery soon that his mind is equipped with an automatic shutter which acts in-

stantly as soon as an idea at variance with his preconceptions is presented to it. We fear that if Mr. Bryan should go

college again he would not accept as truth or even as plausible theory the statements of the professors. He would insist that he knew better than they, an attitude which is fatal to learning. But the experiment of bringing the mind of Mr. Bryan in direct contact with the mind of men who are accustomed to close reasoning would be interesting, whatever its results.

NEW JERSEY: BAROMETER OF THE NEWER POLITICS

The Drift of Pre-Primary Feeling Vividly Reflects Tendencies in the Country at Large

A LL New Jersey is divided, as Gaul used A to be, into three parts. North Jersey is wooded and prosperous, a land of estates and cosmopolitan feeling, with a population impregnated heavily with the sophistication of Manhattan and the lively world without. It is respectable with the respectability of wide lawns, porte-cocheres, country clubs, recognized social sets and traditions and imported motors.

It goes to church. But, like so many other communities that find contentment in opulence, it expects the church to follow rather than to lead its collective mind. The fringes of the true North Jersey are intensely industrial. But political feeling in the Oranges seems to run parallel with that in places like Newark, Paterson, Hackensack and Hoboken.

North Jersey is, for various and sometimes opposed reasons, wet. It is not wet with a fanatical or headlong wetness. It might be better to say that it is conservatively ant. dry.

Travel south in New Jersey and you will come to the Middle Region, the second division of Gaul, the stronghold of the farmers. who, for some reason unexplainable in agricultural areas once celebrated for their powerful distillations from the juice of the apple, are supposed to be aggressively dry in sentiment.

In the past the farmers have wielded a ruly wicked dry vote. And they are still viewed as the strong right arm of a movement in which the churches and reform organizations and the leaders of the regular Republican organization will make in September what promises to be an historic fight for Volstendism against what the Democrats all a rising tide of insurgent opinion.

The regular Republicans may be said to be strongest in Camden and the adjacent counties, where church and industrial influence is noticeably strong and where the reformers are numerous enough to influence the policy and point of view of the dominant political

The third division of political Jersey lies adjacent to the sea and in the south counties. The seashore south of Asbury Park is, appropriately enough, both wet and dry. Atlantic County is ardently dry in theory and wet in practice. There is hardly a place, even in the United States, where the words and acts of politicians differ so widely in intent and significance.

At the primaries in September the ultrarespectable normalcy for which the ablest of the Jersey Republicans have presented themselves as spokesmen will be attacked from three sides. All the varieties of politteal opinion now current in the United States will be reflected in the general aswhich he will be a guest. The following sault against Senator Frelinghuysen, who week will be just as full of dinners and is a dry, a conservative and a candidate for re-election.

Governor Edwards, an outspoken and sound constitution can survive such an | aggressive wet, will be the nominee of the Democrats for the United States senatorship. That is not all. Ex-Mayor Thomas Raymond, of Newark, a Republican and a trance, wetter wet than Mr. Edwards, already is It was AN EXAMINATION of the order of the Railway Labor Board reducing the campaigning determinedly to take the nominution of his party from Mr. Frelinghuysen.

It is generally believed that Mr. Raymond will bring about a big split in the party. Meanwhile, George 1. Record, of Jersey ment against Frelinghuysen within the part). He is attempting to conduct an independent campaign on a purely antimachine issue. The force of Mr. Record's influence cannot now be estimated. But the machine isn't popular in any of the three parts of Jersey. Its name is associated too frequently with a public service corporation which has been trying the nerves of the

Now, the interesting thing about the present political ferment in New Jersey is suggested by the character of the State Beelf and by the variety of its population. Jersey may be viewed, for the purposes of Elustration, as a perfect political miniature a much smaller sum. The printers who got emergency. What will happen in September as much are the exception and not the rate, ought, therefore, to be of the utmost general political significance.

at least, to what are conceived to be the Cransit stock a few months ago. time dry in all its major leanings. As a

If the men affected by the order insist on dry, committed to the support of the Volthy. It may be that their talk of a strike primaries. Radicals like Mr. Raymond inis intended as a protest against a still for- sist that if Frelinghaysen is not overturned

That remains to be seen. But it begins to appear new that the primaries in Indiana THE proposal of Professor Spangler, of the and Pennsylvania were not half so signifi-■ University of West Virginia, that he and cant as the Jersey primaries are likely to be in September. For it is safe to believe course in evolution and modern Christian throughout the United States will be rethat the drift and balance of opinion flected as clearly in Jersey as if the State were a highly polished mirror.

THE CRIME OF PHILATELY

NO SHORTAGE of production can ever depress this country while appetite for artificial crimes and factitious sins continues. These offenses are fresh every hour. Sumptuary laws inform the public of its culpability for acts which in its guileless way it had deemed virtuous or at least innocent.

The extraordinary feature of the case is the readiness with which moral obliquity is discerned. There is an impressive volley of applause for any "reformer" who succeeds in making us ashamed of ourselves. The taste for self-goading is apparently inex-

baustible. The latest atrocity to which attention is drawn by no less a guardian of morals than the New York American is the vile in-

firmity of stamp collection. With a refine ment of austerity unattainable even by John Knox or a Savonarola, this journa invelghs against the revolting practices of philately, instancing the hideous fact that in Paris—ah, those wicked, French!—"at auction somebody paid 94,000 francs for a Hawaiian two-cent stamp." "Let the men, concedes the otherwise minatory Mr. Bris-

bane, "waste time and money collecting

stamps if they will. Don't encourage your

children to do it." The horrified editor suggests as a substitute the purchase by boys and girls of Government thrift stamps. This is, indeed, to be commended. But must every act in life, innocent in itself, be weighed against an

alternative? Must the youth that buys a Bible give way to passionate remorse at the thought of some leggar in Bagdad who needs its treasures more and should he straightway make

use of the parcel post to Mesopotamia? There is due cause for amazement over the deficiency of censure for stamp collect-Parents, recognizing the enormity of the offense, have thus far neglected to make it the subject of constitutional denunciation. This is inconsiderate. Must one forgo the delights of philatelic bootlegging?

RECOGNIZING THE RIVER

SINCE the grandiose steamer Republic, of jovial memories, was placed upon the jovial memories, was placed upon the retired list the possibilities of pleasure travel on the Lower Delaware and the bay within the capes have been but imperfectly cultivated. Save for Boston and Southern ships and the trans-Atlantic liners, whose first call is Queenstown and hence are unsuitable for purposes of week-end recrea-tion, the river south of Philadelphia has been almost devoid of passenger traffic below Delaware City.

Exclusively cargo lines have made profitable and increasing use of one of the finest stretches of navigable waters indenting the Eastern seaboard. The average resident of this community has, however, been restricted by conditions unrepresentative of the geographical advantages of the place as they appear on the map. The popularity of the comparatively short river trips now available attest the appeal of fresh breezes and pleasant scenery along a splendid waterway.

An instance of a reaction toward a proper appreciation of the Delaware as a field of tourist travel is now provided in the announcement of an ocean, bay and river service between this city, Cape May and New

The fog which habitually settles upon port affairs here and fosters the impression that this is primarily an inland town still enshrouds a project that should be productive of interest. Scant information has been disclosed concerning the character of the ships to be operated, sailing schedules or accommodations. The first steamer, however, was to have

eft New York yesterday, and it is reported that should the service find favor a lest of three vessels will be running by The opportunity unquestionably is at hand for an efficient, modern and comfortable combined river and coastal passenger traffic to and from this port.

The Cape May New York experiment represents a laudable effort to exploit existent opportunities and should, if it succeeds, furnish inspiration for other ven-

EMPHATICALLY OUTSIDE

CONSISTENCY is discoverable in the Government's decision to maintain no unofficial observer at The Hague. It is obviously far from easy to derive profit from a straddling position in international affairs. Richard Washburn Child's role at Genoa was clearly neither grateful nor important. Colonel George Harvey has not made history by his magnificent silences in European

Our sister nations are not particularly interested in protestations of American symathy which involve no actions. Some of their Ministries were, however, deluded by the former policy of keeping the door ajar without assuming the responsibilities of en-

It was such misconception that prompted the effort to induce the United States to become a party to The Hague proceedings. The last clouds of illusion are now dispelled. The United States, for reasons that in

responsible circles have been adjudged weighty, has chosen the course of isolation. If this policy is ever reversed it would be the part of manliness and common sense to free it definitely of compromise or equivoeatien. Half-way measures are futile.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

CITUDENTS of religious opinion in the S United States will find the consolidation of Andover Theological Seminary and the Harvard Divinity School most sug-

The Andover Seminary was founded in 1807 by the Trinitarian branch of the Congregational Church because the Harvard Divinity School had accepted the Unitarian theories. With the advent of the so-called tigher criticism, which is but a form of literary criticism, the Andover Seminary was rent by heresy charges a generation ago, and the storm raged with such fury as almost to wreck the institution. After struggling along for a while the school was moved from Andover to Cambridge in 1908, where an attempt was made to revivify it. It has apparently been discovered that it was not possible to compete successfully with the Harvard Divinity School and that it would be better for the cause of theological education to combine the two schools

solidation had taken place, says that "one hundred years ago men thought the two streams were separated by an impassable barrier, but that barrier has proved to be an island and the waters of the two streams, without losing the force of either, will, we believe, flow together in a larger and deeper

While tolerance seems to be increasing in certain quarters, intolerance of opinion is growing fiercer in other quarters.

The United States Railordering a cut of \$27.-000,000 in the annual Mercury wage of 320,000 railroad workers, says it has been impossible to consider the "living and saving wage" in the "undisturbed and

uncomplicated" fashion practicable in noruncomplicated lashion practicable in nor-mal times. Which serves very well as an excuse. But, as a matter of fact, there never has been a time and probably never will be a time when a living and a saving wage may be considered uncomplicated, be-cause not only economic but ethical, cultural and temperamental conditions cause it to fluctuate.

built her nest on a shut-Just Fancy tletrain running between Elks Run and Rikers, and three small robins have been hatched. Now when she digs a worm in Rikers she may have to fly and a half miles to Elks Run; and a grub collected in Elks Run may have to be delivered in Rikers. We are now anxiously awaiting word from some fisherman who has lost his bait that mother robin is feeding her brood on canned goods.

Secretary Hoover has secured the promise of coal men that prices will not be raised unduly. Recognition of the rights of the third party to industrial disputes is being AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Some Old Houses Very Properly Razed and Some That Deserve to Live-Church Saved by Samuel Fleisher, for Which City Owes Him Debt of Gratitude

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

HAVE been watching two houses torn down and wrenched apart and their con-tents scrapped. One was on Walnut street below Eighteenth, and the other was facing Rittenhouse Square, not far off. Both houses were trimmed inside and out after the fash-ion of the Eastlake School, which had for its notives a sort of jigsaw Egyptian series of what an architect I know calls "dados and didos." Both were admirably built as to construction and material, so that they to construction and material, so that they have had to be practically quarried down; both were built by rich men for large families, and in both in their day considerable hospitality had been shown. But neither house was well adapted for present-day conditions because of the inadequate and poorly lighted servants' quarters and because, in spite of the space the floors covered, the rooms were chopped up and badly proportioned, being neither large enough to be on a grand scale nor small enough to be intimate.

Either the wall colors were very absorbent of light or the windows were too heavily encumbered with slatted inside shutters or the chandeliers were badly placed; I am not

sure what was the reason, but both houses gave one the impression by daylight or artificial light of darkness.

One house I only knew in a formal afternoon reception way, in with a stream of noon reception way, in with a stream of callers and out again; the other I knew that way and also as a committee house during the war, and I was aghast sometimes in the midst of details of Land Army or Red Cross or relief discussions at the astonishing change that had come over our sense of beauty that a matter of twenty-five years could make what had once been the years could make what had once been the "last cry" in color and detail seem so depressing.

TT WAS the exaggerated side of the pre-A Raphaelites, the Oscar Wilde absurdities, the sunflower symbolism and burnt tile and gutta-percha efflorescences that played havor with the early Victorian ideas. There is nothing to be done with such houses but to tear them down; they cannot be made over into something more modern and convenient and at the same time kept simple and cheerful like the older houses on the very same

But a half block away from one of them for instance, is a much older house that had been delightfully added to without changing its suave, sedately elegant char-acter. It is not a question of age, but it is of what age when it comes to heauty and

The houses that were built in this town before 1870 were better and simpler and more likable to our generation than those built the next twenty years after the Centennial. Even the little houses on the little streets that were never meant to house so much as the poor relations of the righ or much as the poor relations of the rich or near-rich have a sort of adaptable ele-gance about their tiny well-designed pro-portions that make them perfectly "posportions that make them perfectly pos-sible" for persons who have taste but not money to indulge their taste overmuch.

A little street of such houses here and

there is continually being retrieved from the slums and made charming by a touch of restoration and a general cleaning up. It is plain that we are much nearer in sym-pathy with the predilections and enthusiasms of our grandmothers than with our mothers.

BROUGHT down to dots, the thing we their sense of proportion, and we can go back several generations without being jarred by their taste or wanting to teer down what they so serenely built up. But that is to-day! Who knows what set of values we may swear by esthetically tomorrow, or day after tomorrow, when the Sesqui-Centennial art and architectural ideals are to the fore? The jump from the flat-roofed semi-Italian cupola building to the so-called Queen Anne peaked tiles and jutting windows had sonly the Centennial of 1876 to semi-like it. One wonders what 1926 to

to explain it. One wonders what 1926 is going to do with us. OUT in California this year I was greatly struck by the retirement of the Mission-Indian type of house and the tremendous vogue of the Saracenic Spanish blankwalled houses without caves and with doors and windows opening on a court, cubes of buildings of bright color placed on the

ground at any angle and rising like cliff dwellings one above another.

In our parents' houses a very great deal was made of verandas, porches, piazzas or whatever they happened to be called; now turn to terraces and parterre spaces with adjustable awnings. Is it possible here in this climate we may take to court yards and balconies, the one for our public and the other for our private social uses?

MEANWHILE it is slightly solacing to note that something remains always beautiful and suitable and in the perfection

went down the other evening to the exhibition, the twenty-third annual view of exhibition, the twenty-third annual view of the drawings and paintings and sculpture of that remarkable school. And to my relief I found that the church that is next the school gallery, there on Catharine street above Seventh, has been acquired by Mr. Samuel Fleisher and is now being used as a quasi-museum for some of his beautiful reseascions. I was glad since it could no longer be

used as a place for the worship of God by the ritual of the Episcopal Church that could still be used for the appreciation of its architectural beauty and the beauty of the objects of art which its new owner has stored there. Dr. Percival, who gave many years of his life to making it a lovely church building, beautiful according to a Romanesque pattern, was a great scholar and antiquarian, and there is nothing of imitation either in the proportions of the church and chapels or in their ornamentation. It is real and its proper-ties have intrinsic value. And its symbolism does give one a sense of worship and of dedication. It might be on the banks of the Lung Arne. I do not know definitely what vicissitudes befell it other than the death of its rector and the moving away of many of its original parish members. When it was put up for sale it was looked over with an acquisitive eye by a garage pro-prietor who did not value the Della Robbias prietor who did not value the Della Robbias or marbles or glass or fresco, but who did find the nave and side chapels practical for storage purposes for cars and accessories.

I understand Mr. Fleisher plans to use it as a sort of forum. The city owes him a debt of gratitude for saving a beautiful landmark and for his contemplated generous uses of its beauty for the common good. The ise of its beauty for the common good Church of the Evangelist was its original name, and it will still have an evangel—a message for all who enter its doors.

It was just a little in-Telling Tales delicate of Mr. Lasker Out of School to insinuate that the reason a celebrated ocupant of the Supreme Bench sailed to Europe on a British ship was the supreme legality of its bar; but, oh, how very many unregenerate citizens are willing to admit hat it is quite possibly true!

The Mayor does not want the 1926 fair postponed. That's all right. Nobody does. But some see the necessity of accepting the

The Delaware Bridge will be ready to open on July 4, 1926, says Chief Engineer Modjeski. The eagle will then be due for an extra scream. Gamblers temporarily unemployed may amuse themselves by laying wagers on what is likely to happen in the police depart-

Lehighton, Pa., man is growing strawberries seven inches in circumference. Buc won't they be rather long for a short cake?



CLOUDY

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

ROBERT F. TRACY

On Public Discussion of Public Matters AN INTELLIGENT popular opinion in public matters can best be acquired and maintained by public discussion of questions directly affecting the interests of that public, is the opinion of Robert E. Tracy, civic secretary of the City Club, and the greater the opportunities afforded for this discussion the higher will be the standard of general knowledge of such matters.

"The blg job of popular government," said Mr. Tracy, "is to develop and maintain an intelligent opinion on all matters ballots. Certain organizations such as ours do this now for their own membership, but in some cities the plan has been extended to the general public with splendid results.

In Cleveland and Boston

"In the City of Cleveland a system of local forums, or rather meetings for public discussion, has been worked out for the various neighborhoods of the city, and what has been accomplished there has more than justified the expectations and hopes of those who first projected these meetings. It was simply an extension of the forum idea by bringing it into the various neighborhood of the city, thus taking matters of national and local importance to the people and giving them every opportunity for a free and open discussion of them.

"The buildings used in that city for these meetings are the churches, public buildings which are not used for other purposes in the evenings, branch libraries, and the city recreational buildings. These recreational buildings should be used freely, and I believe that such an extension of the forum properly handled. "In Boston there are the Ford Hall meet-

ings, which are held under the leadership of George W. Coleman. They are held on Sunday nights and are usually attended by tremendous crowds, which manifest an acute and intelligent interest in the matters which are there discussed. Mr. Ford, who was a resident of Boston, left a certain sum o money at his death for these meetings, and it has proved to be an excellent thing from many standpoints. Possibilities in Philadelphia

"No movement to this end has as yet been made in Philadelphia that I know of, but I believe that it will come before very tong, as it is a logical development of the forum idea. In connection with its recent drive the Unitarian Church is now advocating the formation of public-discussion

groups for the better understanding of all

sides of public questions.

"The subjects which are taken up at these meetings are unrestricted both in Cleveland and in Boston. Local matters are naturally given the preference, but there is not always a sufficient supply of these, is the experience of those who have had these meetings in charge that in order to secure a spirited discussion the people as a whole must be stirred by some national issue, or their lives must be touched rather acutely at some point by the subject under discussion. But interest in both of these cities is not only well sustained, but is constantly increasing, and the meetings have more than justified the time and trouble which it has taken to put them on a per-

manent footing. Opportunity for Growth

"There are tremendous possibilities for the growth and advancement of good and intelligent citizenship in having public dis-cussion groups formed in the various neigh-borhoods of a great city. People frequently feel resentful over something which has happened or is contemplated, or they feel that they have been wronged, and these discussion groups give them the opportunity to talk it over and say exactly what they think. Many a person has had the error of his position pointed out to him so definitely in this manner that he has changed his mind in this manner that he has changed his mind on matters about which he thought very strongly, but was brought to realize that he did not fully understand. In many other cases the public-discussion group acts something like a safety valve.

"England is well aware of the value of this form of expression of public opinion, and the British leaders well know that very often people will 'take it out in talk,' to say nothing of getting the other side of the matter put fairly before them, whereas it is always bad both for the Nation and the people themselves to have these questions

boiling inside of them with no public outlet. "This, however, is only a negative advantage. The great value lies in the fact that meetings such as these help to shape intelligent public opinion. This is the very basis of any democratic state: we certainly cannot have a free government without free

People Eagerly Respond

"The people of Cleveland and Boston have agerly responded to the opportunity to dismatters in their own neighborhoods and with their own neighbors and friends. A good many of these meetings are held on Sunday evenings. They do not interfere with church attendance, as they are planned not to do so, and many churches where Sunday evening services are not held have given the use of the church buildings for this purpose, prefering to have the church used in this manner rather than stand idle

"A curious feature of these meetings is that a great many persons who belong to the conservative element do not speak out as they should. Therefore some critics of our institutions and our society as it exists today sometimes 'get away' with a lot of

things through having no opposition.
"By this I do not mean to indicate that these discussion groups are hotbeds of radi-calism or anything like it, for they are not; but too often the sentiments of safety and but too often the sentiments of safety and sanity are not expressed by those who really subscribe to them. But in order to make for success and have an interplay of minds it is necessary to have a full participation and a free expression of all points of view, and this is generally obtained at the meet-

An Informal Education

"These meetings are an informal extension of education. I do not know why our school system could not be prevailed upon to allow the use of the school plants all over to allow the use of the school plants all over the city for the development of these discus-sions. What has been accomplished by Cooper Union in New York and in other places along these lines shows the powerful places along these lines shows the powerful element for good that these meetings are. "These groups are for adults, those of a post-school age, and present a valuable form of adult education in civic things. It is one

of the weaknesses of our political system that we deal in personalia and trivinlia rather than in vital things. It is also rerather than in vital inings. It is also regrettable that people frequently have to vote for public officials without a real understanding of the issues. These meetings help mmensely in correcting this condition of

affairs.

"If our adult people—our voters—could only be trained in some way to ("scuss policies and principles and the right affairs istration of the Government, rather than the individuals involved, we should get much further. And one of the best ways to bring about this much-to-be-desired result would be to stimulate public interest in the result. be to stimulate public interest in the matters which the voters will be later called upon to decide with their ballots.'

Massachusetts Masons have very prop-erly repudiated the efforts of the Ku Klux Klan to gain a new foothold in the country by claiming the support of the craft. thing that damns the Klan is that it goes outside the law to gain its ends.

That admission of newspaper correspondents to The Hague conference was refused was a matter of world concern; but the world, doubtless, will refuse to grow excited over the "tourists with credentials" left out in the cold.

"They shall not pass," say pollus, ac-cording to the whimsical headliner. French soldiers are mobilized to prevent Moroccan grasshoppers from invading France. Isn't that enough to make a grasshopper hopping

Secretary Weeks has been severely criticized by Congressmen Garner and Tincher for publicly declaring that Congress is at its lowest ebb; which, of course, does nothing to disprove his allegation,

Is Uncle Sam going to discriminate against his own people by buying booze from foreigners when he stocks his ships? Or

In the matter of sidetracking the bonus in favor of the tariff. Senator McCumber is said to have seen a light; probably the star which enevitably follows a bump.

SHORT CUTS

Marconi has not yet heard from Mars. The last thing to respond to the neces-sity for deflation is the ego.

Fear is being expressed that Ship Subsidy may choke on that last drink.

Mars waltzed right up and turned around and waltzed right off again.

The glove makers appear to travel hand-in-hand with the tariff makers.

The calendar man won't discover sum-mer is here until the day after tomorrow. Lenine sick may have a greater effect on The Hague conference than Lenine well.

China's civil war is turning out warriors who may yet seriously affect the peace of the world.

It was no peace conference so far as ewspaper correspondents at The Hague were concerned.

The fact that income-tax returns have fallen off 60 per cent is another argument One overshadowing fact about the coal strike is that Congress has taken no steps to discover its true inwardness.

In the matter of determining the status and disposition of her foreign debt, Mexico has set a good example to Russia.

Curiously enough, it is the proponents of the Tariff Bill who, by peep-show ex-bibits, are heaping ridicule upon it.

What Do You Know?

What was the Sicilian Vespers?
What legendary character popularized in
a famous comedy declared "I'll put a
girdle around the earth in forty min-

wites"?

What is a sampan?

Where is the Island of Mauritius and to what nation does it belong?

Who was the predecessor of Albert as King of Belgium?

Who led the famous Confederate charge at Gettysburg?

What kind of an animal is a pern?

What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "non est inventus"?

From what language is the word mosquito imported?

What is the correct pronunciation of jaguar?

Answers to Saturday's Quis

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1. The highest land elevation ever reached by man is the summit of K-2 or Mount Godwin-Austen. in the Himalayas, which was scaled by the Duke of the Abruzzi in June, 1909.

2. Nectar was the drink of the gods.

3. The Neanderthal man is the name gives to the primitive type of ancient prehistoric cave-dwellers, characterised by a very low type of skull. An object resembling a skull, which give rise to this anthropological conception, was found in a limestone cave in Neanderthal, a valley in the Dussidorf district of Prussia, in 1857.

4. Jarvey is an English slang name for a hackney-coach driver or the driver of a jaunting car.

5. In the Civil War period the United States Naval Academy was moved from Annapolis to Newport, R. I. After the conflict the school was reopened in its original environment.

6. Victoria Nyanza, in South Central Africa, is the second largest fresh-water lake in the world, surpassed in area only by Lake Superior.

by Lake Superior.

The frigate bird or man-of-war hawk is a large sea bird with black plumage, sometimes measuring ten feet from the to tip of its extended wings. It is capable of very powerful and rapid

capable of very powerful and reprifight.

8. An epigraph is a carved inscription on a tomb or a superscription prefixed to a book or chapter.

9. Stephen Decatur, the American naval commander, is particularly famous for his exploit in the American war with Tripoil. At the head of a small party on February 18, 1804, he made a dash into the harbor of Tripoil and burned the frigate Philadelphia, which had fallen into the hands of the Tripoil tans. In recognition of this act, which was pronounced by Admiral Nelson "the most during of the age," he was made a captain, and presented with a sword. Decatur was killed in a duel at Bladensburg, near Washington, in 1829.

ne accent in the word contumely fails on the first syllable.