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Evening Public Tedger PURLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRIMIDENT

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Philadelphia, Friday, June 30, 1922

DON'T SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY

WHY does the Philadelphia Law Association shift upon the Legislature the blame for the pestiferous lawyers' minners in the courts?

It is asking the State Bar Association to pass a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a law forbidding the runners to colicit business in the courts or to urge citizens to bring suits.

If the Law Association really wishes to end this abuse it has the power through its disciplinary committee. There are laws elready against incitement to litigation, the offense of which the runners are most frequently guilty. As the principal is relowyers who employ the runners are liable under the daw. In other States lawyers bave been disbarred for this practice, but their disbarment came about through the initiative of the reputable lawyers.

Can it be that the Philadelphia bar has not sufficient moral courage to start a housecleaning?

Are the lawyers as reluctant as the brokers to interfere with the members of their profession who bring disgrace upon it?

SPROUL'S UNHAPPY PRECEDENT

B^Y THE time this is printed Governor Sproul may have appointed his secretary, Harry McDevitt, to the place on the Common Pleas bench left vacant by the resignation of Judge Patterson. Such an appointment would have to be viewed as a return to and a flight beyond the worst sort of political normalcy. Some other Govern ors have made places for their secretaries as their terms drew toward a close. But Mr. Sproul is the first to be convinced that the bench is a proper asylum for the politically indigent.

ANOTHER ONE

THE telegraph wires continue to sizzle with news suggestive of the devastating reaction of too much money on undisciplined minds. High-rolling, money-drunk young men have been doing most to discredit some branches of the securities business, just as and deserved success of the resourceful they have done most to bring discredit on Theatre Guild, cannot be reckoned as an novie colony at Hollywood The details of the Fuller failure ought to be helpful reading to the folk who believe that any one can make a fortune who goes into Wall Street or the allied thorough fares with the family savings and a few tips supposed to be straight. Those who get into the bucket-shops, and most of the amateurs do, pay for wine, women and song behind the scenes. The Stock Exchanges of the country are said to be quietly working out a general system of censorship of a sort that may be applied with the co-operation of State Banking Departments. Current news from Wall Street shows more clearly than ever that something of the sort is necessary to protect the legitimate investment business as well as legitimate investors.

terfere in this State, all persons with any authority over the mentally afflicted ought to get expert advice as to the wisdom of putting the afflicted under restraint, and if restraint is advised the advice should be followed.

A CHANCE TO CAPITALIZE THE NEW VITALITY OF THE STAGE

Victory Hall Theatre Project Coincides Auspiciously With an Inviting Dra-

matic Opportunity for This City THE proposed construction in the Victory Hall to be built on the Parkway of theatrical auditoriums graded in size and adapted to the range of footlight entertainment from intimate drama to claborate spectacle is in happy coincidence with new forces of vitality in the American stage.

Much superficial nonsense is disseminated concerning the so-called degradation of the drama and the alleged appeal of frivol and fluff seasoned with salacity - reincarnations of the Gilbertian Micah Sowls, whose "shouts and yells and howls" are not wanting to proclaim the death knell of art and the triumph of the meretricious.

It is charitable to assume that these selfconstituted harbingers of doom are unenlightened rather than susceptible to the spell of cheap sensationalism. There are evidences of vicious taste calculated to mislead the unthinking. But side by side with much that is futile and foolish, an upward trend of dramatic development can be discerned which is in high degree tonic and inspiriting.

The stage of New York in particular is emerging from adolescence and has become scene of healthful new movements hespeaking a sincere respect for the finest possibilities of the drama. While this adcenturing has occasionally taken the form of over-"precious" cults and perhaps excessive emphasis upon "toy" theatres committed to the exploitation of bizarre themes, an impressive amount of sane, constructive achievement is on record.

Even the so-called commercial manager is now often revealed as a creature markedly dissimilar to the cynical, saturnine materialist of conventional caricature. The theatre is fundamentally a business in which the public rules. Producers today are, as ever, taking orders from their great client, but these mandates denote a definitely increased enthusiasm in the best drama, not necessarily goody-goody and prim, but informed with a grasp of human character. with literary distinction, sound technique and the Indispensable art of sustaining in-

terest It is a fact that New York at the present noment is the theatrical capital of the globe, and this not merely on the score of quantity, but with respect to the variety and intrinsic worth of purely dramatic offerings. Since the stage has ever exhibited remarkable recuperative powers, it is judicious to suggest that the old prestige of London will never be regained. The position of Berlin, a decade ago so secure, has been deleteriously affected by the war. On the French stage Government wardship sustains an admirable tradition, but the inspiration to be derived from the privately managed Parts theatres is at this time not particularly

noteworthy The awakening in New York, where the failure of the too flamboyantly organized New Theatre is recompensed by the brilliant lustvely local product. The change reflective of genuine cultural progress throughout the country and authentic elevation of popular taste, not to be confused with aristocratic estheticism, so vulnerable to sature. In music this revolution has been recognized. In the theatre the activities of calamity howlers have obscured a due appreciation of facts.

ment in younger Ireland that dreams of remolding the world and making it nearer to the heart's desire.

'We do not believe." he said while the bombs were dropping on the roof, "that smoking chimneys and rumbling factories make people happy. We want to be a peaceful agricultural people. That is the best way. We don't want to be industrialized in the modern sense of the term." And Rory said that an Irishman in jall

for fighting England or "any other invader" could be nobler than an Irishman surrendering his birthright under the mask of compromise. He said other things during the bombardment-things quite as definitely revealing the state of mind of a man fight-ing for a dream: "We aren't afraid to die here. It's the only thing to do!" And he spoke affectionately of the men who used to be his friends until they became officials of the Free State. A very quiet and very young man, they said Rory was, appearing sad and ill. There is no system of treaties, no theory

politics in which a rule may be found to deal successfully or practically with a mind like Rory O'Connor's. Wrong-headed he may have been, but he was not ignoble. He is pretty sure to be in legends that people in a quieter future will read with wonderment, if not with tears.

THE NEGLECTED COAL STRIKE

TF NOTHING better or worse comes from the coal strike, it is to be hoped there will at least be in the public mind from now on a better understanding of the relation of the mining industry to the common life, of the economic and social importance of coal and the justice of suggestions that tend to make the anthracite and bituminous producing system strike-proof by some system of arbitration or regulation adminis-tered consistently by the Federal Govern-For it is only now that the public ment. is beginning to perceive that it has much more to fear than empty coal bins.

Ordinarily, when there are threats of a coal strike, the man in the street thinks of his furnace. He fills his coal bins if he happens to have the necessary cash and feels at ease. Few persons stop to remember that all major utilities, as well as most small industries, are dependent on coal for their operating energy. The frank concern now displayed in Washington is inspired not by worry about householders' coal bins, but by visions of spreading paralysis which threatens the Nation's business as a result of a prospective fuel shortage of unexampled extent. Not only would most of the country he cold next winter if the conl strike were to continue much longer. It would be idle, too. Its railroad service would be disastrously restricted. In the course of time its electric lights would cense to burn. And after that a good many cities might begin to feel the pinch of hunger.

It is largely because of the popular superficial view of the coal question, a view that is based upon the problem of the private coal bin alone, that those who continue to urge not only a strike settlement, but some sort of fundamental anti-strike readjustments at the source of supply find little official or popular encouragement. It is when you view the illimitable field of human effort in which fuel is a prime essential that you begin to see why strikes should be made impossible. And it is easy, too, to understand why the groups at the head of the industry resent any general tendency toward regulation in the public interest. They control a commodity that, broadly viewed, is second in importance to the water supply. Any one who tried to corner the water supply or, on the other hand, to cut it off, would be indicted as an enemy

of society. But the conflicting groups in the mine fields continue to behave as if they had a moral right to deny the people a right to the means of life and safety.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

French People Patronize, Belleving Money is the One Thing Worth While We Possess-Haven't Even a Kind Word for

Our Plumbing

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WE ALWAYS think of French people with a kind of awe, because it is a radition among us Americans that they have

tradition among us Americans that they have better manners, or rather a finer manner than we can hope to acquire, let alone pos-sess. But we are often bewileered in our contacts with the men and women of France to find that irritability and often irony toward things un-French are also part of their code of behavior. I have never yet found a French person in this country, for instance, who was not palpably sconful of the ways and the manners of this country, or who did not make it a point of loyalty to France to take the American type with a faint mental shrug. What is not French is to that degree in-ferior. That is the attitude of the French ferior. That is the attitude of the French teacher, of the French dressmaker, ... the French business man; it creeps into the con-versation of the French traveler, and is not hid with any great care by the French diplo-matist. And it lasts for two or three generations in colonist Frenchmen, a curious critical aloofness, a certain eighteenth century hauteur, as though the fact that to the real Parisian they were just provincials made it necessary to their own self-respect to treat all the rest of mankind as barbarians.

THAT attitude, with a certain thin-skinness about taking offense where no offense → ness about taking offense where no offense is dreamed of, has made the assimilation of the French type in this country exceedingly difficult. America needs the finish and the particularity and the intellectual independ-ence of the French virus, but Americans are continually baffied by the French citizens who have elected for business purposes to live in America, because of an allen attitude. Some-how they are given to understand that in how they are given to understand that in receiving French culture, from cookery to science and art, American money is the sole edium of exchange that can compensate.

Nothing else American is marketable. That, at all events, is the impression made by the majority of the French upon the ordi-nary American, I find, and the experience of nary American, I find, and the experience of the army men during the war did not ob-literate it. The feeling that what they could pay was what was chiefly important to their French hosts-willing or unwilling--bewildered and at times infuriated the Americans of the less educated sort, while for the educated, imaginative ones, who felt a debt to France for so much that makes life worth while, there was, I think, a sort of wistfulness that apart from fighting units and supplies and money-always moneythere was nothing that America had that France valued.

One officer groaned this out to me and much more last year and then he added with

much more last year and that is a reminiscent g:'n: "Why, if they had only admired our plumbing, it would have been something!" Remembering that I was amused the other day to have a French-American who lives in

Normandy say to me: "The thing I find hardest to bear is all your talk about bathrooms and drainage over here. I think it is so tiresome?" I gathered that she thought of our plumb-

ing as a habit of luxury, a sort of splash of money in creature conforts. What it actually is, however, is a time-saver, and as such is the poor man's necessity rather than the rich man's luxury.

FOR the last week or more I have been **F** overseeing the renovation and the partial rebuilding of a farmhouse in the Adirondacks that was built in 1888. It was built by a man of moderate means for a family of ten

man of moderate means for a family of ten persons, though more often than not that number grew to be fourteen or fifteen, counting the guests of the family. For nearly twenty of these thirty-four years in which the house was used there was running water in only one room and that was in the kitchen. There was no hot water save for that heated in the kettle, or in the small conter bailer at the hack of the in the small copper boiler at the back of the wood stove. Consequently all water for the bedrooms, for baths and for cleaning, for washing dishes and for the laundry purposes had to be carried. The men of the family did not carry the water up or down stairs or for the dishes or for the cleaning. It was mostly done by servants, who were women, After long persuasion the owner of the house had a bathtub with cold running water built into the house, and after another ong interval a boiler was connected with the kitchen stove and hot water was connected with the kitchen sink and with the bathroom, and a small stationary washstand was placed near the tub. But with these innovations his progress toward the simplifi-cation of work for the household ceased. He would not put running water on the second floor. The carrying of heavy pails by the women servants therefore continued to the last of his ownership of the house. It was not the cost of the additional plumbing that deterred him, for that was negligible com-pared to the cost of making paths and for-estry that he engineered. It is stand was estry that he engineered. His stand was made on the ground that plumbing was a luxury and that the simple life which he intended that his family should live in his house would be interfered with by drains and



1922

A NEW USE FOR PIERS

THE new Chestnut street pier, which was formally opened yesterday, is so close to the main lines of passenger travel across the Delaware River that it becomes the best advertisement of the modern works on th riverfront that has yet been devised.

We all know that splendid new piers have been erected north and south of the ferries at Market and Chestnut streets, but only those who have business there have ever seen them. Tens of thousands of persons cross the river by the ferries every day and every one of them has seen the new pier grow from its foundations, and they have admired the graceful and substantial superstructure that has been built upon those foundations.

The superstructure is a combination of a pier and an office building, for adequate quarters have been provided on the second floor for the offices of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, and there is space to rent for shipping offices. The floor space is S0 feet wide and more than 500 feet long. It is an admirable example of profitable utilization of space on the water front. When its success is demonstrated the example may be followed in other piers. to be built in the future.

MANIACS AT LARGE

EVERY alienist knows that what Dr. Bochroeb said about the danger of permitting persons with homicidal mania to be at large is true.

Dr. Bochroch was talking of the young woman who gave polson to a five-year-old girl in Horsham, from the effects of which the child died. The young woman had been under observation in the hospital for the finsane, but had been removed by her parents because she complained of her detention She poisoned the little girl four weeks later. There is no provision at present, accord-

ing to Dr. Bochroch, for depriving the men tally deranged of their liberty without the consent of their friends. If this be so, the law should be changed as soon as possible. It ought not to be necessary to wait until some overt act is done before a competent tribunal can commit a dangerous mental invalid to a hospital.

The friends of such persons may be reluctant to ask for the confinement of the afflicted, but the safety of the community is of more importance. If the young woman in question had not been allowed to be at large, the little girl would still be alive.

There are said to be commissions in other countries appointed by the courts to examine persons suspected of a dangerous form of insanity and to recommend their confine ment for the safety of the community. And these commissions act without regard to the wishes of the friends of the persons involved, just as the American police act when mad dog is at large, without regard to the lings of the owner of the dog. In the absence of any legal power to in-

In Philadelphia, to be specific, not only are imperishable stage traditions evoking memories of the old Walnut, Arch and Chestnut companies in the heyday of the resident stock era, but there is an undercurrent of sentiment on behalf of modern dramatic progress which needs only to be canalized, co-ordinated, charted and routed to become effective.

Dependence on New York for footlight offerings has been the chief obstacle to the clarification and expression of this opinion. The opportunity to release and encourage the forces of initiative at home, not so much because of local pride as because of the possible splendor of results, is at hand in the Victory Hall project.

State Senator Woodward has proposed the formation of a subscription organization, conceivably on Theatre Guild lines, to back a carefully selected company to be devoted to the presentation of the best plays obtainable, modern and classic. So far as physical conditions are con-

cerned, the Victory Hall auditorium of 2000 capacity could serve as a home for such an enterprise. Pending the completion of that structure other quarters in Philadelphia could perhaps be secured.

The possibilities of such an undertaking are fascinating and by no means so fanciful as they would have been ten or fifteen years ago, before the dramatic rensissance gained headway. Artistic authority, talent and experience are available for the project, notably that accomplished actor and producer, Louis Calvert, who has intely acknowledged Philadelphin to be ripe for crystallizing that new spirit of endeavor which has borne fruit in New York.

"Reform of the drama" is a suspirious phrase, the use of which is to be deprecated. Should a new theatrical movement be launched in this city it would be seriously compromised by cultivating a spirit of protest or sermonizing belligerency. The contemporary drama does not deserve a scolding. Its offenses are decidedly subordinate to its merits.

What is needed in Philadelphia is realization of the vigor of a revolution at once artistic and popular, and organized determination to extend and develop its resources.

BLACK DAYS IN DUBLIN

WHEN at last the complete narrative of the Dublin rebellion is written it will be seen to have a romantic rather than a purely political significance. The South of Ireland, as some one once observed, is populated by poets. And in all its pitiful and terrible details the demonstration at Four Courts was a poet's, rather than a politician's, rebellion.

Rory O'Connor, who submitted himself and his followers to the bombardment of the Free State troops, acted in opposition not to England alone or to the Free State. His complaint is against the whole modern world, its rigorous ways and the harsh practicality of its collective mind. He is clearly representative of a considerable ele-

MEXICO'S STACE BANDITS

 $S^{o}_{goes, there is no name for the crime of$ deliberately involving peaceful nations in wars plotted for the enrichment of private groups. But that offense is frequent enough to justify the close attention of word-makers. as well as the deep concern of civilized peoles everywhere Fumbling efforts at something of the sort

were apparent from the beginning in the news of the latest "bandit outrage" in Mexico, Some Americans were abducted, the dispatches said, and held for ransom. The meaning of the incident was revealed in Mr. Gilbert's analysis telegraphed from Washington. The grafters and opportunists in Mexico

irritated by the growing prestige of President Obregon and the success of his efforts to establish peace in his country. So the revolution makers steal some Americans to prove that Mexico is still a land without a dependable Government. We grow slowly more wise. A few years cesspools and pipes and faucets. ago the report of Americans held in duress

would have had all the good jingoes waving tlags and calling for an invasion. And, as now appears, an invasion is the thing needed to influence the prices of oil securitics unfavorable to some parts of Wall Street and to discredit Obregon and help the cause of the pirates who pass as revolutionaries south of the Rio Grande.

Who will invent a name for the crime of war-making for profit? And what conceivable punishment could be adequate for such an offense against reason and common humanity?

While the country hopes Any African that conferences be-in the Coal Bin? tween the Government Any African and the parties to the coal strike may eventually bring peace, the

feeling is general that the peace will not be lasting until some fact-finding agency gets down to business. Just what is Congress' objection to the appointment of such a body?

No exception can be Tough Job taken to the assertion All Right of Lloyd George that Government has the people behind it. Erin's capacity to rule herself is being put severely to the test, but no fault can be found with the British Government for insisting that the test be met.

June

O^H, WHAT is so dank as a day in June, When clothing sticks like a macaroon Released by the baker a bit too soon ; When the dawn is drab and the afternoon Is only fit for a blue baboon, By heat unvexed and to damp immune? Better a tropical full typhoon Or the flood of a Singalese monsoon When the paims are dancing a rigadoon

And the fronds of the ceiba wave in tune To the splash and drive of a down-poured hoon ; Ave, better the glare of a red Rangoor

Than the soggy sun of a sickly noon, When life is limp and the ice cream spoon Is the single spur to a taste lejune; When the sodden lords of the air dragoon Masses of mist in a fell festom For the sky of a nauseous aternoon, From which the sun, like vague balloon, Will sink to make way to a blear-eyed moon.

With a scowl suggesting a grisly croon, produced by a fretful and racked bassoon. Oh, what is the matter wih lauded June, Oppressive, drear and inopiortune As the jungular vapors of fir Gaboon? Joyous July-come soon, Cime soon !! H. T. C.

"It probably will.

HE HAD the same theory with regard to his servants' quarters; his feeling being that as these casual additions to the house-hold were destructive tenants, their sleeping quarters should be of the most primitive type, an actual garret room, under rough boards and shingles, hot or drafty, leaky as the weather might decide. The kitchen quarters were also camplike in their plan. Every time the cook put a thing into her refrigerator or took one out, she had to go out a screen door, climb down three porch steps and open two storeroom doors. woodbox was filled each day from a woodpile so far from the house that the wood had to be carried in a wheelbarrow 200 feet or more down a steep bank. To fill the icebox that was used instead of a modern refrigerator required six large cakes of ice that had to be washed and hoisted in place at least five times a week. The soapy water from the washtubs ran out of the laundry into an open ditch, which had to be filled and redug constantly in order to avoid the rank stagnant smell that such elemental drainage in-

volves. All these arrangements, which were not noticeably behind the times in that mountain region nearly forty years ago, had for fully fifteen years been abandoned as inconvenient Thus by most of the villagers. came about that the persons whom this old gentleman employed as day laborers and mechanics for chores about his grounds lived in better appointed houses than his house, for working purposes, for the very obvious reason that having to do the work themselves or see that having to do the work themselves or see their wives do it, they were aware of the labor-saving qualities of plumbing. It was not the difference between luxury and sim-plicity; it was that life and the work inwas simpler with hot and cold water and bathrooms on the second floor, not to speak of celled and plastered rooms and

And that is really the American point of view ; i. e., shorter cuts to everyday work

T REMEMBER a charming old kitchen in France in the villa in which my mother kept house one winter. It was like a pic ture for its solid masonry and deep old windows and huge built-in range, but the fuel was charcoal and had to be lit and kept burning separately under each stove hole by bellows; the copper cooking utensils had to be kept polished like silver for fear of verdi-gris; the flagged stones on the uneven floor were damp and cold to the feet. The chef never murmured at these things, but he did never mutuat my mother did the purchasing of the provisions he cooked so deliciously and of the provisions he cooked so deliciously and thus "did him out of" the commissions he had counted upon from the town to shop for the household as well as cook. Probably he would have found a modern American kitchen absurdly labor-saving, too simple for an artist. He would probably leave it to women and take to something more intricate. But he would recognize its being a short cut to an end, even if he refused to take that short cut. short cut.

THAT the present system of incarcer-ating convicted prisoners is hadly in need of revision, both for the benefit of the prisoner himself and for that of society in general, is the opinion of E. Lewis Burnham, recording secretary of the Penal Re-form Society of Pennsylvania.

E. LEWIS BURNHAM

On Necessity for Prison Reform

"The general idea," said Mr. Burnham, "that the person who has offended against society must have vengeance wrought upon him, is fundamentally wrong. Mankind is working under a code of rules or ethics developed with the thought of making it as comfortable as possible to get along with each other. From time to time, as public feeling in these matters changes, there have been modifications and amendments made in these rules.

"Thus, offenders who committed certain offenses were once severely punished, but sentiment as regards the nature or the seriousness of the misdemeanor changed, so that in later years a person doing exactly the same thing was much more lenientiy dealt with. This constant state of flux makes it almost impossible to define accurately the status of various offenses in the public mind.

Severity Not a Deterrent

"History has repeatedly proved that mere severity is by no means a deterrent of crime. When there was an immense number of offenses on the penal code of England which were punishable with death, the severity of the punishment did not lead to "The other method would make such a man feel that he had broken the law, but any fewer number of the same crimes committed, and this has been shown again in the recent crime wave in this country. The Judges have shown an inclination to stiffen the sentences considerably, but there has been little if any diminution in the number of offenses committed, and what falling off there may have been is by no means traceable to the severity of the sentences imposed.

"It is certain that society has the right to protect itself against the doings of its more furbulent members; and when a person transgresses the accepted rules, society has the equal right to take him in hand and to see that he does not do so again; but it has not the right to wreak vengeance upon him.

"As I have said, society must protect itself against misdeeds, and for its own protection and preservation the offender must be apprehended. But the idea of measuring an offense by an arbitrary standard of law and meting out to the offender a punishment which in effect equates the offense to a certain number of years in jail is neither modern nor scientific. "For example, consider a number of men,

each of whom has committed the same of. fense. In spite of this, the detriment or the menace which each one is to society is not alike at all. Yet, all have committed the same offense and under the law all are therefore liable to exactly the same punishment.

Two Broad Divisions

"There are two broad divisions of the One relates to the disposition of a matter. One relates to the disposition of a person before he has been convicted by the law and the other as to what shall be done with him after conviction. The investigation now being made of the criminal courts and the method of procedure by the Phila-delphia Bar Association will probably throw some valuable light upon the first of these two matters, and the second one is the one which our organization is concerning with

"Assuming that an individual has been roperly convicted under the law, then it is he further duty of society to study that individual and to find out why he ceased to be a useful member of his community and if at all, it is possible to lead him how, if at all, it is possible to lead him back to that status. "It is here that the rigid sentence breaks

down if all cases are to be treated alike, and without regard to the specific needs of the individual who has thus come into conwith the law

"I think that there is considerable hope in the studies of modern psychology and psychiatry which are now being made by some very enlightened men, who are bringing scientific methods to bear upon some of the most intricate problems of the so-called eriminals. "In cases where confinement is necessary

there should be some definite classification

many a young person who might have been made again a useful member of society has been turned into just the opposite course by Even though the scores be even, it isn't a case of love-all in Four Courts. being imprisoned and brought into contac which, in the condition o with in uences resentation which a first imprisonment

"We should look upon the persons con

or years, but as persons who for a

victed of an offense not as men who have been put away for a definite number of

time are out of society and who may return

when they have given satisfactory proof that

they fully intend to abide by its laws and

The Moral Effect

the convicted person of such treatment would be very good. As the law is now adminis-

our vengeance is satisfied. When this occurs, he may again be free. The effect of

this has been in many cases to make the

convicted person feel that he is a 'marked

that his fellow men still have an interest in

him, and consequently when he is released

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

feeling against society and all its works.

man' and to instill into him a

certainly will not."

What is a grommet?

Whe

"I believe that the moral effect upon

at the very start. We have had countless illustrations of the evils of confining petty

first offenders with hardened criminal

Know Best

tion.

rules.

nearly always engenders, he did not resist Uncle Sam is now taking his Shipping Board cocktail with a Dry Navy chaser. There is also the matter of the care of necessary witnesses and of unconvicted per-sons. Suitable places of detention should be Russian spokesmen at The Hague are provided for them, with separate quarters for the different classes of inmates and op-

to demonstrate that lack of money talks. portunities provided for voluntary labor physical upbuilding, recreation and educa-There is an off chance that Mexico City

free list.

their name is Legion.

nan has done man may do.

deplores Mexican banditry as much as Wash-

As for the worries of bonus Senators

Ward says he can't sleep in jail. "What

Prof. Bowie, weather prophet, has ex-plained the dampness of June, but he ham't justified it.

The countercheck quarrelsome having been reached in the rail controversy the populace may pray for an "if."

Rory O'Connor is a dandy name for a be very good. As the law is now adminis-tered, the feeling is that this person has broken the law and he cannot get back until brave fighter; but what Ireland needs just now is a constructive statesman.

King, of Utah, wants a list of the beneficiaries of the pending Tariff Bill. It's a safe bet that Old Man Consumer won't be It's

Englishmen are sore now because Taft isn't so big as they thought he was. Give em time! Give 'em time! He'll grow on them.

his feeling toward society will be of a differ-When the poet said, "Age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety," ent and better nature. The chances are many to one that a man who entertains such a feeling toward his infraction of the law and was very evidently talking about the its consequences will again become a useful member of his community. The other man weather.

One point alone remains to be settled by Peruvians and Chileans in conference in Washington. That, perhaps, of the tack in Tacna - Arica.

The spirit of the Glorious Fourth con-tinues to rush the season. Norristown boy injured by explosion of torpedoes in his pocket when he fell. What was the first daily paper in the United States? What is the salary of the Vice President?

The Senate having passed the House bill to construct a dam at Muscle Shoals, Mrs. Arabella Mixing wonders if they are going to use it on Henry Ford.

Two New Jersey boys have died from lockjaw due to injuries received while play-ing with toy pistols. Death has started his

2. Tangerines are inhabitants of Tangler.

"Waiter," cried Gargantua, "I am a-hun-gered. Bring me a nice fresh mushroom sprinkled with a few tender steaks."

it is wise to stun the victim before relieving him of his extra cash.

Earnest lexicographer wishes a jingle to

Earnest lexicographer wishes a make of fix in his mind the pronunciation of Monaco. We hasten to oblige: Mon-a-co is wrong. Note the error in time. So cheerfully, gladly upon a co-Partnership basis we fashion this rhyme That henceforth we gamble on Mon-a-co.

Damp but Contented

level. A simoom, or simcon, is a hot, dry, dust-laden, exhausting wind of the desert, as in Africa and Arabia. The mon-soon is a wind that blows steadily along the Asiatic Coast of the Pacific in winter from the northeast (dry monsoon) and in summer from the southwest (wet monsoon). The musical term glissando is the name for a shiding effect, as in the playing of a run on the planoforte by sliding the fingers over the keys. every nerve with hous-pocus to soak us, we observe. Good-by, June! July may treat, us better. Good-by, June! We are quite disposed to let her. Decamp, ye damp dame. columbarium is a dove-cote, a pigcon as happily we croon ; Good -by, June!

What is a grommet? What is the origin of the word arctic? In the reign of what Emperor did the great fire of Rome occur? What is Unalaska? What is Unalaska? What is a baobab? 9. What nat is the origin of the expression "Barkis is willin'"? 10. What hat is the date generally given for the crucifixion?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

same river, which is in Manchuria, the Japanese defeated the Chinese in

1894. 4. A calque is a long, narrow, pointed skiff with from two to ten cars, used on the

The Flemings are natives of Flanders, of Flemish blood and descent; Bel-gians of Dutch descent, The aurochs is a nearly extinct Euro-reen bloon

pean bison. 7. Death Valley is in Southeast California.

It is more than 200 feet below sea

Bosporus.

5. The

1. A necklace with a pendant is called a lavalliere in allusion to the Duchesse de la Valliere, who made it fashion-able in France. Her datés are 1644-

Fourth of July list early this year.

Woman candidate for the nomination for United States Senate in Nevada gets her crowds by following a circus through the State. A thimble-rigger could do no more.

of the

Washington botanist has discovered an The Battle of the Yalu was an engage-ment fought between the Russians and the Japanese in 1904. The Japanese were victorious. On the banks of the

The frankness with which Senator Gooding admits that tariff rates on agri-cultural products have been fixed by agree-ment with the bloc solely to permit increase the bloc solely to permit increase in price is probably based on the belief that

Good -by, June! We are glad to see you going. Good-by, June! No comfort we've been

knowing. Complaining, raining, straining

columbarium is a dove-cote, a pigeon-hole in a dove-cote; in Roman an-tiquities, a sepulcher with niches for cinerary urns. A columbarium is also a hole in the wall at the end of a beam.

refrigerators versus springhouses.