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exhibited Joan Arc in "Henry VI" as a
vile, inhuman witch. The facts are other-
wise, but evidently they did not disturb
the bard in his mood of youthful anti-French
jingoism.

THE DISCRETION THAT DOTH
HEDGE OUR PRESIDENTS

Mr. Harding Kept Within Its Bounds
in His Marion Speech, While He
Made Significant Allusions to
Present Controversies

MR. HARDING has discovered that there
are restrictions on the freedom of ex-
pression of the President of the United
States which do not hamper a private
citizen.

He cannot escape from his official position
when he speaks in public, and it fre-
quently happens that significance is given
to a casual remark intended to mean no
more than appeared on the surface.

He evidently chafed under the bonds on
his freedom while he was addressing his old
friends and neighbors in Marion, and at the
same time he assumed the responsibilities of
his exalted position and spoke with discre-
tion.

If he had been a private citizen he doubt-
less would have referred in detail to some
of the controversies now engaging attention.

But as the President, charged with the duty
of taking sides in the controversies at some
time in the near or remote future, he con-
tented himself with the enunciation of gen-
eral principles.

Take, for example, the labor controver-
sies. He mentioned neither the coal
strike nor the railroad strike, but he did
say that "a free American has the right
to labor without any other man's leave."

No one dare dispute the soundness of this
proposition by any formal argument. Yet
it is disputed by overt act in nearly every
strike. Strikers throw up their jobs and
assume that they still hold them and can
prevent any other man from taking them.

Mr. Harding also said that any abridgment
of the right of men to bargain collec-
tively—that is, through labor unions—is
as objectionable as interference with the
freedom of an individual to work for who-
ever will hire him.

Here is the keynote of Mr. Harding's
policy as thus far disclosed. He has sought
to be sympathetic, tolerant and patient, not
only with the men engaged in industrial
disputes, but with the trouble-makers in
his own party.

Those interested in the matter can read
between the lines of Mr. Harding's Marion
address and find there the formulation of
the belief of the average American citizen.

Indeed, the great strength of Mr. Harding
lies in the fact that he is an average Ameri-
can. He has been called a typical citizen
of Main Street, a characterization which he
would regard as the highest praise.

We have had other Presidents and other
men in public office whose public addresses
have been constructed on a more subtle plan
than those of Mr. Harding. But they have
not spoken in the language of Main Street.

All that Mr. Harding needs to do when
he wishes to know what the level-headed
average citizen is thinking is to examine
his own thoughts on any subject. He spins
his adult life in a community which con-
tained no very rich men and no very poor
men. He went in and out among them and
unconsciously absorbed their point of view.

The problems of Marion were the problems
of every other community on a larger or
a smaller scale, because they were the prob-
lems arising out of the efforts of men and
women to live together in an orderly com-
munity.

Every successful political executive has
been a man who perceived that the problems
of government are at bottom problems of
human relations. Thomas Jefferson touched
the fundamentals when he said the art of
government was merely the art of being
honest. Of course, mere honesty is not en-
ough. It must be an informed honesty,
capable of understanding the facts in a
case. All the obtainable evidence points to
the conclusion that Mr. Harding has that
kind of honesty.

NUMBER THIRTY-THREE
PROSECUTOR WOLVERTON, of Cam-
den County, representatives of the Public
Utilities Commission of New Jersey and
officials of the Reading Railway Company
are attempting a difficult task in the effort
to find an explanation of the wreck at Win-
sloe and give it technical definitions that will
fix responsibility finally upon one person or
another. In the course of time verdicts
will be reached and receive legal sanction.

Meanwhile the simple fact remains that
moral responsibility for the disaster extends
beyond the railroad and is traceable in some
degree at least to the inevitable failings of
normal human character.

Somehow, either in the engine cab of
No. 33 or in the tower at Winsloe or in a
tiny office on the line, somebody's mental
processes didn't co-ordinate with usual
swiftness and surety to meet the require-
ments of a high-strung railway schedule and
would be disposed of automatically and easily
in the day's work. An instant's lapse of
mind and the thing was done.

Revolving isn't an easy business for
anybody nowadays and especially for the
men "out front" who daily and nightly, in
thickening traffic, pick their way unerringly
along, finding their own signal in the ordinary
lights and seemingly proof against the slips
of judgment that trouble most people in
occupations where the consequences of an
instant's error are slight and unimportant.

It is on the rails that life is steeped in
colors of romance and drama apparent to
everybody, but not outsiders.

Marguerite Brennan, railroad telephone
operator for the Pennay at Winsloe, who
conversed with the Reading's towerman and
saw No. 33 go to smash, appears like a
figure out of a book. "I called him on the
telephone and told him that the flier was
blowing signals and that a train was in the
tower at Winsloe. The towerman said, 'It
was misty and there was a driving rain, but
I saw the lights of No. 33 a mile away. He
thanked me and then the crash came and
when I went over they were leading him
away and he was crying.'"

How many fast trains had this same
towerman seen in his ordinary work during
all the years of his employment there?
How many times had the dead engine driver
gone his seventy-five an hour over the
familiar line in obedience to the demands of
a time that was only speed and more speed?

Both men were old in the service
and both, like most men, were old in the
signal was thrown with the turn of the
switch and the brakes on No. 33 were locked,
fast when the engineer was found dead in
the wreckage. They may have been applied
an instant too late. It is possible to imagine
that the man in the cab of No. 33 had no
expectation of a section at Winsloe, more
than he would have had upon his own door-
steps. At any rate we are reminded again
of what all experienced railway executives
know and say—that no mechanical device
invented or imaginable can be depended on
to supplant the human equation in the
operation of a railroad train.

No matter what Coroner's juries and
official investigating commissions may learn
in the inquiry into the Winsloe wreck the
fact will remain that no one deliberately
or willfully ditched No. 33 and that the flier
met her terrible end because the factor of
caution or alertness or sensitiveness to
familiar rules was for an instant absent from
a single human mind.

COMPLIMENT FROM THE LEAGUE
SOME of the bitterest opponents of the
League of Nations, including, notably,
Senator Lodge, labored energetically on be-
half of the naval reduction treaty and were
filled with content when the signatures of
the participating nations were affixed in
Washington.

Their joy suggests that of the contented
peasant on demonstrating to his own satisfac-
tion that the "Hud" was not written by
Homer but by another man of the same
name.

For it is more censurable to insist that the
signature of peace devised in America in
1921-22 differ in principle from those in-
corporated in the Covenant of the League
framed in Paris in 1919. This implied
harmony of spirit has now been accorded
specific and vivid form in Lord Robert
Ceel's interesting proposal which has just
been presented to the Armament Commission
of the League.

As might have been expected, this dis-
tinguished British statesman, who has been
champion of the much-discussed doctrine
of international fraternity has interpreted
the Washington Conference as a distinct in-
spiration for the League—not in the least
as a depressant. His program contains a
plan for extending, through the League, the
Washington accord to all the naval Powers
of the world. As a result of this plan it
is to be prepared by the naval sub-committee
for submission to the Assembly at its Sep-
tember meeting.

Of much wider scope, tantamount indeed
to a new invitation to the United States to
assume international responsibilities, is his
design of a treaty involving military, naval
and aerial disarmament and containing what
amounts to a modification of the obligations
emphasized in the long-debated Article X
of the Covenant.

According to this latest project a system
of tentative ratios is proposed, each unit
representing 30,000 men. Under the pro-
visional scheme France would have six units,
Italy four, Poland four, Great Britain and
Spain three, Sweden, Norway, Denmark,
Switzerland and Belgium two each, Portu-
gal one. These proportions would apply
only to home forces. Germany, Austria,
Hungary and Bulgaria are provided for ac-
cording to the drastic limitations on their
armaments, set by the Treaty of Versailles.

The contracting parties are to come to the
support of a nation wantonly attacked,
provided that nation has complied with the
disarmament regulations. The instruments
authorizing this are to be a permanent
military commission and the Council of the
League.

Provision is made for the voluntary ad-
herence of the United States and other non-
League nations, with the stipulation that
Western World Governments are exempt
from obligations concerning Europe. Their
co-operative sphere is to be the home ter-
ritory in the Pan-American sense. This ar-
rangement is distinctly in line with Monroe
Doctrine principles, broadly applied, and
meets the objections of nations of this
continent to interference in trans-Atlantic
quarrels.

It is an ambitious and ingenious ac-
commodation of the spirit of the League to
realities. Bitter-enders, who go by the card
and are particular about labels, are none
the less likely to be embarrassed by no sur-
passable an extension of the message of the
Washington Conference. That memorable
congress may yet revisit the League. The
fact of its initiation is implicit in the pro-
posed adoption of the ratio plan, one of the
novel and conspicuously stimulating features
of the Five-Power Treaty.

The test of Mr. Harding's affection for
the simple life in Marion will be met in 1924.

Motor speedsters seem to grow more
reckless. They did hardly any damage over
the week-end.

It is becoming easy to recognize the
good men in Germany by the course of the
assassin's bullet.

A lady we know desired anxiously to be
informed whether the floor walkers in the
railroad shops had had gone on strike. We
told her that we didn't know.

"LOVE ME LOVE MY DOG"

An Intimate Little Instance of Presi-
dent Harding's Love for Children
and Dogs—How Pasteur Con-
quered the Terrors of
Hydrophobia

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN
PRESIDENT HARDING'S love for dogs
has been exemplified several times re-
cently.

Next to the Chief Executive himself, the
Attorney General, Boylston, is the most
conspicuous individual around the White House.

Houston Dunn tells a fine story not only
of the President's love for dogs, but of
children too.

It was a chance experience within his own
family circle.

Some time ago Mr. Dunn took his children,
three boys, whose love for pet animals is
probably the outstanding characteristic, to
Washington.

When the trip was decided upon the
youngest took his pen in hand and wrote the
following unimpeachable epistle to the Chief
Executive of the Nation:

Dear President—I am going to Wash-
ington with my mother and my daddy Sat-
urday. We will stop at a hotel in Washin-
gton. Please let me know what time I can see
you on Monday. NEWBOLD DUNN.

It tickled the boy to write the letter, and
so Dunn, Sr., had the letter read to him.
The President received hundreds of such
letters and pays no attention to them.

That Saturday on their arrival in Wash-
ington to their utter surprise, a large
square envelope with lettered designs in gold
waited the visitor.

It was addressed to Mr. Newbold Dunn,
Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

It was a letter, with all the earmarks of
official character, signed by Mr. Christian,
secretary to the President, in which he said:

The President will receive Mr. Newbold
Dunn at the White House at 1:30 Monday afternoon.

Would the boys accept the invitation?
Well rather—and with a whoop, too.

AWE and wonder could not obliterate the
smile of anticipation upon three boyish
faces that Monday afternoon.

There was a slight delay, for the Presi-
dent was in consultation.

The author of the daring epistle perched
on a chair in the reception room at the
White House, finally seemed to realize what
he had done, and exclaimed:

Go, I wish I hadn't written that letter
now.

The President of the United States at last
appeared, greeted the parents, and bending
over the three boys gathered them to his
self, talking to the kids as only he can talk.

"We are an instant at home just like
the one you have," said the originator of the
trouble proudly.

As that so?" said the President with
smiling, lifted eyebrows. "You are glad to
hear it." Then pointing to a door he gently
pushed the boys toward it and said:

DOESN'T SEEM TO HAVE MADE A HIT, SOMEHOW



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They
Know Best

DR. WESTON D. BAYLEY
On Psychical Research

THE body death has been the subject of
great human interest in every age, and in
none more than in the present one, according
to Dr. Weston D. Bayley, one of the most
able of the American Society for Psychical
Research.

"The immortality of the soul constitutes
the basic principle of immemorial religions,"
said Dr. Bayley. "It is the foundation
of the optimistic systems of philosophy;
great poets have accepted it as the theme for
their lyric inspirations; learned churchmen
have dogmatically proclaimed it as a verity
and some of the greatest scientific minds
have gravely pondered over it as an un-
solved psychological problem."

"If a man die, shall he live again?" has
been a burning question alike with the stud-
ious thinker and the man of the street who
commonly accepts most of his thinking at
second hand. All who have mourned the loss
of loved ones have yearned for a resting
solution of the mystery of life and death.

With many the mere asseverations of some
particular form of religious belief or the
excited convictions of poet and philosopher
are all sufficient; yet from the numerous
pathetic letters I have received and inter-
views granted during busy hours of profes-
sional work, it is certain that there are
many who accept the solace of religion
accidentally, as it were, but when it comes
to personal bereavement they are not
fully consoled, much less convinced, and
yearn for more concrete evidence of the sur-
vival of their beloved dead.

What Mind Really Is
The history of modern theology and
other considerations equally cogent lift the
problem of life and mind out of theological
hands and place it where it properly be-
longs in the psychological laboratory. Mind
is either the product of an intricate chemi-
cal activity in the cells of the brain or else
it is a separate and distinct entity which
merely utilizes the physical organism as a
medium for its expression.

According to one view, we may speak of
the brain as having a productive function; ac-
cording to the other a transmissive function.

If a mind is produced by the brain as bile
is produced by the liver, then the concept of
human survival is indeed a sorry delusion.

"On the other hand, if mind is a distinct
psychological entity, utilizing the brain as
an organ for its earthly expression, then it
may be possible for this personality to
survive bodily death, and furthermore
(for all we know) this surviving personality
may be able under rare and unusual con-
ditions to manifest itself and even to give
satisfactory proofs of such continued exist-
ence."

Whether or not evidence of such sur-
vival is actually in our possession at the
present time is not a question to be settled
by mereipse dixit medical, theological or
otherwise. No matter how prevalent some
may be in some other department of knowl-
edge, if he is not entirely familiar with the
problems and accomplishments of psychical
research his opinions concerning survival are
of no value. Quite recently at a meeting of
a medical society several of our most tal-
ented neurologists discussed and settled all
of the problems of so-called spiritualism
with a vigor which revealed amazingly the
total ignorance of the whole literature of
psychological research. It is, indeed, hard
to say which is the greater offender, the un-
critical spiritualist who swallows all alleged
phenomena with sublime credulity or the
learned scientist who, with a magnificent
display of his hand, dismisses the whole sub-
ject as unworthy of serious attention.

Many "Magic" Culls
In all ages of the past and among all
peoples there have been many instances of
alleged supernatural or unusual happenings
which have led to innumerable "magic" culls.
The Society for Psychical Research has no
prejudice as to whether the alleged phenom-
ena were the result of pre-conceived notions
or not. It has simply called attention to the
fact that there have always been accounts
of mysterious and unaccounted-for hap-
penings which are always heard of as
"revelations in spite of the common-sense"
dogma as to their utter impossibility; that
the carefully inspected evidence of many in-



What Do You Know?

QUIZ
1. Who said "Millions for defense, but not
one cent for tribute?"

- 2. What is a nubia?
3. Name a French possession in India.
4. What is a spratling?
5. How did the polonaise get its name?
6. Where is Prince Edward Island?
7. Of what country was Copernicus,
famous astronomer, a native?
8. What is a homonym?
9. What is plucky?
10. What is a raree-show?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Hieroglyphics literally means "writing
because the characters were
originally used in Egypt by the
priests."
The word is from the Greek "hieros,"
sacred, and "glypho," carve.
2. The late Prince of Monaco was famous
for his studies in oceanography.
3. The Corlies engine was one of the most
important of the Centennial Exhibition
of 1876, when it was regarded as
extraordinary novelty.
4. Conquests of parts of Europe by Africa
expeditionary forces were made by
the Carthaginians, under Hannibal,
the third century B. C. The campaign
which involved an invasion of
Spain, passage of the Alps and down
into Italy, and by the Arabs, who
invaded Spain in 711 A. D. by way
of the Straits of Gibraltar.
5. Schubert, the German composer, wrote
the famous song, "The Two Grenadiers."
The words are by Heinrich Heine.
6. Tradegy is derived from the Greek "tra-
goides," tragic-singer, from "tragos,"
a goat, because of the important part
played by the goat in the early Dionysian
rites, which later developed into tragic
drama.
7. Petrosaurus is further north than the
Alaska.
8. Carter Glass represents Virginia in the
United States Senate.
9. General Herbert N. Lord has succeeded
Charles G. Dawes as Director of the
Federal Reserve Bank.
10. The Liffey River flows through Dub-
lin.

Appeals to Scientists
With this series of propositions psy-
chical research has appealed to experts in
scientific methods to gather and examine the
alleged facts and in time pass judgment
upon them. There has now been forty years
of work in this complex field; much has been
accomplished, but the end is not yet. The
importance may consider this slow, but we
did not have wireless forty years after
Franklin labored over his influence machine
nor trolley cars forty years after Faraday
wound his first coil of wire.

Furthermore, psychical research is in
no wise bound to produce any predetermined
results. It did not start with the intention of
"proving" anything; it has been unalterably
committed to a method, and that method is
the scientific one of careful record, im-
partial observation, comparison and inter-
pretation of this mass of psychological phe-
nomena which was completely outside the
pale of all established and orthodox depart-
ments of science.

I am free to confess that I was a mar-
tinet by medical training and collateral
studies, but the opportunity for a
rather intimate friendship with Dr. Hodgson
and Prof. James H. Hyslop, who may be
regarded as the pioneers of the psychical
research in this country, and a
cold-blooded skeptic, fully versed in psy-
chical investigation, especially with relation to
the tricks of so-called "mediumship" and many
other things, led me to a more liberal
finish under his critical eye.

A Remarkable Psychic
Finally Prof. William James, of Har-
vard, turned over to his tender mercies a
remarkable psychic, a woman living in Mas-
sachusetts. This psychic told some remark-
able things in my personal sittings with her,
some of which I knew to be true and others
of which I had no knowledge but which were
later verified. It was my privilege to have
access to the records of my sittings with this
psychic and to know of all his clever
cunning in devising experiments to eliminate
both estimate and unconscious fraud. That
Dr. Hodgson is not based on the records of
upon any personal observation and many
other things, led me to a more liberal
finish under his critical eye.

Prof. James H. Hyslop (late of Col-
umbia) continued the work interrupted by
the death of Dr. Hodgson. Other psychics
in public and private life yielded to the
inexorable conditions of observation and
study, and during his life the mass of accu-
mulated evidence for survival has constituted a
large recorded literature. Since the death
of Prof. Hyslop the work has been con-
tinued in competent hands, and there now
exists in the records and still to be recorded
proceedings of the American Society for
Psychical Research a mass of material tend-
ing to establish the verity of the survival of
the individual after the death of the body.

"Since much of this material exists on
record, open to all public, critical and hos-
tile inquiry, all further denial of the verity
of psychical phenomena becomes the one who
offers it, not as a skeptic, but as an igno-
rantly or matter what may be his qualifi-
cations otherwise."

Today's Birthdays
Princess Victoria Alexandra, the
sister of King George V, born 1877.
Gerald V. White, member of the Senate
of Canada, born at Pembroke, Ont., forty-
seven years ago.
John Skelton Williams, former U. S.
States Comptroller of the Currency, born
at Powhatan County, Va., fifty-seven
years ago.
Roger W. Babson, who has an inter-
national reputation as a statistician,
born at Uxbridge, Mass., forty-seven years
ago.

It is apparently hard to convince
weatherman that neither the Poles nor
Equator represent climatic ideals.

The Fourth was safe and sane. No
weatherman that neither the Poles nor
Equator represent climatic ideals.