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Philadelphia, Theroday, July 8, 1922

CRUSADE AGAINST FINEGAN

18 becoming evident that Dr. Thomas E. Finegan is not to be permitted to entry out his program for lifting the public schools of this State from the twenty-first the first place if a concerted attack upon

Mr. McSparran, the Democratic candithate for the governorship, has been attacking the Superintendent of Public Instruction for months. He charges Dr. Finegan with extravagance, with centralization and with going outside of the State to get expert

This Democratic attack has been taken up in Republican quarters, where the Me-Sparran charges are echoed. On the matter of extravagance, the recent request of Dr. Finegan for \$2,800,000 to carry through the work of his department until the next appropriations are available is used as a peg on which to hang a discussion of les alleged wasteful use of public money.

In the first place, it may be said that the original appropriation, which will soon be exhausted if it is not exhausted already, was not intended to cover the period of two years. A deficiency was expected.

In the second place, the money was appropriated by the Legislature and not by Dr. Finegan. He made his recommendations and said that if it were desired to bring the public school system up to the standard of that in New Jersey the amount spent on it would have to be increased. The Legislature expressed a desire to raise the standard of the schools and appropriated the money.

It is important that the work which Dr. Finegan has begun should be continued. It cannot be continued without spending more money than Dr. Finegan has spent. Laws have been passed raising the pay of teachers, but the scale of pay is not yet so high as that in the States which rank higher in the scale of public school efficiency than Pennevivania. If we are to have trained teachers for the children we must pay the market price for them. If we do not wish the trained teachers and if we are to be content with the low educational rating which has disgraced the Commonwealth for years. we can sag back into the old conditions.

If those who do not like Dr. Finegan have any interest in the public schools they will not fall into the error of thinking they are injuring him when they attack the good things which he has done.

A NEW SCHUYLKILL PROBLEM

THE novel proposal of a fluvial elevator on the Schuylkill at the Fairmount Dam calls attention to marked development of the river as a field for motorboating and conceing.

The increase of pleasure craft has rais problem which only a few years ago would mye been considered exceedingly remote. At 1: affects the municipal water supply and ! incimately connected with the reconstruction of the dam at Fairmount the necessity for solving it satisfactorily is real.

City engineers are troubled about the water wastage involved in the operation of the Fairmount lock, once a drowsy backwater, but now enlivened with the passage many pleasure boats, motor and man

It is estimated that more than 16,000,000 gattens of water are used in working the lock on a clear Sunday or holiday. T obviate this serious drain on the Fairmoup pool, sufficient to strain the water supply of a portion of the city during a dry speli it is proposed to substitute for the present picturesque but old-fashioned mechanism a river railroad and elevator to lift and tower units of the recreation fleet

The conception of Chief Davis, of the Water Bureau, is that of a cradle in which a boat might be placed and drawn up by an incline railway to the upper river level, or let down to the lower Schuylkill. Now is the time to effect such a chang.

in transportation facilities. The work could be combined with the dam operation and would be security against the inevitable day when pleasure boating on the Schuylkill will surpass its present very considerable proportions.

Apart from this normal development preparation for a vastly increased use o the river would be invaluable during the summer of the exposition.

JAPANESE INTERPRETATIONS

TT IS beginning to look as though Ameri cans addicted to the game of anti-Japanese suspicions and indulgence in qualms concerning the governmental sincerity of the island empire were in danger of forfeiting any title to sportsmanship.

Admiral and Premier Kato's declaration that "the Imperial Japanese Nave intends to live up to the spirit of the Washington Conference as well as to the letter of the Naval Treaty framed there" is not only a candid general statement but it is accompanied by the announcement that the program for auxiliary vessels on which no limitation is placed by the pact will be made to conform with the principle of, re-

duced armaments. No advantage is to be taken of that alleged alarming loophole in the convention, through which Senator King, of Utah, recently presumed to espy so many phantoms

of aggressive imperialism and subtle perficy. In addition to the new naval limitations and a reduction of 12,000 in personnel, expenditures for Jupanese coast defenses and naval stations are to be curtailed and, according to reorganization plans proposed by the War Office and approved by the Kato Cabinet, the army is to be restricted to 55,000 enlisted men.

It is fashionable among a certain brand of American sensationalists to deny good motives to any policy emanating from When restricted to the domain of des, it is not easy to combat such

re, possibly to his own content,

exhibited Joan of Arc in "Henry VI" as a vile, insensate witch. The facts are otherwise, but evidently they did not disturb the bard in his mood of youthful anti-French Hyper-subjective philosophy is sometimes an untrustworthy guide. Realities intrude.

They are unquestionably present in the manifold evidences of the determination of Japan to conform to the new standards of peace established in the Pacific agreements.

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 expression of the President of the United States which do not hamper a private

He cannot escape from his official position when he speaks in public, and it frequently 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 dis-

If he had been a private citizen he doubtless 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 contented himself with the enunciation of general principles.

Take, for example, the labor controversies. He mentioned neither the coal strike nor the railroad strike, but he did suy 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. Virtually all disorder in a strike arises from the attempt of the strikers or their sympathizers to prevent other men from accepting work under the conditions of pay and hours against which the strike has been ordered.

Mr. Harding also said that any abridgment of the right of men to bargain collectively-that is, through labor unions-is as objectionable as interference with the freedom of an individual to work for whoever will hire him. Here he was insisting on the rights of the unions to represent their members in negotiations with their employers.

But it is worthy of note that he did not enter into a discussion of how the representatives should be chosen, whether by the members of the unions in the shops affected or whether the general officers of the union should represent the workers. There is acute controversy over this matter.

He paid his respects to the agitators when he remarked that "the greatest traitor is he who appeals to prejudice and inflames passion when sober judgment and honest speech are so necessary to firmly establish tranquillity and security." And he announced that the Government has sought to give aid "with patience, with tolerance and with sympathy."

Here is the keynote of Mr. Harding's policy as thus far disclosed. He has sough to be sympathetic, tolerant and patient, not only with the men engaged in industrial disputes, but with the trouble-makers in his own party. His hope evidently is that by manifesting a disposition to be fair and just he can communicate the same disposition to others. Such a hope is not always justified, however, for men inflamed by passion have turned their backs on reason and cannot be dealt with by peaceful meas-

The successful executive always has prepared in advance for the possibilities of a breakdown of reason, but he postpones the demonstration of his inflexible purpose to enforce the laws, to protect the rights of all the people and to preserve order until all other methods have failed. But the weapon of authority always lies ready to his hand.

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 American. 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 spent his adult life in a community which contained 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 problems arising out of the efforts of men and women to live together in an orderly community.

Every successful political executive has seen 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 enough. 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

DROSECUTOR WOLVERTON, of Camden County, representatives of the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey and efficials of the Reading Railway Company are attempting a difficult task in the effort to find an explanation of the wreck at Winslow 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 ormal human character.

No. 33 or in the tower at Winslow or in tiny office on the line, somebody's mental processes didn't co-ordinate with usual swiftness and surety to meet the requirements of a high-strung rallway schedule and an emergency of the sort that ordinarily would be disposed of automatically and easily in the day's work. An instant's lapse of

mind and the thing was done. Railroading isn't an easy business for anybody nowadays and especially for the nen "out front" who daily and nightly, in thickening traffic, pick their ways unerringly along, finding their own signals in mazes of 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 railroaders.

Marguerite Brennan, railroad telephone operator for the Pennsy at Winslow, who onversed 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 for signals," said Marguerite of the operator in the Rending tower. "It was misty and there was a driving rain, but 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 veteran towerman seen safely past his signals in all the years of his employment there? How many times had the dead engine driver done his seventy-five on hour over the familiar line in obedience to the demands of a time that wants only speed and more speed? Both men were old in the service and both had spotless records. The stop 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 more expectation of a stop signal at Winslow than he would have had upon his own doorsteps. 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 supplant the human equation in the peration of railroad trains.

No matter what Coroner's juries and official investigating commissions may learn in the inquiry into the Winslow 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 behalf 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 contentious pedant on demonstrating to his own satisfaction that the "Iliad" was not written by Homer but by another man of the same

For it is mere casuistry to insist that the safeguards of peace devised in America in 1921-22 differ in principle from those incorporated 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 Cecil's interesting proposal which has just been presented to the Armament Commission

As might have been expected, this disringuished British statesman and undismayed champion of the much-discussed doctrine of international fraternity has interpreted the Washington Conference as a distinct inspiration for the League-not in the least as a depressant. His program contains : plan for extending, through the League, the Washington accord to all the naval Powers of the world. A report on this subject is to be prepared by the naval sub-committee for submission to the Assembly at its September 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

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

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

Provision is made for the voluntary aderence of the United States and other noneague nations, with the stipulation that Western World Governments are exempt from obligations concerning Europe. Then co-operative sphere is to be the home territory in the Pan-American sense. This arrangement is distinctly in line with Monroe Doctrine principles, broadly applied, and meets the objections of nations of this continent to interference in trans-Atlantic

This is an ambitious and ingenious accommodation 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 so parnable an extension of the message of the Washington Conference. That memorable Congress may yet revitalize the League. The flattery of imitation is implicit in the proposed 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.

They did hardly any damage over 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 b informed whether the floor walkers in the ratiroad shops also had gone on strike. We

There is nothing which renders the bigot more unhappy than an example of fair play, a fact which may account for the dis-tressed silence of anti-Japanese jingoists when the subject of the scrupulous con-formity of the Mikado's Government to the spirit of the Naval Treaty is broached.

told her that we didn't know

And, talking of the havoc wrought by reckless motorists, will any one ever raise a cry against railroad speeders, the deadly cocktail mixer of these dry days, the fiend who dispenses ice water to children and other malefactors who may be classed as enemies of the general public?

"LOVE ME LOVE MY DOG"

An Intimate Little Instance of President Harding's Love for Children and Dogs-How Pasteur Conquered the Terrors of Hydrophobia

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DRESIDENT HARDING'S love for dogs

has been exemplified several times recently.

Next to the Chief Executive himself, the Airedale "Laddie Boy" is the most conspicuous individual around the White House. Houston Dunn tells a fine story not only the President's love for dogs, but of children too.

It was an experience within his own family circle. e time ago Mr. Dunn took his children, three boys, whose love for pet animals is perhaps their outstanding characteristic, to Washington.

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

Dear President—I am going to Washington with my mother and my daddy Saturday. We will stop at Hotel Washington. 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., let it go. Anyhow, he argued the President receives hundreds of such letters and pays no attention to them

THAT Saturday on their arrival in Washington, 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 and his family at the White House at 1:30 Monday afternoon. Would the boys accept the invitation? Well rather-and with a whoop, too.

WE and wonder could not obliterate the A wiles of anticipation upon three boyish faces that Monday afternoon.

There was a slight delay, for the President 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: "Gee. I wish I hadn't written that letter

The President of the United States at last

appeared, greeted the parents, and bending over the three boys gathered them to hisself, talking to the lads as only he can talk.
"We have an Airedale at home just like the one you have," said the originator of the trouble proudly.

"Is that so?" said the President with smilingly lifted eyebrows. "I'm glad to hear it." Then pointing to a door he gently

pushed the boys toward it and said:
"Walk out there. Somebody wants to see you."

They passed outside and wonder of wonders, there was famous "Laddle Boy" held in leash by a young darky waiting for

It was the thoughtfulness of the President that, above all other things, impressed Mr The fact that in the midst of his vast responsibilities, with Senators waiting, and Ambassadors craving audience, he would arrange to bring joy to the heart of a kid who, like himself, loved a dog.

So MANY and varied are the uses of a dog, his intelligence, fidelity and adaptability to training, that the question, "Has the dog a soul?" is by no means a new or unusual

At a meeting of the Academy of Medical Science in New York, some years ago, the celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Gibier, read a paper in which he asserted that animal; e men, are endowed with souls. "Dogs have souls," said Dr. Gibier. "A dog's soul is just like a man's soul, though it lacks some of the properties of the

human soul." he declared.
"Dogs have reason. They can cate with each other and readily make themselves understood to other dogs. This is a matter of everyday observa-

"AS AN instance of their reasoning power at I will tell you something that I have noticed myself scores of times," continued "If a dog with hydrophobia appears, the most quarrelsome and vicious dog will be-

come terror-stricken instantly, no matter how small the mad dog may be. I do not mean that dogs have a spirit. I think there is a distinction between the

soul and the spirit.

as if they were humans.'

'By soul I mean that the animal has the indestructible vital principle, the principle of 'I do not know whether Dr. Pasteur believes that dogs have souls or not. I lieves that dogs have souls or not. I do know that he has always been as careful of in operating and making experiments

DOG days are approaching, and the name of Pasteur invoked by Dr. Gibier wakens As to the origin of hydrophobia, Pasteur

declared that nobody in the world could ex-plain the primal cause. One of his ideas, advanced in answer to a question by a member of the Academy of Sciences, was the forced disappearance of hydrophobia from the world.

His questioner asked whether a man cure of hydrophobia could suffer from a second bite. In answer Pasteur stated that the malady is transmissible only by a bite. By a general compulsory inoculation of ogs for several generations, he said, the malady would ultimately disappear, and there would be no question of danger to the human race.

DR. LOUIS PASTEUR'S great discovery of a cure for hydrophobia was first communicated to the world in October, 1885. The results of his experiments were made known to the Academy of Sciences in Paris. The story of Pasteur's experiments is a

ew one to the present generation.

Before the Academy he described the rocess of cure by means of a rabbit inoculated with tissue taken from the spine of a rabid dog.

The incubation of the polson occupied fif-

teen days. As soon as the first rabbit was dead, portion of its spinal marrow was inoculate into a second rabbit, and so on until sixty of them had been inoculated. So virulent had become the poison that the last period of incubation required only seven

Pasteur discovered that exposure to dried air diminished the strength of the virus. He placed portions of inoculated spinal narrow, at successive dates, in bottles of For an operation he inoculated his

ject with the oldest tissue and finished by injecting a piece only two days old. After that the subject was found to be absolutely proof against the disease. TEAN MEISTER, a twelve-year-old boy.

was Pasteur's first human subject. He had been bitten fourteen times and it was fice from Alsace.

It was decided that the boy was doomed to a terrible death, for an autopsy on the

on Meister with pieces of spinal marrow containing virus and of constantly increasing strength; the last being from the spine of a rabbit that had died with hydrophobia only

The experiment was a success, the boy went home cured, and the efficacy of the great physician's experiments was established. Hydrophobia had been conquered in the

DOESN'T SEEM TO HAVE MADE A HIT, SOMEHOW



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

DR. WESTON D. BAYLEY

On Psychical Research THE problem of the personal survival of I bodily death has been the subject of graet human interest in every age, and in none more than in the present one, according to Dr. Weston D. Bayley, one of the trustees of the American Society for Psychical

Research. "The immortality of the soul constitutes the basic principle of innumerable theolo-gies," 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 studious 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 restive solution of the mystery of life and death. With many the mere asseverations of some particular form of religious belief or the exalted convictions of poet and philosopher are all sufficient; yet from the numerous pathetic letters I have received and interviews granted during busy hours of profeswork, it is certain that there are many who accept the solace of religion academically, as it were, but when it comes to personal harrowing loss they are not fully consoled, much less convinced, and yearn for more concrete evidence of the survival of their beloved dead.

What Mind Really Is The history of modern theology other considerations equally cogent lift the problem of life and mind out of theological hands and place it where it properly belongs, in the psychological laboratory. Mind is either the product of an intricate chemical activity in the cells of the brain or else it is a separate and distinct entity which merely utilizes the physical organism during the material conditions of this life. According to one view, we may speak of the brain as having a productive function; ac-cording to the other a transmissive function. If 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, merely utilizing the psychological entity, mercy 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-"Whether or not evidence of such survival is actually in our possession at the present time is not a question to be settled by mere ipse dixit medical, theological or otherwise. No matter how proficient one may be in some other department of knowl-edge, if he is not entirely familiar with the problems and accomplishments of psychical esearch 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 their with a vigor which revealed amazingly their 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 wave of his hand, dismisses the whole subject as unworthy of serious attention.

Many "Magie" Cults

"In all ages of the past and among all peoples there have been many instances of alleged supernormal or unusual happenings which have led to innumerable 'magic' cults. which have your for Psychical Research has no preliminary beliefs or preconceptions whatever. It has simply called attention to the ever. It has simply called attention to the fact that there have always been accounts of mysterious and uncomprehended happenings which are and have been believed in as realities in spite of the 'common-sense' dictum as to their utter impossibility; that the carefully impected evidence of many in-

telligent and reputable witnesses (often corroborated by several such) tends to show that these same happenings appear to be relatively common, even in the critical pres-ent; and, furthermore, that very definite beliefs are entertained in some quarters (c. g., the spiritualists) concerning these

phenomena. "It has pointed out that there is a strik-ing similarity in the nature of these alleged manifestations among people widely separated by time, space and degree of educa-tion; it has wisely cautioned against the danger and worthlessness of preconceived opinions either in the way of bias for or prejudice against these allegations; it has insisted that if upon examination these claims have no foundation in fact, even the psychology of such persistent fallacies is worth the study. If, on the other hand, there be an element of truth underlying this great mass of allegation, this constitutes a fact of nature and as such places claim with us to be observed, investigated and

Appeals to Scientists

"With this series of propositions pay-chical research has appealed to experts in chical research has appealed to experts in scientific methods to gather and examine the alleged facts and in time to 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 impatient 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 to in

"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, impartial observation, comparison and interpre-tation of this mass of psychological phenomena which was completely outside the pale of all established and orthodox depart-

I am free to confess that I was a materialist by medical training and collateral study. But then came the opportunity for a rather intimate friendship with Dr. Richard Hodgson and Prof. James H. Hyslop. who may be regarded as the pioneers of psychical research in this country. Hodgson was a man of great attainments and a cold-blooded skeptic, fully versed in prestidigitation, especially with relation to the tricks of so-called 'mediumship' and many a clever 'spiritualistic medium' year. a clever 'spiritualistic medium' went to finish under his critical eye. A Remarkable Psychic

"Finally Prof. William James, of Harvard, turned over to his tender mercies a remarkable psychic, a woman living in Mas-sachusetts. This psychic told some remarksachusetts. This psychic told some remarkable 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 made by Dr. Hodgson of this psychic and to know of all his clever. access to the records made by Dr. Hodgson of this psychic and to know of all his clever cunning in devising experiments to eliminate both conscious and unconscious fraud. That my estimate of Dr. Hodgson is not based upon any personal consideration. I may add that there is now established an endowed chair for psychical research at Harvard University as a memorial to Dr. Hodgson for his splendid work in this newest of all sciences.

"Prof. James H. Hyslop (late of Co-lumbia) 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 constituted a large recorded literature. Since the death of Prof. Hyslop the work has been conlarge recorded literature. Since the death of Prof. Hyslop the work has been continued in competent hands, and there now exists in the recorded and still to be recorded proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research a mass of material tending 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 hostile inquiry, all further denial of the verity of psychical phenomena brands the one who offers it, not as a skeptic, but as an ignoramus, no matter what may be his qualifications otherwise."

What Do You Know? QUIZ

1. Who said "Millions for defense, but a one cent for tribute"? 2. What is a nubia?

3. Name a French possession in India 4. What is a spritmail? 5. How did the poinsettia get its name! 6. Where is Prince Edward Island? 7. Of what country was Copernicus, famous astronomer, a native?

8. What is a homonym?

What is pilaff?

10. What is a raree-show? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Hieroglyphics literally means am writing because the characters are originally used in Egypt by the pine The word is from the Greek "lens sacred; and "glypho," carve.

2. The late Prince of Monaco was fans for his studies in oceanography.

3. The Corliss engine was one of the sations of the Centennial Exhibit of 1876, when it was regarded as extraordinary novelty.

4. Conquests of parts of Europe by Afric expeditionary forces were made the Carthagenians, under Hannibal, the third century B. C. in the capaign which involved an invasion Spain, passage of the Alps and deep into Italy, and by the Arabs, who vaded Spain in 711 A. D. by way the Straits of Gibraitar.

5. Schumann, the German composer, we the famous song, "The Two Gred diers." The words are by Heina.

6. Tragedy is derived from the Greek to godos," tragic-singer, from "trage a goat, because of the important of the actor, who personified a sature developed into tragic drams.

7. Petrograd is further north than Sid Alaska.

8. Carter Glass represents Virginia in United States Senate.

9. General Herbert N. Lord has succeed Charles G. Dawes as Director of Federal Budget.

10. The Liffey River flows through Dubles.

SHORT CUTS

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

The Fourth was safe and sane. we ought to see what can be done about other 364 days of the average year.

A headline, "Murder in India justed," deepens the well-recognized long-established mystery of the Orien "Heavens!" said the hardened to tionist on his homeward way from the shore, "nothing but work until Fri afternoon!"

Accounts of the conference at Hague are so meager that the suspicion actual accomplishments are under way

If puns were not utterly repreh it might be suggested that the proj-junket of the maintenance-of-whey men little more than a sample slip-and-go-de-

Robert Chambers, the novelist, and that the modern girl doesn't take many very seriously. Mr. Chambers ough know. He did his share in the education of the modern girl.

An illustration of distinctions human character is provided by that Acan traveler who was dazzled and albeinded by a brief sight of the ex-impercown jewels in Moscow. Their proposessors seem to have been enabled to their eyes on these treasures for a siderably longer period.

Today's Birthdays Princess Victoria Alexandra, the ster sister of King George V, born fifty Gerald V. White, member of the S

Canada, born at Pembroke, Ont., forty-John Skelton Williams, former States Comptroller of the Currency, bor Powhatan County, Va., fifty-seven

tional reputation as a sattistician.

Roger W. Babson, who has an