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Philadelphia, Saturday, July 8, 1922

### LET THE BELL STAY AT HOME

PROPERLY the Liberty Bell belongs in the Old State House. There it has the right background and the atmosphere of historical tradition necessary for its complete significance. Despite appeals such as that which has just been brought from Chicago and granted by City Council, a time must come when the disposition of the people of Philadelphia to preserve the bell from the dangers of random junketings will be translated into a fixed law.

It has been held with some justice that people, and especially children, who haven't the time or the means to come to Philadelphia from far parts of the country ought to be permitted to look occasionally upon the most sacred relic of the Nation's first birthday. But that doesn't change the logic of the situation.

It is in the State House that the bell ought to be viewed. We cannot move the White House or the Grand Canyon about the country. Yet these things lose none of their interest and significance for that.

The British do not send their crown jewels from Liverpool to Leeds and from Southampton to Bristol. Any sensible Briton would faint with anxiety and shame if you suggested that the Great Stone of Scone, the nearest equivalent to the Liberty Bell that the English can boast, should be trotted around the island by politicians eager to shine for a while in high hats.

That is precisely what we have a habit of doing with the Liberty Bell. It was to have been expected that the City Council would snap through a resolution for a junket to Chicago with the bell. There was an obvious fear of the deterrent effect of public opinion. But Mayor Moore acted admirably in holding up the enterprise until after a public hearing on Tuesday.

It is hardly to be hoped that the time thus allowed will be adequate to permit public opinion to crystallize against a foolish and dangerous enterprise. The bell will probably go West accompanied by the usual crowd of official junketers, who will have high old times in the places where the eating is good. But it is about time that the public took a hand in the matter. Accidents are known to happen on the railroads. The bell is cracked. And one of these days it may fall apart and be put forever out of sight because of the desire of some Councilmen for good times that don't cost anything.

### **HOW ABOUT THIS?**

A RE the State officeholders to be shaken A down for campaign contributions after

It looks as if they were, for in the news reports of a conference of political leaders it is announced that, while it has been agreed that the Finance Committee of the Republican State Committee shall not solicit subscriptions from the State officeholders for the State campaign, there is nothing to prevent the political committees of the national Senate and House of Representatives or the Republican National Committee from so-Heiting subscriptions to a fund to elect Senators and members of the House.

Senator Pepper is the national committee man from this State and he is a candidate for election in November.

Are we to understand that Senator Pepper intends to countenance the hold-up of the officeholders in order to enlarge the fund to be used in winning his election?

#### PUTTING THEM ON RECORD THE purpose of the attempt to apply the

cloture rule to the debate on the Tariff Bill in the Senate was served when the Senators were put on record.

The motion was defeated, with thirty Democrats and five Republicans voting against it. The opposition of the Democrats was expected. They have been insisting all along on debating the measure at length in order, as they say, "to exhibit its iniquities" to the country At the same time they have been denouncing the Republicans for their delay in passing it.

The five Republicans who joined with the Democrats in opposition were Borah, Brandegee, La Follette, Moses and Norris, the trouble-makers who refuse to submit to

party discipline. Now if any one is curious about who is responsible for the delay the evidence is

GALSWORTHY OVER-ESTIMATES THERE is no doubt that art, music, literature and the drama have a civilizing influence, but few persons will agree with the statement by John Galsworthy, a distinguished British novelist and dramatist, in a recent address in London that "in bringing nations together the influence of art literature and drama cannot be over-esti-

So far is this from being true that there is nothing easier than to over-estimate the influence upon international relations of art. literature and the rest. German literature has been read in London for a century and German plays have been acted in the London theatres, and the Germans have admired bakespeare so much as to claim him for a Yet Germany and Great Britain went to war.

It would be interesting to know how many centuries Mr. Galsworthy thinks nations would have to study the literature of one another in order to make war between them impossible.

As a matter of fact, war between nations arises from a conflict of interest, just as war between individuals arises from the same cause. Brothers brought up in the same household have been known to engage in bitter fights over the disposition of the

property of their father. If we are to end strife among nations as well as among individuals, we must set about

And spiritual illumination is the function of religion, which appeals to the controlling emotions.

### THE FAIR IS STILL AN EMPTY MYTH; MUST IT REMAIN 80?

Bungling, Apathy and Procrastination Have Brought an Ambitious Project .

to a Sorry Pass

THE Sesqui-Centennnal Fair project is becalmed. That idle "painted ship upon a painted ocean" was motion incarnate compared with the befogged and benighted craft typifying the World Fair undertaking. The yessel is freighted with an excellent

idea-the celebration of a century and a half of national independence.

But that is about the extent of its cargo. Philadelphians have failed to provision the ship and they have supplied no propulsive power. The doldrums in which this now unpromising craft is imprisoned are in the main man-made, Philadelphians-and this charge embraces both the general public and the selected responsible management of the exposition-have made a mess of the project to date.

It is futile to gloss over the record of indifference, incompetence, blundering and procrastination with fair words. Such a policy has taxed patience to the uttermost. This newspaper and, indeed, the entire press of the city, has been assuming that the fresh breezes of progress would eventually blow. These hopes, while charitable, are now shown to have been delusery.

Considering the demands of the original proposal, first broached about two years ago, virtually nothing has been accomplished.

Even the date for the celebration is un-

Except for a councilmanic appropriation of a few thousand dollars, which is now exhausted, and the inconsiderable sums derived from memberships in the Fair Association, no money has been forthcoming for the so-called enterprise.

Dissensions in the directorate and a high average of public indifference have combined to hold up even congressional sanction of the project. The site has not been selected. It is true that decision was made not to present the fair in Roxborough, at League Island or at Hog Island.

But the boundaries of the Fairmount-Parkway situation have never been determined. Nobody knows whether the alleged promoters of the fair contemplate redeeming both banks of the Schuylkill below the dam, the use of the Lemon Hill-Strawberry Mansion areas, the Belmont Plateau, the West Park or exclusively the Parkway and its surroundings.

The fair lacks a director general. The appointment of this indispensable officer was expected after the conclusion of Mayor Moore's term as head of the association.

The presidency of John Frederick Lewis proved to be merely a pinch-hitting expedient. It led, apparently, to still deeper confusion and an utter negation of cap-

Since Mr. Lewis' resignation the fair has been without an executive. Many members of the Board of Directors, including several who had sought to combat the deadly inertia of the situation, are distributed in holiday resorts. Not even the rudiments of organized publicity for the exposition are discernible. Philadelphia as a community is far from

excited over all this bungling. This unemotional attitude may be largely ascribed to the deplorable fact that there was no systematized exploitation of the fair proposal to stir interest or inspire imagination. Aside from a few altruists nobody apparently cares a straw about the Sesqui-Centennial save those individuals who detect in the project the possibilities of personal

The conventional channel in which many chine. This instrument can hustle when the pickings are good. Through its malignant efficiency an anniversary fair can be produced. Its character may be readily and dismally imagined.

Such an affront to taste and to the dignity of the community as the National Export Exposition of shabby memory could be rapidly rigged up through the co-operative resources of Council, the contractor ring and "leading citizens" with predilections for "harmony."

The arboreal ornamentation would be plum trees.

Several courses are available in the present miserable muddle. First of all, Philadelphians must decide whether or not they really want a world fair in the natal city of the Nation to commemorate 150 years of progress.

Do they desire a third-rate show or one in keeping with the historical event to be signalized?

Do they prefer a fair prepared, operated and controlled by the Gang to none at all? Do they still entertain the wish for a truly fitting celebration?

In spite of all the stupidity and floundering, that latter ideal is still attainable, at the expense of untiring effort, civic sincerity and the generous expenditure of a great deal of hard cash.

Would it be advisable to defer the whole thing until 1976 and to hold a gorgeous bicentennial?

Will there be fewer elements of retrogression and greed in this city when prominent spirits of the present generation are

A choice of options is imperative.

The present state of the project is disgraceful. Definite failure would be morally superior to hollow promises and shallow

Is Philadelphia capable of doing the thing in a big way? If it isn't, the sooner that fact is realized and the whole scheme abandoned the better for the town. We cannot afford anything but the best.

### THE LABOR BOARD IS RIGHT

THERE is nothing new in the declaration of the Railway Labor Board about the rights of workers, but its promulgation in fficial form gives to it a force and authority which it has not hitherto had.

That declaration is that if it be assumed increasing their spiritual illumination rather that employes who leave the service of a than broadening their intellectual outlook. railroad because of dissatisfaction with the

decisions of the Labor Board are acting within their rights, then it must be conceded that the men who remain in the service and those who enter it anew are within

ice and those who enter it ancw are within their rights in accepting such employment; that they have the moral and legal right to enter such service and that they are entitled to the protection of every branch of the Government, State and National.

This is merely an elaboration of the declaration made by the President in his Marion speech that no one has the right to deny to another man the right to work where and when he pleases.

and when he pleases.

The principle is fundamentally democratic, but it has been denied in practice many a time by men who professed great solicitude over the possibility of forcing men into involuntary servitude. When it is respected in practice it will no longer be necessary to swear in extra deputy sheriffs or to call out the militia when there is a dispute between employers and employes,

### DISCORD IN THE GLEE CLUB

THAT little lecture which President Harding read to the members of his party over the heads of the Republican Glee Club of Columbus, O., was a new version of an old speech on the importance of party harmony.

There would be little music, he said, if the basses insisted on special consideration and fought the tenors because they did not get it. He continued:

The trouble in public life and in our arty is that basses insist on attracting attention to themselves instead of singing for public good and party good, instead of singing in harmony. I don't care to be a soloist because I am President, but nebody has to do the directing. If men are not willing to sing to measure and score and to the director's plan of harmony there would not be much singing. He said further that a political party

could not accomplish much unless its members worked together for a common end. If we are to abandon the party system of government the President's remarks are mere idle talk, but if the country is to have recourse to one party or another to carry on its business, the party in power must have a definite and consistent policy and its members must subordinate their pet vanities and their pet hobbies to the greater plans of the party as a whole. The blocs that have been formed in the present Congress are made up of men who insist on singing out of tune. They do not care what becomes of the party program so long as they can put through their pet measures. They are carrying out the logic of the revolt against the power of the Speaker of the House a few years ago, when Republicans unwilling to submit to the rule of the majority of their party combined with the Democrats in depriving the Speaker of his

power to enforce the will of that majority. It may be necessary for the President to take the congressional majority by the scruff of the neck and shake it into a realization of its obligations to the country. He would do it reluctantly, as his Columbus remarks indicate, but it is evident that he is beginning to see the necessity of doing something of the kind.

### THE POOR RED MAN

NEVER again say that you are as happy as a king. Kings aren't happy nowadays. They haven't been happy for years. Say, rather, when the sun of good fortune is shining upon you and when all is bright and peaceful in your world, that you are as happy as an Indian.

The Indians seem to be the only completely happy people in the United States. They may be the only really happy people in tae world. The Osages of Oklahoma serve to illustrate our meaning. Each mature Osage draws money from the Government. Some of them, who have lands upon which oil has been discovered, draw as much as \$20,000 a year. These representatives of our only leisured class ride in expensive motorcars and do nothing from one end of summer to the other but eat, sleep, eat, play games, eat, go visiting, eat, an ceremonial dances.

It is the idea of the I. W. W. that ah the people in the country ought to live as the Osage Indians do. Unfortunately, however, there isn't enough oil to go round.

## **VACATIONS IN TOWN**

MORE and more the cities are coming to compete as summer resorts with the seashore and "the green back country." An improving system of municipal ethics, reflected in expanding parks and lengthening boulevards and free concerts and multiplying clubs, as well as the ingenuity of the modern hotel system, has had much to do with this seeming paradox of fact. You can hear better music for nothing in and about Philadelphia in the summer months than it is possible to find in even the mest ambitious resorts which dedicate themselves exclusively to the business of entertaining strangers. The concerts which the new municipal orchestra is to deliver at Lemon Hill, Strawberry Mansion and Belmont will be among the most notable performances of the kind ever known in this part of the country. The hotels manage wonderfully to make the stay-at-homes cool and com-

And even the streets in the week-end period have a peculiarly spacious air. The crowds are gone. The hurry is over. And you have a notion of being in a strange and roomy place. And who has failed to observe the manner in which the city, consciously or unconsciously, is competing with the seashore itself by opening up one "bathing ground" after another within its own limits?

Vacations of the conventional sort will not go out of style because of this new trend of municipal ambition, since most people have a habit of seeking relaxation in change. But the parks and country clubs and the roof gardens will continue to appeal more and more powerfully to the folk who really find pleasure in peace. Vacationing as we have learned to practice it is sometimes a pretty strenuous business. If it were to be made compulsory, if there were a rule to compel people to ride or drive for ten hours over hot and dusty roads, there would be instant news of a new sort of strike. It would be contended by some passionate spokesmen for a multitude that eight hours in a touring motorcar is about as much as any one ought to be asked to endure. If people were sentenced to lie out upon hot beaches, partly clothed, for ave or six hours on blazing afternoons, we should find ourselves contending bitterly with a new class risen to complain against the inhumanities of the present order. But the way to get people to do hard or unpleasant things is to convince them that they are thereby enjoying special rights and privileges or advantages unknown to the majority.

. Many out-of-town vacation places are delightful. The Jersey Coast, for example, has many quiet towns as vividly suggestive of sea romance and as filled with true waterside atmosphere as any of the English hamlets immortalized by Mr. Jacobs. But it isn't romantic character and suggestion that the headlong vacationist seeks. He seeks excitement. He wants to be exhausted. He aches to spend his money. Such desires are uppermost in the minds of half the people who go rushing away over weekends to leave a cool, tranquil and variously amusing city and its environs to the folk who are either so poor or so wise that they prefer to stay at home.

# MILLIONS IN SMALL THINGS

How Some of the Railroads Gather in the Coin From the "Penny-inthe-Slot" Machines-Venezuela and Its Dictator

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN FEW of the millions who patronise the various coin-dropping devices in depots and other centers where the hot pollot gather intermittently ever stop to consider the huge sums that are spent on these trifling things.

Chewing gum, peanuts, candy and chocolate are yended by the automatic machine. The metal men, one boy called them. Shoe-polishing is another of the most lucrative businesses of the smaller sort. Cobbling is an advancement in the line of

chain establishments, and every one of these places is equipped with special service for women, a thing unheard of fifteen years ago. These are enterprises of the smaller kind. They are not classed with the great corporations that operate chain grocery and

shirt stores. One grocery corporation con-trols fifteen hundred separate establishments in four States.

Nor with chain drug stores and tobacco shops, which pay millions in dividends an-There are millions also in the little

things. MY ATTENTION was directed to this during a conversation with a minor official at one of the largest railroad termi-

nals in the East. He was thoroughly familiar with the operation of the various catch-penny devices.

The parcel room, he informed me, of his particular railroad station has been for years a perfect mint.

The roads concerned in the construction

and maintenance of the terminal share the

profits.

Its shoe-shining privilege nets the individual who holds the concession a profit of over \$400 per month. That is after all expenses are paid.

The "soap, towel and comb" privilege which is to be found in every depot in every large city in the country is another big source of income.

source of income. USUALLY as soon as the railroad man-O agement discovers the value of these privileges they take over the management

The average price is five cents for soap, towel and comb to the traveler.

In this particular railroad center there have been as high as 4000 used towels turned over to the laundry between Saturday night

and Monday morning.
A little matter of \$200 in thirty-six hours. In one month the collector for a "Weigh yourself for a penny" machine dragged out of the coin-catcher \$50 in coppers. Five thousand persons had taken the op-

portunity to weigh themselves.

That is nearly ten persons per hour, counting eighteen hours of railroad business in a day. THE legal prohibition of the public drink-

ing glass was a godsend to certain paper manufacturers.

The penny-in-the-slot paper drinking glass in every railroad terminal brings in a neat sum weekly to the company and, as well, puts coin into the pocketr of the manufacturers.

facturers.
From the railroad's point of view, however, there is nothing to this.

On Pullmans and in nearly every day coach drinking cups are supplied gratis.

It is a stand-off to the catch-penny scheme, with the larger figure on the wrong side of the profit and loss.

VENEZUELA is once more in the grip of her dictator.

V her dictator.

The recent election, or so-called election, is proof of it.

When it comes'to dictating an election in our sister republic, Juan V. Gomez has things tied up tighter than ever "Buck" Devlin had in the Eighth Ward.

President "General" Gomez has had a stranglehold on Venezuela for years.

He is by all odds the most daring of the long line of executives who have exploited that richly favored land.

For years, although he was but Vice President.

For years, although he was but Vice President, he ruled with a rod of iron. The

President was a figurehead and one of his e greatest source of income to Government officials is from concessions.

The tonka, or vanilla, bean was one of the greatest concessions ever farmed out in

It was granted with the understanding that the Chief Executive, twenty-five years ago, should go fifty-fifty on the profit. I fancy it's been fifty-fifty ever since.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, former President of Venezula, is living in abject poverty in He is described as residing in a hovel with the barest necessities of life, and grown

gray and slovenly. Retributive justice has certainly per-formed its work well in the case of this

South American despot.

No suffering that he can endure. ignominy that can be heaped upon his head will in the slightest make up for the wretch-edness, suffering and death he inflicted upon fellow countrymen while he was dictator of Venezuela. President Guzman Blanco oppressed the people by filling his coffers while he was

He endeavored to immortalize himself erecting statues of himself in Caracas, Valencia and other cities. In a mild way he was a dictator, but not a bloodthirsty, remorseless and vengeful tyrant like Castro After Blanco's death the Venezuelanos tore down Blanco's statues and hooted his

Except to those who shared in the proceeds of his pillaging, Castro's name is hated in Venezuela. Once, while in Caracas, I was told that Joaquin Crespo, the aimable, brave and fearless President of twenty-five years ago, every day had a thousand dollars in gold sent to Milleflores, his residence, for the

expenses of the day.

Castro, I have since been informed, day that the Treasury permitted, allotted nimself \$5000 for his daily expenses.

It was gossip of Caracas, anyhow, whether true or false.

Cipriano Castro had an ill-concealed contempt for the United States, and yet he seeks protection and a home in his wretchedness under her flag.

"You fill me with gratifude!" exclaimed ex-President Taft to the cheering British when he was preparing to depart for home. That is nice to hear. It also has a reassuring sound. The British have a joyous habit of filling notable Americans with other of filling notable Americans with other things than gratitude if the internal cyldence of many speeches delivered in London during the last few years means anything. Briefly, the trouble with the coal situ-

ation is that while every one is eager to

settle every coal strike, no one ever takes the trouble to remedy conditions from which

strikes arise. If you are content to run a lawn mower over the weeds in your garden

instead of pulling them up, you will have no

right to complain when weeds grow thicker

every year. If you like to be appreciated and es-teemed do not remind any typical house-holder that the coal supply is swiftly dwindling and that the prices of anthracite may emulate the cow in a month or two and jump over the moon. Observe how delightfully warm the weather is!

The idea that the Liberty Bell is th The idea that the Liberty Bell is the property of the entire American people is capable of development. There might be enough pieces to go around among a considerable number of citizens should the precious trophy be smashed to smithereens on one of its reckless pilgrimages.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

#### KENNETH L. M. PRAY On Responsibilities of Citizenship

SUZANNE

THE real responsibility of the citizen does I not end when he has voted for competent men to enact the laws, according to Kenneth L. M. Pray, executive director of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. The citizen must take a far deeper interest in the affairs of the city, State and Nation than this if he wants to have the best government.

the best government. "The citizen cannot wash his hands of his full responsibility as a member of the Commonwealth," said Mr. Pray, "when he has merely elected the men who shall rep-resent him at Harrisburg. The citizen is, in the end, responsible for the policy of the Government, and his representatives cannot act efficiently and for the best interests of all unless the citizen himself has a full understanding of the nature of the legislative job to be done and will co-operate in

t wherever that is necessary. "In all work of this kind, much depends upon the development of a sympathetic opinion on the part of the public, without which enforcement of any law is impossible, as well as a careful scrutinizing of what has and is being done, in order to effect a sound policy. It has been well said that members of a democracy may delegate power, out cannot absolve themselves from responsibility.

### Officials Anxious to Do Well

"This is true of every branch of governmental activity, but is especially true of welfare work, whether of a community or of a State, as this is a field in which the in-terest and the co-operation of the citizen are absolutely necessary for the development of a sound policy. That kind of public cooperation is not only helpful to every one, but it is also an antidote to the formalism, routine and rigidity of governmental administration.

"The average public official is just as anxious to do a fine job in creating and administering the laws as the average citizen is to have it done. But the difficulty lies in the fact that he cannot go faster or do more than the average opinion of the man in the street wants done. Therefore, the officials of any intelligent administration with the public welfare at heart welcome the type of public understanding which will give them constructive assistance.
"The officials themselves cannot move

faster or do more than public opinion sanc-tions, because they are limited by the law, which in itself is a creation of the aver-age opinion of a community. Official propaganda is somewhat under suspicion in these days, and, therefore, the only resource of the alert official is to have the co-operation of that large and growing proportion of the citizens who are anxious to bring the average opinion of their community abreast of the best opinion of the times.

### How the Law Advances

"This, in turn, leads to the gradual advancement of the law, and with this advancement the public administrator can constantly do more and better work. Thus, the representatives of a community represent rather accurately the trend of senti-

ment in that place.
"The legislator is always pressed by demands for funds for all types of enter-prises. He has only so much at his dis-posal and he is, therefore, bound by all the dictates of good common sense, good public policy and good morals, to put that money where it will yield the greatest return and, at the same time, to use it in ways which will have the general public approval. This is one of his most difficult problems, and, if he desires to solve it to the best of his ability, he will be, in a large measure, guided by public opinion. When such opinion is intelligent and clearly ex-pressed, the legislator finds it of the utmost

"Unless the public has a real appreciation and understanding of the necessity for the expenditure of large sums of money in certain important fields of welfare work, the Legislature has no right to appropriate such nounts for this purpose.

# Making the Public Understand

"One of the biggest tasks of our own association has been to awaken the people of the State of Pennsylvania to a fuller realization of the necessity of making better provision for the care of the feeble-minded, in order that the Legislature may be justified in making larger appropriations for this

purpose. We have taken a number of ways to do this, one of the most effective of which was a traveling exhibit, which went into twenty-five counties, and was viewed by more than a quarter of a million adult residents of the State.

DIPLOMACY CAN'T SETTLE THIS

"Most of those who saw this exhibit be-came convinced of the necessities of the situation, and they in turn speedily tonvinced their legislative representatives of the same thing and the justice of a larger appropria-tion. This is a practical illustration of what I mean by the responsibility of the

"The State Department of Public Welfare at Harrisburg, recently established, has a finely advanced policy in many fields, but it was the awakening of public respon sibility that made the department possible The people felt the necessity of having the whole welfare movement in the State placed in the hands of a central, specialized or-ganization to do the supervising and stimulate the work throughout the boundaries

of the Commonwealth. "But the department cannot fully achieve the effects of the policy which it has laid down unless it has the continued and steady-ing support of public opinion, which registers itself through the members of the Legis-

### Prevention Better Than Cure "This sustaining influence, if one of ap-

proval, will prove of inestimable value to the department in carrying out its policies in such manner as will make the public realize the importance of its work. "One of the most important effects of this public awakening to its own responsibilities is going to be, and, in a measure, already is, that the communities of the State

are beginning to realize that prevention is cheaper and generally more effective than cure. The most important task is not the physical uplifting and helping of those who are down, but of building up the kind of a social life and institutions that will prevent these people, as largely as possible, from falling and thus increasing the army of the dependent and the unfortunate.

"This holds true of every branch of the work, of physical health, of delinquency, of family welfare, of unemployment, of child welfare and all the other phases of the social problem.

social problem. erefore. I maintain that all welfare work, to be effective to the last degree, and, for that matter, to be effective even to a far less degree, depends ultimately the sense of responsibility which the public feels for the job. An alert, intelligent pub-lic opinion, which knows what it wants and expresses itself clearly, will result in alert, intelligent welfare administration. A public opinion which is unalert and unntelligent will result in an unalert and

## Today's Anniversaries

unintelligent administration. As in most other cases in which the public has the

last word of authority, it can have whatever

1822-Percy Bysshe Shelley drowned in Gulf of Spezia. 1827—The survey of the National road was completed to Indianapolis. 1838—Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, inventor of the airships used by the Germans in their raids on England, born in Baden. Died in Berlin March 8, 1917.

1847-The Union, the first of the French trans-Atlantic steamers, arrived at New York, 1851—James Stuary, notorious robber and murderer, executed by the Vigilantes in San Francis

4-President Cleveland issued a proclamation warning unlawful assemblages of railroad strikers and their sympathizers in Illinois to disperse 1897-Portugal celebrated the 400th anniversary of the departure of Vasco da Gama for the Indies.

### Today's Birthdays

John D. Rockefeller, capitalist and phi-lanthropist, born at Richford, N. Y., eightythree years ago. Hon. Jacques Burcau, Minister of Cus-toms and Excise in the Dominion Cabinet,

born at Three Rivers, Que., sixty-two years ago. Harry Cockshutt, Lieutenant Governor of Beantford, Ont., fifty-four Ontario, born at Brantford, Ont., fifty-four

years ago. Frank B. Brandegee, United States ator from Connecticut, born at New Lon-don, Conn., iffty-eight years ago.

### What Do You Know? QUIZ

1. How many seats are there in the United States Senate?

2. Where is the land of Oman? 3. Were street cars ever named instead of numbered?

4. Who was Lloyd George's predecement as Premier of England? 5. Where is the Tagus River?

6. Who said "Liberty must be limited is order to be possessed"?
7. Who founded the first botanical garden in North America?

8. In what year did Napoleon Bonaparte become Emperor of the French? 9. From what is the word chints derived?

# 10. What is meant by "Old Christmas Day"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The cloture rule of the Senate provides that if at any time a motion to close debate on a pending measure is made at the instance of not less than sixteen Senators, that motion shall be put to a vote on the day but one following that on which it was originally made. If the motion shall be adopted by a two-thirds vote, it shall become unfinished business until it is disposed of. Thereafter no Senator shall speak more than one hour, inclusive, on the measure, on amendments to it, or on, motions related to it. No amendments may be submitted save by unanimous consent, no dilatory motion shall be made and all points of order shall be decided without debate.

An oeil-de-boeuf is a circular or oval window; a bull's eye. The name is French and literally means eye of oz.

3. A satyr in classical mythology was a woodland deity, having goatlike ears, pug nose, short tail and budding horns, and of a wanton nature.

4. The Romans numbered their years from the founding of Rome, a date equivalent to 753 B. C. 5. The President of France is elected every

6. New Zealand is the largest possession of Great Britain lying exclusively in the South Temperate Zone. In this reckoning Cape Province, in South Africa, is regarded as part of the Union of South Africa, which extends across the southern tropic line. The Southern States of Australia are in the South Temperate Zone, but the Commonwealth, of which they form units, is partly in the tropics.

7. John Adams was the longest lived of seven years.

John Adams was the longest lived of American Presidents. He died on July 4, 1826, at the age of ningty years eight months and a few days.

An Amerind is a member of one of the native races of America, an Indian or an Eskimo.

 Utopia refers originally to the ideal commonwealth which Sir Thomas More called by that name in his fanci-ful work, issued in the sixteenth cen-Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system.

# SHORT CUTS

Glance at the aircets and the outgoing trains today and then tell us who it was who said that Americans are working them-

Persons who can't remember what a

cloture is are relieved of their worry by the congressional decision to do without that legislative expedient.

The State botanists have decided to make war on wild garlic. Considering the offensive put up by the tame variety, some terrific battles may be expected.

to suggest a fundamental resemblance between Mayor Oles, of Youngstown, O., who quit his job in a fit of temper, and Ole Hanson, the vanished hero of Seattle. Both men talked too much and had too little to Will H. Hays has delivered another speech describing reforms of an elaborate sort that are being put into effect in the movies. So many people are out to reform the movies and are attacking the task with

such relentless earnestness that, before we

know it, the movies may not be worth re-

The story of creation was told in a few words. Lincoln's Gettysburg speech was delivered in about three minutes. It takes a Senator of the United States at least fifteen minutes to move for adjournment, and

no one in Congress seems able to say any-thing of moment in less than half a day. That is one of the reasons why public opin-ion would favor a permanent stop-talk rule in the Senate.