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Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 12, 1922

A PLAYGROUNDS PRESENT

WHILE no obligation rests upon the genial order of Elgs to emphasize their claim upon popular good will, the social service undertaking proposed at the annual meeting which is now enlivening Atlantic City would unquestionably be welcomed by any community involved in the comprehensive suggestion.

The iden, which is an autgrowth of the activities of the Memorial Commission con-cerned with the election of a national memorial building in Chicago, embraces plans for the establishment of large public playgrounds in every important city of the country, including Philadelphia.

This is an ambitious conception, entailing a generous expenditure of funds and an elaborate system of organization. But the Elks are enterprising, and it is reasonable to assume that a full indorsement of the project will presage practical execution.

It need never be feared that, while the growth of American cities does not fall below its present rate, there will be any superfluity of recreation areas. Elks' Fields. as they are to be called, could be made conspicuous and stimulating features of the welfare work, which is playing an increasing large part in the right kind of metropolitan civilization.

WHERE STRIKES ARE NOT

THERE may be some comfort in reflecting that, no matter what happens among the unions and in the employing groups opposed to them, the land at least continues to work and the sun shines and the rain falls as usual, and with magnificent effect, as Belasco might say.

Crops are generally good. The scason's yield of white potatoes and tobacco, that and rice, will be above normal. Slight decreases are reported in the wheat and corn belts. But there have been none of the misfortunes of weather and circumstance that sometimes hinder or destroy the output in central farm regions. Fruit crops are bountiful. Yet much of what has been grown and harvested may yet be lost to the country through the railroad strike.

Farmers couldn't strike if they wanted to. Once they have gone to work they must stick for the season or lose everything. They have to follow the pace of the weather and the changing seasons. All this they have done, and now they are confronted

with big business and the forces of reaction, is and always has been at heart a commoner. It is his belief that if farmers and big business men are prosperous and influential, all the rest of the country will be prosperous and safe. He may be wrong and he may be right. We have yet to see his theories properly tested. Some experiments recently made to serve a great emer-gency did not wholly justify the Cannon theory. But Uncle Joe remains one of the most interesting and spirited and likable men in our political history.

ALL THE FAIR PULLBACKS OUGHT TO RESIGN MONDAY

The Secret Knockers, Doubting Thomases, Faint-Hearts and Squeichers Should Be Shown the Door by Directors Who Believe in

the Sesqui THE first business before the meeting of - the directors of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association next Monday should be to make it clear to those directors who have been throwing cold water on the project that they should resign forthwith and make way for others.

There are forty directors. It has been said that tweive of them are indifferent or hostile to the whole enterprise. If this be true, these men have no business on the Roard of Directors.

They may be intending to remain on the board in order to block all plans, but if they do not voluntarily resign their resignations can be requested by the members who believe not only that there should be a fair, but who are confident that there are men in Philadelphia with the vision and the initiative to organize it and to carry out all the plans for the most brilliant and significant fair ever held.

The concerted ambushing attack on the fair project, which began several weeks ago, still is in progress. The supers are both inside and outside of the fair association. Samuel II, Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has been saying that the people of the city were not interested, and that if the manufacturers wanted to sell their goods they could attract the attention of the world to them more cheaply by moving pictures and radiograms than by a fair, as though the primary purpose of the fair were commercial. Mr. Vauelain has no official connection with the project.

John II, Mason, one of the directors, has been talking about the lack of interest, as though it were not his business, in common with his associates, to create enthusiasm by constructive pinns which would appeal to the imagination of every open-minded and progressive citizen of the community.

Why, there even is one director who has been saying that the immensity of the enterprise is staggering. He did not realize at first that it would be necessary to provide nurseries on the fair grounds to take care of the lost habies, a thousand of them a day ! He intimates that it is beyond the ability of the neutest engineering intellect of this city to plan and build nurseries enough for these babies.

If he had said that it has thus far proved to be impossible for Philadelphia to provide nurseries to necommodate those Philadelphians in their second childhood who hold back every great enterprise which they do not originate he would have made a statement within the bounds of reason,

If these pullbacks who have reached the time of life when they like to snuggle down in an easy chair and denounce every one who wants to do something new could be segregated and put to sleep with a nursing bottle

timental attachment of France to Guadaoupe and Martinique and that of Britain to Barbados, Jamaica, Dominica, Trinidad. St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Gren-adines, Antigun and dependencies is strong. Economic conditions in these islands are by no means on a parity, and while there is decay in certain of the British possessions, in others, notably Barbados and Trinidad. development of natural resources has pro-

duced a new prosperity. Moreover, it is a popular fallacy to credit the United States with modern necromancy in the Caribbean. The progress of Porto Rico has been much less rapid than was anticipated in 1898, while in the Virgin Islands, purchased from Denmark at an exorbitant price in 1916, the social and ommercial situation is approaching stagnation.

Critical labor troubles and the restrictive survivals of privately organized Danish control have brought hard times to the sugar island of Santa Cruz. The Eighteenth Amendment has put an end to the manu-facture of rum, for which that island formerly was celebrated.

St. Thomas has lost most of its old distinction as a West Indian entrepot and exchange port. The island produces virtually nothing, and the inhabitants, while grateful for American educational and saniary systems, entertain few hopes of immediate prosperity. Extinguishing war debts with West In-

dian islands is a fancy picture which will hardly bear close examination.

THE GREAT DRY DRAMA

PROILIBITION news as it is received fresh daily from the four quarters of the country continues to be interesting, diverting, significant, sad or simply funny, according to the color of the spectacles that you use in reading it. It presents some astounding contrasts and innumerable unlooked-for indications of the strangeness and variety of our national character. Here, for example, are the Elks. The

Elks were never conspicuous as advocates of prohibition. The order was mistakenly supposed to be dedicated solely to the arts and graces of conviviality. The Elk. though he was essentially a representative of practical fraternal interests, never was ashamed to admit that he liked to take a drink now and then-at 11 P. M. preferably-to the absent brothers. Yet it was no less a person than William Wallace Moun-Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, tain. who said bluntly in a public address at At-lantic City that the Volstead law ought to be respected, even by those who have yet convinced of its wisdom and justice. It should surprise no one if a vote or a survey or an inquiry of some sort were to prove that the Elks as a class are more consistently respectful of the dry laws than people who never heard of an 11 o'clock ritual with a friendly drink in it.

What of Washington, meanwhile, where the dry law was made? And what of New Jersey, where the most desperate and the most futile efforts have been made for the enforcement of that law? In neither quarter can you find an example so admirable as that of Mr. Mountain's address to his fellow Elks

Federal Judge Joseph Bodine at Trenton has just addressed a withering reprimand to prohibition agents of the sort who like to drag small offenders into court. Judge Bodine refused to punish a man caught with a nocket flask and wanted to know why it was that truckloads of booze go unmolested through the State every night, while the person caught with a flask in his pocket or a quart bottle under his arm is hustled to a cell by a squad of policemen. These are interesting questions. The people who share Judge Bodine's curiosity are innumerable

Meditating on such matters, one's mind turns naturally to Washington and to a dinner at which some of the most prominent Republican Senators recently sat down. The Senators were guests of Mr. Lodge. And none of them has attempted to

GETTING AN EDUCATION

Some of the Best Fruits of Adversity May Be Gathered in the Schools

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THE question as to how a boy can get an This question as to how a boy can get an education without his family having to pay for it comes up in many a household and is often left an open question until too late. I sometimes think that there should be a handy reference book printed giving all the free and semi-free educational oppor-tunities possible to a boy or girl, and the conditions of mind, body or estate that would make these opportunities available.

FOR instance, there are whole colleges **r** given over or nearly given over to the graduates from high schools who have got scholarships. In every university there are whole or part-time scholarships, and most "prep" schools have a number of scholar-ships to certain colleges, as well as scholar-ships for their own school years. The big-ger and the richer a university, the better chance there is for an industrious healthy chance there is for an industrious, healthy student to earn his way and, indeed, more than earn his way through—at least, his last three years—by tutoring and by acting as agent for one or another kind of com-

as agent for one or another kind of com-modity or service. In fact, it is the best policy for a boy educating himself in the sense of finding his own board, keep and college fees to make for the bigger colleges. Being an earner will not affect his social condition if he is worth knowing on other counts, but the fact that a good many other fellows have money to spend will very comfortably take care of his board-and-keep bill, without his losing one jot of self-respect.

T'VE known a great many boys-three gen-L'erations of them, for I began early with my kith and kin and all their pals—and I never knew a boy who earned his way through college to have a hard time. When vacation came rich and poor were off to-gether, being entertained either by their families or their friends. In fact, it is im-possible to tell who is who, or what any one is up against when a crowd of college men are together. are together. I find myself stressing this social side of

it because not long ago I had a discussion with a man who had carned his way through one of the smaller colleges. He insisted that he would have "sat on the curb," his own expression, and would never have found himself if he had gone to one of the famous universities, because, being a poor man with lots to learn about people and things, he would have been completely lost among a crowd of more sophisticated, better-off boys, He had, of course, in his young days, all the things in him that have since made him both famous and most likable. And I held to it that a university is not different from the world. A man is found out in both places—a little sooner in college than in the world, if anything.

THERE are snobs in all places in the I world, persons who hold themselves above their companions socially, either because they are better educated, or are more religious, or are better placed, or want to be thought better than they are; but among boys or girls at college there is a feeling for, not a feeling against, the boys and girls who are working their way through. And it is not a feeling of sympathy, let alone patronage. It is a feeling of added respect.

And it is the same sort of respect that a boy feels for another boy who jumps or runs or plays tennis up among the first-rankers. For all of them know that out in the world the chap who has earned his way through college possesses a weapon of of-fense and defense against poverty that the boy who has been supported all his life up to his first job in his twenties does not possess.

SUPPOSE that where the technical ad-A vantage of having money or people with money behind you comes in is not in your school nor in your college days, but in the preparation that you have to get in order to be the master of any trade or profession, the technical training to be an engineer or an architect or a chemist or a biologist or a specialist of any kind.



"ASLEEP OR DEAD, WAKE UP!"

An Industrial Peace Conference is about due in the United States. But it can-not be held, of course, until after an armistice is signed.

It may be said of some

the plans for the Sesqui-Centennial.

is the European situation in a nutshell.

Council that they are too busy with the

taxicab problem to give much attention to

Berlin, cable dispatches say, sees hope

There may be uses, after all, for som

of the artillery taken from discarded battle-ships at League Island. The Government

might do worse than distribute it to auto-

mobile owners who have to drive in the

The fuss between Molla and Suzanne isn't ended. They have lifted lawn tennis

from the realm of sports to the plane of war.

They will be worth watching and tickets to

plan for the evacuation of

Domingo by American troops may be con-strued as another unfeeling attack on Senator Borah, whose dismay at construc-

tive accomplishment may be measured by his

worth whatever is asked for them.

next match between them ought to be

The State Department's announcement

streets of this city at night.

with increasing difficulties of shipment Orchardists in all parts of the country have reasons for worry. Fruit ready for the markets must be shipped at once if it is to be saved. But the curtailment of train service in many parts of the West will probably lead to wholesale wastage.

The aggregate of destruction that a longcontinued rail strike might cause on the farms and in the orchards of the country cannot be calculated. But it may be safely said that the farmers and fruit growers are the business men who have most to fear from a railroad deadlock or even a general curtailment of railway service.

GEORGIA AND ITS KLAN

WHAT was to have been expected from the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia has come to pass with a swiftness that seemed inpossible even in the days when the country was astounded at the news of an extensive organization of Americans determined to substitute raids, whippings and far and feathers for the processes of law and to accent the rule of masked leaders rather than that of the constituted authorities.

The Invisible Empire is rotting within And the resulting spectacle is not pleasant. One Wade, a sort of grand secretary of the order, resigned in an uproar and was about to tell what he knew when a court injunction was issued against him to compel his silence. It happens that the Judge who issued this extraordinary order is supposed to be a Klansman. He is at least the first Judge who ever sought to use the authority of the court to take away the right of free speech.

Meanwhile, Governor Hardwick, appalled memingly by the spread of violence and disorder in regions where the Klan is supposed to be strong, and fearing the effects of Klan propaganda on Georgia's reputation for decency and intelligence, is preparing to force the organization to put uside its musks. The Legislature of the State will be asked to pass a law making the wearing of disguises a crime.

And the Klux boasts that the Legislature will not have the courage to do anything of the sort!

A CROWN FOR UNCLE JOE

TF AT some stages of his career Uncle due Cannon seemed to represent the worst elements in the Republican Party, it may have been because the good and the had in politics are often extremely hard to separate.

Uncle Joe always had the virtues of frankness and courage. You never could be in doubt about him. He could always be found, and he was neither a sniveler, a pussyfooter nor a hypocrite. He had a phiosophy in which it appeared that big business was one of the chief props of the country and he wasn't ashamed to extend what aid and sympathy he could to big business distrusted reformers as any professional siways distrusts any amateur.

Doubtless he has lived to learn. doing that he has done much more than many Congressmen do. He deserves the honor which a group of Philadelphians, headed now by Mayor Moore, seek to ob. tain for him by having him made a sort of bairman emeritus of the National Republican Committee.

Mr. Cannon is not the only one who would benefit by such an arrangement. The National Committee needs some one of his t. It needs some one with the virtues of courage and frankness and a knack of outting large truths in simple and direct

a Joe, for all his seputed alliances

in a cradle, with kind-hearted attendants in charge, things would begin to move faster in this town.

When Karl Bloomingdale, of the Poor Richard Club, remarked that the Sesqui-Centennial was fast becoming a Squelcher-Centennial he made an opigram the aptness of which was universally recognized.

The squelchers should be forced to the rear. There are men enough who believe in the fair to put it over. They may not be members of the small clique which thinks that nothing can be done without its approval and support. But they are the new who in a few years will be the leaders here, They are making their reputations by

demonstrating that they have more vision than a burrowing mole and more courage than a baby rabbit.

There is no enterprise too big to dount them. They are convinced that what has been done before can be done spain, and done better. They are in the Poor Richard Club, the Rotary Club and in other business men's associations by the hundred, and they would leap to the opportunity to do. something for the fair. They believe in it. They have ideals and they have imagination And what is of greater importance, they have courageous initiative:

When the pullbacks resign next Monday, as they should do, their places should be filled with the best young blood in sight.

These young men would not draw back in horror or the thought that a fair would bring millions of visitors to the city. If the streets should happen to be crowded with strangers they would ently complacently at this evidence of the success of their plans, If the nurseries for a thousand lost babies a day were not hig enough, they would provide quarters within twenty-four hours for the surplus, with room to spare for those in their second childhood, metaphorically speaking.

The smoking out of the objectors in the inner circles has been the most important thing that has thus far happened in connection with the enterprise. They have been dragged partly into the open. They cannot longer in common decency retain their official connection with the fair association. Such confidence and enthusiasm and youthful vigor as that expressed by John Wannmaker on his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary yesterday are what are needed to put the project over.

A WAR-DEBT FANTASY

OPEAKING to a sympathetic audience of Spanish War veterans, Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, has reived the suggestion, intermittently made, if canceling the debts of the Allies to the United States by transfers of sovereignty in islands of the West Indies. The proposal is, perhaps, superficially at-

Much has been said concerning tractive; manifest destiny in the Caribbean. Some Americans have been disposed to believe that the unfurling of their flag on tropic isles

now French or British would result in an almost immediate cure of West Indian depression. It has been assumed also that the nations now in possession would come the idea of cession.

In such conjectures the imagination may be said to be morking overtime. The sen-

1110 widespread report that the dinner was wet, wet in a polite and well-bred sense, but wer nevertheless with the werness of what now may properly be called fine and rare liquors.

Mr. Lodge is said to have called his colleagues together to tell them that they will have to be more consistent in their work if they do not wish to be rebuked by the country at the next elections. His dinner suggests that Mr. Lodge himself may be in need of some such advice from an authoritative quarter.

PEANUT POLITICS

 $T^{\rm HE}_{\rm voting for a high tariff on one of the}$ exclusive products of the South has moved Robinson, of Arkansas, to indignation. His ire is not directed against those of his fellow partisions who have repudiated the faith. It is the Machiavellian Republicans who, in his view, are primarily responsible for this lamentable infraction of principle on the part of their political opponents.

Senator Robinson scents a plot, a nefarlous conspiracy to compel Democratic upport of a stiff protective duty on peanuts. Perhaps he is right, but that is no reason why a sease of humor should be banished in considering one of the most amusing situations that has arisen in connection with the Fordney bill,

The primary cause of this inversion of political roles is the innecent and abiquitous peanut. This article is produced in arge quantities in the South, especially m Virginia and Georgia. Realizing, perchance, the comic possibilities of the case, the Senate Finance Committee recommended a reduction of the import tax on goobers, both in and out of the shell. Nine Democratic Senators, representing the States of Louislatia, Arizona, Alabama, Georgia, Wyoming, Texns, Virginia and Florida, winced, The proposed decrease of imposts was called discrimination, a deliberate effort to test the sincerity of the South on the doctrine of tariff for revenue only. Whatever its origin, the "conspiracy" seems to have worked, since the incensed nine Senators joined with the Republican majority in proposing new peanut duties.

According to Mr. Robinson, they were tricked into unloading their principles. According to external indications, the merit of protection depends upon whom it protects, The South, which raises peanuts, would welcome a tariff wall safeguarding its interests. This is precisely the reasoning which representatives from Northern industrial States apply to the question of duties on manufactured products.

The usual Tariff Bill, whether under Democratic or a Republican Administration, is ingloriously free from the application of scientific economic study. The North, little concerned about foreign competition in peannts, is unperturbed by the charge of Cobdenism on this theme. The South, caring a great deal, chafes under the stigma of Dingleytsin, yet chooses in consistency when infimate domestic interests are involved. There is an abundance of irony in the scene and but the scantiest traces of statesmanship or broad construc-

tive policy.

The Atlantic City Child Federation' objection to prize baby shows as insanitary and disease-breeding provides anothe illustration of the fatal curse of beauty.

Pennuts are protected in the new Tariff Bill. Leave it to the boys to guard the foundations of the polyceal industry !

Let us say that one's family has done with-

out the wages of the sons and daughters of house as the family's share in the getting of the high school or even the courses and that the student graduate then takes a position that supports him. He car keep on indefinitely in that position at so much or so little a week, or he can better his earning power and gain a higher position.

There are two ways of bettering your earning power. One is by what you learn at jour job, and the other is by what you learn outside your job.

TILE time to learn outside your job is at A night. Of course, gener fly, night schools are not for the very proficient, but for the persons of bitle education who want a little more. But how and then there are night schools for the proficient, to train thera to be so efficient that they eventually become experts and masters of their professions.

Suppose a boy graduates from the high school and takes a job as an electrician or as a mechanic, and suppose he finds him-self so naturally interested in the whole lusiness of mechanics or of electricity that he wishes to become a mechanical or an electrical engineer. He cannot stop work to go to a school like the Boston "Tech," but he has both the energy and the ambition to work at night.

that is where a school such as the Franklin Institute School comes in

THIE night courses in mechanics, in naval architecture, in draughtmanship of technical kinds, in electrical and in mechanical engineering it men to take long, very long steps forward in their trades at a ndnimum fee and with every facility for study of muchinery at first hand, with a technical library and world-famous lecturers and experts at their service

One of the great physicists of the Uni-versity of Princeton, Prof. Augustus Trow-bridge, told me this spring that he counted lectures now and again before the Franklin Institute among the greatest chances of his profession. The degrees the the greatest institute confers, the guests that it enter-tains and the investigations and special studies that it pursues are world famous.

T GOT from one of its officers not long since a little list of some of the institute's world-wide work—its reasons for bring known and relied upon outside of Philadelphia

1824-First Exhibition of American Manufacture, Carpenters' Hall, Medals awarded for steel, domestic car-

nets, straw and grass bonnets, 1827-Report on drydocks.

1829-Experiments with water wheels 1832-Geological survey of Pennsylvania, Investigation of enuses of explosion in steam boilers. Investigation of building material, testing metals, steam boilers, etc. 1837-Beginning of what was eventually

Department of Science for the Universit of Pennsylvania.

1839—Translation and discussion of aguerre's discoveries of photography. 1850—The School of Design for Women

founded. 1864 Recommendation of adoption iniform serew heads, known later as the Franklin Institute Standard. 1873-Committee on petroleum used in

to pe 1876-The Pennsylvania School dustrial Arts fostered and housed.

1884 First International Conference of Electricians and Electrical Exhibition

1887 - Pennsylvania State Weather Service organized. 1800-National Export Exhibition

TNHESE are just a few of the outside deal

ings of the institute from its dignified old building, No. 15 South Seventh street. the Boulevard.

n general, if not specific, statement as to what he does to promote human welfare and whether or not he contributes to the support of hospitals or other institutions for the care of the stricken or the unfortunate.

membership that is entirely new, according

to Joseph II. Hagedorn. This requirement

"Some of the persons desirous of becoming members of this club." said Mr. Hage-"have expressed the opinion that such matters were their personal business. and they questioned the right of the club to inouire into it. These persons were informed that the club was a private body, and that it was the opinion of its governors that any man who could afford to pay its member-ship dues could equally well afford to do his part toward human betterment.

"If every club, church and other similar institutions in the city did likewise, the problem of the cure of the poor and of the tricken would be instantly solved. Take be matter of clubs alone; for instance, the big downtown ones, the country clubs and all other such organizations, membership in which may be classed as among the lux-urles. If membership were even partially urles. based upon a man performing the social duties or upon exercising the social viewpoint, the financial success of all welfare work would be complete.

State's Vast Resources

The incomes of the people of the State of Pennsylvania in 1921, according to the returns which were made public only a few days ago, amounted to more than \$2,200,-000,000. Of this huge amount, perhaps 35 per cent was received in this city, or about \$770,000,000. A very small percentage of this immense sum. If contributed to the needs of the sick and helpless, would nke care of all cases and do an amount of good which can only be guessed at. And the face of these astonishing figures, the best welfare institutions have difficulty in raising the money necessary to carry or work for humanity which they are doing

"There is no place in any enlightened ommunity for the welfare slacker. Conider for a moment what an investment means in such work as is being done by our own Welfare Federation. It signifies an investment in an institution which is well managed, and is of ever increasing possibilities in the field of social work; a company with a record from the very start of generous dividends, which must inevitably be materially increased.

"All the benefits accrue to the needy and the sick, or to that far nobler but little inderstood work of supporting and stimulating those agencies which prevent or lesses he need for ald. This stock, and that of all similar institutions, is offered to every citizen as an ideal investment for a yield which never defaults, which reduces his income tax and, just as important as either of these, increases his joy in life. The federation under the direct management of men and women who are devoted to the interests of the 125 agencies which comprise it,

Inspiration and Service

"A sympathetic approach to the problems which confront the federation, a hearty and immediate response to the ery of the poor, a spirit inspired by affection for those who to us as foster-parents and as big look to us as interesting the and its out brothers and big sisters, a sense of obligation to the other fellow, and an appreciation of the blessings which we enjoy will bring to its campaign this fall the funds which are required and will yield tremendous encouragement to the devoted men and women who are engaged in the work of making the 125 institutions which make up the federation 100 per cent efficient.

"The federation is far more than a colteeting agency. It is an institution of in-spiration and of service. I am curious to know how much money would be raised if all persona would assess themselves when Mr. A. or Mr. X. calls for their subscrip tions, just as we would if the Collector of A new building to house its school is planned Internal Revenue examined in our presence our income-tax returns for the last ten years

very interesting things would be revealed by such a survey. The great commercial agencies give financial ratings; why not an institution which will give a character rating? in a moratorium. The rest of Europe sees no hope anywhere as matters stand. That

"There is little doubt that a great numper of the meanest crimes in the calendar. that of separating widows and orphans as well as unsuspecting men from their money, are committed by a class of persons who, somehow or other, are admitted to mem-bership in the best clubs and who are found in other high positions; in other words, in many cases, club membership is only a mask,

and even the Church itself has been used not infrequently for the same purpose, "To my mind, the fake promoter and the fake investment house do the greatest

the members of this fraternity work their traffic largely through membership in the best clubs churches and other institutions. membership in which is supposed to be a kind of moral guarantee. How often and how painfully the fallacy of this supposition has been proved the records of the last few years indicate.

A Character "Who's Who"

"These and other happenings have shown silence. the necessity for some sort of a character Secretary Denby's criticism of the Ship-'Who's Who.' If we had such a thing, it would not only save countless victims the Subsidy Bill is based in part upon the contention that the merchant marine is sec-ondary in importance to the navy. This is money which is rightfully theirs, but would give the community another reservoir to tap for movements which are sound in every the kind of argument that seeks to block development of schools because sewers are respect and which are badly in need of funds needed, or the improvement of the drainage to carry on the work of mercy in which they are engaged. system because more schoolhouses. wanted. Does it never occur to the high-minded obstructionist that two or even three

"I am confident that in the COULTER time some such survey of club life will be worked out, and that it will be of inestimable good to the community goes without saying. Its need has been emphasized almost every week of the last few years and never more than in the current period. Not only would it be of value to the community. but it would also prove of immense bene-

bership therein an actual and not a lictitious guarantee that a man is what he represents himself to be. "The idea is not chimerical, but is in-

tensely practical, and its merit will be ap-preciated by every club member who has the welfare of his organization really at heart. Every club would have to be its own censor in the development of such a plan, and ap-point a committee composed of its best members to compile the character rating of the whole membership.

whole membership, "On this plan club membership would not be based intrinsically upon a man's business or social position. It would not matter whether he were rich or poor, whether he had many stores or clients or few, but what would be the deciding con-sideration would be his character and whether he is doing what he can for the benefit of the rest of humanity. The conmunity has a perfect right to know what every member of it represents, and conversely, what, if anything, he misrepre-

Today's Anniversaries

upon preliminaries of peace, 1869—The first lodge of Knights of

Pythias in Indiana was organized at Indian-

apolis, 1880-James A. Garfield accepted the

Republican nonlimition for the presidency. 1862-Cyrus W. Field, projector of the ocean telegraph, dicd at Ardstey, N. Y.

ocean telegraph, died at Ardsiey, N. Y. Born at Stockbridge, Many, November 30, 1810.

sents.

and France.

1804-Alexander Hamilton died in New York City of wounds received in the duel dent. he Island of Tobago lies off the coart of Trintdad in the West Indies. It competes with Juan Fernandez for the honor of being Robinson Crusses 4. The with Aaren Burr. Born in the West In-dies, January 11, 1757. 1856 The Crimea was evacuated by the

of the allied forces of Great Britain 1859 The Emperors of Austria and France met at Villa Franca and agreed

is from the French "carrouse", which originally meant a parade or series of evolutions of mounted horsemen.
Belionn was the goddess of war in Roman mythology.
10. Etching is a process of engraving in which lines are scratched with a needle on a plate covered with wax of other coating and the parts exposed are subjected to the biling of an act.

fit to the clubs themselves, by making mem-

What Do You Know? QUIZ

What is the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States?
 What is the sapodilla?
 What article of clothing is a doublet?
 What is the state of a shir?

What is the strake of a ship'

- Who was Strabo?
- What color is subfusk'

propositions could be meritorious?

- Who was Francis Parkman?
 What does colong mean?
 Where are the Orkney Islands?
 Why is an opal regarded as unlucky?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the English poel, was drowned in the Guif of Speak. Italy, on July 8, 1822. A few days later his body was thrown up on the shore at Viareggio and was burned, in accordance with an Italian health regulation. The ashes and the health regulation was burned in the Protestant competery, Rome, under a stone béaring the Inscription "Cor cor-dium," heart of hearts. 2. The highest shade temperature ever re-corded is 150 degrees Fahrenheit, registered in New South Wales, Aus-tralia.

5. Allen G. Thurman ran for Vice Presiden

on the Democratic ticket when Cleve-land ran the second time for President in 1888. The ticket was defeated and Harrison and Morton were elected. re-spectively, President and Vice Presi-dent

ulund.

island.
The real name of Tom Thumb, the American dwarf (1838-1883), was Charles Sherwood Stratton.
Sororicide is the killing of a sister.
Casino is the diminutive of the Italian word, "casia" is house.
The word carrousel, a merry-go-round. Is from the French "carrousel," which circle or active a narrole or acties of the sister of the