Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT

OHN C. MARTIN... General Business Manager Published daily at Public Largest Building Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ATLANDIC CITY Press I with Building NEW YORK 304 Madison Ave.

DETROIT. 701 Ford Building ST Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building CHICAGO. 1302 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS:

WASHINGTON BURBAU N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.Trafalgar Building

The Evening Prince Leaves and Surprise of the surprise of the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, psychology mail to points outside of Philadelphia in By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in Prince of the carrier.

the United States, Canada, or United States pos-cessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, ix (50) dollars per sear, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (51) dollar a month, Norice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give oid as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en

Miled to the use for equilibration of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein. All rights of republication of special dispatches rein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 14, 1922.

THE BELL RICHTLY STAYS HOME

MAYOR MOORE has safeguarded the Liberty Bell in sensible and decisive fashion. His veto of the councilmanie authorizing another junket fraught with perilous possibilities to an freelaceable relic should serve as a precedent of which this community has been long Carting the bell around the country, for

whatever purpose, even though that should embrace the stimulation of patriotism in Chicago, is a dangerous business. Good fortune has attended several previous tours. But it is incontestable that all these pilgrimnges were risky. The Government at Washington preserves

the original Declaration of Independence for the people in a place of security from which not even leagues of signed petitions would avail to remove it. The bell belongs in Independence Hall not

only because of its associations with the history of that structure, but also because it is well protected there and because it is stationary.

Mr. Moore is to be congratulated for viewing the issue without false sentimental-1sm as well as for the blow which he has dealt to the aspirations of professional political junketeers.

The one regret that remains is that Chicagoans were not warned of the intensity of popular sentiment here, before the school children, who are not to be blamed for their enthusiasm, were organized as suppliants. and before the nine miles of foolscap bore any signatures.

MORE ABOUT GINSBERG

AND now E. M. Hackney, chief probation officer of the Quarter Sessions Court. cays that he warned Judge Quigley last January against paroling Ginsberg, the dope peddler, and told him that the man was a drug seller.

Judge Quigley had promised Assistant District Attorney Gordon, in April of last year, that he would not parole the man without first consulting with him. But in spite of his promise and in spite

of the warning from Mr. Hackney, Judge Quigley signed the parole at the request of Judge John M. Patterson, while Patterson was still on the bench.

And the pretense is that Ginsberg was deux addict an been cured. The facts were known to the vice squad of the police department, to the District Attorney and to the chief probation officer, and they were on record in the re-

port of the trial. But the man was released on a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts, made by omebody, and the men active in the release did not seem to be interested enough to make any attempt to find out what the facts were.

should be kept on the defensive so long that other Judges will hesitate before they lend themselves to any such method of pervert-

DARK DAYS IN HARRISBURG

POLK who come and go on Capitol Hill at Harrisburg are said to feel that the country is going to the dogs. The glad old times have gone. On the horizon is Pinchot. On the job is Auditor General Lewis. What Pinchot and Lewis will do between them is suggested in the orders just issued by the Auditor General to regulate expense accounts of the State's employes.

A State official on his travels may no longer have his pants pressed in the Brumbaugh manner at the expense of the tax payers. Nor may he pay his barber bills out of the State Treasury, as many publiemployes seem to have been doing until recently. Motorcars, says the Auditor Gen eral in an order demanding economy and standardized personal accounting systems. may not be used when trolley or train service is available

All this is a bit depressing if you can remember " good old days when the brass band that welcomed the county bosses home from Harrisburg was paid for out of the public pocketbook and when a Governor could charge up his honeymoon expenses to

THE WEATHER SCANDAL

GABRIEL D. FAHRENHEIT operates a mean increary in denying his victims even the luxury of self-pity. Philosophic consolation for the discomforts of this first fortnight of July is not procurable from the Weather Bureau's tables.

According to figures published yesterday, our midsummer climate has been giving a triumphant exhibit of normalcy. "Excess or deficiency of temperature since July 1, 0 degrees," bulletins the bureau.

Could anything be more unfeeling? Philadelphia mankind swelters and unimssioned science calmly refuses to youch. safe the least admission of any phenomena of frightfulness. The times have been me corologically commonplace and he or she hat endures them is no hero or heroine.

This is a bitter business. Indignant citicons, however, are fortunately not debarred from pressing inquiry further or from disovering for themselves a situation which, examined without a kind of exultant horror. In the Weather Bureau, as at Harrisburg, jugglery with figures may be car-

ried to a fine art. The record of so-called normality scorehing July is only thinly deceptive. Since January 1, 1922, the excess of temperature for this harassed community is 502 this outrageous and unwarranted expenditure? By what manipulation of books will

attempt to cover up its extravagance? time to face facts. The bureau is clearly heading toward climatic bankruptcy. The remedy may lie in new loans, an exmt seriously handicapped at the outset | Abraham Lincoln the nineteenth. The se-

by the difficulty of securing credits, or in the declaration of a moratorium until autumn. If the public, which is continually being squeezed between the millstones of nature and her scientific interpreters, is permitted to exert its rights-and this is surely no time for surrender-it will in-

sist upon the latter course. When that initial step has been taken it may be possible to organize complete reconstruction of a much abused utility. The old policy of humility and sufferance has been a pronounced failure.

HARD-COAL MEN TRY TO EVADE AN ALL-SEEING COMMISSION

Reply to President Harding's Arbitration Proposal Shrewdly Seeks to Limit Inquiry to Wages and to Dodge Freight and Sales Costs

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THE anthracite operators have sub-I mitted their answer to President Harding's offer of arbitration in the coal situation. The reply is not an acceptance of the President's proposition. It is a counterproposition advanced under the guise of 'suggestions."

It shifts the basis of negotiation as suggested by the Chief Executive of the Nation and it dodges the main issue.

In their communication the operators say We agree to abide without reservation or qualification by the findings of a commission so to be appointed and empowered,

This seemingly unqualified acceptance is not acquiescence in the whole proposition of President Harding. It is a declaration of acceptance provided two commissions instend of one are appointed and the question of investigating all the costs of production and transportation is omitted.

In placing before the employers and employes of the anthracite and hituminous mine fields a plan for ending the present destructive conditions President Harding. in direct language, said :

The commission shall investigate exhaustively every phase of the coal industry. It shall reveal every cost of produc-tion and transportation. The President will ask Congress to confer authority for the most thorough investigation, and make

The anthracite operators do not unequivocally, as their answer would imply to a hastily reading public, accept the broad basis of settlement laid down by Mr. Hard-

The President's desire to get at basic principles does not mean simply an investigation of wages and working conditions in the mines. It contemplates a revelation of "every cost of production and transportation." This, however, is not the desire of the Coal Trust, which is the overshadowing figure in anthracite production.

Throughout the entire length of the letter of Messrs, S. D. Warriner, W. J. Richards, W. J. Connell and W. W. Inglis, representing the anthracite operators, the suggestion to investigate anything except wages and mine conditions is very carefully avoided. Everywhere there appears repeatedly the expression "affecting wages and working conditions." Never a word which indorses or accepts the suggestion of an investigation that "shall reveal every cost of production and transportation" as particularly specified by Mr. Harding!

President Harding has sensed the feeling of the public, the victim of augmented and thracite production-wages, supplies, sales corporations and sales agencies, royalties, railroad transportation; anything, in fact. hat may add to the cost of a ton of coal-

Mr. Warriner and his fellow operators propose that a separate commission of five be appointed for the anthracite region, and that this commission be composed of one member representing the operators, one the miners and not less than three to be appointed as representatives of the public.

As emphasizing the assertion that the socalled acceptance of the anthracite operators is an evasion to the public of the most important feature of President Harding's to reproduce the closing paragraphs from

It is our understanding that the com-mission shall be empowered and directed not only to determine temporary wages and working conditions, but shall also be empowered and directed to devise a method by which periodical disturbances may be avoided and by which wages and working conditions may be automatically adjusted by negotiation, if possible, and, if not, by such machinery as the commission shall eet up; and that its decisions in this regard shall be binding on both parties.

We agree to abide without reservation or qualification by the findings of a commission so to be appointed and empowered.

In other words, the above statement delares that, if the President will appoint a separate anthracite commission, consisting of five men, who will investigate the question of wages and working conditions and nothing else, then the operators will "abide without reservations or qualifications by the findings of a commission so to be appointed

The fact is that the anthracite operators do not want an investigation of "every phase of the coal industry, every cost of production and transportation," as the

President sets forth. A searchlight inquiry would be disastrous to the profits of the Anthracite Trust. Its members would be under the necessity of explaining why, with every commodity that enters into the economy of everyday life reduced in price, anthracite is maintained

at wartime figures. They would be compelled to reveal the secrets of selling agencies, composed of the producing companies, and railroad freight rates so high that it has been profitable to mine coal virtually at cost and make the

A commission so empowered is what the

LINCOLN AMONG THE SAINTS WHAT may be called a Spiritual Hall of Fame will be dedicated in the Cathedra! of St. John the Divine in New York in the autumn. It is to contain nineteen statues of spiritual leaders, one representing each of the nineteen centuries of the Christian

St. Paul represents the first century and

lection of Lincoln as the spiritual leader of the century is evidence of a breadth of perception that will be most gratifying to every one save the narrow particularists. There has been a lot of discussion about Lincoln's religious views, but it is known that he was never actively connected with any church. Yet if there ever was a re-

ligiously minded man it was Lincoln. Shakespeare is chosen as the spiritual ender of the seventeenth century, which indicates that the men who made the selections freed themselves completely from all the bonds of ecclesiasticism and adopted a standard which required consideration of breadth of vision, intellectual honesty and understanding of the mysteries of the human heart.

St. Augustine represents the fifth century and Charlemagne the ninth and Godfrey de Bouillon the eleventh. And so it goes, with an impartial choice of ecclesiastics and statesmen and men of letters and soldiers, the only requirement being that

they had vision and sincerity.

They were all products of Christian civilization and their thinking was colored by Christian teachings, and it is proper that the Church should claim them as her own.

REASON OR FORCE? WHAT is good for the goose is good for the gander, and it is idle, therefore, to indict the railroad strikers for disloyalty to the Government because of their refusal to accept a decree of the Railroad Labor Board, while it is a fact of recent history that the rail corporations themselves were the first to disobey orders handed down by the board. Between the corporations on one hand and the unions on the other, the Railroad Labor Board has been pushed into a corner and forced to fight for its life. If it is unable to assert its authority and enforce its decirions now it will be of no further use to itself or any one else. That will mean one of two things-continuing stress and frietion on the railroads or the increasing annovance and mounting costs of military supervision and Federal control on the rails.

In the long telegram sent yesterday to President Harding by the strikers the refusal of the railroads to recognize the authority of the Railroad Labor Board is again referred to. This is a point which the unions never tire of stressing. They regard it as a saving precedent which justifies their own course. They cannot well be blamed for doing this, since the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not only denied the right of the Labor Board to decide questions directly affecting its operating policy and its relationship to its men, but actually was sustained in its contention by the decision of a Federal Judge.

The future usefulness of the Labor Board, and perhaps of the whole theory of industrial arbitration under Government auspices, will be decided by the outcome of the rail strike. It is the duty of the Government itself to compel the warring factions to go back to the Labor Board. For otherwise the board will be powerless in the future and all the effort directed toward the establishment of an industrial peace of reason will count for nothing.

AN ODD MOVE BY CANADA

CONSIDERABLE obscurity envelops the unexpected attempt of the Canadian Government to secure a "modernization" of the Rush-Bagot agreement, which has been one of the bases of pence along the northern frontier of the United States for 104 years. Premier Mackenzie-King, who lately has been in session with Secretary Hughes, has praise for the historic convention, negotiated under the Administration of James Monroe, and has admitted that the pact limiting armaments of the two nations on the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence to four vessels of 100 tons burden each, carrying not more than one eighteen-pound gun, served to convince delegates to the recent Conference in Washington that peace with a reduction of war implements was not an unattainable ideal.

It is permissible vhy an arrangement which has worked so well should be supplanted with another ac-cord to "perpetuate" admired principles, So far as is apparent, the Government of the United States is not in the least discontented with the Rush-Bagot agreement as it now operates.

There is a technical side to the situation, lowever, which appears to have concerned our Canadian neighbors more than it has urselves. The old convention was subject to abrogation on six months' notice by either

The Canadian Premier has expressed his anxiety for a permanent treaty. It is not peopeeivable that this would deal with other subjects than frontier protection, including fisheries in British Columbia and Eastern Canada.

Mere revision of the Rush-Bagot accord. which has for more than a century proved such an inspiring success, is suggestive of

SUPERFICIALITIES CITIZENS dissatisfied with the govern-

ment of New York are again proposing changes in the charter. Among the changes is a reduction of the size of the Board of Aldermen from sixty-five members to twenty-one and the payment of larger salaries.

The efficiency of the Philadelphia City Council of twenty-one members has not been urged as a reason for the proposed change in New York, but it may be urged before the campaign is over. The Philadelphia experiment doubtless looks much better from New York than it does from a nearer point of observation.

We know here that the character of the city legislature depends not on its size, but on the influences which dominate it. No change in the Charter can change those influences. A Tammany Board of Aldermen in New York would remain a Tammany Board of Aldermen even though it were reduced to seven members, just as a gang City Council in this city remains just as much a gang City Council with twentyone members as it was when the local legislature was composed of two chambers with a total of nearly two hundred members.

bathing benches that fish are attracted by brightly colored one-piece bathing suits of the sort worn by the more advanced damsels of the period, and that bathers are actually bitten by the naughty creatures of the deep. It may be that the fish, outraged by the daring examples presented to their young, have established a police force of

We suppose that if all people now in-

carcerated in jails could convince the politi-cal Judges of the State that they never did anything worse than peddle drugs and phy-sically and morally ruth a considerable percentrage of the rising generation the cells would be emptied in no time and taxpayers would be relieved of the expense of main-Swaggering African chieftains being entertained formally in Paris for political purposes are angry because they aren't per-

mitted to join in the gay night life of the boulevards. The statesmen in Paris may be a bit shy about letting the savages see the way in which the white man employs his It is strange to observe how a man will scrimp and save to buy an automobile and then take the thing out and smash it against the first immovable obstruction that he can find.

UNORGANIZED WOMEN VOTERS

What Can Progressive Leaders Do to Make Their Good Intentions Really Effective?

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

NOTHING proves the genuineness of a IN person's interest in an organization or in an individual better than the way he or she takes personal loss on account of the she takes personal loss on account of general gain. King Solomon proved by the two women who claimed the baby. The real mother preferred the other woman should have the baby rather than that it should be cut in two. The pretend mother was indifferent to everything, even the child's death, if she could not possess it.

I suppose some persons are born "game, that is, plucky under defeat, but most of acquire gameness by hard experience when we are playing with other children from five years old up. I hear children in the square learning it today. They whimper, "I won't play!" and the other children jeer back, "well, who cares! Don't play!"

ONE of the enlightening results of this spring election was the way the women who had run for loyalty for a variety of small or large political positions took their defeat. They made plucky up-to-the-last-minute campaigns and when some man got it, they were most of them game and principally interested in the general success of the women's fight for better candidates, so that one got the impression from them that the success they most wanted was theirs

No one was pluckfer over her own loss or more triumphant over the results for women in general than a woman I watched all that election week. Mrs. Elmer Melick. She had run for the State Legislature in Delaware County, and I am told made the best speeches of any candidate for any office in that county. If she thought about her defeat on the Wednesday after that strenuous Tuesday, you would never have

MRS. MELICK is the organizing secretary under Mrs. Warburton for the women of the State. She knows more than any woman but Mrs. Warburton herself about the general conditions—politically speaking—of organized and unorganized women in the State.

I read a report of hers today on that very subject with keen interest. Apart from

very subject with keen interest. Apart from everything else it was an able report technically, but it had what few reports possess nowadays-a human, personal interest. It has a kind of urge in it. "Do something!"

is the keynote of its rhythm.

One will feel curious to learn just what the State vice chairman will do, or is doing, after reading it. Her responsibility to the Republican women of the State does not stop with filling the requirements of the

TOO many women throughout the State I look to her for initiative and for cooperation who are not and never can be members of the State Republican machine. Indeed the chief reason why she was the unanimous choice of the machine leaders for a second term of office as vice chairman was. I take it, that she had a wider in-fluence outside the organization than any one else inside could command. The point is, what will she do to organize the women politically along the lines upon which they wish to be organized—the lines of efficiency and of loyal patriotism and of common

It was very plain, to judge by the last election, that the women voters as a whole do not wish to be organized as a handy tool to be used by one political person. They never run their clubs that way and they never will be persuaded to take political orders that way.

AND yet women voters do understand team play. But it has got to be a cause' team play. It is vastly to the interests of the Republican Party to give them the organization for a "cause" the Republican Party has chiefly been effective in big cities, because it was invented and has been kept up with care and money and brains-in cities. It is not unbeatably strong as a country organi, thon many rural districts it has never counted for much of anything for the men voters and has not made any favo-the impression among the new voters, who yet are Republienn and perfectly ready for organization.

Now, the late elections proved, if they proved anything, that the country votes can made to count. I see also by Mrs. Melick's report as State organizer her opinion they can be made to count politically far more than they do at pre It seems to be a question of which State organization proves the best organizer, that the most comprehending of the situation and the best able to meet and utilize the opportunity.

T QUOTE from the report as follows: 1 "Since the admission of women to the State Republican Committee by election, versus appointment, twenty-four of the sixty-seven counties are officially repre-sented by women on the State Committee. In addition to this representation, however, twenty-two counties have made provision for the admission of women on the basis of one woman for each voting precinct, which will provide for from fourteen women representatives in the smallest to 1771 women in the largest counties. therefore, 4510 women could be on the State Republican Committee at the present time. The question is: What about the other

THERE are twenty-three countles in the I State where no provision is made to recognize women politically in the organization committees. In tuese counties the semi-official Republican women who were first appointed on the Republican Commitnest appointed on the Republican Commit-tees provisionally until they could be elected, are "holding the fort, as key-women" politically speaking, for us to communicate with. In some instances however, these have no organization of women back of them. There are women in all these localities who are the natural women for political leaders. Some are easy to discover, some must be found and interested.

The fall campaign is coming. It will not un easy one, we need the co-operation of every good Republican woman in Penn-sylvania. The local needs will interest each group of women first, but they can be organized to work as a whole for the general They can be informed and educated to fill local and State offices creditably, so as to be proposed as candidates when the occasion arises.

UNLESS steps are taken for this end, temporary groups will be formed for campaign purposes only, whereas we want this State what they have in other tes-permanent club organizations to States-permanent promote good candidates year after year-not just this year and clubs without personal or local prejudice.
All countles will eventually admit women

to membership on the Republican commit-tees, but unless we train and try out the women in the various localities, we cannot be assured of the quality of the women who will serve on these committees through our

I have just come from Connecticut, where this work is being admirably done. In Stamford, for instance, the women's club is a big political stronghold. Greenwich has a club of 1600 members. New Jersey and Rhode Island are organizing the women in clubs. If we hope to give any credit to the Republican Party of Pennsylvania we must do likewise.

these clubs are not designed to be part of the machine organization, as that makes no provision for any members beyond those serving on the State, county or ward com-mittees. It is the organization of the socalled "non-organization," the independent,
"Republican women" in the counties that is imperative in a sort of federation of

GATHER from the rest of the report that

"I DON'T WANT TO GET WELL!"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

On the Drug Evil in Philadelphia

THE drug evil is today the greatest source I of crime in Philadelphia and the thing which more than any other single cause is threatening the youth of the city, according to Magistrate Frank X. O'Connor, of Court No. 25.

"In a magistrate's court," said Magistrate O'Connor, 'we often see the worst side of human nature, but the most pitiful of all cases which come before me are the drug cases. I am firmly convinced that this the worst evil in Philadelphia today; tha it is doing more to corrupt the the city than any other cause, and perhaps more than all the other causes combined.

"Drugs or 'dope,' as it is colloquially termed, is beyond all doubt the greatest in-centive of crime in that it both inflames the mind and at the same time instills a false courage which will lead young men to do almost anything. Most of these crimes are committed under circumstances and conditions which would be a second to be seen as a second to be seen a tions which would not be countenanced by aimself if the same person were in a normal state of mind and body.

The Principal Drugs

"The principal drugs affected by the addicts are cocaine, heroin and morphine, and the effect of any of the three is more insidious and more lasting than liquor in that they seem to acquire a stronger hold on their victims and to lead them to go to lengths in the line of criminal actions which liquor would not inspire. Another very bad and serious feature of the drug traffic is that the drugs are frequently indulged in by very young persons, and it is no uncommon thing for boys of twelve, fourteen or sixteen years of age to come under its terrible influence. It is thus a habit which is acquired much "The drug instinct is strong in the human

being. Many years ago, when there were many gasoline lamps in the city, it was a common thing for the young boys of certain districts to climb the lamp posts and inhale the gasoline fumes until they were completely under their influence and were literally helpless. This is never heard of nowadays, due partly perhaps to the passing of the gasoline lamp as a means of illumination, although I would like to think that it is because of the added moral strength of the younger generation of the present day. Perhaps both had something to do with the good result that has been achieved. "It has been my experience that the peo

ple as a whole are generally law-abiding and that naturally they are rather strongly inclined to do what the laws of the State and the city require. Of course, there are a lot of exceptions to this; if there were not there would be little use for the courts, but as rule they give little trouble, especially in the laws which they fully understand and the necessity for which they admit to them-

Stopping the Drug Traffic "I believe that the illieit traffic in drugs

can be stopped to a very great degree. Like most offenses of like character, it probably will be impossible ever to wipe it out completely, but it can certainly be very materially reduced in extent. But it will take hard work, real activity and the right kind of persons to bring about this result. Other evils have been largely controlled, if not entirely eliminated, and so, I think, can the

drug evil, the most vital of them all.

There are several reasons why this work is especially difficult. One of these is the small packages in which the drugs are sold and the consequent ease of concealment both by the seller and purchaser. In order even to control this evil the sources must be located and the supply shut off from there. Like a good deal of the liquor which is now being illegally sold in this country, much of the drug supply which is disposed of in the same unlawful manner comes from Canada. It seems to be an easy matter for some one there to pose as the representative of some of the big houses in the United States and get all the drugs he wants. The matter of hipments also seems to present no serious difficulties.
"The men who handle this 'dope' rarely if ever drug users themselves, for they realize fully the dangers attached to its use.

They have agents, and the agents have other agents, and thus it is distributed in the large cities, sometimes brough six or seven hands before it reaches the consumer. Prohibition's Small Influence

ber of drug users, at least not in this city.

MAGISTRATE FRANK X. O'CONNOR | It did not increase the number of them mais never a user of liquor. The drugs, if used continuously for a sufficiently long time, result in making a complete wreck of the nervous system of the user, and I have had some pitiful wrecks of what were once prom-

of course, they aren't worried. ising young men before me. One of the earliest effects of drug using is to make a How often, if ever, have buildings confirmed liar of the user; I never knew this erected in this city previous to the nine-teenth century collapsed? The question is sign to be absent in a drug case. "The drug cvil is rapidly reaching the American classes in certain sections of the worthy of suggestive examination. city. Laziness is responsible for a lot of this condition, and if a young man will not work Prohibition Director Davis has been reand uses drugs he finds himself rapidly dwindling from all of his original promise porting in Washington that the liquor situ-

time, will become a sad wreck of hopes and ambitions. The real users of drugs simply become in the end the slaves of those who sell the drugs to them. "The cost of a fixed drug habit is almost incredible to the average citizen. A confirmed addiet will buy from \$10 to \$12 worth of drugs every day if he can. And if he will not work he must get the money in some

as a citizen to what, in the period of a short

other way, even if he has to commit crime A Serious Situation

"The situation is a very serious one for everybody, as it will in time, if not re-stricted, affect the whole city. But, as I said, it will be a hard thing to stop it. Word from the police will not do it as it will stop some offenses against the law. The drug seller will not stop his lucrative trade until he is forced by the law to do so. "The men to get in these cases are the

sellers and the agents and not the unfortunnte victims; the men who bring the stuff into the city and not the ones who buy it from them or from their agents. I think that the eradication of the 'dope' business is the most vital thing today for the wel-fare of the youth of this and every other large city, for drug conditions in Philadelphia are only typical of those which exist in every other great city of the country.

"There is no escape from the drug habit except the will of the victim himself. He can go to all the physicians he wants to or enter institutions, but unless he has firmly made up his own mind to stop, these pro cedures are useless. A physician can help, but the cure must lie in the mind of the addict himself. It is a terrible struggle in most cases, but it has been won by many men and will doubtless be by others.

"The drug habit is the worst misfortune that I can imagine to strike a family, especially one of the middle or poorer classes. Liquor is bad enough, but 'dope' is 100 times worse. I think that the liquor traffic is declining. I formerly had from ten to fif-teen persons before me every morning for intexication, but now I have one or two and often none at all. Most of the liquor that has come to my attention has been home made. A very pernicious practice in certain sections of the city is for one man to buy a still, and after making what he wants for immediate needs he rents it for a few dollars to others for them to make their own. ever, this practice is being rapidly broken

Today's Anniversaries

1728—John Hunter, who raised surgery to the rank of a scientific profession, born in Scotland. Died in London, October 16,

1778-Colonel Clark and his company set out from Kaskaskia to capture Vincennes. 1789-The Bastille, the famous state prison in Paris, was destroyed by the popu-lace, which act marked the real beginning of the French Revolution.

1817—Madame de Stael, famous French authoress and social leader, died in Paris. Born there, April 22, 1766. 1847—American force under General Franklin Pierce left Vera Cruz to join the main army of General Scott at Puebla. 1865-Lord Francis Douglas and two companions killed climbing the Matterborn.

Today's Birthdays

Ex-Prince Adulbert, son of the former German Kaiser, born at Potsdam, thirty-Owen Wister, author of numerous popular novels, born in Philadelphia, sixty-two

Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, born at Garnett, Kas., fiftyseven years ago. Morgan G. Sanders, representative in Congress of the Third Texas district, born in Van Zandt County, Texas, forty-four "The passage of the prohibition amend-ment has had little if any effect on the num-

Leurs ago.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer France exported 285,000 bottles of champagne to the United States last year for medicinal purposes. And we are little, if nny, better.

Whatever else may be smid of "Isry" Ginsberg, it cannot be denied that he had the right dope.

as though Chicagoans would be forced to develop the kind of patriotism that begins

may be certain that the coal operators have

carefully filled their bins for the winter. So,

enough that is what the bootleggers say, too,

with private concession hunters at The Hague, the Russians seem to have disclosed

themselves as practical disciples of old Omar, who urged his followers to "take the

has energy enough to start a fight or strike back even under pressure of undue incite-ment to violence. So we shall venture to say that we need some one in Philadelphia

What Do You Know?

What hills and what river form most of the boundary line between England and Scotland?

What was the Oplum War and when was it fought?

8. Who was the first European to visit the vicinity of New York?

4. Who painted the famous picture called "The Night Watch"?

5. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "Nuno Dimittis"?

6. In what year was the Progressive of "Bull Moose" Party formed?

8. What article of clothing is a singlet?

In what year was Andrew Jackson elected President of the United States?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Battle of the Boyne was an engagement fought on July 11 (New Style). July 1 (Old Style), between the troop of James 11 of England and William

of James II of England and William III, who had supplanted him on the throne. The former represented the Catholic and Tory Parties, including the Southern Irish, and the latter the Protestant and Whig factions. The latter were victorious. The anniversary of the battle is celebrated by the Orangemen, so called in reference to

Orangemen, so called in reference to William, who was of the House of

Orange.

The six largest lakes of the American Continent are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario and Titicaca. The last-named is in South America.

Three commanders-in-chief of the French Army during the World War wers Joffre, Nivelle and Petain.

President Roosevelt initiated machinery which settled the great anthracite coal strike in 1902.

Horace Walpole was an English man of

8trike in 1902.
6. Horace Walpole was an English man deletters, especially noted for his oreal correspondence and his romantic novel, "The Castle of Otranto."
6. The Island of Miquelon is a French possession off the coast of Newfoundland. With St. Pierre it forms the only French colony in North America.
7. The peanut is native to America and is said to have been found originally in Brazil.
8. The abbreviation Min. Plen. means min.

8. The abbreviation Min. Plen. means min-

s. The aboreviation with the state plenipotentiary

9. The Merrimac River is a river of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Including the Pemigewasset, it is 188 miles long and empties into the Atlantic Ocean through a tidal estuary of Newburgers.

at Newburyport.

10. Lyonnaise potatoes are so called in reference to the City of Lyons. France, where the method of frying cold boiled, sliced potatoes is said to have originated.

7. What is an "obbligato" in music?

cash and let the credit go."

able to put a ban on bandits.

Considering their successful trafficking

In view of the Bell decision, it looks

You are not in error, Geraldine. You

A Kansas Lesson in History

From the Atchison Globe. This era has no corner on clever men

Eumenes, an ancient Greek, borrowed money from his enemies, to keep them from killing