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Philadelphia, Saturday, July 22, 1922

WHY BLAME THE FAIR?

NO OTHER purpose will be served by the reports made to the City Council on the sums needed for public improvements in preparation for the fair than that of exwhich the heads of the various executive departments would like to have made.

The total sum involved is \$243,040,615. No one thinks for a moment that this will be spent within the next four years. It cannot be spent because that amount is not available. No one expects that it will be spent in anticipation of the fair or that, if there had been no fair plans, the improve-ments would have been made before 1926. When we get down to preparation for the great exhibition it will be necessary to

take the matter up seriously and to decide what is imperative, not in preparation for the fair, but to keep the city in proper condition for its permanent inhabitants. The sums that must be spent for the fair, exclusive of those appropriated for work

on the grounds themselves, will be comparatively small. No one will believe that the relaying of worn-out pavements, or the building of new cewers, or the extension of the water-supply system, or the building of new police stations and firehouses can be charged up against the fair. All this sort of work will have to be done anyway.

FORGETTING TROUBLE

ONE of the strangest of current phenomena is the apparent disposition of the country to forget the outrageous confusick of broken-down prohibition laws in the presence of other troubles that have crowded to the fore in the last few weeks. Destite all that Commissioner Haynes in Washington and Director Davis in Pennsylvan'a are doing and saying, the tacit agreements of an unofficial and semiofficial character under which the liquor business is being revived have a look of permane.ice. The Druggists' Association met not long

ago and gravely talked of the new complications presented by the drug-store The representatives of the speakeany. legitimate drug business talked and were done. And many small drug shops continue to earn their very bad repute.

Raids recently organized in Atlantic City confirmed a pretty general suspicion and owed that certain political Atlantic County, though dry in theory, are wet in practice. Shore hotelkeepers who try to respect the dry laws are at a terrific disadvantage. And it is beginning to be apparent that some of the police in Atlantic City, like the police in many other places, are quietly doing their bit to keep Mr. Barleycora alive, even when they aren't engaged directly in the liquor busi-

REASON WINS

RAILWAY corporations, headed by the Pennsylvania, in their first attack on the integrity of the Railroad Labor Board Courts an injunction which actually prevented the hours from exercising the right to publish the sort of criticism upon which it must depend to make its power felt through the medium of public opinion.

Had the ruling of Judge Landis and Judge Page been sustained, the board would have been less than useless. But the rule has been reversed in the Circuit Court of Appeals after a short but strengous action Instituted by the Government and directed by Solicitor General James M. Reck.

Now the Railroad Labor Board can "tell it to the country." Much of its lost prestige will be restored. And neither unions nor corporations will have the ability to keep the public in ignorance of abuses charged against them.

IT PAYS TO BE DECENT

WHERE is there a philosopher who will demonstrate to a doubting age the practical value of simple decency? The task shouldn't be a difficult one. Nowadays th world is filled with writers who cover acres of paper every week in the effort to imply or prove that long-established social con ventions are outworn, irksome and generally a bore and that we should east a great many of them everboard if we wish to be happy and socially progressive.

In Southern California there has been in late years a sort of testing ground for such theories. The movies brought a great deal of money and no inconsiderable number of social free-thinkers to Los Angeles County Los Angeles itself and the neighboring film colonies became a sort of metropolis for Bohemians. And in the courts of that county ten women have been arraigned for murder since the first of the year!

BANNING THE CLASSICS

TOHN S. SUMNER, of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, has a stupendous task ahead of him if he goes on as he has begun.

The latest evidence of his activity is found in an action which he has started to suppress the sale of the "Satyricon" of Petronius on the ground that it is not fit to

Petronius was a satirist of the time of Nero with great literary gifts who described the life of his times with the frankness of a Russian novelist. He has been described as one of the first realists and as the forerunner of a long line of writers, inluding Le Sage and Rabelais and Laurence

If a student of literature is not to be permitted to buy Petronius, we may find the ing, to say nothing of Shakespeare and

ege Moore. apte recently have been made to suppress the sale of the "Decameron," and if the purists had their way no one would be allowed to read the "Arabian Nights." What is needed in the consideration of this matter is just a little common sense reenforced by a little faith in the essential

decency of men and women.

MR. HARDING HAS STARTED TOWARD THE RIGHT SOLUTION

His Coal Commission Would Prepare the Way for a Permanent Industrial Court

DRESIDENT HARDING'S reply to the I urging of Governor Sproul for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the situation in the coal industry will hearten all those who have been hoping for the setting up of some commission, tribunal or what not, which would have authority to learn all the facts and to point out a way for the peaceable settlement of labor dis-

The President says that "the commission will come in due time." It will not be merely an arbitration commission to effect a compromise, but a commission appointed in the interest of the public at large to do all within its power to insure a continuous and adequate supply of coal.

The announcement in the President's reply that public authority is superior to the authority of either the miners or the operators and that the case of the public must be submitted to the commission indicates that he has begun to think in the right direction.

But why does he not appoint the com-

mission at once? The need for it is imperative. It cannot begin its investigations a moment too soon. The sending of troops into the mining regions is a temporary expedient.

The soldiers cannot solve the problems involved. All they can do is to maintain order and protect the men who wish to work and prevent the operators from inviting disorder by the employment of private armed guards who always irritate the strikers. All parties are expected to respect public authority represented in the armed soldiers.

But the equities of the case cannot ascertained in this way. They cannot be ascertained until the facts are known. The operators have persistently resisted every effort to get at the facts, acting as though they were of no concern to any one but themselves.

This is not a tenable position. It has led most of the trouble in the coal regions. It has aroused the indignation of the consumers of coal when these consumers, despairing or anything better, have not looked on it with cynical indifference.

The only way the facts and all the facts can be ascertained is through a thorough and impartial investigation by a commission composed exclusively of representatives of the public with authority, legal or moral, to compel the disclosure of the truth.

Such a commission could carry on its inquiry while the country is waiting for the settlement of the wage dispute. Its findings would provide the data on which the price of coal could be computed.

The wage question is the issue of least importance. The methods of marketing coal, the selling

agency corporations, the privileged buyers, the priority orders, the royalties, the relations of the operators to the railroads and the relation of freight rates to prices are all togther of much greater moment than the wages paid to the miners.

But the operators have devoted themselves for years to an effort to create the over the issues involved in the present ecoimpression that the question of wages was | nomic tumult. For, between them, they the vital issue. They have been saying that if they paid the miners an increase of five cents un hour the price of coal would be so high as to become a burden to the public. The time has come for destroying this fallacy and for getting at all the facts.

The President professes to desire to find a way to avoid disputes between the miners and the operators in the future. He can do it if he will appoint the right kind of a commission composed of men in whom the public has confidence, men who cannot be uspected of playing the game of either the perators or the miners, the groups whose oint interests have always been antagonistic those of the public.

While such a commission will be able to find a way out for the coal industry, it cannot bring about peace in other industries, That can come only through the creation of an industrial court. Such a court cannot be established in time to handle the present emergency, but the framing of the necessary legistation can begin.

Senator Borah's decision as chairman to report from the Committee on Education and Labor the Kenyon Industrial Court Bill comes opportunely. The public is ready for something of that kind, but it is doubtful whether the Kenyon bill goes fur enough, It provides for a court without nuthority to enforce its decrees. This is the faint defect in the law creating the Railroad Labor Board.

Otherwise the bill is meritorious. It does not interfere in any way whatever with the right of men to organize. It asserts their right to bargain collectively through their representatives. It also asserts the right of a man to work, whether he belongs to a union or not. And it lays down the rule that labor, whether skilled or unskilled, is entitled to a living wage,

The bill will not be passed, if it is passed at all, without some important amendments. But its consideration at all will bring the day nearer when we shall have an accepted industrial code framed for the purpose of the orderly settlement of disputes between employers and employes and an industrial court with authority to compel obedience to

Then the law of equity will prevail in the interest of the whole public. Then no groups of workingmen or employers will have it in their power to tie up any essential industry, and the enermous sums wasted annually in strikes will be saved to the workers and peace and security will reign.

PAX AMERICANA

"No DIFFERENCE in Latin America is incapable of solution." This is Secethry Hughes' expressed interpretation of the brilliant victory for arbitration signalized by the ratification by the plenipotentiaries of Chile and Peru of the Tacna-Arica agreement.

The protocol, which is the form this really memorable convention takes, names the President of the United States us arbitrator. From what has thus far been unnounced concerning the details of the arrangement, it is probable that the offices of the American Chief Executive will not be required unless the Chilean-Peruvian

apparatus for handling the controvers breaks down. The Government of the United States will thus presumably serve as a safety valve in the event of threatened

deadlocks in working out the plan, Mr. Hughes' optimistic summary of international relations in South and Central America is not hyperbole. There has been no major war between any of the various Latin-American States since the Treaty of Ancon ended the physical strife between Chile and Peru in 1883. It is the variant readings of that pact which have generated war clouds for considerably more than a

With their disappearance, now acclaimed by the Secretary of State, who has been so conspicuous in bringing about clear skies, there is not, indeed, a single critically serious issue menacing the Latin-American

The spirit of revolution in the tropical republics is unmistakably subsiding. International rivalries in the southern half of the continent are healthily keen, but in no sense ominously bellicose.

The Peru-Chile conflict and that remarkable and devastating war in which Paraguay virtually committed national suicide in a mad attempt to overmaster Brazil, Uruguny and Argentina are tragic but happily fading memories in a portion of the globe, which, for all its missteps on the road to true democracy and orderly government under handicaps often misconceived abroad, has been much less subject to warfare on the so-called "grand" scale than either the United States or the turbulent Continent of Europe.

WILLIAM AND HENRY

IT WAS inevitable that when the mind of Kansus turned to the labor troubles of the moment the cold rigidity of technical discourse would be relieved by warmer and more diverting argument inspired not by statistics but by uncommon sense. Doesn't William Allen White still bide in Emporia as the voice of the State's own heart? And isn't Henry Allen, William's friend, the Governor? Those who really know their America waited long to hear from William and Henry, knowing that when either took his pen in hand we should hear, through the racket of standpatters and agitators, the authentic Middle Westerner who preserves conceptions of Americanism that haven't been degraded by any of the intellectual maladies now current in the East. William spoke out and Henry spoke out, and as a consequence Henry has authorized a warrant for William's arrest! Were there ever stranger times than these?

It was Governor Henry Allen who established-or caused to be established-the Industrial Court of Kansas. William, editor of the Emporia Gazette, thought Henry's notion rather good. Outside of Kansas Henry has not always been able to make himself plain. His Industrial Court was intended primarily to do justice to workers. It is already advocating a minimum wage higher than is paid in most of the unorganized industries of the State. It is opposed to strikes.

William looked on admiringly until the Attorney General of Kansas, acting, as he believed, with the authority of the law upon which Henry established the Industrial Court, declared that any one who expressed sympathy for the railway shopmen during the present strike was violating a statute. It was then that William defied Henry and the Attorney General and the world, and put a sign in his window to declare his belief that the shopmen were at least 50 per cent right in their contentions and that they were justified in fighting for a living

Now, you would suppose that Kansas would thrill and jubilate. Here was a fight with right upon both sides. But Kansas didn't applaud. It was shocked. Henry and William fighting! Yet we, for ourselves, would like nothing better than to see-and hear-William and Henry fight would shed more real light on the moral factors of the case than a hundred lawyers talking in unison for a year.

"This," said William of the order issued by the Attorney General, "Is an infamous violation of the principle of free speech. I for one would be ashamed not to ignore it!" "If William wants to go fooling," said

Governor Henry, "we shall have to do something about it. Arrest him!" Meanwhile, of course, both Henry and William are right in their essential claims. They are righter than any other two men who have yet taken part in the general

uproar of the strike debate. Henry is convinced in his soul that strikes are wasteful and harmful to everybody, and most injurious in the final analysis to people who work for wages. He believes that, in the interest of all America, the industrial war ought to end now and forever. He wants to see living wages paid in industry and he is willing to compel employers to pay them if he can. "So far," says William, "so good. But free speech is the one indispensable thing in the United States. I'll say and print what I believe though the heavens Having said that, William closed with one of the wisest utterances ever heard. even in Kansas. "Free speech is most valuable and most necessary," he concluded. 'when it is the sort that is in danger of suppression!"

William, we believe, is even a little wiser than Henry. For, while Henry has been fighting on the side of pure reason, Wilhum is consecrated passionately to a moral principle that is at the very foundation of the American philosophy of government.

Representatives of the Industrial Court say that William and Henry are both wrong and that there is nothing in the law to limit free speech or to authorize any one's arrest for the free expression of any opinion. But William and Henry are not wrong. The wrong one proves to be the Attorney General of Kansas, who happens to be a politician about to run for another office and, therefore, in search of campaign

EXIT AT THE HAGUE

THE warning with which The Hague con-I ference finally and officially closed its futile sessions constitutes in itself an explanation of the failure. The non-Russian Commission adopted a resolution pledging every participating Power to use its influence to prevent its nationals from accepting Russian concessions involving property formerly owned by foreigners.

This injunction clearly recognizes the appetite of foreign concession hunters for the employment of their capital in Russia. While the conference produced nothing but deadlock, side deals conducted by daring explottationists covetous of oil or mining rights or manufacturing privileges were

breezily numerous. Individuals and corporations with a taste for gambling have accepted the risks involved in a possible clash of their interests with the principles of communism cherished

in Moscow; As the trading thrived, the necessity for the renunciation by the Soviets of the Marxian repudiation-of-private-property doctrine perceptibly diminished

Nationals, who in advance have dis-countenanced the official warning of the conferees, are, of course, taking a long So are the Soviets. Honors, if chance. the term be permissible in this connection, are about even.

SHORT CUTS

Senator Lodge joins Republican revolt and helps defeat 118 per cent duty on cotton

Driven by the tariff's stress From the paths he know, Lodge is in the wilderness. Here's a howdy-do!

Justice, happily, is not yet a snowbird. The Federal mailed fist still holds an

Molla is as good a sport as we exce thought Susanne.

Old Fear-of-Reprisals is a great booster of high tariff schedules.

"Not the biggest, but the best," should be the motto of the Fair. Litvinoff, the Allies have discovered, is a Maxim that needs teaching.

Agreement in the rail strike may be in sight, but so is the North Star. Senator Ransdell varied the procedure by twisting the British lion's sail.

Cavalry and machine gun troops are now in a sense sappers and miners. We'll all be interested in the coal strike

when we go to buy our winter's coal. What the Society for the Suppression of Vice appears to need is a good dictionary. Old King Coal may be shy his pipe and glass, but there's a lot of fiddling going on.

It is asserted that a recent ruling of the Cir-Incidental has put teeth into future decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, but as rumor says it will be ignored by the parties concerned, it may be that a little gum-strengthening is

It wasn't a hand Senate Republicans gave the Finance Committee glove tariff, but a fist.

Seven golf balls were found in the stomach of a California ostrich. The nine-teenth hole. In the drama of "The Forty Bootleg-gers" "Open Sesame" is equivalent to

Debs appears to be doing considerable to queer the chances of political prisoners seeking amnesty.

Hopewell, N. J., has started in to purify its bungalow colony. Putting the bung in bungalow as it were.

There seems to be growing belief that who suggests blanket amnesty at this time is three sheets in the wind.

Is insistence that William R. Nicholson is the missing link in the dope inquiry due to intention to make a monkey of him? Germany has accepted financial control

by the Allies during the moratorium. It is amazing what one can do when one must. Senator Gooding, of Idaho, would like to see a tariff wall "clear around the country." Regular hermit crab, isn't he?

When Mrs. Julia Callahan, of Chicago, decided to be a French dressmaker and changed her name to Fifi, her husband, a

Oh, Mistress Julia Callahan, You grieve us. Yes you do.

O. Jule, how can a workingman
Stand such a thing from you?

He'd let you stitch, if you'd a mind, And never, never grumble, With gratitude he'd catch your mood. But Fifi! Fie! He'd fumble! The killing of an umpire in Missouri draws attention to the fact that what the baseball fan most needs is a little seif-con-

Though it has sent a consignment of tree-ripened apricots to the President, California continues to keep its peaches on the

If Southern farmers plant peanuts in-stead of cotton we may look for a delegation of boll weevils in Washington pleading for

benches.

costly than defeat.

The people of America are not in a mood to be driven or coerced, says Mr. Gompers. The trouble is he knows it with-Correspondent insists that Lenine has

been poisoned. But one who so assiduously swallowed his own nostrums should have been poison-proof. It seems foolish to prolong a strike where eventual compromise is inevitable and where a semblance of victory may be more

Blessed be the man, said Sancho Panza, who first Born Night invented sleep, and the

news turns up two in-dorsements. After the police of Biddeford, Me., had searched for hours for a young man whose clothes were found on the beach, word came that he had been found by a fisherman five miles out at sen asleep in his canoe. When an Atlantic City train, which had traveled through the darkness at seventy miles an hour, arrived at Broad Street Station a seventeen-year-old boy was found fast asleep on the cow catcher.

Far be it from me to criticize our lawmakers, said Mrs. Arabella Mixing, but whatever the duty on cotton underwear, is bound to shrink.

Paulsboro, N. J., Chamber of Commerce offers a prize for a slogan to boost the town. It will be the booster's task to prove Paul's

Sunbury, Pa., men after two or three drinks of home brew stirred the stuff and brought up a dead cat. More kick there than in white mule. Chicago has two secretary vultures who

will eat nothing but snakes. Strange, considering that they could never have been brought up on the bottle. The Brooklyn candidate for Congress who sued his landlady because she removed his doorbell perhaps thought it would mean

extra work for the knocker.

comes in cans;

Cumberland, Md., is this year's first claimant to the story of the soused rooster. The dear old yarn is brought up to date with the police hunting for stills.

At the Zoo

A duck-billed platypus is loafing at the Bronx : Like a puss she p'ramulates and like a goose she honks;
Dines on angle worms and shrimps; catches 'em with skill:

Fore and after every meal presents her little bill : Lays an egg and hatches it in line with ancient plans;
Feeds the babe on mother's milk that never

Comes from far Australia to startle all our cyes. Who are we that we should e'er monopolize Ten to one the platypus with mien sedate, Thinks we are the queerest things that she has ever seen. G. A.

Mary Mary Mary Starten

WHAT THE EYE SEES NOT-

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

L. C. VANNAN

On the Government and the Disabled Veteran THE extent to which the Government of

the United States is assisting the disabled veterans of the late war is not generally known to the citizens of the country, says L. C. Vannan, manager of the United States Veterans' Bureau of District No. 3, which includes Pennsylvania and Delaware. "The bureau in this district," said Mr. Vannan, "is spending every month the sum

man at the same time we do of \$3,000,000, and we have now on the list about 77,000 cases which are active and many others have been closed; that is, all the service which can be rendered has given to the men, who have been rehabili tated either physically or economically and placed in positions where their especial tal-ents or abilities will prove of the most value to themselves and to their employers.

"The Third District (Pennsylvania and Delaware) is carrying about one-tenth of the entire governmental service to the dis-abled soldiers, and it is the third largest district in the country in point of expendi ture and in the number of ex-soldiers under care. The Government clearly reulizes its responsibilities toward those who suffered in any manner by reason of war service, and it is doing its utmost for them.

The District Local Offices 'Perhaps the most important of the actation and the medical service which is rendered to the former soldiers. The first of these deals with the actual training of the men and the putting of them into per-manent employment after the period of training has been finished. Our office here a district office, although the office of the Philadelphia branch, which includes Phila-delphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks and Montgomery Counties, is located in our building.

other local offices in our district are located at Wilmington, which covers the State of Delaware, and at Pittsburgh, Erie, Johnstown, Williamsport, Scranton, Allentown and Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania. The actual work of treatment is done at these offices, ours, as I have said, being the supervising office for both States.

"When this work was first thought of and in the early stages of its development, the men at Washington who had it in mind remembered the pension system which was the outcome of the Civil War and the failures and disadvantages of that system. These men began to work out a plan by which these disadvantages might be avoided and by which the Government might make as full and adequate return to the ex-soldiers as possible for what they had done for their country in its hour of need. It was then decided that the best manner in which this could be done was to fit them for som congenial permanent employment in which their natural capacities and experiences might be taken advantage of to the fullest extent. The result was this plan of rehabilitation, both physical and economic.

The Scheme of Compensation

"This scheme of compensation, it was felt has not the evils of the old pension system. It prepares a man thoroughly for the he is able to do and then finds that work for him. The former system gave him of money ever so often and then paid no further attention to him, and it can scarcely be argued that the new plan has not many advantages over the old one.

The new scheme endeavors to compensate a man for the degree of physical injury which he has suffered, or any disability which he has suffered, or any disability which has been aggravated by reason of his military service, and this compensation is based on the average man. This feature is important, for it explains why a mun may have lost his earning capacity by reason of military service and yet not get as mucl money from the Government as he might have been able to earn were his earning capacity unimpaired.
"With this in mind, the scheme of voca

tional rehabilitation was brought about. A commission went to Canada to study the English plan of rehabilitation, and before long the Smith-Sears act was passed by Congress authorizing vocational rehabilita-

Training the Former Soldier "By virtue of this act we are enabled to give the men vocational training along some line in which their physical disability will interfere as little as possible with their

1. What tropic line is crossed in passing from Key West to Havana?

2. Name two long narrative poems by Shakespeare.

3. What is an endemic disease?

4. Who was Hyperion in classical mythology?

5. How is the name Cockburn pronounced in England?

6. How old was Cleopatra at the time of her affair with Marc Antony?

7. Name three commanders on the British side in the American Revolution?

8. When was coffee introduced into Europe?

9. To which American State is allotted the greatest number of presidential electoral votes?

10. What is feldspar? earning capacity. In most of the cases I might say that it does not interfere at all, so carefully is that disability estimated and taken into consideration for the work for which they are being fitted.
"I might also say that the general public has a mistaken idea as to what rehabilitation means. The general impression is that it is to raise the educational standard of the country. This is not the case. Rehabilitation simply means that we are trying to restore the earning capacity of the individ-ual ex-soldier which he lost totally or in some degree through his military service. If we can improve the earning capacity of the

very glad that this is possible, but the end for which we strive is to return the man to his former status. As a matter of fact, the cases of an improved earning capacity are numerous.

Disability Percentages "The physical disabilities of the men are reckoned in percentages which are de-termined by competent and conscientious physicians. Thus a man who has suffered a 10 per cent disability or less will receive \$8 onth, and a man who has a 50 per cent disability will receive \$50 a month. The temporary disability — that is, something which we are certain can be cured moved—is based on payments of \$80 month, and permanent disability is based

upon \$100 a month.
"The men are paid while they are taking the vocational training, and we now have about 11,000 of these in the training schools and hence on the payroll. The average \$125 a month. In the country sections of the district the compensation while in train ing is based upon \$80 a month, and in the cities where the cost of living is higher it is \$100 a month. There are now about 32,000 men in the district who are receiving from \$8 to \$100 a month outside of the vocational training. In case of permanent disability it is possible for the man to receive as high as \$157.50 a month if he has his insurance.

Insurance and Compensation "There is a difference between compensa-

tion and insurance. The insurance has been bought and paid for by the man himself there is nothing given here, and in this case the holder of the policy does not get any-thing unless he is totally disabled or until he dies, just as in the case of any other insurance policy.

insurance policy.

"But the compensation is given by the Government. The man receiving it did not pay anything for it, and it is intended simply to compensate him for injuries received or aggravated while in the service of the Government. the Government.

"If a man has suffered a 20 per cent disability, he is compensated for that 20 per cent loss in his earning capacity. On the other hand, if he had a disability not suffi-cient to bar him from the army when he entered the service, say 10 per cent, that 10 per cent was increased to 20 through service, he is compensated the 10 per cent increase. Thus, while the Government is doing the utmost for the men. interests of the taxpayers are also pro tected. In all cases the greatest possible care is used in order that absolute fairness shall be shown.

"We have individual contracts with the various hospitals and with the schools where training is given. Our object is thoroughly to prepare every man for the job which he is best fitted to fill and then to find that job for him."

HOPING

TT SEEMS desire and wishes Grow so fast There is no power Can grant them all at last.

Success but brings desire For more succes Good fortune calls for more. And happiness.

Is ever just ahead Upon the way, Shrined in the glory Of a coming day.

This thought our shield Against rebuff and sorrow, No matter what today, We have tomorrow.

-Abigail W. Cresson, in N. Y. Herald.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Halcyon days were the fourteen days about the winter solstice. The halcyon about the winter solstice. The halcyon was a bird fabled by the ancients to breed in a floating nest on the sea and to charm winds and waves at the winter solstice. In modern zoology, the Australasian kingfisher is a hal-

Hubert Work is the present Postmaster General of the United States.

3. Mexico and Brazil are two American countries which have been empires, the former under Iturbide and Maximilian and the latter under the Portuguese line of Emperors which ended in Dom Pedro II.

 A harbinger is one who announces an-other's approach; a forerunner. Mont Blanc is between 15,000 and 16,000 feet above sea level.

6. Brand Whitlock was United States Min-ister to Belgium during the World War. 7. An "ex libris" is a book plate, so calle from the custom of printing or eagraving upon it the Latin words, "az
libris" (from the books) of ——, followed by the owner's name.

Grosgrain is a corded silk of light luster. Impasto in painting is the application of thick and opaque oil color to a canvas to give relief, force and solidity to the objects represented and strength to the luminous parts.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave" is a line from Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."

A Rondeau Romantic

AT NOON beneath the greenwood tree A Pan piped a wondrous melody, And Echo, dingering in the shade, Repeated it. Across the glade There came a golden-coated bee (A Prince he was, 'twixt you and me, In some old Persian dynasty) Enchanted by the tune Pan played

He found a rose beneath the tree, Where sun wove golden fligree, And, as in ages past a maid Had won his heart, so now he stayed, Enchained by love's sweet ecstasy,

-Whitelaw Saunders in the N. Y. Times.

1800-John Gibson, secretary to Governor William Henry Harrison, arrived at Viacennes and proceeded to set up a government for Indiana Territory. 1857-The first vessel sailed from Detroit direct for Liverpool.

Today's Anniversaries

1864-General James B. McPherson died from wounds received in the fighting near Atlanta. Born at Sandusky, O., November 14, 1828 1886-Albany, N. Y., celebrated the 200th anniversary of the granting of its charter.

1903—General Cassius M. Clay, famous soldier and diplomatist, died at Whitehall, Ky. Born in Madison County, Kentucky, October 19, 1810. 1916 - James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet," died at Indianapolis. Born at Greenfield, Ind., in 1858. 1919-British House of Commons ratified

the German Treaty and the Anglo-French Today's Birthdays

Duke of Somerset, one of the wealthiest members of the British peerage, born seventy-six years ago. Thomas E. Wilson, who rose from a clerkship to be one of the great leaders in the Chicago packing industry, born at Lon-

don, Ont., fifty-four years ago. Bishop John C. Kilgo, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, born at Laurens, S. C., sixty-one years ago.

Joseph L. Bristow, former United States senator from Kansas, born in Wolfe County, Kentucky, sixty-one years ago.