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Philadelphia, Friday, July 28, 1922

HADLEY IS WRONG

CONTROLLER HADLEY has no right to demand from Director Cortelyou the names of secret agents to whom money is paid for their services, according to an opinion by City Solicitor Smyth.

It will be recalled that the Controller refused to pay a warrant for $500 sent to him by the Director of Public Safety on the ground that it did not contain the names of the men who were to receive the money, and that the Director refused to disclose the names on the ground that if they were made known the lives of the men would be in danger.

This newspaper said at the time that the Controller was wrong and that the Director was right; that even though the list of names should be locked in the Controller's safe, there was no guarantee that some spy of the machine interested in the protection of vice would not have access to them.

The opinion of the City Solicitor justifies the action of Director Cortelyou in keeping secret the identity of his secret agents. It is assumed that the Controller will make no further trouble.

A WALLOP FROM THE WISE

IT WAS the contention of a certain American philosopher that after mooring at Pier 70 on the voyage of life the fortunate traveler was privileged to entertain any opinions he pleased and to express them freely.

The dock of indiscretion has long since been passed by David H. Lane, who is eighty-three today. As the anniversaries of his nativity roll around, exhibitions of caustic wisdom from this political sage are conventionally expected. However startling his reflections, they are usually accepted without resentment.

This is fortunate, since Mr. Lane, now sojourning in Atlantic City, has seen fit to sum up the fair situation. "Get the money," urges the terse "Uncle Dave," "and the rest will take care of itself."

The boldness of advanced years can no further go. Mr. Lane cannot be prosecuted for speaking the truth. His years protect him. He cannot be reorganized or asked to resign from the exposition management. He has never had anything to do with it.

It looks as though Philadelphians will simply have to stand the shock. Not banquets, the passing of engrossed resolutions nor the creation of new titles can dissipate the force of this blow. As a wielder of thunderbolts, Mr. Lane is obviously pitiless.

SUBWAY CONSERVATORIES

FROM Chicago, which is a laggard in subway development, comes the novel suggestion that sidewalk tunnels from ten to twelve feet deep will solve the urban transportation problem.

According to D. Chase Dennison, a civil engineer of the Middle-Western metropolis, glass tops could furnish light to the shallow subways, exits and entrances could be provided at street intersections and ventilation—this last is not explicitly explained—could be "arranged along the buildings."

If this scheme is practicable there seems to be no reason why the street itself could not be sunk a few feet and glass-covered for the use of vehicles. This would provide magnificent promenading facilities for pedestrians, while glimpses of the traffic immediately beneath them would enable them to partake of all the thrills of traffic dodging without any of its actual perils.

It was the late Max Adeler, of this vicinity, who sought to improve transportation on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal by urging that all the water should be withdrawn from the cut and rails laid on the bottom, upon which mule-drawn tank cars could contain the canal boats. He had another notion that the canal should be built upon an inclined plane, as a means of expediting cargo and passenger transit.

Max Adeler, in his inspired youth at least, was a professional humorist. That is one way in which he differed from Mr. Dennison.

CONVALESCENT SHIPPING

FOR the first time since the United States began the prodigiously rapid, sorely needed, but exceedingly costly expansion of its merchant marine, a shipping authority of repute is viewing the situation cheerfully.

Proponents of the Subsidy Bill have made no secret of the woes of the Shipping Board and of the necessity for prompt relief. Antagonists to the general conception of revived prestige for the commercial fleet are in the habit of discountenancing all restorative efforts. It is their expressed opinion that this country is incapable of competing successfully with other nations upon the seas.

William J. Love, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, apparently belongs to none of the above classes, neither to the agonized self-constituted rescue band, nor to the avowed pessimists.

After a tour through Europe, in the course of which he negotiated with the North German Lloyd a new contract highly favorable to the United States Mail Line and the Shipping Board, Mr. Love frankly volunteers the information that great advances have been made by shipping under the American flag, and that the stability of our fleet, under private management and that of the Federal Government, is receiving significant recognition both in Germany and England.

In other words, the impression prevails abroad that modern American passenger and cargo ships are on the ocean to stay.

Considering that at least a score of first-class passenger liners under the flag are now operated on trans-Atlantic routes alone, it is clear that shipping concerns abroad have been forced to admit that it is a fact and not a theory which confronts them.

Amid extraordinary difficulties and a reputable quantity of public skepticism, the American fleet is at last emerging from the epic crisis in which it was reborn. Subsidy Bill supporters may be loath to admit this recovery for fear their appeal for aid may seem to lose convincing poignancy. It is to be hoped, however, that they will not adopt such melancholy strategy.

Proof that the American merchant marine is beginning to help itself is essentially the best of argument on behalf of scientific, practical additional assistance.

The surest way to interest the public is to emphasize definitely that the merchant marine, as a patient, has already begun to convalesce and is distinctly worth saving.

THE "DUE TIME" FOR ACTION IN THE COAL STRIKE IS NOW

Instead of Waiting for Things to Happen, the President Should Make Them Come to Pass

IT IS becoming evident that the presence of troops in the mining regions is not going to bring about a resumption of work in the mines. The President's resentment of the charge of J. Cleve Dean, chairman of the Railway Employes' Publicity Association, that an "attempt to operate the mines or railroads by military forces or to attempt to draft men into mining or railroad service would be an attempt to establish involuntary servitude" is emphatic.

Mr. Harding says that "no one has attempted or proposed to draft free men into either the railway or the mining service, or suggested coercion under military force." He says further that the military force is to be used only to prevent lawlessness and to protect men in their right to stop work and in their right to work.

The assertion of this right to work and to stop work is good so far as it goes. But what are we to do if the men who have stopped work in the mines refuse to take up their tools again and if other men do not volunteer to get coal out?

The union miners have thus far shown little disposition to return to work and there are not non-union miners enough to take their places.

There is going to be no settlement of the mine trouble by the means thus far adopted. The miners have refused to go back to work at the wages which they have received for the last two years pending a settlement of their grievances by a national commission, and the mine operators have refused to open their mines on these terms.

The refusal has been followed by the futile plan of a display of military force in order to give the operators an opportunity to show what they could do under the protection of armed men.

What the President should have done in the first place, and what he should delay no longer in doing—the "due time" of which he has spoken is now—is to assert the authority of the Government by appointing an unprejudiced and unbiased commission of representatives of the public.

Then he should summon before that commission both the miners and the operators and tell them, in language so plain that there can be no mistaking its meaning, that they must state their case in all its bearings in full hearing of the whole country, and allow the commission to decide between them.

If the demand of the miners for an increase in wages can stand examination and can be justified in the light of all the facts, public sentiment will demand that the increase be granted.

All sorts of misleading statements are made about the earnings of the men. What is needed is the facts. The rate of wages by the hour or by the day is not enough. What should be known is how much do the miners earn in a year? Do they work 300 days or only 175 days? A wage that would support a family when earned for 300 days would come a long way from supporting it if paid for only 175 days.

If there is a surplus of labor in the mining districts—and every expert says there is—then why is that surplus maintained? Have the operators deliberately brought the men into the districts in order to keep the supply in excess of the demand so that they can keep wages down? If not, why do they not operate their mines twelve months in every year with an adequate force and allow the surplus labor to seek employment in other occupations?

These questions will have to be answered before there can be a satisfactory adjustment of the wage question.

And the operators themselves must disclose the facts about their business without resorting to the courts to secure injunctions against an inquiry into the cost of producing and selling coal.

Such a commission as the President should appoint, backed by the popular sentiment of the whole country, could force the facts from those who know them, and it could find an equitable verdict, the terms of which neither the operators nor the miners would dare reject.

Every day of delay in appointing the commission delays the opening of the mines. And it is morally certain that if the commission were appointed at once, with a guarantee to the miners that it would secure fair play for them, they would resume work with little delay and keep at work until the investigation was completed and until the new wage scale was fixed, whatever that scale might be.

The miners are men like the rest of us. But they know more about the details of the production of coal than those not in the business. They are insisting that they are entitled to a larger share than they are now getting of the excessive price which the operators are and have been charging for coal. They are insisting also that the labor cost of coal is one of the smallest items in the cost of production. But the rest of us do not know whether it is true or not.

The trouble cannot be settled by waiting for something to happen. It can be settled only by making things happen, by coming to grips with the problem and by a determined purpose to compel the disputants to recognize the force of a higher power than their own obstinacy.

The President has power enough to do all this and he has back of him the hearty support of the public at large, which is waiting with growing impatience for him to act in an effective way.

FRANCE, DEBS, GORKY, LENINE

NUANCES in the theory and practice of state socialism are more vivid than is sometimes imagined by persons disinclined to differentiate between so-called novelties in the principles of government.

Anatole France, who lamented at the outbreak of the World War that he had nothing wherewith to serve his fatherland save his literary style, recently and perhaps whimsically proclaimed himself a Bolshevist. His radical predilections, however, failed to deter him from addressing to Comrade Gorky a finely forceful letter protesting against the threatened execution in Moscow of the twenty-two Social Revolutionaries unable to swallow all of Lenine's doctrinaire bolus.

Eugene V. Debs, popularly or unpopularly regarded in this country as the incarnation of principles subversive of the existing social order, has now followed the example of the greatest literary craftsman of France by addressing a similar appeal to the Socialists of Moscow.

The persistent Debs, the tristful and introspective Gorky, the subtly ironic France provide the most intense spiritual contrasts, yet they are all united in their aversion to an impending official murder. The autocrat now ruling Russia would possibly be inclined to brand them as conservatives. Under the circumstances there are less honorable titles than this one.

PAGE ON WILSON

THE letters and papers of Walter Hines Page will be among the important documents consulted by the biographer who makes the final appraisal of Woodrow Wilson. Many of them have been appearing serially in the World's Work in advance of their publication in book form. A memorandum written in the American Embassy in London on April 1, 1917, which appears in this magazine for August, contains an appraisal of the man by one of his intimate friends and supporters which is curiously in harmony with that made by his political opponents at the time.

Mr. Page wrote on that date, when it was apparent that the United States would enter the war, that the President began by refusing to understand the meaning of the war and by regarding the American conflicts with England as of equal importance with the conflicts with Germany. He says that the second error of the President was his belief that he could play the part of peacemaker and that he offered to play the role "with a condescension of manner that was offensive." "He shut himself up with these two ideas," writes Mr. Page, "and engaged in what he called 'thought.' The air currents of the world never ventilated his mind."

But events had forced Mr. Wilson to decide upon action, and Mr. Page writes of the situation in this way: "He seems no longer to regard himself nor to speak as a leader—only as the mouthpiece of public opinion after public opinion has run over him. He has not breathed a spirit into the people; he has encouraged them to supineness. He is not a leader, but rather a stubborn phrase maker."

Strange as it may seem to the Wilson worshipers, the letters of Franklin K. Lane, who was close to Mr. Wilson in Washington, contain frequent passages in which an opinion like that entertained by Mr. Page is expressed. Here are two distinguished Democrats, one the American Ambassador in London and the other the Secretary of the Interior, who could not refrain from putting on record their impatience with the marked limitations of the President—limitations which impressed themselves on every one who came in contact with him. These contemporary and intimate views cannot help affecting the ultimate verdict of history on the man.

SHORT CUTS

Those who want the Bell to travel may now ring off.

Oh, well! The consumer will be up the flue when the coal smoke isn't.

What prohibition enforcement now demands is freedom of the seize.

Now that we have the machinery for coal distribution let the coal come.

Opinion persists that there is considerable shoddy in the wool schedule.

Perhaps Augustus Thomas will be able to get the scalp of the ticket scalper.

Principle is a pure but ineffective sister when big brother Action is absent.

Seniority, it may later be discovered, is nothing more than a bargaining point.

Perhaps the difficulty in getting a passport is part of the See-America-First propaganda.

There is likelihood that the present Congress will be distinguished for what it has left undone.

When our own particular coal bin is a has-been, we'll proceed to grow interested in the coal strike.

In the matter of coal allotment the Government is willing to help the State that is willing to help itself.

Kephart's explanation of the contingent fund indicates that there were some contingencies for which he failed to prepare.

Reputable druggists who object to "mushroom" drug stores with their thirsty patrons say they emphasize the "charm" in pharmacy.

Occasionally the belief is forced upon us that in the matter of the coal and rail strikes the President is putting where he should be driving.

Boston doctor cures women of stuttering by teaching them to whistle. That guy, complains Demosthenes McGinnis, can't let well enough alone.

The Army Air Service report on the tragedy of the Roma serves to crystallize the popular dictum: Hang the dirigible that doesn't raise hellum!

We never believed the story, but skepticism has been reproved. A Bridesburg woman has been sent to prison for beating her husband with a rolling pin.

Strange, but untrue, it is that interest in the railroad strike was so acute yesterday that nobody in Philadelphia even thought of the Leonard-Tendler fight.

Right on the heels of the declaration Longfellow wrote "There was a little girl who had a little curl," comes another that he did not write "Mr. Finney had a turnip." Honors even with Mr. Anon.

The eternal fitness of things demands that the alligators, said to be living in the Dismal Swamp, Mass., and Timber Creek, N. J., be immediately turned into satchels and suit cases for the transportation of hooch.

From Pittsburgh comes the story of the Preacher and the Robins.
He got tired of robins robbin' all his cherry trees, 'tis said,
So to put an end to thieving and vociferous habnobbin's
He bought yards of ribbon scarers for the robbin' robins red.
Did the robins cease their robbin' when they saw the ribbons flying?
Not so (if correspondents tell the truth that's always best),
For the little robbin' robins were all precedent defying:
They still eat the blooming cherries and a ribbon lines each nest.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Young Authors Are Busy Again for the First Time Since the War, Say Publishers, and Most of Them Seem Movie Fans

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

A PUBLISHER told me the other day that the writing output of young authors was now back at high tide—the first time since the war.

He said that on an average of 200 manuscripts, mostly novels, were submitted to him weekly. After the sifting process by his readers perhaps a dozen came back to him for his appraisement, and out of those perhaps two would be sent to yet another set of readers, the experts of the firm, who would pass upon their merits. I calculated that it must cost that firm in the neighborhood of $500 a week just to pass a verdict on those manuscripts, because, of course, those readers are paid for their time and trouble, and some of them are paid very high prices for their expert opinions.

I asked that particular publisher what was the prevailing characteristic of the novels they were obliged to reject. He seemed not to have analyzed their particular lacks, but he remarked generally that good, bad and indifferent authors vote nowadays with the movies somewhere on their horizons. He felt as though many of the stories that were sent to him might better have gone to the Hollywood producers, so many of the heroines looked and talked like Mary Pickford, or wept and entreated like Lillian Gish, "so many of the rescuing heroes might have been Fairbanks or Schildkraut."

CERTAIN necessary adjuncts to a movie tale were, however, omitted like the "Ride to the Rescue," the "Prying Old Maid," the "Clumsy Farm Lout," the villain that made three strides across the room and the mother that never knew her daughter was leading a double life. So many of the stories ended very sadly, too, which is almost prohibitive in a movie. Having spent some time in Hollywood—the movie end of that big suburb of Los Angeles at least—I agreed with him that without a "Ride to the Rescue," interspersed with an attacking villain, no story was apt to "get taken on" by any one of the seven or eight great producers who provide the films for the country from their California studios.

I SPENT one amusing afternoon with one Henry Carr, of the Los Angeles Chronicle, who had been for some time a sort of "handy portable critic" and snap-shot judgment man for David W. Griffith. Carr took us to see some rehearsals for a film the Universal Company was producing of the life of Buffalo Bill. They had just sent out "Foolish Wives" and the scenery was set up for an acre or so about the inclosure in an astonishing state of preservation, even to a tram car, just in front of the Casino grounds at Monte Carlo.

I discovered from Carr what I have always half suspected: that the actors are given very little plot and almost no lines; just set going with an outline, and the story worked out from the best of the films that are shot.

In "Orphans of the Storm," for instance, the old drama of "The Two Orphans," an old theatrical piece very "dated now," was used for the scenery and for some historical details. Griffith got a college professor of history to come on as critic on matters pertaining to the French Revolution, but after the actors began to act out their version, the original story and even the history were allowed to go by the board. In fact, at one point, the college professor flung his elaborately taken notes from him in disgust.

"Oh, have Robespierre marry Napoleon!" he barked out savagely and left the rehearsal not to return.

IT HAD never been the producer's intention to have Danton take so big, not to mention so magnanimous a part in the play, but each time the actor who was made up for Danton came on, he dominated the scene, even throwing the charming hero somewhat into the shade.

Indeed, no one could make the charming hero interesting, not even the weeping and clinging heroine, Lillian Gish until half a hundred young screen celebrities had tried and had failed over a part where there were no lines and very few situations; until Joseph Schildkraut came along and evolved situations and lines to fill them.

Evidently the whole production as far as the action goes is kept really a movie; that is, not a fixed act, until the best out of a great many ways of doing it has been pounced upon by the producer and his little group of hawk-eyed henchmen.

For instance, in the Cody life—which was really the story of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in which Buffalo Bill and his adventures supplied a sort of plot—there was a reel devoted to the rise of General Grant, and as a picturesque detail, a reception during his presidency was rehearsed and "shot" while I was an onlooker. The actors were given only the barest details, the thing was done over and over again during the course of a long afternoon and never quite done alike by all the forty or so actors participating. I do not know quite what dictated the final choice—some quick gesture that was telling on the part of one or more of the principals, I suppose. But no one, not even the director, had stopped to do more than study the physical make-up of the characters that were present. The two men who were hectoring the characters in and out of the reception were a very young director, clever, but no reader of history, and a Cherokee Indian chief, who was there with a great many of his tribe for other parts of the play, and was immensely interested in having the thing "get on," as he expressed it.

THE men and women were physically very well chosen and were made up with care, so that one had the dismayed feeling that one's near of kin from the family album, in the ugly, stiff, yet very decorous clothes of 1866, were being ordered about in a nightmarish way by two interlopers. But when I observed a female who might have been my own great-aunt remain placidly seated in the center of the reception room and stay clamped to her chair when the officer at the door announced "The President and his Lady!" and when I further saw two generals and a statesman that had the look of Everett not budge from the line of the President's approach, but continue conversing while he and "his lady" stumbled over their feet, I realized that the Cherokee was excusable for his grunts of scornful contempt at their knowledge of what was what.

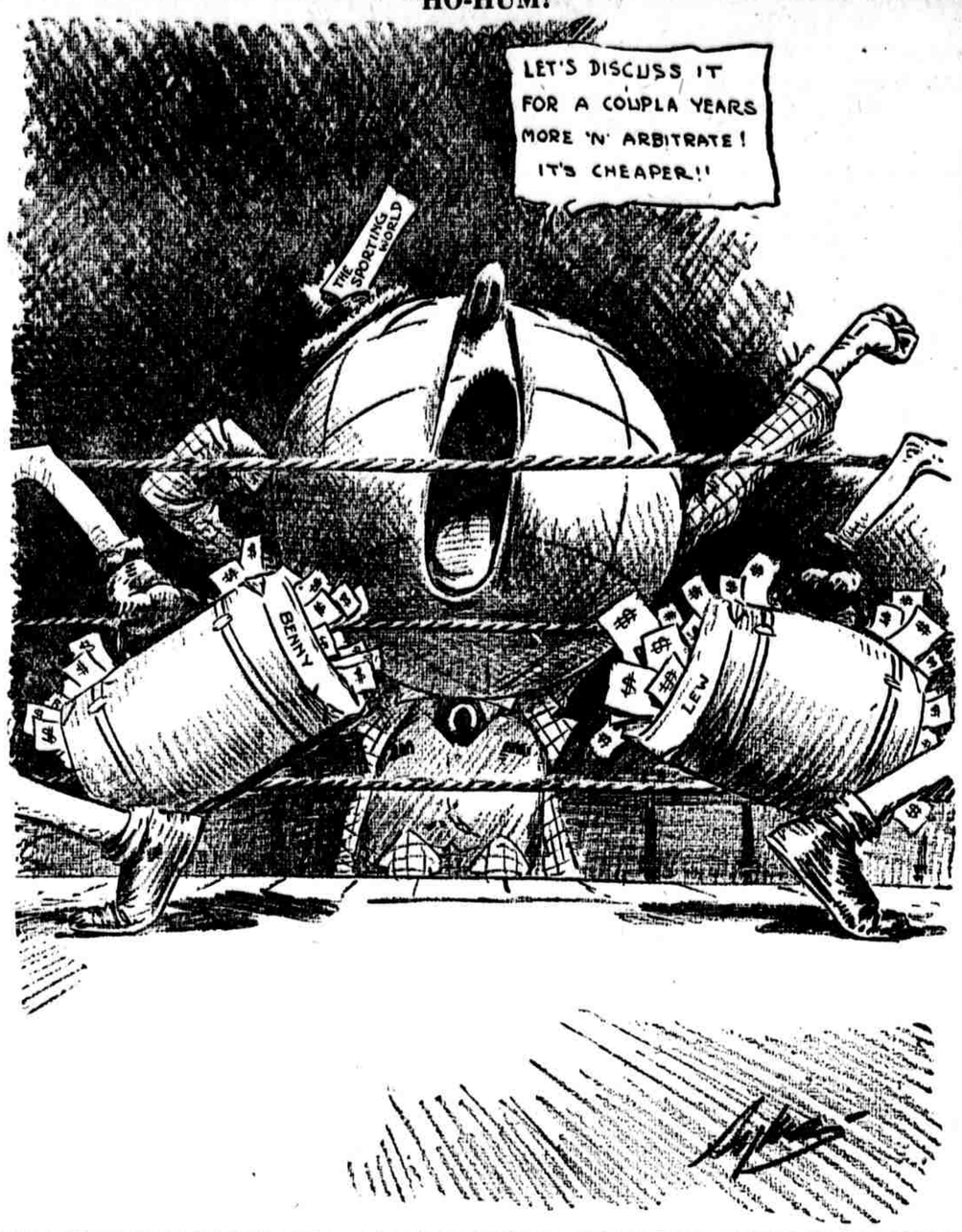
I ASKED the manager of that particular film company what they really did for most of the plots for their productions, and he said:

"Oh, we make 'em up as they go along as far as details go!" One of the very successful men in this business told me that the producers would not take unhappily ending movies, because they were not "good business," and insisted that the "Ride to the Rescue" should be timed for the last minute, but should be one that would find the "attacked one" really unscathed, scared nearly to death, perhaps, but untouched as to virtue. He also said that the age limit of the audience was generally fixed as twelve years mentally. Not that the majority of the audience were young in years, but their powers of mental appreciation averaged very considerably below a high school grade.

I understand the producers would gladly produce and the actors act a better type of movie, but so far the public has not paid the price of a good movie with the same degree of eager unanimity that it has supported the sensational but poorer art variety.

Perhaps the public is mentally unfit for much yet beyond the common symbolism of the ride to the rescue and the attacking villain and the blase but amenable millionaire. I have been told by a doctor who had much to do in examining them that out of a million soldiers the majority were mentally fourteen years along in their reasoning powers. If the race is really undeveloped to so alarming an extent one cannot blame the movie makers for giving it what it can digest.

"HO-HUM!"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

REV. DR. WILLIAM P. FULTON

On Evangelizing a Great City

THE solution of the evangelization of any great city, such as Philadelphia, is a united campaign by all the evangelical denominations of the city, according to the Rev. Dr. William P. Fulton, superintendent of city missions and church extension of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

"When all is said and done," said Dr. Fulton, "the great city problem today is the extension of the doctrine of Christianity to all the people within its limits. It is not only the most vital to the interests of the city and its people, but it is also the greatest problem which confronts the Church at this time. The great problems are: How to reach the masses, how to gather in the unchurched and how to evangelize and Christianize our foreign-born population.

"The great cities are the strategic points in the fight which must be carried on in the interests of a better country. They are the storm center of the conflict, and therefore they are the key to victory. If the work which we are trying to accomplish can be carried out successfully in the cities there will be little question as to the Nation and its welfare.

Evangelical Union the Solution

"For twenty-four years our own organization has been conducting evangelistic services in Philadelphia and its immediate vicinity during the summer months, and we have met, on the whole, with excellent success. But now we believe that the time has come for an enlargement and an extension of this work. All the evangelical denominations of the city should unite in a great campaign of tent, open-air and daily vacation Bible school work during the summer months.

"If this great problem is ever solved it will not be done by any one denomination. To carry out such a work to the best advantage there should be at least 100 automobiles equipped for the work, and they should travel daily to various parts of the city where the meetings would be held.

"We have in Philadelphia a Church Federation, and if we could get the whole body back of such a movement to raise the money necessary and do the work on a large scale much could be accomplished. And it would have to be done on a very large scale in order to be really effective.

"I am fully convinced that such a movement would be in a great part the best possible cure for the revolutionary doctrines and the many 'isms' which are almost daily being dinned into the ears of our citizens. These are literally being preached on almost every street corner, and the seed which is being sowed may sprout in a disastrous manner for the great Republic of which we are a part.

Combating False Theories

"These false doctrines and theories must be offset in some manner. The Church has long believed, and there are indications that many of our most enlightened statesmen are now coming to accept the same view, that a more widespread Christianity is the best way in which to offset these dangerous elements which have gained at least some foothold in the United States.

"Here again the city enters into the equation, for the doctrines which are not compatible with real Americanism find their strongest hold in the great centers of population; the country districts are slow to accept such new and strange theories, even where they do not absolutely reject them.

"In such a campaign as I have indicated, automobiles equipped with evangelists of the best type and singers would be the principal means of conveyance. I estimate that an expenditure of $50,000 in a united evangelistic campaign during the summer months during the next twenty years would, in the end, stir the city and produce results such as could not be accomplished by any expenditure of the same sum of money.

"In my experience, which has extended over the course of a good many years, I am of the opinion that this is the best possible manner in which to reach the non-churchgoer. The fact that these persons do not attend church services voluntarily shows that Christianity must be brought to them, as they have proved that they will not seek it themselves, and the plan which I have outlined has been demonstrated by the experience of our own organization to be an effective one.

"The nearly quarter of a century of our own meetings and the summer work which we have done have shown that the people, as a rule, are responsive. Wherever we have sent evangelists there has never been any difficulty in finding persons ready and willing to hear. In almost every case five minutes is sufficient to attract a crowd of from 200 to 400 persons; the problem is to hold their close attention while the message which we have to give is being delivered.

"This part, after all the most important of all, depends upon the man in charge of the meeting. A good man, however, finds no trouble in holding the attention of his audience for the fifteen or twenty minutes which are required for the address. But he must have personality and be entirely familiar with the things which are demanded if the attention of a miscellaneous audience is to be retained. It would be quite possible to obtain the requisite number of men of the highest order to do this work; the pinch comes in the financing of it.

"There has been little, if any, change on the part of the people as a whole in their responsiveness to the work of the Church during the last twenty-five years. I am convinced that deep in their hearts people realize that the things of religion are the things of the greatest ultimate value in life, but there is ever the element of the love of pleasure and worldliness with which to contend. These in themselves form a not inconsiderable portion of the general problem.

"But, on the whole, while people are not rushing to such services as I have outlined, they are as responsive to them as they have ever been.

Brought Home to Many

"There can be no doubt that these summer-month meetings held in various public places throughout the city have brought the principles of Christianity to many thousands of persons who would not otherwise have been placed in touch with them. During the period which our own organization has been at this particular phase of the work there have been services in parks, tents, squares, halls, mills, factories of all kinds, from automobiles, in the most congested centers of the city, on church lawns, piers, plazas, street corners and many other busy places of a similar kind.

"While it is not always easy to trace the direct results of such meetings, still we feel that much has been accomplished, and the efficiency of the method has been fully demonstrated. There is so much need for work of this kind that the burden is too great for any one denomination, and if the problem is to be solved it must be done by a union of forces.

"However, there have been some very gratifying permanent results of these meetings, one of which has been the establishment and the fostering of thirteen churches and missions in the city. If a single denomination can accomplish this much, the possibilities of united action may be said to be almost unlimited.

Work Among the Children

"Such meetings also give an opportunity for great work among the children, the little ones to whom the destinies of the country will be intrusted within a few years. Impressions have been made upon the plastic child nature which will never be effaced and the child mind has been given a bent in the right direction.

"But, while the union of the evangelical denominations seems to be the ultimate solution, still there is much that the individual churches can do. For example, every church in the city should maintain a daily vacation Bible school as a part of its yearly program, and the expenses of it should be met from the annual budget of that church. This will prove to be a wise expenditure and an investment which will pay excellent dividends."

Just Another Violation — The Allies have ordered Germany to destroy the range-finding school on the Kiel Canal because it might too easily be converted into a fort. While there is here a perhaps not unjustified lack of trust in Germany's good faith, there is also undoubted fertility in the inhibitions. In the war of tomorrow there will be nothing so ineffective as a fort. And Germany still makes and is still fighting for her chemicals.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What epochal event happened in 44 B. C.?
2. What is Bohea?
3. In what country was the lions' den in which Daniel was placed?
4. Under what act was the Railroad Labor Board established?
5. Where is the Arabian Sea?
6. Who was Froissart?
7. Who is the present President of Argentina?
8. What is a weevil?
9. Who was the first King of United Italy?
10. What is the correct pronunciation of the word valet?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The "Tariff of Abominations" was a measure passed by Congress in 1828. It was supported not only by advocates of high imposts on goods, but also by free traders, in the hope that the country would become surfeited with protection.
2. Patrick Henry was a native of Virginia.
3. Sir William Herschel, an English astronomer, born at Hanover, Germany, in 1738, but later a British subject, discovered the planet Uranus, which is sometimes called Herschel.
4. The character of Prince Florizel of Bohemia occurs in Shakespeare's romantic play, "The Winter's Tale."
5. Table forks first came into use in Italy in the fifteenth century.
6. In law, a forum is a court or place of jurisdiction. In ancient Rome the term was applied to the large open space in the central part of any city which was the common resort of the people for business and pleasure. It was the political center where the chief administrative and civic buildings were, where the people and the magistrates met and where elections were held.
7. Henry Ford ran against Newberry in the latter's successful contest for a seat for the United States Senate.
8. Fra Diavolo, literally, "Brother Devil," was the nickname of a notorious Italian bandit, Michele Pezza. He led a band of outlaws who terrorized Calabria, in Southern Italy, in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries. He was hanged at Naples in 1806.
9. The Latin language contained no single word for "yes."
10. The Friendly or Tonga Islands are a group about 350 miles south of Samoa, in the South Pacific. They form a native kingdom under the protection of Great Britain.

Collectors Won't Grumble — The Third Assistant Postmaster General appears to have all the best of it in his answer to criticism of the department's plan to change the color and design of postage stamps. He points out that the Government loses much money in short-paid mail matter because of the similarity in color and design of stamps of different value; that the change will do away with such loss; and that the cost of the change, almost negligible, is, as a matter of fact, paid by stamp collectors.

And, of Course, Geography — Oklahoma pastor is being tried by his Presbytery because he married a couple in bathing suits. Philadelphia bungalow party in Newportville, Bucks County, indignant because fined for wearing one-piece bathing suits. Great Neck, L. I., authorities say one-piece bathing suits are all right, but the one-piece must be fairly long up and down. Not at all a question of morality, you will observe. Merely a matter of taste.

It Can a Tail Unfold — We are informed by a dispatch from Paris that a Frenchman in Patagonia reports seeing a beast about ten feet tall and resembling a horse with "a reddish tuft on its head and a long tail elsewhere." With more definite information as to its location we might make the tale longer. As it is we must needs cut it short.

The Philadelphia physician who says that within thirty days Southern Europe, Northern Africa, the whole of Asia and the western section of the United States will be destroyed by earthquakes disposes at one fell swoop of depreciated currency, League-of-Nations mandates and moving-picture censorship.

Betelgeuse has been exposed. He isn't a solid sun with a circumference greater than the orbit of the earth, as previously touted. No, sir. He's mostly luminous atmosphere, says a French astronomer. Just a bag o' wind, see, a bag o' wind. We always suspected the big bluff.