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Philadelphia, Thursday, August 24, 1922

PINCHOT'S PLAIN PLATFORM

TINSEL generalities of the familiar type of political platform find no place in the direct and candid statement of Gifford Pinchot, addressed to editors of Republican newspapers in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pinchot is, fortunately, ungifted with powers of gaudy rhetoric. His manifesto, which is in the nature of a prelude to the gubernatorial campaign, bears directly on concrete issues, is wholly in line with previous promises and is constructive in the best and least delusive sense of that word.

That he has not forgotten, and is determined not to forget, one of the pregnant causes of the political revolution in this Commonwealth is confirmed by his declared intention to make the quickest possible use of the findings of his unofficial committee designated to explore the welter of waste and confusion in the finances of Pennsylvania.

The reorganization of the State Government and the elimination of the saloon are two other policies which he plans to carry into prompt effect in the clearly foreshadowed event of his election. His reorganization program involves, as it should, the cause of local self-government for cities. boroughs, townships and school districts. and the mitigation as much as possible of cumbersome and oppressive dictation from Harrisburg.

It is upon this same theme that John A. McSparran has waxed particularly fervent. In his opposition to over-centralization and the creation of ponderous and costly bureaucracles at Harrisburg, Mr. Pinchot leaves his political competitor in the posttion of a protestant clamoring for a reform already sighted.

It is refreshing to note throughout the Republican candidate's preliminary statement the emphasis upon definite objectives. The entire announcement is as devoid of clap-trap and pretense as are the career and personality of the author.

THE ONLY WAY OUT

THE country at large, uninformed as it is A about the underlying details of the coal mituntion, will yet be right sympathize with the demand of the anthracite miners for wage contracts covering a period of years which has brought strikesettlement negotiations to another deadlock. The proposal of the operators to continue the old wage schedule and to leave future disputes to arbitration seemed fair and reasonable enough. Arbitration of this sort worked well in the past. There is no conceivable reason why it should not work well in the future. John L. Lewis, refusing to accept the principle of arbitration for the miners, is open to suspicion of a desire to fortify the institutions and usages of his unions at great and needless expense to the miners themselves and the country at large. Winter is coming on and coal is scarce and prices are high, and there is no sign of relief for the unorganized public. But mass opinion in the United States is surely, if lowly, crystallizing in definite and novel forms opposed alike to the autocracy of arms unless the fates provide a leader as unions and operating corporations in control of essential industries. It is becoming able and courageous as Collins was to undo clearer every day that the people will have to reconcile themselves to the prospect of a long period of industrial regulation by Fedcommissions or to a continuance of ruinous waste in the larger fields of productive effort. A spirit of good will and enlightenment in the groups now opposed to each other would make a choice between these alternatives unnecessary. But there is no sign or promise of it anywhere, and it is significant of the state of mind of labor leaders that Mr. Lewis should telegraph to the President demanding union representation on the factfinding coal commission soon to be established with the authority of Congress. All the bitter experience of the last three years proves, however, that such an arrangement would be disastrous. The failures and tribulations of the Railroad Labor Board may mean nothing to Mr. Lewis, though to every one outside the circle established by the unions and the corporations they mean that the whole plan on which industrial arbitration commissions have been conceived since the war is wrong. The Rail Board is composed of nine members. Three members are appointed to represent the railroad corporations, three to represent railway labor and three to represent the public. In practice it has been demonstrated that the corporation commiscloners are forever for the corporations and that the labor group is always ready to support any demands that unions may make, Thus the Railroad Labor Board, in so far as it may be expected to guard the public interest, is not a commission of nine, but a commission of three. In a commission of three one man will always dominate by the force of an aggressive or superior mind or character. So it has been in the Rail Board. The decisions of the board have been the decisions of Ben W. Hooper, head of the public group. It been contended in some quarters that Mr. Hooper's handling of the issue raised the shopmen and intensified by their strike was faulty. Mr. Hooper should not be blamed for this. The responsibilities forced upon him have been too heavy for any individual to bear with dignity or The President very properly departed from the principle of organization reflected in the Ball Board when he began to plan for a fact-finding coal commission. He has in mind a commission that shall be without dinet representation of either operators or In the course of time the Rail ard will have to be reorganized upon simiof lines. What we shall have to have are ust as the United States Supreme Court,

and as completely detached from conflicting industrial groups. Only a little while age it appeared that the form in which the Bail Board was organized was ideal. But we have lived and learned. In the future the expert knowledge which "interested groups" were supposed to contribute to conciliation boards will have to be obtained from the witnesses which Federal commissions have the power to summon.

IRELAND'S YOUTHFUL LINCOLN AND HIS UNFINISHED LABORS

A Pitiful Sacrifice to the Fanaticism That Always Has Made Na-

TS IT the fate of the Irish people to be

forever divided against themselves? What thoughts are now in the mind of De Valera, whose warm and generous friend Michael Collins was? What new and ineradicable hates will spring from the killing of one of the most devoted friends that Ireland ever had to make new divisions in a land weakened and sick at heart with inherited hatreds?

The habit of martyring great men is not by any means a monopoly in Ireland. All peoples, or, rather, the seers of red in the lunatic fringe that forms about every great popular cause, succumb to it at regular intervals. But the circumstances of Collins' end were strangely pitiful and ironically and insanely cruel. Had he ever been afraid of a fight or otherwise than smilingly contemptuous of the assassing who skulked in pursuit of him or unwilling to confront an enemy upon even terms, his death by a shot

from ambush would not seem so intolerable as it does, nor so completely outside the decent order of war or peace. The bullet that ended me life of this genius of Ireland may have been fired by one of the bush fighters that the radicals

have imported from Australia or by an unthinking rebel under orders in ambush or by some one of the youths of the land who have been inflamed to a degree of fanaticism by older men who ought to know better. In any case it will leave a lasting mark upon the face of contemporary Ireland. And such is the way of mankind that the death of the ablest and bravest of Irish leaders may be the thing needed to bring the misguided factionalists to their senses and to an understanding of the harm they are doing

to their country, their traditions and their people's hopes.

Upon all Americans of Irish birth or sympathy the affair near Cork ought to have a lasting effect for good. It has been clear for a long time that this large group was almost universally in support of Collins and the Irish Free State Government and the principle of compromise with England which that Government represents, even though the Dublin regime did not seem to be altogether in accord with the traditional conception of a free Ireland. Yet it has been passive in the presence of a persistent agitation carried

on by an embittered minority determined to choose chaos in Ireland rather than the system of constructive and progressive compromise which Michael Collins and his associates perfected and realized.

To a world that is warmly friendly toward Ireland and ready always to recognize the justice of its claims to independence and rightness of its aspirations as a racial and national entity and, indeed, to some of the most ardent Irishmen in Ireland, the bitterness of the conflict in the South has been be-

high time to organize lodges of sorrow throughout the land. American hotels are now, all things con-

sidered, the best in the world. A goodly part of their present eminence is due to the successful revolt against the dreary indigestibility and bad cooking of the 'meals-included' formula. "Evening trade," now reported missing, may have been mentally and morally frivolous, but the imperiousness of its taste was unquestionably salutary and productive of enterprise and artistry in cuisine.

The rounders may have vanished, but it would be well for the hotelmen to realize that the revolution in gastronomy cannot be undone without depressing consequences.

A NATIONAL PARK NEXT DOOR?

AS AN appropriate adjunct to the Sesqui-Centennial, Congressman Charles J. Hammitt, of New Jersey, is pressing an ambitious project that is perhaps capable of development along interesting and attractive lines. This is nothing less than the creation of a national park in the region in which Washington crossed the Delaware en route to the great surprise victory at Tren-

National parks in the East are rare. There is, in fact, only one such preserve, the Lafavette Park, with an area of eight square miles, in the picturesque granite mountains of Mount Desert Island. Still more novel is the conception of a national domain, emphasizing historic

rather than scenic attractions. In Representative Hammitt's project, however, natural charms would also play a part, since the Upper Delaware Valley is a gracious and charming region. The school of American artists, including notably Garber and Redfield, who have pictured the valley's beauties, is evidence of its potent allurements.

There are, of course, serious practical obstacles in the way of Mr. Hammitt's program. But the conception is, on the whole, less fanciful than it might be deemed without investigation. Despite their majesty. there is no background of associations with the great Western parks. Their appeal is objective.

Within the radius of fifty or sixty miles from Philadelphia there are stretches of delightful country hallowed by epochal events in the making of the Nation. Any movement which seems to safeguard the inspirational values of these regions and to respect their relics of a heroic past is one to be encouraged.

Who would have Puncturing the Bubble suspected that the second Johnstown flood to burst

its dams and tumble into the news would be one of real beer? Nobody. So thrilling was the news, so realistic (for free lunch was coupled with the real beer) that the sophisticated began to wonder if the whole thing were not merely a bid for the tourist trade. And now comes the affirmation that the stuff is nothing more than near-beer and that its kick is purely psychological. How the truth will hurt and sadden the convival ones who have sampled and approved !

SHORT CUTS	
Strange is the fate of the aeromarine. Queer is the picture as victims	still

Schooner that rescued them cannot be seen-Rum go, ain't itt Rail birds continue to destroy Uncle

Sam's crops. What Hill desires from Haynes, ap-

parently, is a frank statement. 'Tis a black mark Ireland has given

herself in the slaying of Collins. It appears that no long airplane flight is complete without a wreck or two.

INSURING AGAINST RAIN

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, 'AUGUST 24, 1922

End of First Summer of New Kind of Business Shows Many Sporting and Outdoor Events Were Covered by Policies

WHEN a social club called the "Goofs" WHEN a social club called the "Goofs" Planned a dance last April in the Craftsman Club at Drexel Hill, some one among the committee in charge brought up the question of how they would stand the financial loss in case it rained, and some-bady else said that he had heard it was possible to take out insurance against loss by rain, and that is how the business of rain insurance began, so far' as Philadel-phin is concerned. For nearly a year before that several of

nearly a year before that several of For nearly a year before that several of the big insurance companies is New York had been writing rain insurance policies off and on, and two of them had appointed Philadelphia agents to take care of any such business if it should happen to come in. The Goofs were said to be the first customers here. customers here. Since then this unusual end of the busi-

ness has become popular among people who organize public functions where a decided financial loss would occur through bad loss would occur through bad Naturally the summer time brings weather. Naturally the summer time orings most of this business because of the many baseball games and picnics and block parties and such events. This summer-time busi-ness is now about done and the insurance people are in a position to formulate some idea of where they stand. weathe

THE books show that so far as the actual L finances of rain insurance are concerned, the companies have broken just about even. But they are satisfied if the business keeps But they are satisfied if the business keeps up in that way because they have found that it is one of the best ways of making new friends and new-friends mean new cus-tomers in their results. tomers in their regular line. The records of this summer's rain in-

The records of this summer's rain in-surance bring out some very interesting side lights on this new kind of policy writing. Some months ago a motion picture was sent out on the road through the smaller cities of Pennsylvania. The film carried with it one of the livest of motion-picture publicity men and he, in the press agent's usual search for a new "stunt" to get space in the newspapers, came across an item about rain insurance and this gave him his idea.

In Reading, Easton and Allentown he In Reading, Easton and Allentown he inserted big advertisements, such as had never been seen before. In announcing his opening night he guaranteed that if it should rain at the time the people would ordinarily go to the theatre, he would send taxicabs for all who phoned for them and take them to the show, and if it was rain-ing when the house let out, he would also take them home in taxicabs.

take them home in taxicabs. Such an unusual offer naturally became legitimate news, and it was the medium through which the announcement of the through which the announcement of the opening became very widely heralded in the local papers. The officials in the home office immediately bombarded the press agent with reproaches for taking such a chance at losing money, but he calmed them by the simple answer: "Fully covered by rain insurance." This was the second policy written in the local office.

THE first policy running up into fairly L large figures was written for the Wynne-wood Pony and Dog Show held on May It called for a payment of \$2000 i it should rain as much as one-tenth of an inch from 4 o'clock until the time the afternoon show closed.

At a quarter to four it started to rain and it looked as though the company which wrote the policy was going to establish a loss, but at five minutes of four the rain loss, but at nye minutes of four the rain stopped and the show went on without another drop. Oddly enough, it started to pour early in the evening, and all of the evening events were spoiled, but no rain insurance had been taken out for them. Insurance had been taken out for them. Naturally, the most common form of rain insurance taken out during the summer months is written to cover baseball games. The South Philadelphia Club has been one of the stendy customers during the present season. The Strawbrige & Clothier team,

the Donovan-Armstrong team and almost all of the clubs which have been playing twilight and Saturday afternoon games quickly realized the advantage of guaran-



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

C. BURGESS TAYLOR

On Settlement of Industrial Troubles THE business of protecting the public A against the results of protracted or violent industrial disputes is one which

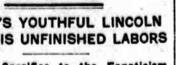
ditions must be so and so, that wages are too high or are too low, and this decision is final. "It is important to get these things clear in the public mind, because loose talk about compulsory arbitration is confusing and prejudices the cause of permanent economic

responsibility to assist in securing these bet-ter conditions. However, it is a great and hopeful sign to see that such institutions of learning as Bryn Mawr and many honest and sincere men and women in individual capacities are preparing the way for the settlement of this great issue in the same spirit of courage and fairness that always has marked the judgments of public opin-ion in this country."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. For how many years did Napoleon Bonaarte rule as Emper 2. What is a pasticcio?

THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND



tional Martyrs

wildering. Judgments pronounced at this distance are dangerous, since it is impossible to bring all the details of a situation as complicated as the Irish one into the focus of an overseas view. But we know that an overwhelming percentage of the people in Southern Ireland support the Free State Government, that the guerrillas organized as De Valerists have wrought devastation in the economic, social and political system of the South counties and that Collins differed only in method and not in the degree of his patriotism from the men who shot him. And we fear that Ireland, on the road to peace. on the way to freedom, at the open portals of a new and prosperous national life, will again be frustrated by its "patriots" and returned to the confusion of fifty years ago and opened again for an invasion of British

the work of random assassins.

"It is about time." says Bernard Shaw himself an Irishman and an inexorable critic of the English theory of control in Ireland, "that Irishmen stopped talking of dying for their country and prepared to live for It."

Similarly it is about time that the radicals of the republican cause ceased to provide ammunition for the British reactionaries who labor twenty-four hours a day to convince the world that Ireland is ruled by emotion rather than logic, and that anything like a free government of the country would be impossible.

As matters are going now the outside world hears only of ambushes, assassinations and red-hot factional war in Ireland. It is not permitted, because of the general clamor, to hear of the constructive work being done by intellectual, devoted groups in Dublin and elsewhere.

It must seem to any reasonable person that friends of Ireland in the United States would now endeavor to help the builders of the new Ireland. The wild work of the wreckers has been permitted to go far enough. All the world of men, in a quest for peace, is trying to forget ancient grievances and the injustices that are past. Surely it is folly for Irish men and women to feel that Ireland ought to bleed to death for the past and close her eyes to the prom-

ises of the present and the future.

"MEALS INCLUDED"

COLLAPSE of the evening trade, as a re-sult of prohibition legislation, is among the reasons given by the International Stew ards' Convention now in session in St. Louis for its prediction of the return of the American plan to the hotels of this country. The popularity of "platter combinations" is also cited as a mark of change in the eating habits of the Nation. Patronage of th fixed-price table d'hote suggests that the attraction of liberty of choice has proved delusive.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the steward and hotel proprietor who have of late been displaying similar powers of prophecy will be specific.

Just exactly what is meant by "American plan"? If a restoration of the bird-bath system of service, of the old multifarious menu, magnificent is its promises, disheart-ening in its violations, is intended, it is

Anthracite miners and operators won't find any meat on the bone of contention. Perhaps there will be no rail settle-

ment until the Government has tamped a tie. Settlement of the steel strike may be obscured by the darkness that precedes the

dawn. To hear some of the European correspondents tell it, Mars is merely changing

his armor. Every householder with an empty bin has his own coal commission, but it isn't

getting him anywhere.

Some of the men who profess to be shocked at Newberry are not above buying votes with a bonus. There is little likelihood that rail execu tives are looking with over-friendly eyes in

the direction of Judge Gary. Somehow we begin to wonder how Con-gressmen are going to point with pride during the coming campaign.

Judge Landis says he believes in tem-pering justice with mercy, but you just can't make some of his victims believe it.

Though we rejoice at the thought of a fact-finding commission, it will take more han coaled facts to keep the home fires

burning. Williamsport, Pa., man shed tears and was cured of color blindness. And yet we have known onion peelers to speak of them as white violets.

Hindenburg is being lionized in Munich. Indication, perhaps, that he was not suffi-ciently mouselised before the war was permitted to end.

Soviet authorities are said to be making an effort to sell the Russian crown jewels, valued at \$500,000,000. The amazing fact is that they are still intact.

The finpper has stood for a good deal and has come up smiling, but the declara-tion of New York dancing masters that she is ungraceful and can't dance is a knock-

Greensburg. Pa., reports frost. The time draws near when newspaper paragraphers simply can't refrain mentioning what James Whitcomb Riley had to say about the punkin.

Adolph Lorenz says the one lesson he has learned in life is never to stop working; but, of course, this expert opinion need not be allowed to interfere with vacation plans.

The local burglar, who worked for hours to enter a warehouse, got fifty pennies from a cash register and was then pinched, is probably of the opinion that there is truth in the scriptural dictum that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Man does his routine work though the heavens fall. Thus there is cause for congratulation rather than surprise in the fact that despite political upheavals the farmers of Russia and Poland went ahead and planted grain and are now assured good crops.

Uncle Sam suggests that Cuba put up entry barriers as a first step toward pre-venting the smuggling of Chinese and Euro-pean aliens from the island republic to he l'nited States-a case of suggested crop restriction that will awaken no controversy.

It is confidently expected that the con-It is connected that the con-templated Turco-Greek conference near Con-stantinople will accomplish almost as much as some other recent conferences of other participants in the big war; which fact, somehow, is not overwhelmingly encourag-

teeing themselves against loss, and have become regular customers. American Legion fetes and lawn parties

given by fire companies in the nearby suburban towns have been protected in this way, and an event held by the Frankford Post. June 16 and 17, threatened the companics with loss, but the requisite one-tenth of an inch did not fall.

The Northeastern Shrine Club took out a \$1000 policy for their "Streets of Bag-dad" fete at Fox Chase, June 24, and the Philadelphia Protestant Federation, planning a moonlight excursion on a river steamer, covered the expense of hiring the boat and an orchestra by a \$400 policy.

UP UNTIL the end of May the insurance companies had struck all of the best luck, and it began to look as if these policies were going to return good actual profit, but on June 2 rain forced the payment of \$1000 to cover the lawn fete of the Church of the New Jerusalem, held at 4740 Castor avenue.

This seemed to start bad luck for the companies. The very next policy written, calling for \$200 for the South Philadelphia baseball game, had to be paid, and in rapid succession came the payment of \$500 for the Pageant of Old Germantown at the Germantown Cricket Club, and a compromise payment of the difference between the amount of the policy and the actual box office receipts at a Lafayette College base-

ball game. The Shanahan Club carried rain insurance constantly for two or three weeks, and the Chestnut Hill Club took out a policy of \$200 against rain between 5 and 9 o'clock on the morning of July 26, when they planned a railroad excursion to Atlantic

The South Philadelphia Baseball Club also collected \$500 for rain on August 12. The biggest policies yet handled locally have been written within the last week. The customer in this case is the manage ment of the Philadelphia County Fair, which will be held at Byberry during the first days of September.

The management has taken out a \$6000 policy to cover Labor Day, and a \$7000 one to cover Saturday. These policies must be paid if one-tenth of an inch of rain falls on either of these two days during exhibition hours.

DAIN insurance sounds as though it were K merely a gamble but, young as the idea is, the probabilities have been figured out scientifically, just as they are figured in other kinds of insurance, and the rates of premiums are based upon official statis-Thus a search of the Philadelphia tics. Weather Bureau records shows the following average of days having one-tenth of an inch or more of rainfall in each of the months: January, 12 days; February, 12; March, 13; April, 11; May, 12; June, 10; July, 12; August, 10; September, 9; October,

10: November, 10, and December, 10. The companies have tables using these numbers as an index, and the rate of premium per \$100 is found in the column headed by these figures. Thus, next month rives the lowest premiums. The payment or \$100 worth of insurance for one hour is \$5.99, and this increases gradually with the time up to four hours, when the payment is \$7.47 per \$100. From four hours on it in-creases more rapidly, and a policy covering eight hours costs \$14.99 per \$100, and a whole day of twenty-four hours costs \$45.

In the worst month, March, the figures are almost 50 per cent higher. One hour costs \$8.65 per \$100, four hours costs \$10,79, eight hours cost \$21.65 and twenty-four hours cost \$65. Baseball policies are somewhat different

from the ordinary ones. The usual policy for a game insures against rain from the previous midnight until four and a half innings have been played. In that case the rate is arrived at by multiplying the index number by 1.3, or if the policy begins from 8 o'clock the base number is multiplied by 1.2.

belongs primarily to the State, according Burgess Taylor, of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, a member of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a man who has

much experience in the field of industrial disputes. "Every man, no matter what his business or civic status," said Mr. Taylor, "has

a vital interest in all industrial relations, because these conditions affect every one in All the talk which we hear of a 'finish fight' in industrial disturbances is There never has and never can nonsense. strike in both cases. be such a thing because of the human equation, which makes it an ever-shiftin and

new problem as new phases of the old situation arise.

"One thing always develops in every trike or lockout. The monkey wrench in the works of the railroad dispute today is the matter of seniority; everything els cettled. But when this strike was declared. this was not an issue at all, but it has be come a 'by-product' of the trouble. In every dispute of like kind, it is the 'by-product' causes most of the trouble and not the original dispute.

"There has never been any question about the legal relations of employers and the em-ployes. This is as old as the common law itself. The thing which we lack is the judicial machinery which particularly adapted to adjust these disputes. It he one weak spot today in the social order. When employers and employes have a dispute, society permits them to fight it out on their own terms. This would be all right if it did not dislocate everything else in the area in which it takes place.

The Canadian Act

"Nearly every one who has heard of the adjustment of industrial disputes by legal machinery has something to say about compulsory arbitration. This method was first tried in Australia and New Zealand, and resulted in a complete failure. England and other nations were groping in the dark for a solution when the Canadian Indusdian Parliament, as a result of the rec-ommendations of W. L. Mackenzie King,

the present Premier.

"The salient difference between the Canadian act and all other former labor legislation is this: The act forbids a strike or lockout being declared until after an investigation is made of the facts in the case, and the results of their investigation made public in a report over the signatures of the investigators. This gives public opinion a chance to crystallize on the merits of the case before work can be suspended by either side. It is easy to see that after the investigation has been made and the facts published, public opinion will deal a crushing blow to the element in the dispute which is seen to be in the wrong or to be unreasonable.

"The first step along the lines of th Canadian act which were taken in ountry was the Kansas Industrial Court. There is no more compulsory arbitration in the Kansas act than there is in the Cana-dian act, but it looks at the matter from a different angle, and both acts have worked out in a highly successful manner.

Three Basic Principles

"There are three principles which always have been the basis of all industrial legis-lation: First, compulsory arbitration, which has broken down completely; second, the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, with its investigation and making public the results of that investigation, and, third, the Kanasa act, which embodies the principle of adjudi-

When the Canadian Industrial D putes Act was first enacted. it was bitterly opposed by both employers and employes, but the fact that it has remained fifteen years on the statute books of the Dominion, with never an attempt to repeal it, shows that it has been a good thing. The same is

true in Kansas. "One of the unfortunate things about both the Canadian and the Kansas laws is that both were passed to meet some great crisis and not as the result of a deliberate and broad-minded effort permanently to improve industrial conditions. It was a coal

Cost of Rival Organizations

"The enormous sums expended annually in maintaining labor unions and employers associations are a great drain on industry, which could be eliminated entirely if the State found some simple and adequate machinery for investigating and adjusting in-dustrial troubles. The Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is spending as much money annually in an effort to bring about desirable industrial con-ditions in Philadelphia alone as the Do-minion of Canada spends in administering its Department of Labor.

"But private citizens cannot be expected to give the time and money necessary to establish the best working conditions, and whatever they might do would be only of a local character and subject to unfavorable reaction in other parts of the State, while State agencies could view the field from a broader outlook.

"It is conceded by thinking persons that the present war and waste following in the wake of strikes and lockouts will prove fatal to the economic order if permitted to remain unremedied. There is no difference xcept in degree between the forces employed in industrial warfare and those in the late international war; and it cannot be expected that the parties involved will ever approach their problem with that degree of forbearance and patience which will effect solution.

A Function of the State

"That is distinctly a function of the State. It is to be hoped that the people of Pennsylvania will take to heart the present lesson being taught us as a result of our indifference, and will set in motion influences which will compel the next session of the Legislature to establish a Court of Industrial Relations, which will serve the entire State and set an example to the sister State of the Nation. This need not follew either the Kansas or the Canadian law, but by adapting the best of each and making such additions as our local situations may re-quire, it would seem that great improvements could be made on both these systems, and a way opened for an era of industrial peace which would mean much to our progress and prosperity.

"A survey of present conditions must carry to the minds of all an appreciation of several conditions which confront this country. In the midst of a railway strike which is not only prostrating industry, but is a menace to the lives of every person in the country who travels, and a threatened coal famine, the severity of which can be determined only by the character of the winter we are to have, there can be no doubt that in the language of the Psalmist, be no these disputes are like 'the pestilence which walketh in the darkness and the destroyer that wasteth at noonday.'

Force of Public Opinion

"Our State should declare in its sovereign capacity that men shall be protected in the right to choose their own way of life, act, which embodies the principle of adjudi-cation. "This last means that where the Cana-dian act came into the dispute with its in-vestigation and the laying of the facts be-fore the public, trying to adjust the matter as the investigation proceeded, as it gen-erally succeeded in doing, the Industrial Court of Kansas enters and makes an in-vestigation just as would be the case in a lawsuit and gives its findings, that con-It was a Paris four-year-old who an seeing a stork staring at him from the pic-ture page of a magazine informed his mother that the stork was looking to see if he could

- 3. How old is the game of lawn tennis? Who was the first Whig President of the United States?
- 5. What kind of a bird is a rook? 6. What fabulous animal was supposed to live in fire?
- 7. What is the name of the pipe of peace used by American Indians in con-clave?

What country has been called the "Cock-pit of Europe"?

9. What is meant by complementary colors? 10. What is an "ex parte" statement?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
 1. It has been asserted that Charles de Ville Wells, who recently died in Paris, aged eighty-two, was the original "Man That Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." On one occasion in the famous Casino Wells' winnings were so great that the gaming-table bank ran out of 100,000 franc notes, and a messenger was dispatched to a bank in the town to bring back \$28,000 worth of francs for the lucky player.
 2. Mijard Fillmore, was the first President of the United States.
 3. Adolphe Thiers was the first President of the fallacious theory popularized by Claudius Ptolemy, an astronomer, who lived in Alexandria in the second century A. D. that the earth was the central body around which the sun and the planets moved. The system was accepted until replaced in the sixteenth century by the Copernican or modern system, in which it is proved that the sun is the central body about which the earth and the planets move.
 5. A duomo is a cathedral, especially one in Italy. The word, which is origined that the state of the the solution is a cathedral, especially one in Italy. The word, which is origined that the state of the the solut the origined the origined that the solut the origined the origined that the solut the origined that the origined that the origined the origined that the origined the origined the origined that the solut the origined that the origined the origin the origined the origined the origined the origine

- 5. A duomo is a cathedral, especially one in Italy. The word, which is origi-nally Italian, is descended, like the word dome, from the Latin "domus." house

- house.
 6. Galena is a metallic lead-gray lead; also an important ore of lead.
 7. Sir Henry Rasburn was a noted Scotch portrait painter. Among the most dis-tinguished of his subjects were Hume. Beswell and Sir Walter Scott. Ras-burn died in 1823.
- Boswell and Sir Walter Scott. Hav-burn died in 1823. ejune means dry, lifeless, dull. It is from the Latin 'jejunus." hungry, the meaning of which can be found in the French word "dejeuner." breakfast. "Dejeuner" is compounded of the French 'jeuner." to fast, originally from the Latin 'jejunus." and 'de, here used in the sense of the English prefix 'un." Hence 'dejeuner' is "unfasting." or breakfast. 8. Jejune
- here used in the sense of the English prefix "un." Hence "dejeuner" is "unfasting." or breakfast.
 A fault in geology is a dislocation, relatively to each other, of rock masses on opposite side of a fracture.
 A carcanet is an ornamental collar or necklace of gold; a jeweled circlet formerly worn in the hair.

MOON MAN

Moon man, moon man With big round copper face, Walking in the wood road

- Through the jaggered space There between the spruce trees, I've been a-watching you. How de do! How de do! How de do!

Grandpa says you're very old ;

- He says your copper smile Was friendly with the ancient men.
- Dead a long, long while. You could tell how Adam looked If you wanted to. And all the white-haired Bible folks,

And what they used to do.

And captured cities in the night.

How de do!

From the Paris Mercury,

remember him.

And-how the great Kings went to fight

I'm waiting here to talk with you.

Marie Drennan, in the New York Times.

A Missouri Child's Deduction

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