Evening Public Ledger

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PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected for the opening of the State political campaign in a few days.

Gifford Pinchot and all the other Republican candidates for State offices will address the City Committee on Wednesday of next week at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. And on the next day the Democratic campaign will be opened formally at Carlisle, where John A. McSparran will make an address.

For the following six weeks the candidates and their friends will make speeches in all parts of the State, urging the voters to go to the polls in November, and stressing the issues involved in the election.

There is really but one issue and that is the cleaning up of what Mr. Pinchot calls "the mess at Harrisburg." Both Mr. McSparran and Mr. Pinchot are agreed on the necessity of cleaning it up.

The election of Mr. Pinchot is morally certain, but the campaign of Mr. McSparran will not be without its uses. All the sentiment that he can create in favor of a better way of conducting the business of the State will strengthen the arm of Mr. Pinchot when he takes his seat in the Capitol.

Mr. Pinchot will need the backing of the people of the Commonwealth if he is to succeed in carrying out his plans, for the political machine under which the abuses have grown up will do what it can to preserve the status quo. It has a lot of followers in the departments who are used to the old methods. They do not like to change, and they will bring pressure upon the new Governor to prevent many of his contemplated reforms. But if he has the people back of him, regardless of party, he will find it easier to do what he has set out to do.

MOVIES IN THE SCHOOLS

IN SPITE of the fears of Louis Nusbaum, associate superintendent of schools, it is likely that a way will be found to continue the use of educational moving-picture films in the public schools.

The fears of Mr. Nusbaum are based on the ruling of the chief of the Bureau of Inspection against permits for the exhibition of moving-picture films in any auditorium above or below the first floor of a building when inflammable films are to be used, and against the permits for the use of any auditorium under any circumstances above the second floor.

The auditoriums in the schools are on the second floor or in the basement. A strict enforcement of the ruling would prevent the exhibition of the films altogether.

If it were necessary for the school authorities to choose between risking the lives of the children by fire and abandoning the use of the educational films, there would be no question about what their decisions should be. The safety of the children comes first. But that safety need not be risked. Ways can be found to remove all danger from fire in most of the school auditoriums, and when that danger disappears it is not unlikely that permits for the exhibition of the films will be granted.

The value of the movie in the schools is admitted. Natural history and geography can be made much more interesting by films showing the cities and scenery of a country and the development of animal life than by the use of text books alone. Its importance is so great that a way is likely to be found to enable the teachers to continue to use it.

THE AWNING NUISANCE

ORDINANCES of the dead-letter variety are sufficiently common in this city to explain the inquiry of a committee of the Retail Grocers' Association into the validity of the measure prohibiting sidewalk awnings and awning poles.

As there are many infringements of the regulations concerning projecting signs, it was perhaps natural to suppose that the awning order might also be a mere ineffective gesture. The suppliants acted only in accord with long-established tradition.

It may be noted with interest, however, that Mayor Moore has assumed that laws passed were meant to be enforced. Reminding the petitioners of the fact that the awning ordinance was general in character, and admitted of no exemptions, he called attention to the only sensible step to be taken—the enforcement of the ordinance until it is repealed.

For the sake of the appearance of the city and of convenience to pedestrians, it is to be hoped that Council will not recall its proscription. Awning poles—there are veritable forests of them in Philadelphia, notably on Ridge, Lancaster and Germantown avenues—are not only unsightly but are needless obstructions in a city already gravely handicapped by narrow streets, planned according to seventeenth-century ideas of metropolitan traffic.

Unnecessary hardships should, of course, be avoided and time should be given property owners and tenants to remove pavement structures. But that these are out of place in a community as large as Philadelphia is a fact that hardly admits of debate.

THE WINSLOW VERDICT

THE "automatic train-control device" which, according to the current report the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigators, would have prevented the [illegible] wreck at Winslow Junction on July [illegible] saved seven persons from death and nine from injury, is a contrivance [illegible] operates automatically through a [illegible] interlocked with the signal mech[illegible] of a railroad to close the throttle [illegible] locomotive and apply the air brakes [illegible] train moves past a danger mark. Thus [illegible] in the signal tower would have a [illegible] long-distance control of approach[illegible] have been experimenting for some years with this device. It has been found to be in most practical ways efficient and trustworthy. But some railroad men of experience object to it for psychological rather than for any practical reasons. They argue, with a good deal of justice, that the human equation is still the ruling factor in railroading and that in every last analysis, after all mechanical devices have been put to work, the safety of trains depends upon the character and watchfulness of the man in the locomotive cab.

Such experts dislike the thought of innovations which would tend to encourage engineers to relax from their customary alertness. They believe that if engineers were led to feel that their locomotives would be automatically stopped at a danger point the morale of engine crews would be gone and the attention to small details of the day's work, upon which the safety of trains and passengers depends, would be relaxed to the danger point. And they may be right.

AMERICA'S MIND RETURNS FROM ITS LONG VACATION

Back From Europe and the Mountains and the Seas and the Movies, It Finds Its House in Great Disorder

IT IS easier to start things than to stop them. This rule applies with unvarying force to automobiles and William Jennings Bryan, fires and flirtations, war and after-dinner speeches, fashions and industrial strikes, poker games and human prejudices. It applies in a sense to vacations.

Vacations used to be self-stopping. They lasted two weeks and ended with an ugly jolt on Labor Day. But during the last few years, even while the American people went mechanically about their practical affairs, their collective mind has been afar on a continuous vacation that seemed as if it might continue forever. It has been "doing" Europe and Asia and Japan and Guam. It has haunted London. It tarried in Ireland and it almost settled down for good in France. At other times it was a willing captive in the queer, unearthly regions created by the frantic imagination of moving-picture producers. It was seldom or never home.

Trouble may have some good in it after all. It has brought the vacation of the American mind to an end at least. We are back again to look the old homestead over. And as a people we are one with the two-weeker who remained away a month. The premises are in disorder.

The world of routine existence turns upon the homecomers a dark and battered and awesome countenance. Mr. Gompers and Attorney General Daugherty are stoning each other through the windows of the house. The cat of privilege has eaten the canary of our common rights. The jam closets have been plundered and the doors of the house swing desolately in the winds of propaganda.

If the place is ever to be made habitable we shall have to get down at once to the unaccustomed labor of serious and consistent thinking. That is what the average American ought to realize on this Labor Day. For, if his more familiar habits and trends mean anything, they mean that thought is the work he hates most. He will toil willingly and fight and sacrifice and endure endlessly the rigors of constructive effort.

Ask him to think seriously about public affairs and he will flinch and appear annoyed and go hurriedly away.

It is hardly fair, therefore, to blame Mr. Gompers for wildly threatening a general strike or fiercely to criticize Attorney General Daugherty for his novel experiments with court injunctions as instruments for the bewilderment of unions. These two men are fighting according to the tactics that they know best; and they wouldn't have been permitted to fight at all—there would have been nothing to fight about—if the American mind had returned earlier from its foreign travels and attended rationally to problems now left to solution by violence.

This business of absentee citizenship, of a vast community of people who, holding authority, refuse to use it or learn how to use it, is becoming pretty serious for all America.

Of the returning vacationist sharp and shrewd observers are saying what one might say of all that part of the country which has been letting its mind wander in Europe while the pressing businesses and labors of the hour were neglected at home. They say that he isn't interested in truth, that he doesn't want to be informed or fair-minded and that he doesn't particularly care what happens to other people or to the order of life about him so long as he can have his fling and be amused.

If that is true, if we are all content to be part of a blind drift toward an unknown and doubtful future, then we ought either to hire an intelligent dictator to look after us or be reconciled to the settlement of purely social questions by fighting, attrition and brute force. "Ask the returning crowds with the baggage," says a cynic, "what they know about the actual condition of the transportation system or the life of coal miners or the temper of the railway workers or the rights and wrongs of the strikes. They know very little. But they care even less!"

Well, we aren't going to put any such disagreeable questions to the returning crowds. They ought to have a period of rest after the stresses of their vacations and, of course, they will have other troubles enough. But these are the crowds that will have to decide before long whether they are going to permit one exclusive group or another to get and keep an unbreakable hold on the means of their existence. They will have to learn, by solemn contemplation of looming facts, that politics or political formulas of the more familiar sort will not grow crops or turn the motors of industry or bring coal out of the ground or operate railway trains.

What they will have to do is to carry their political thinking far enough forward to make it useful in just such emergencies as now confront them. That is, American politics must be made to keep in an industrial age the peace and justice which it guaranteed and provided in earlier days when our only important occupation was agriculture.

Here is suggested a job that will not be easy for the collective mind of a generation preoccupied with a search for ease and fun and little else. If it is approached honestly the present uproar will mean little. For it is by upheavals and landslides and impacts of masses of opinion that heat is generated to melt out of darkness those bits of truth that shine forever and are forever indestructible as guiding marks for civilization.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SENATOR

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, who is seeking renomination in the senatorial primaries which are to be held in Wisconsin tomorrow, points with pride to his war record. "I did not believe in the war," he declares, "and I voted against going into it."

There can be no question that Mr. La Follette is a man of convictions. His championship of his pro-German constituents was faithful in the days when imperial submarines cynically violated the laws of neutrality and instituted a reign of murder upon the seas.

"I am not saying," continues this stickler for principle, "that we did not have same cause for going to war against Germany. Germany sank some of our boats. Two or three of them, as I remember."

History, as the Wisconsin Senator interprets it, is a comparatively simple subject, once the student has dispensed with the encumbrance of facts. There are certified records of the loss by German submarine or mine of twenty American vessels with a total tonnage of 50,265 prior to the entrance of the United States into the world conflict.

It is of record also that the Imperial German Government graciously granted the rights of the United States to one trans-Atlantic vessel weekly in each direction, between our Eastern seaboard and an English port.

Mr. La Follette does not mention this example of exquisite consideration for a neutral. He is obviously more interested in "not apolgizing" for his war record and in "answering the dirty newspapers"—such is his virile phrase—than in jogging his own somewhat erratic memory.

If ever the benighted press is resolved to be clean and forget inconvenient facts as easily as Mr. La Follette does, it may expect the heartiest congratulations from all politicians of his stamp. Just at present, however, the light of other days is rather too uncomfortably blinding to suit the Wisconsin aspirant for further senatorial laurels.

CLASSES IN CITIZENSHIP

LESSONS in the elements of citizenship such as are to be taught at the nonpartisan meeting called by the Mayor for Wednesday of this week cannot be deemed superfluous so long as the rudimentary duty of registration is neglected by thousands of electors.

It is at the instance of women identified with various political organizations that Mr. Moore has summoned the primary class. Lawrence E. Fell, chairman of the Board of Registration Commissioners, will be among the instructors.

He will unquestionably explain that Thursday, September 7, is the first of the three registration days, and the citizens whose names are not found on the rolls at election time in November will be temporarily deprived of their franchise. The lesson should not be difficult to grasp.

The public-spirited women who suggested the schooling are duly aware that important duties, which involve no hardship and but a slight expenditure of time, are often skipped with the greatest unconcern. It is altogether right and proper to din into the ears of electors, men and women, the oft-repeated story of registration obligations. Within the last few years the proportion of slackers has decreased, but there are still numbers of delinquents aggrieved when they are deprived of their vote on election day, and yet ready to begin the old round of carelessness and indifference the next autumn.

At any rate, the traditional cry, "nobody told me anything," will not be valid this year.

CHURCH UNION

WHETHER it is true as some enthusiasts have said that the recognition by the Ecumenical Patriarchate of the Greek Church of the validity of the Anglican episcopate and priesthood is the "most momentous chapter in ecclesiastical history in a thousand years," it is a significant step in the direction of church union.

Negotiations between the Anglican and Greek churches for union have been in progress for some time. And efforts have been made to bring about a rapprochement between the Greek and the Roman churches. No common ground has yet been found on which the Greek and Roman churches can stand, but the success of the Greek and the Anglican churches in getting together suggests that the time may come when all obstacles to union among the different Christian bodies may be removed.

SEEING AMERICA

ANY one who, appalled and baffled by each day's strike news and the thundering, threatening communiques from the rival headquarters of labor unions and the captains of industry, finds himself slipping into a serious case of the economic blues, ought to take a day off and go to a county fair.

He might go to Jersey or interior Pennsylvania or Delaware. Doing that, he will realize, with a sense of overwhelming relief, that the mine owners and railway executives and trades unions represent, after all, but a small part of the United States. As one waking from a nightmare he will find himself in the presence of industries that know no strikes and men and women who get along against terrific obstacles by patience and wholesome labor.

The farmer is not dismayed and, for some reason or other beyond the understanding of those who know how he has been bedeviled by the commission system on one hand and the deficiencies of the freight system on the other, he is by no means broke. He is perfecting his own organizations and he is improving his merchandising system and learning more and more about the science of distribution and the uses of banks. He is irritated but restrained. He is America.

There is only one trouble with the county fairs. The politicians always turn up at them. They simply will not stay away.

PROSPERITY COMING BACK

CONFIDENCE in the future is indicated by the announced plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to enlarge its equipment.

The expenditure of $23,500,000 has been authorized. Of this sum $8,500,000 will be paid for 115 freight and passenger locomotives, the order for which has been placed with the Baldwin Works. The remainder will be spent in laying new tracks to facilitate the handling of freight. These plans would not have been made if there were not evidence of a return to normal conditions.

The Pennsylvania activities are as trustworthy a barometer of business as we have. When this great railroad system is arranging to accommodate more business, that business is in sight. Indeed, the report of its earnings for the seven months ending with July 31 as compared with the earnings for the corresponding period of last year indicates that a revival of business is already on the way. The earnings this year were $45,000,000, whereas last year they were only $15,000,000.

The order for locomotives may in part explain why Samuel Vauclain, of Baldwin's, announced not long ago that he was to add 1000 men a month to his payroll this fall. But in any event it is evident that returning prosperity spreads its benefits over a large number of industries.

Tyranny — Six hundred miners are on strike in Herrin, Ill., because the company that employed them refused to allow them to park their cars inside a fence which incloses the mine. It is an interesting sidelight on what is meant by a living wage. Herrin, it may be added, is a name that seems curiously familiar.

Un-American Propaganda — Councilman James A. ("Jerry") Watson, of Boston, wants Webster's standard unabridged dictionary removed from the Boston Public Library as British propaganda because its definition of constitution contains no reference to the United States. We suspect it is even worse than that. Its definition of beans may ignore Boston.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

They Manage So Very Many Things So Much Better in Montreal, It Is Apt to Have a Depressing Effect on a Philadelphian

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I HAD a letter not long ago, presumably from an Englishman who had read something that I had written in this column about the criticalness of the French toward anything not French. My correspondent congratulated me on disliking the French as much as he did.

He seemed to dislike them very much, almost as much as his forefathers did in "Bonaparty's day," when all England was panicky for fear of the French invasion.

Now I not only do not dislike the French, but I very heartily admire them, and I wish that this country had more French-born or French-descended citizens. Their ideas on plumbing may be elemental, but their ideas of workmanship and of all that goes to make life agreeable, from cooking to music, are the most finished and civilized that this twentieth century can bring to our doors. Except for their jokes they have what the majority of us lack—natural good taste.

A LOT of us, especially in America, have good style. That is, we change our tastes easily and with a sort of happy dash to fit the style of the moment. We "catch on" quickly to a passing enthusiasm and adjust our minds and bodies, our houses and our pleasures to what is popular. We go in for things with an almost young zest—jazz, if that is the music of the hour, or Chinese Chippendale, if that is the revival that suits the architecture of the year best, or curly maple or rosewood, it all depends on the prevailing style.

And the prevailing style depends on something that has happened over in Europe. Left to ourselves, once we had cut loose from Europe, we lost our good taste and had only style. And style is all we still have, except in places where the European element is the strongest factor in the place—the English of New England, the Quaker English of Pennsylvania, the Palatine German of the farming counties of Pennsylvania, the French or Spanish or Cavalier English of the South, the Scandinavian of the Lake States, the Oriental touches of our little Italys and little Jewrys.

But when we make a composite of all these elements and call the result American we have lost our taste and only got style.

I should say the difference was the difference between a Greek statue and a "flapper," between a girl in a bathing suit of today and a Watteau shepherdess in old Sevres china.

Almost any woman who has French blood in her veins has taste in what she does, a sense of fitness, a finish and completeness in what she makes that gives the object a sort of lasting quality; whether it is in style or out of style for the moment, it has a good style of its own.

And what is true of Americans with French blood is just as true of American cities of French colonization.

I FELT that all over again in New Orleans this last winter, but I was even more struck by it in Montreal last week. Montreal, of course, is not American at all, being English where it is not French, and with scores of American cities fresh in my mind—for it has been my lot to see scores intimately this year—I can only say that it is greatly to the advantage of Montreal that it is mostly French and the rest English.

We Americans—people of the States—have rather a stupid condescension toward our Canadian neighbors as though nothing in British America could touch the real thing we of the States have made out of a new country.

I can only say to my fellow countrymen who are thus provincial: "Go to Montreal!"

As you approach the border a nice American chap with his cap on the back of his head will casually give you your signed receipt for your motor license.

As you cross the border a very natty uniformed English officer will question you courteously, but with formality, as to your length of stay, the amount of luggage and your citizenship. After that you drive along a road much the same as the one you left and past farms a little less fertile. And your first thought is:

"Well, Canada is poorer than the U. S. A., just as I have always supposed!"

BUT presently as you pass through one village after another with a French name you cannot help seeing that the houses are neater, more prettily built, better preserved and with more of an air of being there "for keeps" than the ones in the little straggling towns you have left. And the churches and the cemeteries and the parish schools and the religious houses are of first importance.

There is nothing apologetic about religion in the French part of Canada; it takes its place and the first place in every town.

But you say to yourself:

"Oh, well, this is an old civilization, really nearly 300 years old! No wonder things look stable. They have had time to settle down! But we have the enterprise, the business, the big wonders of new machinery in the U. S. A."

Then you cross the St. Lawrence River on the longest bridge you have yet traversed, a bridge over which railroad trains, motors, tramcars and presumedly pedestrians traveling the same way with you at the same time make no confusion of noise or crowding. Then you cross a canal big enough for seagoing ships, and then you enter a great town of warehouses, foundries, cattle sheds, wholesale offices, fruit markets and rail terminals and shipping wharfs.

Not only the signs and the names are French, but the houses and roofs and faces and vehicles and speech and smells are French—French with just a touch of something else; English without the English slums or rough, drunken slum poverty.

I SUPPOSE the place has slums—there must be poverty; but it cannot be dangerous poverty, for the policing of the city is done in such a neighborly spirit; the whole air of the place is hospitable yet minding its own affairs. One would guess that where English well-to-do folks were there also would be gardens about the houses; but there are gardens about the little houses, and good food and beautiful fruit in the little shops and flower stands and flower shops everywhere.

I thought that we had done pretty well in movie theatres in Philadelphia in the last few years, but the two we were in in Montreal were larger and more splendid and with better music than all but one of ours. Their fur shops and leather shops and antiquary shops are, of course, less expensive and, I think, also better than ours. Their hotels are as good and larger and better patronized than ours. They have more banks scattered over the city than we have, and their churches are more used and their church institutions have more authority. Their university is better placed and more beautiful in both building and surroundings than ours, and their streets are cleaner and better paved.

YET Montreal could go into the pocket of Philadelphia in point of size and in point of number of citizens and, I suppose, in point of comparative wealth.

The point of comparison is that the citizens of Montreal have done better the things that we have done well. And the town has not our untidy, uncomfortable, wasteful faults.

I suspect that is at the bottom of the difference—our waste and its thrift! Our very garbage cans give us away. Thrift is an unknown art to most of us; we even call it stinginess! We shame even the foreigners who come to live with us out of showing it.

Our great game of poker is a game of clever discarding. Our great knack of style is a knack of changing quickly from last year's fashion to this. Short skirts and bobbed hair last year, long skirts and coiled hair this; South American, negroid jazz now, but a revival of the polonaise next; bright-painted furniture last fall and marbled furniture this! Always some one's else taste—never just our own!

THE VAMP

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. PHILIP JAISOHN

On Korea's Struggle for Independence

THE outlook for political independence in Korea is now brighter than it has been at any time since the events following the Russo-Japanese War, which resulted so disastrously for Korea, says Dr. Philip Jaisohn, of this city, one of the directors of the Friends of Korea and one of the best-known Korean-born citizens of this country.

"The struggle for her political independence in which Korea is now engaged and which she has waged unceasingly since the close of the Russo-Japanese War," said Dr. Jaisohn, "now shows some signs that it may be terminated favorably for our people. The Friends of Korea, an American organization which has played an important part in this struggle, is now about three years old and has a membership of about 30,000. It is particularly strong in Philadelphia.

Korea Important to Japan

"Japan's real reason for wanting Korea is to have a base on the mainland of Asia. The original plan did not, nor do I think that the present one includes Korea, except as a valuable pawn in a larger game. The first plan, and the one which I think is still in existence, is the ultimate control of China, but it is clearly impossible to carry it out unless there is a permanent base on the Asiatic mainland, and Korea was not only the best place where this might be obtained, but it has many other advantages.

"The Koreans and the Japanese have nothing in common from the standpoint of blood or race. The Koreans are more Mongolian, being more closely related to the Chinese and Manchurians, whereas the Japanese are of Malay origin.

"The Japanese are indebted to the Koreans for a good deal of their civilization, however. About eight centuries ago a goodly number of Koreans emigrated into Japan and have since exerted a very considerable influence on that country. These Korean emigrants taught the Japanese the making of silk and porcelain, besides giving a distinct impetus to the present Japanese literature, laws and the general arts of civilization.

Koreans at Satsuma

"If any one will go to Satsuma today, where the famous Satsuma ware, perhaps the best known of the Japanese porcelains, is made, he will find about 300 Korean families still living there. Of course, they are Japanese now, but they are the descendants of the Korean emigrants of 800 years ago, and still have the traditions and follow the customs of their Korean ancestors.

"Korea is about forty-two centuries old, of which time there are twenty-seven centuries of written history. Most of the civilization of Asia originated in Korea, which always had maintained its independence until about twenty years ago. Japanese domination began in 1905 and was the result of the Russo-Japanese war. The United States unwittingly played an important part in the loss of Korean political independence.

"When the Russian and the Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference came to the United States, Japan demanded a big indemnity from Russia, which Count Witte said was impossible to pay. Russia had more than 150,000,000 population and would not pay this big indemnity in self-respect, whether they could raise the money or not. The result was a deadlock.

Where America Came In

"Mr. Roosevelt, then President, said that the delegates must find some ground upon which they could agree, and then Japan offered to waive the indemnity if given a free hand in Korea. As the Russians did not own Korea, they were perfectly willing to grant this proposition. But there was a treaty between the United States and Korea. Korea had not wanted to open its country to America, but America insisted and guaranteed Korea against foreign aggression. This treaty has a clause to the effect that if Korea is oppressed by foreign nations the United States would come to its rescue.

"Thus Japan was helpless unless America consented. England and Japan were already bound by alliance, and there would be no opposition there, so when Mr. Roosevelt consented, in order to bring about peace, it was finished and Japan practically gobbled up Korea.

"Japan had found early in the war that she could not successfully carry on the campaign against Russia without a base on the Asiatic mainland. Therefore she made an offensive and defensive alliance with Korea in February, 1905. By the terms of this Japan was to use Korea as a base of operations, but agreed to restore everything after the war and guaranteed the teritorial and political integrity of Korea. Korea signed the treaty and opened the country to the Japanese Army and Navy. Japan then won the war and betrayed her ally in the Peace Conference.

Sources of Wealth

"Another reason why Japan wants Korea is on account of her richness in natural resources. Korea is rich in coal and iron, whereas Japan has no iron at all and but little coal. Japan has an enormous natural advantage in Korea on account of its nearness, but she does not have to have political domination to maintain this advantage.

"The Koreans now have no voice in the government of their country, which is ruled by a Japanese governor general. There was a pretense of self-government, but in 1910 Korea was announced as a part of the Japanese Empire. American influence was formerly very great in Korea. Americans built the first railroad and constructed all the public utilities, but today everything in Korea worth having is in the hands of the Japanese.

"Another element which Japan has not been able to drive out of Korea is the American missionary organizations. The Koreans always have been a religious people by nature and accepted Christianity readily because it agreed with their psychology. As a consequence, the Christian Church has made wonderful progress there.

Work of American Missionaries

"The Presbyterians and the Methodists are especially strong in Korea. The American missionaries bring books and other literature and the histories of other countries and have developed Korean education wonderfully. Japan does not like this because it knows that with the advance of education and the natural freedom-loving tendency of the Koreans their task will be that much more difficult.

"The Japanese do not arrest Korean Christians for being Christians, because they know that public feeling the world over would not permit this, but nearly all the Koreans now in jail without charges against them are Christians. There are about 7000 of these now, but there were 25,000 only a few years ago.

"The Korean leaders are figuring on three things: First, the proper education of the young men so that they will be prepared to take hold when the country's independence is restored, as it must be some day; second, they hope in case of the regeneration of Russia and China that these nations, for their own protection, will come to the rescue of Korea. As long as Korea is free and independent and can act as a buffer state, the safety of Russia and China is much more assured. Russia must work out her own salvation, but it is a mighty nation and will not stand forever the terrible existing conditions there. The last but not the least thing they hope for is that some day the Government and people of the United States will realize the injustice this country has unwittingly done to the Korean nation, and that they will live up to their treaty with Korea in 1882 by using their good offices to free the Koreans from alien domination."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What ancient people used a system of strings or cords hanging from a crossbar as writing?
2. Which is the "Badger State"?
3. What is a holograph will?
4. Name two great military leaders who invaded Italy by crossing the Alps.
5. Name two operas by Weber.
6. Where is the Cymric language spoken?
7. Who was Camille Desmoulins?
8. Why is a volcano so called?
9. What waterfall is regarded as the greatest in the world?
10. What is a wombat?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. "Underground railroad" was the name given to the system of assistance by abolitionists in the North to fugitive slaves from the South in the period preceding the Civil War in the United States. The "stations" on the secret route, twenty miles or more apart, were usually private houses, in the garrets or cellars of which, or in nearby caves, slaves were kept and fed during the day. At nightfall the fugitives were speeded on their way into the free States.
2. The first Atlantic cable was laid between Newfoundland and Ireland.
3. Thirty-three foreign countries were represented at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.
4. The great fire in Chicago occurred on October 8 and 9, 1871.
5. A deed of derring-do is a deed of courage. Derring is a corruption of daring.
6. Darien is another name for Panama, especially the Isthmus of Panama. Dairen is an important seaport in Manchuria.
7. The daguerreotype was invented by Niepce about 1829 and perfected by L. J. M. Daguerre, a French artist.
8. Franz Liszt, the famous composer and pianist, was an abbe. In 1850 he became a tertiary of the Order of St. Francis. In 1895 he received minor orders and was presented to an honorary canonry by the Pope.
9. Cimmerian darkness is dense darkness, in allusion to the Cimmerii, a people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness.
10. Cassia is a coarse variety of cinnamon.

Internal revenue reports show that cigarette smoking has increased, while there has been a decrease in the use of cigars and smoking and chewing tobacco. Do you suppose this is due to the campaign against fags? It is not impossible.

SHORT CUTS

Probably call him Babe Ruth because that's the way he acts.

There doesn't seem to be a thing to put into one's cellar nowadays.

Johnston and Tilden evidently thought they were in a clean-up campaign.

Well, not to put too fine a point on it, Mr. Daugherty isn't dodging trouble.

One begins to fear that the girls who object to long skirts protest too much.

The weight of the sword of Justice is a trifle more than the drug traffic can bear.

France continues to evince desire to kill the German goose that filched the golden eggs.

Haberdasher advertises "Shirts in the New York Manner." Lots of front, we presume.

The straw hat will soon proceed to show how much a man is swayed by contention.

Perhaps 1922 will be known as the year in which the public grew thoroughly tired of strikes.

A mandate, as the coal operator sees it, is a device designed to save his face at the public expense.

California Democrats are beginning to wonder if this Pearson person can ram 'Ram Johnson.

The Young Lady Next Door But One says the unwritten law should be wiped off the statute books.

Anyhow, as the President's private physician it cannot be denied that old Doc Sawyer is all right.

The Bureau of Mines has devised a vest-pocket gas mask. For use, perhaps, at I. W. W. meetings.

Now that health authorities are backing short skirts, nothing can prevent the long ones from "coming in."

It ought not to be difficult for a fact-finding commission to discover the naked truth on a September morn.

Congressman Herrick has bought eleven airplanes. Determined, you see, to fly away from objectionable notoriety.

New York man killed his wife and himself because she wanted him to go to work. Women are so unreasonable.

Strike disorders continue to prove that the soil of discontent makes fertile ground for the red seeds of radicalism.

Secretary Davis favors beer in steel mills. So far as puddlers are concerned, this probably makes it unanimous.

Fall styles decree that even steaks shall be dressed differently. Recent rains have hastened the arrival of mushrooms.

HIS ARTIFICIAL TEETH. A realistic novel by Toddle Top. CHAPTER I.—"False friends," he cried, gritting 'em.

The President is said to have already drafted his bonus veto message. This will be a relief to some weak-kneed bonus supporters.

Light may soon be thrown on the Austrian situation. The arrival of the British gunboat Glowworm at Vienna is coincident with suspicion that Hungarians plan to make the fire fly.

FAREWELL PLATYPUS

Right on the heels of the news of the victory over the Australian tennis team by Tilden and Johnston came the sad tidings that the duck-billed platypus had died in the Bronx Zoo.

The duck-billed platypus is dead.
All the world sighs at his bier.
If you have a tear to shed,
Shed it here.

Drink a silent toast of sorrow at his bier,
Bitter bier;
Or, struggling 'twixt miaows and honks,
Try a Bronx.

Poor wee duck-billed platypussy,
Pining as it homesick grew,
Found that life was all too fussy
At the zoo,
Fifteen thousand miles away from every view
That it knew;
While the worms they tried to feed him with a will,
Ducked his bill.

'Lack-a-day, his name is Dennis;
Far Australia's out of luck,
Did any cruel gink talk tennis
To that duck?
Did the tidings tend to make him from the ruck
Run amuck?
Poor wee beast! 'Twas only sorrow he could sup
From the cup.

G. A.