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Philadelphia, Friday, September 8, 1922

PINCHOT'S PROGRESS

GAINST Mr. Pinchot the machine A politicians of the State are raising a typical cry. "He is helping the Democrats," they say. "This is not a primary contest. It is a contest of Republicans for an election and a campaign against the Democratic candidates. Pinchot is talking as if it were a campaign of Republicans against Republicans. He is saying too many ugly things against members of his party and against the organizations which must belp him to get elected!" Oddly enough, Democratic leaders, includ-

ing Mr. McSparran, take a similar view of the matter. They gleat openly when the truth, as Pinchot continues to tell it, seems unfavorable to the Republicanism of the State. The fact of the matter is, of course, that there is a conflict within the Republican Party and it is a conflict between the decent element in the party and those who want to render Pinchot helpless after his election, and perpetuate vice and graft and general political devilment through corrupt control of the Legislature.

Pinchot is not only carrying on a campaign for votes; he is directing a campaign of education. His appeal is frankly intended to stimulate the better element in his party to action and to obtain the cooperation of the inactive voters, who, if they were to turn out to the polls, could clean up the Republican organization and lengthen its life in Pennsylvania.

This was apparent again vesterday in Mr. Pinchot's speech to farmers at Center Hall, which may be said to have formally opened his campaign for election. He knows that if the unorganized voter will think and vote the organizations which abuse power will have to behave or go out of business.

WHERE SHALL CHILDREN GO?

KEEP your children off the streets! This, briefly, is the recommendation for parents embodied in a report relative to street accidents written for Superintendent Mills by Captain Hearn, head of the accident-prevention division of the Police

Little boys and girls haven't wings. They cannot get even to a playground, if a playground happens to be anywhere near, without using the streets. Nor can they go to hool or the grocery or the movies unless they use the common highway. If all children were locked safely indoors none would be hurt by motors. That is certain. But so long as cities are organized in their present forms it would be better and wise to make the streets safe than to deny children fresh air and exercise.

There are streets and streets. Some of them are so heavily traveled that they are unsafe for children. But most residential streets might be made safe for children to play in were it not for the occasional automobile speed fiend. A larger force of traffic policemen would make it unnecessary for the police to suggest something like life imprisonment for children. But Captain Hearn doubtless felt that it would be useless to make so sensible a suggestion to the City Council.

STREET TUNNELS

WHILE the Council is considering the regulation of permits for private tunnels under streets connecting buildings of business houses on two sides of the same street and private bridges built for the same purpose it ought to lay down general rules. The ideal plan would be the passage of s

general ordinance empowering the Director of Public Works to issue permits and to assess such charges as might be provided in the ordinance. Then any business man who wished to

make a physical connection over or under the street between two of his buildings would have only to present his case to an executive officer. That officer would make an examination of the property and if there were no valid public reason for denying the permit would issue it. This would simplify matters both for the City Council and for the business men, and it would safeguard all public interests.

THE SOURCE OF NARCOTICS

DR. CHARLES E. BRICKER, the police icals broadly classified as "dope."

If there were nothing in the prohibition laws to prevent the distilleries from turning out whisky in unlimited quantities the Volstead act would seem even more farcical than it is in operation. Yet the agencies of law which are moving to limit the improper use of drugs are confronted with system of unregulated production which lways will make their work more or less What the Harrison Drug Act was tended to do for the country, State laws till have to do in regions where the nartic evil has taken the form of a growing

Manufacturers of drugs hitherto charged by Implication with the reckless distribudon of narcotics answer that containers searing their trade-marks and found in the ion of drug addicts have been ported into the United States from foreign markets to which they were shipped. fact remains that the American, Gernan, Japanese, British and French manufacturers turn out more narcotic drugs in ne day Pan could be used legitimately in a year by the world's physicians. It is of

received in a community that seems to have forgotten not only the rules of reason, but the rules of common courtesy to strangers ittle use to regulate one group of manufacturers if all the others are permitted to operate unhindered. There was in the plan of the League of

within its gates.

Mr. Coolidge is not a spellbinder, and Nations a clause for an international system of checks to restrict the manufacture even as an after-dinner speaker he doesn't sale of habit-forming drugs. But it But he was the guest of the State was called another of Mr. Wilson's danand the representative of the President of gerous schemes and it vanished with the the United States. It was no crowd of radicals that interrupted him and bawled for the horse races instead. It was a gathering of average voters, who in such serious moments as they have, wonder why the bosses and leaders of political parties do not take them seriously or wish to be guided by their opinions and desires.

NEARING THE GOAL

A NNOUNCEMENT by Mayor Moore to a delegation of Frankford business men that the new elevated line would be turned over to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for operation on Saturday, have to find some way to interfere and November 4, and that arrangements can be made for a celebration of the event, calls attention to the approaching completion and equipment of the first of the new high-speed lines planned years ago.

The regular operation of trains from

Sixty-ninth street to Frankford is now less than two months away. The long impatience of the Frankford pople is at last to be relieved

We shall know before the middle of the winter whether the preliminary estimates of the amount of business to be done on the new line have been correct. No one need be surprised if the business exceeds the estimates. The line will be opened at the season when everybody is in town and when travel from the outlying districts to the center of the city is most active. It will make it easier for people in the northeastern part of the city to do their Christmas shopping and to get to the theatres in the evening.

As soon as it is possible to use the actual business of this new line as a basis for an estimate of the amount of business that other new lines can be expected to do, the city will be in a position to make definite proposals to the P. R. T. for the construction and operation of other units in the proposed series of high-speed lines. If these new lines are rushed they can be completed in time to accommodate the travel of the Sesqui-Centennial summer.

POLITICAL MAY-BUGS

MAY-BUGS belong to the ephemera, with life for a day. Quite as transitory in nature seem to have been the interests of what are called "ordinary citizens." as distinguished from professional politicians, in the primary contest last spring. By September wings of the Maybugs have long since ceased to whirr.

Registration places in many of the divisions throughout Philadelphia presented yesterday scenes of the most uninspiring Political enthusiasm, zealous concern for the right of franchise, has not lasted over summer. It is virtually a foregone conclusion that If the operators in the anthracite regions

Gifford Pinchot will be elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Acceptance of this assumption is without doubt largely responsible for the slim-registration on the first of three days set aside for the work. As an excuse for shirking the responsi-

bilities of citizenship the contention is characteristic. Politically speaking, it is immoral and indefensible, implying, as it last year and adequate means for distribdoes, regard for the privilege of franchise only when a fight is in progress. Registration slackers this year seem to

have ignored the fact that State Senators and Representatives will be elected this autumn. It is typical of the delinquents to neglect the obligations of franchise and later to complain bitterly over the composition of Congress.

There is no kicker like the man or woman who has done nothing to prevent the situation, which, when irremediable, is viewed with alarm.

pect, September 19 and October 7. This is a patient system of government, and whatever its defects, it cannot be said to treat the indifferent elector with anything but the most generous consideration. It may be wondered sometimes whether such a citizen is really worth all the attention received.

AN INTERCHANGE OF COURTESY

AN INSTINCTIVE sense of courtesy inherited perhaps from one of the courtliest of nations-the mother country of Spain-seems to have been irresistibly operative aboard a little Mexican gunboat when the great battleship Maryland carrying Secretary Hughes and the American commission to the Brazilian Centennial steamed into the majestic harbor of Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday morning.

In an instant good manners took refreshing precedence over Mexican-American controversies and reduced at least to temporary insignificance the fact that the United States has not yet formally recognized the Government of its Southern neighbor.

The diminutive unit of the Mexican Navy saluted lustily. The Maryland boomed an answering compliment. Mr. Hughes, it is said, urged Admiral Jones to waive technical considerations of diplomacy. Both vessels, explained the Secretary of State, were in a friendly harbor. It was clear that the Mexican commander had acted upon an impulse of unaffected good will.

It is clear also that Mexican-American relations are not going to suffer by reason of reciprocal civilities. Mexico and, indeed, other Latin-American nations have often been lamentably misunderstood in northern latitudes. Mr. Hughes supplied a needed change. His sympathy with and understanding of an ingenuous act is precisely the sort of thing to expedite and establish the long-delayed accord. It was the kind of trifle which counts for much in Latin America, where sensibilities are keen and pride is intense.

The occasion was particularly happy as an antidote for some recent extravagantly absurd misrepresentations of Mexico, notably by Bruce Bielaski, who reported the capital of that republic as a hotbed of bol-

shevism. On investigation it has been shown that it is the custom of meat-shop and pulque saloon proprietors in Mexico City to advertise their wares by red flags. Some Americans who have beheld the display have been startled quite as much as are perhaps some foreigners passing by auction salesrooms in our own country.

Better than most of his countrymen, Mr. Hughes realizes the nature of the Mexican problem. It is therefore not surprising to note that he returns amenity for amenity.

It is at least worthy of note that when
the mate of a schooner wrecked in the South
Sea Islands, where the
women are good to look
upon and outnumber the men fourteen to told the San Francisco ship reporters that he preferred his own wife to any fourteen grass-skirted maidens on the coral strands the wife of his bosom stood by his side and sintled approval.

Battle Line-Up ties at Batum have seized British ships. It is understood that if they are not immediately released a British fleet of destroyers will arrive to take them forcibly. John Bull, it would appear, is due either to knock 'em for a goal or bat 'em for a home run. longer time before a President or Vice President of the United States consents to be

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Dark-Assuredly Enough D's to Damn Them

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

deal of my life on top of anthracite mines, I've never gone down into the pit. But you can get a good deal of the atmosphere and feel the conditions from the outside, even if you do not know any miners personally and have never seen them at work, and even if you have to hear everything from the em-ployer side, and, in a sense, have always profited by the employers' dividends.

Common sense and your eyes will tell you three things besides the fact that mines are dangerous. They are dirty, they are damp and they are dark. In spite of machinery that can out in a day what it used to take twenty-five men to cut, much of the cutting still has to be done by men in cramped positions and damp conditions, and all of it has to be done under dirty conditions and compared to most other occupations, outside powder and chemical factories-dangerous conditions.

Once down the shaft, you work in a place stance that turns your body and clothes into sooty, grimy black in a few minutes. You remain that way and you breathe that air until you get back home at dusk. Whether you mine the coal, or pick over the coal to extract the slate, or run the mine cars, or are employed in the tipple, you are working with blackness in blackness and turn black

UP ON the spurs of mountainsides, where omparatively near the surface, but as the vein runs deeper the galleries go down. down, until they are far below the surface. For convenience sake, the homes of the miners are most of them near the mouth of the mine, in some cases the mine company owns the surface immediately round the shaft for a great many acres, and has built the houses for its employes within easy walking dis-

refuse heaps, that rise like mountains, coal and sing and slate, sifts over these houses so that they too are black, and over the ground so that it is unfertile, and into he streams so that they are polluted.

A good deal of the refuse that is discarded

when the coal is picked out is inflammable and it often happens that the great moun-tains of waste about the mine villages are on fire, a dull gaseous heap of smoldering earth, which burns for weeks and months, poisoning the air of the houses clustered about its edges.

Sometimes an abandoned mine catches fire inside. The wooden props and what is left of coal dust and the coal here and there in the veins burn for months. This has happened lately to a mine at the foot of Wilkes-Barre Mountain, and the gases from this pent-in fire have made the houses on the ton of the mountain uninhabitable for the top of the mountain uninhabitable for the early part of the summer.

and rentable or buyable houses to from under perfectly good trade conditions. The reason that he has this freedom is that store, because he never had savings under the old conditions, where from the liquor that he got drunk on to the shoes his chil-dren wore his employer reaped the profits.

old days, because the employers' liability proposition to the employers, and because the unions struck for more machinery safeguards to take the place of the old system of espionage of the employes by watchmen, whose duty it was to see that carelessness about uncovered lamps and pipes and matches should be reported and punished with dismissal.

The power of a watchman with a grudge. and the danger of a watchman with a mind shirk, were two very ugly facts under the old system now scrapped. The lighting and the ventilation and the shelters and the machinery and the regime of even the least progressively run mine are far in advance the most paternally run mine of twentyfive years ago, owing to the pressure of public opinion and Legislature and competition.

unnecessary hardships of coal mining lost

heaps. The city is a beautiful one for sit-uation and for its half-dozen principal streets, but it is not a summer resort, are the towns that make up its environs for the most part cheerful through. The present populations of these mining towns may be prosperous compared to their status in Central European countries, from which they were imported, but they are either content or passive under very sordid surroundings.

came over to take their places saw what opportunities the country had work, they, too, dropped out of the ranks. It was a strike just as plainly against conditions as any organized one, but it was ac-complished by desertions of a family at a time. It became necessary to import labor that would not desert for a better job, and the most ignorant populations of Europe were drafted for the purpose. In many cases the new lot spoke dialects that even the local priests could not understand, and, for a time, they could not be organized into any concerted action for better conditions, even in the mines where conditions were notably bad, because they could not be told their rights or thus come to comprehend their wrongs.

When they were finally reached, through the younger generation mostly, who learned English in the schools, they were reached by agitators rather than by more stable

of the hands of individuals and families into the hands of corporations, and the corporations were further organized into great inter-allied directorates.

Concessions of an individual to an individual were no longer possible Whether it pays to own and to work

Whether it pays to own and is for the mine under existing conditions is for the any but the best conditions and highest wages to work in a mine is for the workers to decide. They have apparently come to temporary decision about it, workers and owners. But the real point at issue is, Will men who have to mine ever be satisfied with wages or with conditions? Isn't it work contrary to human nature—work, dangerous,

THE FARMER AND THE STRIKE



Just as the farmer is rejoicing in a bumper crop-



Along comes the gloomy possibility that he cannot market it

Something Entirely New

nomically not only to this Government, but to that of every country involved in the conflict, and that there would be need to

capitalize all the functions remaining to the

"It was, in other words, an effort to avoid the so-called 'scrap heap' which had been the result of most previous wars. It is a well-known fact that, following the Civil War, thousands of men who had taken part in that great conflict traveled the country as tramps, with no conflict traveled the country.

way. As has often been said, and with some degree of truth, the American tramp was a product of the Civil War, and once firmly

grounded, his indolent, roving ways have had

to have become to some extent a fixture in

"Many of these men become mendicants

and a burden upon society. It was to avoid these consequences and to eliminate these conditions as well as to assist the men in

gaining economic independence, because we

ourselves were ready and willing to assume

passed the act which made possible the work

Those Who Are Trained

"Only those veterans are given the training who have been injured to such an extent

that it amounts to a vocational handicap If he cannot compete with the normal worker

has suffered during or as a result of the

nany imitators, until today he may

our welfare responsibilities, that

in his particular line by reason of

men and for the Government in the sl

courses to meet the needs of the men.

possible period of time. We have utilized wherever possible those organized institutions which are willing and capable of as-

similating the men receiving training into the regular courses or which are willing to

modify the entrance requirements and the

"When I say that the training will more than repay the Government economically I

am speaking from figures and not from theory. It is based on the earning capacity

of those men who have received training as

against those who have not. Three hun-

dred cases which we have investigated show

that the increased earning capacity of the men who have been trained runs from \$100

a year to \$1500 a year, and surely this is well worth while."

What Do You Know?

9. What is a sheave in machinery?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The most active volcano of the United States or its possessions is Kilauea, in the Island of Hawaii.

the Island of Hawaii.

Pajamas originated in India.

An eyas is a young hawk taken from the nest for training in falconry, but not yet completely trained.

The chief colonial possessions of Portugal are in cast and west tropical Africa, especially Angola and Mozambique.

bique.

5. Penetralia are the innermost recesses of a temple or shrine.

6. Andrew D. Mellon is the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United

war, he can secure training.

age is about two years.

disabled men.

our civilization.

of rehabilitation.

training

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ROBERT J. FULLER On the Economic Value of Veteran Rehabilitation

T EAVING aside entirely the humanitarian L side of the question, the economic value of the rehabilitation of the veterans of the late war will add to the industrial and economic resources of the United States a sum vastly in excess of what this rehabilitation has cost, according to Robert J. Fuller, chief of the rehabilitation division Veterans' Bureau of the Third District, comprising Pennsylvania and Delaware.

"In Pennsylvania alone." said Mr. Fuller, "we have put into training more than 15,000 men, and there are on the training rolls at the present time about 11,500. There is practically no limit to the kinds of training which they receive, and probably in round figures the men are now learning 225 different trades and occupations. Thousands as tramps, with no goal and with no ambi-tion except to secure a living in the easiest of them have been rehabilitated not only economically, but also socially.

As may be guessed from th various occupations which the men have se-lected in which they prefer training, the occupations run all the way from an acetylene welder to a post-graduate medical stu-

What Rehabilitation Means

"The fundamental idea of rehabilitation is to return the disabled veteran to civil life with an occupaton whch he may pursue gainfully and without any economic loss in spite of his vocational handicap. In other words, it enables the rehabilitated man to compete successfully with the normal man in that field of work in which the former has been trained. "The economic gain to the industrial and

productive resources of the United States rom placing these veterans in a position where they are producers in a great many lines will, in a very short space of time, far outbalance the cost of so fitting them. One of the chief aims of the Government in doing this work is to avoid some of the evils which followed the Civil War. An important lesson from this experience has been learned and a bad economic feature has been eliminated. Choosing the Occupations

"Through this work there has come about the most serious consideration of vocational guidance and direction, or the choosing of he occupation for which the men are best This selection is based upon the previous educational background of the man n question, his previous occupational ex periences, his age, his personal history and the extent and character of his disability. coupled with his desire and his personal preferences. "It would naturally be unwise from every

standpoint to try to make a physician of a man who had not the previous educational background for such a profession, when there might be and usually is one of the mechanical arts in which he would be sucessful. All these things have to fully considered in the choosing of an occupation for the men, but they are generally amenable to reason in this matter, which is of the first importance both to them and to the Government which is supplying the educational facilities. "The counsel given to the men is naturally

more in the nature of advisement. We point out to the man himself the spheres in which he is most likely to be successful and in which he can make a choice, having in mind the above considerations.

Choice Not Compulsory

"From our experiences in this line it i believed that in the question of vocational guidance the adult individual should not be directed peremptorily or told that he must do this or that, but that he should be led to make the proper choice of vocation him-self. This is, we think, a contribution which rehabilitation can make and is making to the educational world in quest of more material to guide young men in the correct selection of their life occupations. "When the selection of occupation ha

been finally made a definite effort is then made toward the setting up of the training program, with rather different steps and certain time limitations. The training itself has been carried on both in institutions and in industrial establishments, with approximately 25 per cent of the men training in

"The training program then may be either intensified courses of study prearranged be-tween the Veterans' Bureau and the institution giving the training, or it may be a series of steps carried on in industrial establishments under competent counselors, which will enable the men receiving the course to pursue successfully the given trade

that there is much subject matter commonly thought to be necessary in the educational sphere which may be reasonably eliminated from the training program and thus save much time for the man receiving the train-

The Weather Man at last tried to present he had a heart.

Rumania now proceeds to demonstrate that uneasy lies the head that wears a

A man won the fancy-work prize at the Byberry fair. Just fancy, said the fair

Neptune Maxim never would dare to repeat the maxim trite that beauty is but skin deep.

now would be willing to swap Constantise for Venizelos.

Atlantic City beauties must be tired of changing clothes. Just how tired tomorrow may demonstrate.

Vice President Coolidge is too sensible a man to worry unduly over the reception be got in Minneapolis.

The Curties glider is having no more success than the Langley plane, but it is being viewed with more charity.

We begin to foresee the possibility the before we can get a ton of coal we must answer a questionnaire and get a prescrip-

New device should be affixed at once to the car of progress.

things get gas masks.

vithout a word of complaint

Following an engagement in Cort.
Nationals are said to be "scouring the neighborhood." With so much hot water they ought to be able to make a good job

Easton man (according to a dispatch) fell sixty feet from a smokestack and was unhurt. Perhaps he fell on soft coal

1. By whom is the President of the United States tried in case of impeachment?
2. What is the great seaport of Asia Minor?
3. What is the split infinitive?
4. What is the significance of the expression, "Barnum was right"?
5. Who was the last Secretary of State of the Wilson Administration?
6. What is conchology?
7. What is the meaning of the word politin poll tax? in poll tax?

8. What are the colors and design of the Cuban flag? Private secretary of the Secretary of War is wearing a \$9 suit of clother made in Panama out of four flour sacts. Rumor has it that he studied the Tariff Bill and said, "Eventually. Why not now?" What were the four rivers of the Garden

sense.

Clergyman of Norwich, England, de-plores the fact that choir practice in many cases is held in bar parlors of public houses (back rooms of saloons) and that refresh-ments are served from the bar. Liquid notes, as it were

The startling news is flashed from Chicago that the waitz is coming back, and "Coming Through the Rye," with variations, is to be the season's favorite tuns. The principal variation, we surmise, will be a toning down of the kick to half of i per cent.

more effective way.

surgeon who has been observing all drug victims taken in recent raids, goes courageously and intelligently to the heart et the question presented by these arrests in reminding the Courts and the officials of the Police Bureau that the scourge of narcotics cannot be dealt with properly unless way is found to restrict or regulate the manufacture and sale of the various chem-

mace to public health and morals.

COAL PROFITEERING MUST BE CHECKED BY OFFICIAL ACTION And This, Too, in Spite of Senator

wreck of the Covenant.

Reed's Astounding Protest Against Government Regulation A N INCREASE in the price of coal above that of the current year would provoke such a protest that the Government would

check the profiteers. There is no moral justification for an increase in price. It will cost no more to produce coal than it cost before the strike was settled. The men are to receive the old wages and the cost of supplies has not been increased. Yet, if there were not some regulatory action by the Government, greedy operators and dealers would take advantage of the panicky feeling of the people and charge whatever they could get. Coal might go to \$20 or \$30 a ton. Under the operation of the unmoral law of supply

But the country is confronted by an emergency so grave that it is imperative that agreement be made to suspend the operation of this law for the time being. Its operation cannot be permanently checked. but it can be held up for a few months through some sort of compulsion on the men who control the distribution of coal, a compulsion which will force them to respect their obligations to the community at large.

and demand this is exactly what would

The operators who met with Secretary Hoover, of the Department of the Interior. and William D. B. Ainey, chairman of the Pennsylvania Fuel Board, and others yesterday afternoon, were inclined to agree to keep the current price of anthracite unchanged. If the truth were known it would probably appear that they are afraid to demand a higher price.

They know that the public holds them jointly responsible with the miners for the shutdown in the mines and the shortage of coal. And they know that any course entered upon by them which would give any one an opportunity to charge them with taking advantage of the necessities of the people-necessities which they have created -would lay them open to reprisals of a kind which they hesitate to face.

must exert themselves to the utmost to make profiteering in anthracite impossible. And what is true in the anthracite field is equally true in the bituminous field. The price must be kept as low as it was

are to retain control of their property they

The bill before the Senate to prevent the exaction of unreasonable prices may not be the best that can be drafted, but its purpose is right. The coal consumers of Pennsylvania, however, will regret that Senator David A. Reed has seen fit to oppose it

uting, possibly for rationing, coal must be

without suggesting something better. Senator Reed's home is in Pittsburgh, the city of the men who control the soft-coal industry. His professional affiliations are with the corporations with which these men are connected. In spite of his disclaimers, he will be suspected of speaking in defense of the coal barons.

He speaks in deprecation of the evils that can arise "because of a momentary stringency in coal," and insists that they are less than the evils that would follow the attempt of the Government to fix prices. And he declares that the Government has no more power to regulate the distribution of coal than to deprive the coal operators of "a part of the market value of their property without making the shadow of

compensation for it." This is by implication a defense of the right of the operators to charge for their coal whatever they can get for it, a right which under ordinary conditions no one will deny. It is likewise an assertion that the Government is without power in a grave

emergency to protect the public in access to one of the necessities of life. Academically Senator Reed may be right, but practically he is so wrong that only his lack of experience in the consideration of the responsibilities of government can explain his attitude.

Unless government has broken down in Washington a way will be found to check the greed of operators and dealers. The Interstate Commerce Commission has power to give priority to coal shipments on the railroads and it can give priority to the coal from one mine over the coal from another. It can shut the profiteering mines out of the market and compel them to go to

court to seek relief. It may appear that this power of the commission will be sufficient to prevent profiteering. But if it is not sufficient there certainly is wisdom enough in either the executive or the legislative branch of the Federal Government to find another and

A RIOT OF BAD MANNERS

THE State of Minnesota and its people, and not Vice President Coolidge, were permanently humiliated yesterday by the ilmost incredibly bad manners of a multitude that hooted and booed when Mr. Coolidge began to deliver an address at a fair in Minneapolis and became so disorderly

that the address was left unfinished. There is no precedent that we can call to mind of similar discourtesy to an important representative of the Government. If Mr. Coolidge had been flippant, had he been disposed to flatter and amuse the crowd at the fair or to indulge in the light-headed jazz with which stump orators fascinate the average crowd of qualified electors in the United States, he would doubtless have been applauded and asked to go on. It was the Vice President's misfortune to feel and talk seriously about serious issues. So folk who were fairly representative of the larger class that holds the destiny of the Nation in its keeping appears to have been bored.

To the Governor of the State and the

newspapers falls the difficult job of apolo-

gizing for the insult offered wantonly to

the vice presidential office. It is a job that

a lot of people will have to sweat over for

a long time to come. And it may be even a

Not Only Are Coal Mines Dangerous, but They Are Dirty, Damp and

SAW some photographs yesterday of coal mines, inside and out, in a magazine. There was also the statistical account with them, output, wages, etc., etc. But to any one who is unfamiliar with the look of the real thing, the pictures do not convey much. I do not know one thing about the look of a mine inside, because I have never been allowed by my relatives and friends and acquaintances—the mine owners—to go inside. It is too dangerous, they say, for visi-tors. So that though I have spent a great

where no sun can penetrate, no light other than artificial, and you work with a sub-

tance of the works.

The dust of the mines, and of the great

BUT a miner nowadays does not have to live in the company houses or buy in stores either owned or regulated by the com-pany. He has stores and banks and schools his predecessors struck and refused to work hampered by employer-owned house and

The mines are safe now, compared to the

TNDEED, their slowness to take away the

them first the native-born American miners. who began when the mines began sixty or seventy years ago. Until then, that region Wilkes-Barre was a summer resort, noted for its good air and lovely forest and farming scenery. Wilkes-Barre itself was county sent and noted for its fine old hotel on the riverbank, where it was cus-tomary for the wives of the Judges during the yearly sessions of court to enjoy their summer holiday as much as though it were Bedford Springs or Saratoga itself. The forests are gone, and the country-side is scarred with coal brakes and slag

FOR when the native American miners saw what mining was, they ceased to be miners. And when the Welsh miners that

forces for Americanization.

Meanwhile, the coal mines had passed out

If changes for the better were to be brought about, they had to be with the consent of many and at the demand of many.

or occupation.
"In both cases our experiences have shown

SHORT GUTS

Congress

It is hard to cure an addict. Wiscon-sin has the La Follette habit. ing and expense to the Government which supplies it in the carrying on of the train-Doubtless the Sesqui Finance Committee found comfort in Rlo and Byberry. ing program.

"Rehabilitation work is something en-tirely new and is the direct result of recent wars, especially the one through which we together with most of the rest of the civilized nations, have just passed. It was seen early in the war that the loss in personnel was going to be a very important factor eco-

Greece is the latest to realize that the fortunes of war are too frequently misfor-

Judged by his delight in getting wheeze off his chest, an asthmatic ought to be a good

A man may have a fairly high percentage, but he can't be 100 per cent American unless he registers and votes.

"The average length of the vocational

training is about two years. The courses naturally vary in length, running from six months in the shortest ones to four years The average cost of a meal in Sing is six cents. But we notice that it is in the longest, although, as I said, the averthe warden and not a prisoner that is bragging about it. "These men are in training in about 230 educational Institutions in the State, and Dayton man has discovered means of taking the knock out of an automobile motor. the institutions are chosen with the sole purpose of securing the best results for the

Government experts in planes flying low are gassing boll weevils in Mississippi cot-ton fields. This may work till the pesty

Story from Stroudsburg, Pa., tells of lightning welding several links of a chain at a boathouse. Vulcan now busy with small blacksmithing jobs. Small boys getting ready for school may advantageously take note of the fact that oysters are now being taken from their beds

A beaten pugilist, ventured the Coascienceless One, ought not to have any trouble about transportation. He should be able to travel on his surface scars.

(Shucks! We don't care. We haven't and

Though hardly a day passes without some incident exposing the absurdities of the existing immigration law, the fact should not be allowed to obscure its virtues. All it appears to need is a little comment sense.

ndrew D. Mellon is the present secre-tary of the Treasury of the United States.

I lethal chamber is so called in allusion to death. Lethalis is a Latin word for death, and Lethe in classical mythol-ogy was the river of oblivion in Hades. 8. Legato in music means in a smooth, connected manner, as opposed to staccato.

9. A person's "metier" is his or her trade
or profession or particular specialty.

10. The jury-mast of a ship is the temporary
mast in place of a broken or lost one.