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JOHN . MARTIN.

General Business Manager

MURDEROUS INCENDIARISM

Since the first origin the present the first origin that the first original that the first origin that the fir such that is a second to the second by Sames are second to the second to police that the sale on North B time street, when the first to be were killed on Weinesday a grant was a journey. So empel were the arrand-tances in this case that the city should not at prehier of any effort or expenditure measure to the capture and conviction of waits persons. It is unthinkable that in orders of sendingles, who are willing for a few a toolly to destroy proper erry but perhaps to so riftee life, should be permitted to remain at large.

The time is not far all when insuring companies will feel justified in pooling their energies with those of the public authorphis to break up the business of firelands, to send insurance swindlers to the pentientary and to obtain the ensetment of laws under which incendiaries who cause any less of life may be sent to the chair.

ABOUT THE WEATHER

THIS is contrary weather. It is the a judgment upon people who have been hoping for a coal panie and externounce prices. But it is even a greater affliction upon the farmers, whose hay is being burned and whose winter planting. like a great deal of other agricultural activity, is retarded for the want of showers. It seems that winds and airs that normally stay to the South are blowing this way, like I temps eratic doctrine, to disturb the seriled positing

One thing is certain. When the rain does come over the fields and in the cities, where even the water supply is unconfortable low a lot of people will complain blivery and mourn for postponed tenus games and garden parties, and he convinced that Prov-idence is not only a bangler but an oppressor of existence. Even Providence cannot please every one simultaneously. Yet political parties and Presidents and Governments that find themselves unable to perform that miracle are denounced as unit by the ultra-moderns among reformers

It isn't likely that the drought will go on puch longer. But if the rainless season were to continue for two months instead of one we should all be awakened suddenly to a sense of the superficinity of the tranbles that most of the noise and lamentation is about.

Rain falls in allotted quantities and the remperature rises and falls just as we expect it to do, though a variation of the universal order so slight as to be imperceptible to the professors with telescopes would throw the whole scheme of existence on this planet tragically out of kelter. For all this we

have neither gratitude nor praise. By and large, it sometimes appears that the world is far too good for a lot of the people who live in it.

THE BUILDING BOOM

TP THERE is any basis for the pessimistic remarks that have been made recently about the effect of the possible decision to spend from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 on an important enterprise during the next three years, the delegates attending the convention of the Pennsylvania Real Estate Association now in session here will cerininly pass resolutions bewailing the disasthe effects upon the Commonwealth of the

om in progress. We know that there has been a remarkin increase in building activity in this city

ing the corresponding period of the present year permits for buildings to cost \$74,000,-000 have been granted. This increase of \$50,000,000, or nearly 300 per cent, has increased the demand for labor and for materials, and so must be eausing great in-

convenience and suffering. Of course, the permits would not have been sought if the builders did not expect to find their enterprises profitable, even under the present scale of wages and prices or even under a higher scale occasioned by the increased demand. But we have been told that one of the worst things that can happen to a city is to have more work to do than workmen to do it.

The delegates to the real estate convention come from all parts of the State. They know that what is happening here is happening on a smaller scale in the other cities. If a building boom means disaster, then they can tell us about the evil that it has

In Scranton building permits have in-creased from \$1,240,000 for the first eight onths of last year to \$3,794,000 this year; in Wilkes-Barre the increase has been from \$1,005,000 to \$2,032,000; in Reading, from \$1,586,000 to \$3,456,000; in Allentown, from \$967,000 to \$2,232,000. And so it

goes in all the considerable cities.

There are indications that there is a slight shortage of skilled and unskilled labor at the present time. But this is not disastrons. It means that every man who is able to work can get work at good wages. The demand for labor may induce employ-____ ers to pay higher wages, but they will not increase the pay unless they can do it profitably to themselves. Then both employers and employes will benefit.

THE CASE OF JUDGE ROGERS

YESTERDAY'S seene in the Continon Pleas Court, where Judge Rogers, after having bullted a girl complainant in a civil suit to the point of tears and hysteria, apologized abjectly and at length, was profoundly humiliating to the bench and the community.

It is not pleasant to see a Judge compelled to apologize for anything. It is most ingleasant to observe on the bench the sort of behavior which makes apologies and retractions inevitable and necessary.

Judge Bogers' explanation of his motives will astound any one who knows anything about the code of ethics which tradition and law sanction for the judiciary in Amertea and elsewhere.

The Court, he said, receives all sorts of information "by letter and telephone and direct communication" relative to the chayacter and purposes of litigants, and therefore it must use its power to probe through the superficial evidence for hidden motives. This is new doctrine in a country which goes always upon the assumption that a Judge is of all persons the most impartial and the least prejudiced.

Stranger still is the spectacle of a Judge attacking by implication the character of a girl who appeared before him for justice. The fact that he was wrong, that his implications were us false as they were ugly. has little to do with the principle fundamentally involved.

Somebody ought to tell Judge Rogers that the law is intended for the protection of all sorts of people equally, and that if justice were not blind to imperfections of human character not related to a case immediately in question it would be a rather sorry

A Judge is not a moral censor. He has to authority to differentiate between those whom he deems worthy of justice and those if members of the judiciary were generally in the habit of listening to telephone gossip and lasing opinions of cases before them on anonymous letters the courts wouldn't and paper.

Judge Rogers provided an unexampled demonstration of lad law and lad manners, I He abused the authority vested in him by I unking obvious efforts to intimidate one of the parties in a civil suit.

THE MUSICAL SEASON IS ON

A LONGER season than any in the his-gins with the concert this offerneon in the Academy of Music. Not only is the regufor series lengthened, but several additional and special performances will be given for non-subscriber, and in response to the unclosed musical appetite of this community Virtually all muslcal enterprises of any

standing, operatic, symphonic and recitalare enthusiastically patronized here. The theatrical distinction of Philadelphia hanot changed greatly within the last decade. Its musical interests have been wondrously espanded and intensified.

The summer concerts, initiated this year. justify the conclusion that high-grade may leal art is certain of appreciation in this city throughout every senson in the calen-dar. Such a verillet would have been deemed quite fantastic a quarter of a cen-

New artistic triumphs by Mr. Stohowski unguithent organization may be expected his year. But the almost conventional certrinty of such achievement does not in the ienst abate the zest with which the healting waren is neclaimed.

WONER IN LUNE

G BORGE WONER, the sponsor of the Woner Liquid License Act, which Gifford Pinchot has demonreed, has deshired that he fuvers the whole Pracinct legislative program.

tion to the Legislature, this is significant of the state of sentiment in his district. He has doubtless discovered that the voters are willing to trust themselves to the Physical leadership and that it is product for the politicians who are interested in the preservation of their political lives to fall in line.

Thus far nearly one-half of the legislative andidates have pledged themselves to the Pinchot program. The number is increaseing every day. Before the election it is likely that he will have a hand-one unjority so emphatically committed to him that he will find it easy to personale the Legislature

JACKSON'S ISSUE REAPPEARS

to co-operate with him.

A NEW political issue was suddenly brought into the light at the convention the American Bankers' Association in New York. It is the revival in a new form of the issue of "banking taonopoly" which Andrew Jackson raised against the old United States Bank and Nicholas Bubile. ta president.

It came up in the form of a resolution onderning branch banks. That resolution, which was passed by a considerable ma-jority, declared that "branch-banking is" contrary to public policy, violates the basic principles of our Government and concen-trates the credit of the Nation and the

power of money in the hands of a few." Its Supporters denounced financial monopolies and what they called the tendency are January 1. The review of business to establish here the British and Canadian of Snames conditions of the Federal Re- systems. There are 30,000 banks in the

serve Bank shows that during the first eight months of last year permits for buildings to the branch system prevails, there are only cost \$24,000,000 were issued, whereas during the first eight the branch system prevails, there are only thirty-nine banks, with nearly 10,000. the branch system prevails, there are only thirty-nine banks, with nearly 10,000 branches. More than 6000 of the branches

belong to only six of the banks. The delegates representing State banks were generally in favor of the resolution. while it was opposed by the delegates rep; resenting national banks. The chairman of the State bankers' division of the association was directed to call a meeting in Chicago of delegates from the State banks to prepare plans to carry the fight to Con-

As the opening of branch banks is perwitted in seventeen States and prohibited in sixteen, while there are no laws on the subject in the other States, it is evident that it is likely to become a State as well as a national issue. Congress can forbid the national banks to open branches. If it does this the national banks will demand that the State Legislatures forbid the State banks to maintain branches where those are now allowed. And if the opponents of the cranch-banking system cannot carry Congress with them, then the managers of State anks will ask the Legislatures which have of yet neted to authorize them to open canches, and the bankers in the States which forbid branches will demand the repeal of the restrictive laws.

The issue has emerged too late to affect the approaching congressional elections, but it is likely to obtrude itself into the political campaigns not later than 1924.

NO HEROES IN SIGHT

THE Near East is an unhealthy region for I the cultivation of theories of govern-

ent or a philosophy of history. The Treaty of Sevres was unmistakably a razy-quilt. Its maps were incredible. Some of the territories were defined no less funcifully than the boulevards of a boom suburb. And yet in spate of these ex-travagances, faint indications of an effort to apply certain principles like that of selfdetermination and of protection of racial and religious minorities were discernible in the attempted settlement.

It was suggested, moreover, that the enturies old contest for Constantinople might be settled at last by American admin-istration of the ancient seat of empire and, that the United States should also accept the mandate for Armenia.

These projects, proposed at a time when American revulsion against participation in foreign affairs was at its height, proved purely abortive. No sooner was it demontrated that we would not interfered in the destinies of Turkey, a country with which e had not even been at war, than the scramble for suzerainty, economic control or combination of the two over various secions of the dismembered empire begun. It is easy to asperse the cynicism and

eltishness directing the policies of the Pow-

rs of Western Europe in this struggle, Britain asserted herself consplenously at 'oustantinople, although technically she was a partner with France and Italy in he international administration of the city. France, although under a League-of-Nations andate, grappled with the prickly probrepression and military rule in Italy was comfortably established at Rhodes. England had a second helping League sanction in Palestine, and Greece was reviving the old imparialist dream. originating in Byzantine memories, of acquiring the western projection of Asia, induding regions overwhelmingly Turkish in

As a whole, the exhibit was not inspiring. Respect for the much-discussed prin-ciple of self-determination was imperceptible. Among other enuses to which the explaston in the Levant has been ascribed is breakdown of moral standards in the governmental policies of the so-called thristian nations of Europe.

Notwithstanding his unsavory reputation as an administrator, the Turk has been who, in his yiew, seem unworthy of it. And | praised for his candor and for his resolution to unite Ottoman peoples under a single

> This at least looks something like selfletermination.

But once again theory is at embarrassing variance with facts. The Turk is new eager to possess lands predominantly Greek. It is clear that what virtually amounts to his dictation to the Allies, intimidated by the war menace, will result in the return of Thrace to the Ottoman Power. A disinctively Turkish city, Adrianople, will indeed be recovered, but at the same time many communities in which the Hellenes are in the numerical ascendancy will be turned over to their ancient oppressor.

There are, in fact, no heroes in the Leventine drama. The shades of moral bliquity vary in intensity, but there are no tors on this confused, tunultuous stage whose motives cannot be to some extent im-

other brand of national conduct in these vastly important and en-auguined terriories. One civilization after another has een superimposed on the ruins of its prodes essor. The outcome is hopelessly bewilders

Persian perseented Greek in Asia Minor oul vice versa. Rome subjected here penof alien race. Constanting imslanted Roman etalization upon Hellenia n Hyzantium and even changed its name to perpetuate his own memory.

The unparalleled sweep of Islam in the

seventh and eighth centuries extingui-lied Mellenistic culture in Western Asia Seijukian Turk successfully challenged Arab supremacy and was in turn bumbled by the Osmaali Turks from Central Asia, who commanded a vast empire from Con-stantinople in 1453. The Crusaders conributed to the ethnic metley and hearlentally, en route to the Holy Sepuldarseized Constantinople in 1204.

In the midst of all the welter of racereligious, cultural or barbarous standards habits of living and national ambitions, p is impossible to contend that the prospective settlement among the Allies, Green and Turkey is either good or bad. It is probably another temporary accommoda-tion in the land where expediency flourishes. officially outside this international whirlpool is grounded in the most rudimentary common sense,

THE DIVIDED KLUX

IT Is hard to say at this writing whether Edward Young Clarke is leaving the Ku King Klan or whether the Klan is leaving Mr. Clarke, who was a county fair looster and a putter-on of street carnivals before he saw easy money in the business of incorporated patriotism.

Clarke-he seems never to have thought of spelling it with a K-is parting from Wizard Simmons. He may buy a villa near Constantine's in Italy, for the money was plentiful in the early days of the Rian, which is now about to rend itself in law suits over the spoils. The Klengle of Klengles appears to know how to go while the going

Meanwhile, something seems to impede the progress of the Klux brand of Americanism. It was founded on doctrines that excluded Scotch, Irish, English, French, German, Belgian, Jew. Canadian, Scandinavian and all the rest. Simmons has yet to continue logically to the end and agitate for a return of America to the Indians. What remained after his lines of exclusion were drawn he desired, seemingly, for himself and his

"Myopla has won twenty-six first prizes among saddle horses." Out of sight, isn't

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Way a Son of William James Became an Artist Not Wholly Unconnected With the Theory of Fechner and the Practice of Coue

By SARAU D. LOWRIE

FRIEND of William James' son, the A serist, told me that that very delightful and talented son of his father had reing arf his profession, instead of his recreation, as his father had more or less advised. It appears that, although he was a phi-osopher, William James was also a practical adviser of his sons, and when it came to art as a means of livelihood be was doubtful whether it would pan out. At all events he was anxious that his son should go through Harvari, and look about him a bit before he gave himself seriously to the profession of art. The boy felt it to be a waste of time, I believe, and was further averse to a university career because he had great difficulty in passing examina-tions. It was not because he was stupid or unprepared, but because, like a great many other creative persons, he was apt to get perfectly stampeded under the ordeal of an examination paper, with its questions to be answered within a set period and under rigid conditions.

Indeed he had failed in one very im-portant examination from sheer nervous mind fatigue, I understand, and although the same examination was coming up for a second trial, he had a dread that he could not tackle it with any better success. All of which he confided to his father.

WILLIAM JAMES was not a disciple of Fechner for nothing! He gave his son sage advice to calm his mind, and if he found it stampeding again in the examination room, to deliberately close his eyes and resting his head comfertably on his folded arms, allow his thoughts to drift off into hazy space. He assured his son that when he had done this for an appreciable time, his mind would regain its conflibrium and what it possessed by way of facts would come easily forth to be set down on paper.

Young James, much reassured, went forth this examination, and on the return of his nervous vacuity in the face of the room-ful of aspirants, because of the atmosphere of uncertainty there eather than because of questions which he could have answered readily enough under other circumstances, deliberately set himself to carry out his father's advice. He closed his eyes, rested his head on his folded arms in a comfortable position and let his thoughts drift easily off into hazy nothings, telling himself that his mind once refreshed would do the job all

The ringing of the bell marking the close of the examination awake him? He was greatly refreshed and very calm, but he had slept like a child through the entire time! No explanation that he could give the authorities softened their hearts. They put his escapade down to a fad of his father's and agreed to make an exception of him by refusing to make an exception.

William James was philosophic and sym-pathetic, and one thinks releved to have the matter decided so whimsteally. He lifted his ban on an art course then and there in the boy's career, and gave him his blessing to "go ahead" with very happy re-sults all round.

OF COURSE, like the rest of the world, I have been reading the Emile Cone method of late, and this story of James' advice to his son in the matter of auto-suggestion while on the border line of sleepor at all events of hazy consciousness—interested me to know where James got it so long before most of us knew of the "Naney Clinic" of France, or of Coue.

or of his cures, or of his technique.

I was asking a man who knew James and who knows Dr. Elwood Worcester. who in Boston has for years practiced what

we now think of as the method of auto-suggestion, in the Emmanuel Clinics. He said that both James and Worcester were pupils of the German physicist Fechleast, of what is now called the subconcions self in human beings. He was an old man at the close of the nineteenth century, so that when Dr. Worcester, who is now about fifty, studied under him in Ger-nany it was at the very end of Feehner's career, William James, however, was in his classes in his prime and was his very ordent disciple, and instrumental in making his discovery known to our modern world In fact his psychology is based on the Fech-ner principle which Coue has of late in France and last year in England and through the Brooks book this year in this country made so widespread a change in the anced from the point of view of her patient.

MY IMPRESSION is that Feehner proved his discovery of the subconclous self in man by his experiments on the optic nerve and its reactions; and that those who came after him have invented a whole series of instruments by which they can measure the point at which the mind is conscious hat the eye sees, or the ear hears, or the skin feels.
All of these experiments were not of par-

miar interest outside the laboratory or e classroom, however, until the whole theory of the subconscious self and its relation to the waking, conscious self get into the usable stage by men who could adapt the facts to everyday life.

WE HAVE always been told by theo-logians and moralists that the great thing to bring into subjection is the will.
If you have a bad habit to get over, or if on wish to do something good, it will that you were told to depend upon; the will that must be set against a desire to do evil, or to do nothing as one would clock, and see that it kept up to time But Feehner discovered-at least for these latter generations, for men may have known it before—that back of the will and using it as one would use a pen to write, is a self in each of us which Coue and his disciples call nowadays "the unconscious," be-cause the other self of our daily knowledge is unaware of it.

This unconscious, Cone defines as the storehouse of the memory, the powerhouse the feelings, and the supervisor of our physical processes.

We are not clockwork mortals set going once by winding up and running down grad-unlly until we die. Our organism door not run of itself, but is supervised by the mind, but the mind that Is separated from our conscious mind in much the same that we are separated in our waking thoughts from what goes on in our dreams We never forget anything actually, but

the keeper of all that we have heard and seen and felt is not the waking conscious mind, but the self of which we are erally conscious.

CUNCE Feeliner's discovery of that other Self, which has to do with feelings rather than with reasons, it has been found that if one can gain a hold on the feelings through the unconscious, those feelings will react upon the will, which in its turn can energize one's conscious self to do right without strain.
All of which comes back to that wise

saying in the Bible: 'As a man thinketh, but is he!" And to that saying of St. Paul's: "For what man knoweth the things of n man, save the spirit of a man that is it

Every mother that tells her baby to come have its hurt kissed to make it well is using the unconscious self of the baby to help the conscious. But it would be better still if she understood the great law of personality back of the ancient tender com-

If Europe does not behave herself we Pable to charge her meter rates on the

"WHAT AM I BID?"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

thized with for his loss,

to reduce overhead expenses.

"There is another side which the business

man does not usually recognize, and that is

that fire prevention is not a matter of a day

or a week, but of all the year round, no matter what business conditions may be. When times of depression come a great many business men will lay off the watchmen, allow piles of rubbish to gather and

neglect other safeguards against fire in order

"This is economy which often results in

extravagance. These men are simply inviting trouble, and such actions are not good business, because no insurance will cover the loss to business through fire. The in-

surance may replace the physical property lost, but it will not take cure of the loss of

business through being unable to fill orders.

A Costly Saving

"We often find business men following this short-sighted policy for the sake of saving a few hundred dollars. They forget that their insurance will only replace the physical loss of their plant, but do not consider what they will loss through their government.

sider what they will lose through their com-petitors taking the business which they are

unable to supply while their plant is being repaired. This is the loss which really counts, because so often they are not able

"The fire insurance companies could help in this matter if they only would by can-celing policies of those men and firms which

do not observe reasonable precautions,

would soon bring them to book, because

when a fire insurance policy is canceled that business man is in a bad way with his bank

and those with whom he does business. But

entirely apart from the possible loss to him-

self, a man who does not observe these pre-

cautions is a memore to his neighborhood.

"A life insurance company will not in

sure a men who is in a dangerous physical

condition, but a fire insurance company will take the risk at a higher premium. If rea-

sonable precautions are ignored the tire in-

sonable precautions are ignored the are in-surance ecoapanies should refuse to vrite any insurance whatever. Their present pol-tey in this matter simply makes the careful

man pay a higher premium because the care.

less man is not doing what he should in the

We would like to see the office of the

Fire Marshal strengthened. Fire Marshal

Elliot is a splendid efficial, interested in his work and capable of doing it very efficiently.

but he has an insufficient force to do this to the hest advantage. He should have a

sufficiently large force and also the authority

Instead of paying more each year as we do to put out fires with a heavy loss, we should

do more to prevent them. Only in this way

Kennal is explained at last. Same fas-

As prohibition-enforcement officers sing

A Day, a Ralph A. Day,
Is due to pass away.
But John Barleycorn's accountin's

Modern Coal have been recovered from a sunken coal

tween Point Judith and Narragansett Bay,

and optimists claim that five or six thou-

sand tons might be raised this way to re-

lieve the shortage. And at that, we venture

to remark, the amount would be trifling

compared to what could be dredged out of the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and

Hats Off:

Ability to sink self in the job in hand is essential to good work.

When self is forgotten to the extent that

when set is forgotten to the extent that personal safety is permitted to go by the board, efficient self-sacrifice becomes heroism. That the quality is not uncommon is

ism. That the quality is not uncommon is evidenced in the lives of firemen everywhere. The Bodine street fire has furnished illus-trious additional proof of the fact. The city has reason to be proud of its become who

Seem to watch and wait alway,

enforce the recommendations of his office

matter of prevention.

it in New York :

Cairo.

to get their customers back again.

STEWART A. JELLETT On Fire Prevention Week

THRE PREVENTION WEEK, which is being observed throughout the country. is really only an enlargement of Fire Pre-vention Days and it represents one of the most important movements in the United States, according to Stewart A. Jellett. chairman of the Fire Prevention Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

"The purpose of Fire Prevention Week," said Mr. Jellett, "is not only to impress the necessity for fire prevention in the homes, also among business men and in the schools as well the year round, and when the value of fire prevention is thoroughly understood among all classes of people there will be fewer fires and an enormous saving not only in property values but in loss of life as well. Many Lives Lost Annually

"The annual loss of life from fires is very much greater than most people know. The figures show that every year there are 15,-000 persons burned to death in the United States alone. People do not seem to realize this vast total, especially those who live in the great cities. They read here and there of a death by fire, but consider it to be a most unusual thing, not taking into consideration that the same thing is happening all over the country. "Now when there is added to this huge

mortality by fire the fact that the property loss from fires for 1921 in the United States was \$485,000,000 in insured property alone, ome idea of the necessity for fire prevention may be secured. These figures are taken from the records of the fire insurance combanles and therefore are accurate. "If to this property loss there be added the loss on uninsured property and the

s through mine and forest fires, the it is conservatively \$700,000,000 rather than \$485,000 .-The fire insurance companies estimate that 25 per cent of all fire losses are un-

"One of the most disquieting features of the whole situation is the fact that the annual number of fires is on the increase, This really means more than the fact that the losses are very much greater with each succeeding year, because a single fire may result in a very heavy loss, but that the number of fires is annually much greater is

a very serious matter.

"The fire loss in 1870 was \$51,600,000 in round numbers. Fifty years later, in 1920, it was not quite \$448,000,000, and last year to 1848,000,000,000,000. reached the total of \$485,000,000. figures speak for themselves, and any comment is unnecessary, but it is a loss

almost \$5 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Now consider what this means: it is a loss in values of at least \$1,300,000 a day: and with 15,000 persons meeting death in this terrible form, it means that forty per-sons are burned to death every day of the ear. I wonder what would be the reaction of the public if the President should issue a proclamation declaring that each day of the year \$1,300,000 worth of property should he destroyed and forty persons would be burned to death. And yet this very thing is happening all over the country every day.

· Most of It Unnecessary

"But the most reprehensible thing about it all is that most of this loss is totally un-necessary and could be prevented by the use of a reasonable amount of care. It is this carelessness that Fire Prevention Day, which is October 9, the anniversary of the great Chicago fice of 1871, was designed to correct. A good many persons favor combining Fire Prevention Day or Week with Clean-Up Week in the spring, and it cannot be dealed that this has merit, because it is from rubbish that most of the preventable fires

"This already has been done in Now York, where the records of the fire department show that 90 per cent of all fires start in cellars or in the first story of houses, and that all of these fires except those of incendiary origin are caused by carelessness or neglect. Piles of rubbish and useless stored articles are and useless stored articles are the first things to catch fire.
In Philadelphia 67 per cent of all fires

of known origin are due to gross careless-ness, and fully 85 per cent of all fires are preventable. In both cities the number of fires is larger with each succeeding year. For the first six months of the present year in New York there were 342 more fires than the corresponding period of 1921, and loss was more than \$3,000,000 greater than last year.

Say to yourself when you go to bed tonight: "I must register tomorrow." It is noticeable that those who want

Uncle Sam to stop the Turks fight shy details as to how it shall be done. into the situation that the time has arrived when citizens should be compelled to observe After falling three stories, Minneapolis man asked the secre. One affliction outthe reasonable precautions against fire which the reasonable precautions against fire which are necessary to reduce very materially the tremendous annual fire losses both to life and to property. It has been the custom to sympathize with the man who has had a fire on his property, and this is all right if he be blameless, which is not usually the case. But nine times out of ten he should be blamed for his carelessness and not sympathized with for his loss. weighed the other.

It is at least certain that more bankers attended the World Series than ball players attended the convention.

Curious, isn't it, how the thought of registration has made the populace forget all about the World Series? Sensing a millennium, the New York lerald visualizes Babe Ruth patting an um-

While the bankers are discussing mon in New York their wives are studying fash

Brunswick murder mystery serial provides a new kick to leave investigators up in the Vienna landlords have gone on strike for more rent. They have cut off the gas and water, but it is not expected they will be

guilty of subotage. Motion-picture actress has lost \$25,000 worth of jewels. We felt just a little afraid that Sir Harry Lauder would start something when he had his golf suit stolen.

New York dispatch tells of an actres

who watched her mother die and then played a light part in a frivolous comedy Excellent-if there was no way out but falling down on her job.

"Old Man Psychology isn't playing in this series." "Rube" Ruth is quoted as saying in reply to a familiar wheeze, thereby proving that a baseball reporter doesn't care who fathers his brain children. San Francisco man who borrowed \$100

romising to pay 10 per cent interest comeankruptcy court owing more money there is in the world. A serial loan replete with thrilling interest.

What Do You Know?

1. Of what State was Rutherford B. Hayel native'

2 Who created the fictional character of Dr. Sangrado, with only two remedies for every illness?

3 What four harbors are generally regarded as the most beautiful in the 4. What was the Austrian name of the son

4. What was the Austrian name of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte?

5. Where was the Wilderness in which Lee and Grant fought their famous campaigns in the Civil War?

6. In what country do frogs fly?

7. Who was Alfred Russell Wallace?

8. When was the witch persecution in Salem, Mass.?

9. Who is the present Secretary of Commerce?

10. What is a lamasery?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Khorrum Shah, fifth of the Mogul Emperors at Delhi, India, assumed the title "King of the World."
2. There are legendary accounts of from 150 to 250 knights seated at the round table of King Arthur.
3. Next to Nevady, Wyoming has the small-legendary accounts to the small-legendary of any State in the

est population of any State in the Union, with 194,402 inhabitants, ac-

cording to the census of 1920
4. The letter "q" signifies a farthing because it is a quarter of a penny.
5. John Tyler succeeded William Henry Harrison as President of the United States in 1841.
6. A length, in theatrical parlance, is forty-

two lines.
7. Copper is named after the Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, where it was much mined in ancient times.
The old Latin name of the metal was con-"cyprium," which later became 8. Henry Calot Lodge is chairman of the

Science Committee on Foreign Relations.

9. Francois Coppee was a noted French poet, writer of fletion and dramatist. He has been called the "poet of the humble." His dates are 1842-1908.

10. Charles A Dana was a distinguished American journalist, editor of the New York Sun. He died in 1897. Richard Henry Dana was as, American author and lawyer, especially trawfor his seafaring chronists.