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Philadelphia, Monday, October 23, 1922

"BROTHER BILL" WILL DO IT

TT SEEMS to be admitted that the candldate to succeed the late Edwin H. Vare in the State Senate will be selected by his brother, William S. Vare, Representative in Congress from South Philadelphia,

As the district is overwheiringly Republican, the candidate will be elected It might be said that the voters will have had no voice in the selection of the candidate. But such a remark would be based on a fullure to recognize the realities. The voters of South Philadelphia have long since abdiented in favor of the Vare machine. They have delegated to it the performance of their functions and have voted for the men picked by the late Senator Vare as enthusiastically as though they had picked them themselves.

This willingness to delegate power to political leaders is the curse of American Government. We are too busy with our ordinary affairs to find time to trouble ourselves with public affairs. As we have to have some kind of government, men willing to give the time to it arise and take the business off our hands. They are sarprised and indignant when any one shows disposition to dispute their authority Indeed, the late Senator Vare himself detrounced Gifford Pinchot for his audacity in presenting himself as a candidate for nomination to the governorship in opposition to a candidate to be picked by the machine. And his surprise and indignation were the most natural thing in the world.

Fortunately, the people do occasionally take into their own hands the power they have delegated to a political machine. If this were not so those who are booking to a more nearly perfect solution of the problems of popular government would become so pessimistic that their faces would curdle the milk of human kindness in the breast of every man with whom they cause in contact

MORE PARKWAY SPLENDOR

THE decision of the Franklin Institute to establish a new home upon the Parkway lenotes a fitting sense of splendid responsibilities, now bulwerked by the Bartol berest, and the right appreciation of the is a factor in scientific research, the

this Foreign Secretary in his handling of Levantine affairs, the choice is not precisely reassuring.

Western Europe, however, has of late been learning some hard lessons. If the incrusted diplomatists of the old school are really teachable, now is the time for display of their temperamental and intellectual flexibility.

The Turk is clearly prepared to be arrogant amid the charming scenes where he once cringed, and incidentally where Edward Gibbon in another age gave the finishing touches to the monumental tale of an empire which fell never to rise again.

CAN "WE, THE PEOPLE," **BE TRUSTED NO LONGER?**

An Attorney General of the United States Who Would Be Benefited by a Rereading of the Constitution

'N TENNESSEE a newspaper editor is in I juil for his written criticism of the terms and spirit of the injunction issued from a Federal District Court against the striking

rallway shopmen. Yet Attorney General Daugherty, who helped to put him there, is not content. He is not appeased by the operation of a new code of legalistic praclee under which William Allen White-a good American if ever there was one-nimost went to a dungeon for publicly asserting his constitutional rights.

"I advocate." said the Attorney General in a speech of grim admonition to newspaper representatives at Chicago, "a daily or weekly official journal in which all Government pronouncements might be published. A Court Circular at Washington to tell the people what their Rulers want them to believe and to suppress the rest? An Imperial Gazette? A return to the beneficent tyranny which George Creel dreamed of establishing over the public mind?

Some such bright ideas, cribbed from that distinguished thinker who advocated them before him, Mr. W. J. Bryan, seem to be knocking about softly in Mr. Daugherty's head. "No man in public life who is possessed of vision." he observed in a manner of generous tolerance, "would favor regulation of the public press by law!" We will gladly go a little further than that. We will say that no man in or out of public office who had not lost all sense of the decencies, traditions, purposes and hopes of Government in the United States would venture a suggestion so outrageous as that which the Attorney General in his speech advanced by the most delicate and cautious of implications.

Mr. Daugherty is conspicuous in a small but aggressive group of Americans who, for the good of their souls and the good of their community, ought to be shut up once a week in a quiet room and compelled to read and reread the Constitution of their country. He reveals symptoms of the suppressionist mania which this Nation tolerated as a transient and thoroughly hateful affliction during the period of the war-a mania much fostered by Mr. Daugherty's predecessor in office, Mr. Palmer.

The Constitution would be good for the Attorney General. It is a truly wonderful thing in many ways. Upon almost all other accepted codes the passing years of a century have had the effects of passing flame. The Constitution emerges regularly from every test and every trial appearing more noble, more magnificently adequate to the service of the hopes, aspirations and needs of mankind than it was before. This is decountive possibilities of the boulevard area. because of its great humanity and because its authors put their faith firmly in the judgment of the people as opposed to the will of translent bureaucrats. Its first provision is that Government shall be by, for and of the people. It nowhere suggests, as Mr. Daugherty does, that the people should be by, for and of Government. The people alone are sovereign under the terms of the Constitution. Their collective will is the one high and unchangeable law which it proclaims and sanctions. The thought that the people should ever appear docile and idolatrous, uncritical and unquestioning before any group of politicians temporarily in power as the visible Government never occurred to the founders of the Republic. It would have sickened and enraged them. They expressly provided means by which all laws and all administrative forms could be revised or completely altered when in the opinion of the people such changes seemed wise or destrable. Yet persistently since the war there has grown up in the minds of some public men a belief that all the mechanisms of Government are somehow sacred and beyond criticism and that no one but an anarchist would venture to question the logic or righteousness of a law once that law had been passed by Congress. If history proves anything it proves that all political and social progress is the result of idealistic dissatisfactions expressed in free criticism of laws and public institutions. History demonstrates more than that. I shows clearly that nations that fight victorious wars are likely to acquire unconsciously the characteristics of their defeated antagonists. Naturally enough then, the astounding claim to immunity from questioning and criticism advanced by bureaucratic groups in the United States reflects the rise of a new Junkerism. If that claim is ever accepted as a valid one ; if, through laws or courts or Attorneys General, the rights of free speech and free criticism are ever abridged beyond lines already fixed by the common law, the Epoch of Independence in the United States. will have come to an end.

tal? Mr. Daugherty could not answer that question. Evidently his mind is given to the belief that all governmental institutions are complete and perfect and crystallized in permanent forms, and that one who questions them is insolent or lawless.

Public criticism is the central and moving force of free Government as it was conceived by the men who wrote the Constitution of the United States. They thought of a great State reflecting the will of the people, not of a people reflecting the will of the State, as the Germans did. By what law would Mr. Daugherty be

guided, if he were to lose his tolerance and attempt "regulating the public press by law"? By the Law of the Divinity of What Is?

So it seems at this writing. For the thing that outraged his conscience was an editor's bitter comments on an equity decision in a Federal court which appeared to that editor to be un-American and tyrannous and unstable. For that Mr. Daugherty would put "Forbidden" signs on newspaper desks everywhere.

If the Attorney General will read a little in the history of law he will perceive that we have no reason to view any court of equity as a finished thing. It is still a sort of makeshift, beyond the definite restraints of common law, an institution working its way toward perfection but far from perfect, a court descended in a straight line from that in which the will of the King was the only law. Moreover, as innumerable reversals by the Supreme Court show, a declsion of the sort which Mr. Daugherty holds to be sacred reflects the particular and exclusive opinion of a presiding Judge as often as it reflects the principle of abstract justice. If the editors who criticize decisions are guilty of crime then, certainly, the Justices of the Supreme Court ought to go to jail, too, since their reversals are criticisms of lower courts translated into action.

The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communica-tion of thought and opinion is one of the inviolable rights of man. and any citizen may speak, write or print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity. We submit this for Mr. Daugherty's attention. In his cars it will sound radical. But it is merely a part of Article I, Section 7. of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is an amplification of the provision which, in the Constitution of the United States. still stands as the greatest of all guarantees of liberty and progress. Wiser men than the Attorney General wrote it, knowing that laws must progress and charge and improve, and that the free play of free opinion must he depended on to make them not mere inflexible formulas, but instruments of complete justice and the reflection of the aspiring heart and conscience of civilization.

WORDS AND THE WELFARE

THE vocabulary of indorsement and approbation has for many a generation suffered from the strain of excessive, insincere and improper usage. Good words are sadly conventionalized, whereas criticism and tart aspersions preserve much of their original pungency.

It is for this reason that praise, in the familiar phraseology, of wholly admirable institutions such as the Welfare Federation may seem, under certain conditions, savor-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Lunch With the Women Members of the State Republican Committee Affords Occasion for Shrewd Analysis

By SARAH D. LOWRIE I LUNCHED the other day with the women members of the State Republican Com-mittee. This is a committee appointed by the State Chairman to function as an Advisory Committee on State Republican affairs. Heretofore, it has been rather nominal in its importance and has perhaps been most useful as a place to put political worthles who were more notable than useful in the party. But with the appointment of Fisher as its

chairman, the State Chairman evidently de-cided to turn over a new political leaf in the history of the party. Certainly if the men whom he has placed on the committee are as actively important in their communities as the women, he and Mr. Fisher have at their right hand a very effective linison body of political thinkers and doers that can function rapidly and intelligently for the good of the party both in an advisory capacity and for propaganda.

I found that I knew most of the women on that committee, as well as those of the State Finance Committee who joined them at lunch; at least I knew them by reputation. Their position in the various communities is authoritative for one or another reason; they represent in some cases quite dissimilar elements of the community, and there is every type among them, from the suffrage type of political woman to the boss-machine type. Some are frankly independent Retype Some are frankly independent Re-publicans, some rigidly machine. The ma-jority are straight Republicans; that is, independent at the primaries and averse to ticket splitting at the general election.

BUT what interested me about them as I stood looking at them exchanging notes on their counties before the meeting the other day was their alert effectualness, and their good-humored, shrewd summing up of their constituencies. I could account for the choice of nearly all of them. Mrs. Esterline, of Blair County, for in-

Mrs. Externic, of Bintr County, for in-stance, had proved herself a great reserve force in Red Cross work during the war; Mrs. Edward Durham, of Lehigh County, was the alert, resourceful daughter of her father, "Ed" Young, the political boss of his country for many wars. ical boss of Mrs. Ruth father, "Ed Young, the political boss of his country for many years. Mrs. Ruth Sapper, of Pottsville, has certainly the tra-ditions of politics in her bringing up, since her father is "Charlie" Snyder, of Schuyl-County.

But facing these "dyed in the wool" machine women was Miss Henrietta Baldy Lyon, of Williamsport, who belongs to the suffrage type of political woman. I met her the last time high up in the councils of the League of Women Voters acting for Lycom-ing County on Mrs. Miller's State executive. ing County on Mrs. Miller's State executive. Mrs. Walter King Sharp, of Chambers-burg, on the other hand, is of still another type, more of a club woman, certainly a war worker, obviously a philanthropic power in her community and outside of it. Mrs. Worthington Scranton, of Scranton,

would come under that hend too. Mrs. James Mack, of Indiana County, was the daughter of a famous father who, as head of the State Normal School, made his-D. J. Waller is a name people in Bloomsburg are rightly proud of. I do not know Miss Livesey, of Norristown, but she looked up and doing. I knew Mrs. Pilling, of Phila-delphia, as a very energetic Alter adherent during last spring's primaries and as a member of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania.

Another member of that notable club on the committee is Mrs. George Dunning, who is one of the few of the old suffrage crowd o be actively engaged in present-day politics. She made the transition from the old to the new by pausing for a season on the island of the League of Women Voters us its county chairman for this city. The other Philadelphin women or near-

Philadelphia representing adjacent counties are Mrs. William Warden, of the Finance Committee, who apart from every other rea son for being where she is, is known for the very leading part she took in war work on the Emergency Aid. I have always thought Frank Griswold, who is the secre-

tary of the State Executive Committee, had great ability for public work. Mrs. Robert von Moschzisker, Mrs. Charles Brown and J. Willis Martin, whose husbands judicial careers are too well known to need comment from me. Mrs. Martin, for a comment from me. Mrs. Martin, for t dozen reasons, certainly honors any committee to which she belongs. In fact, the Philadelphia contingent on both the Executive and Finance Committees is a very strong one. There were also Mrs. Chapman from Scranton and Mrs. Andrew Derr, of Wilkes-Barre, and last but not least, Mrs. Pinchot of, I trust soon, Harrisburg.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! It is the Republican hope that Ohio will Fess up. Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They It is, of course, understood that there is Know Best nothing of submission in Lloyd George's resignation.

C. T. LUDINGTON On the Boom in Aviation

THE astonishing speeds attained by army The and navy pilots in the recent Pulitzer race at Detroit and in the one-kilometer trials which followed have again focused attention on the development of flying, ac-cording to C. T. Ludington, formerly of the Naval Air Service and delegate from Philadelphia to the Second National Air Congress.

"Maughan's dash through space at the rate of 248 miles an hour," said Mr. Luding-ton, "was not simply a spectacular stunt, made possible by an impractically small

lives in their hands and are simply in search of a sensation. "In the majority of cases those who might benefit by the time saved in air travel are scared away by the supposedly great danger. Still others cannot afford the high charges that are now necessary, and another great difficulty has been the scarcity of landing fields. Is it any wonder that capitalists are not enthusiastic about investing their money in airplane-operating schemes?

the experience of many such companies that passengers feel that they are taking their

Safeguarded in Europe

"In Europe ste ps have been taken in the

being lost.

ation.

specting of both aircraft and pilots. Care-fully considered legislation would give oper-

ators of air service a base to stand on and

would encourage the pioneers. The activi-

"Aeromarine planes, in addition to their

successful Southern services, have carried

during this summer more than 1800 passen

gers between Detroit and Cleveland. Alto-

gether this company has flown more than 1.000,060 miles and carried more than 15.-

000 passengers without mishap. The mar

velous record of the air mail in operating a

year without a fatality and in maintaining

an efficiency of more than 94 per cent is too

being once convinced, capital would soon

A National Association

'ommerce of many citles, from aero clubs

all over the country and from the already existent but too limited Aero Club of Amer-

"Much preliminary work had been done

and the convention went to work with a will and accomplished a great deal in the short time at its disposal. Though but a

few days old the association is very powerful

and will play in aeronautics the part which

the American Automobile Association has

played in the development of the motorcar.

Aero Club of America and the National Air

Association and thus secure the right to sanction and actively supervise, under license of the Federation Aeronautique In-

matters, and by acting in harmony with Chambers of Commerce, State Governments

hones to bring about the 'cure' and to place

and Curtiss, of the designers of the world';

How All Can Help

matter? The answer is easy. We can, if sufficiently interested, join the Aeronautic Association and swell its power ; we can urge

by many means the passage of Federal laws regulating carefully the use of aircraft; we can back our Chambers of Commerce in their efforts to secure landing fields for our cities

by pointing to the examples of Pittsburgh. Baltimore, Kansas City and Chicago, and

-we can lead our support to the ploneer air lines and travel by air.

wake up to the fact that in these matters we have let other cities in our district slip by

us. Baltimore and Pittsburgh are ready ; wa

are not. Shall we let the visitors from these

.

the Address

cities to our Sesqui-Centennial see how have shumbered?"

"More especially we in Philadelphia can

when the time comes-and it is coming

Baltimore, Kansas City

"But how can busy Americans help in this

United States, the land of the Wrights

"This association is expected to absorb the

ica and National Air Association.

public

well known to need comment. The

become interested.

Franklin Institute has a long and in pressive lastory. Of late years, however, its activities have been much restricted by the limitations of its cramped though picturesque quarters in the venerable colounaded building on Seventh street.

The opportunity for expansion on an imasing scale has been firmly grasped. Blds have been solicited for work on the new structure, which will house a graduate school and laboratories. Itbrary and lecture rooms for the development of engineering. electricity, physics and chemistry with few If any equals in the country.

The formal opening of the building, fixed for 1924, will mark the centenary of the ther it nto.

By that time the Parkway and Logan Circle, on the south side of which between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets the Franklin Institute is to be located, will be stately with public and semi-public edifices.

Among the undertakings begun or planned are the Victory Hall, the Episcopal Cathe deal, the Free Library and, on the acropolis the northwestern extremity, the Ar Museum.

The progress of the Parkway has been protracted but steady. There are encoutacing indications that this artery to the heart of the city may in time become one of the handsomest municipal avenues in the world.

NEW TURK IN OLD SCENES

THE last time the Turks went to Lausanne, or more properly Onchy, its lower town and lake port, they were very much in the position of discomfited suppliants. That was ten years ago.

By the Treaty of Ouchy, signed on October 18, 1912, the Ottoman empire formally forfeited to Italy all sovereignty over Tripoli and relinquished the last foothold of the Constantinople Government upon the shores of Northern Africa.

The somewhat someoient Tripolitan War had drawn to a rather inconspicuous close Italy had prosecuted it spasmodically and on the whole not brilliantly.

But the Turk was a weak adversary, predestined for still further humiliation in the Balkan war-storm which broke out the succeeding year, heralding the age of conflict which only is drawing to an end.

The Turk gors to Lausanne again, this time flushed with conquests and bristling with demands for the reconstitution of what was held to be a moribund empire. Novembor 13 is the date tentatively set for the pence conference between the so-called Allies, the Greeks and the victorious Kemalists

Rafet Pashs, Military Governor of regnined Thrace, sounds a warning of the Impending difficulties of the sessions in these terms: "I am confident that we have one of the biggest armies in the world and we are today the most powerful military nation. We have achieved a victory which I am confident no other army could have NOT

This, is inflammatory language indeed but it probably is an index of the mood in which the Turks will approach the conclave. If the Allies hope to bring a semblance of order out of the long-mismanaged and tumultuous situation in the Near East frm unity of purpose will be needed to counter such truculence.

Is reported that Lord Curzon will Great Britain at the conference. fering the repeated blunders made by

The passion for official censorship, inspired by a budding autocracy that come into being with the war and is as yet hardly conscious of itself, is an extremely perilous thing in any country. Yet we now are witnessing its progress as a ruling and accepted force in our national life.

Commissioner Haynes, for example, doubtiess felt that he was doing a proper and conventional thing when he requested newspapers to refrain from saying humorous things about prohibition. This was repeated in more general terms by Mr. Daugherty. Prohibition is in itself on incident. It is the principle of action suggested by its more ardent advocates that is important and ominous.

If the light of irony or satire or even ridicule can no longer be permitted to filuminute a public question, then rational criticism has lost two-thirds of its force in America. If it is wrong to criticize the dry laws, then why is it right to criticize railroad laws or bank laws, revenue laws or labor laws or any other of the innumerable acts of Congress or the Legislatures which are frankly tentative and experimen-

There ought to be ways of revitalizing and re-enforcing well-worn epithets of approval when the object under description authentically and incontrovertibly warrants high commendation.

The Welfare Federation embodies an excellent idea, sound in spiritual values, un impeachable in logic, developed along efficient, practical lines and of benefit to the entire community, those who give and those

who receive. If the conception were vulnerable, contrary to common sense, detrimental to publie interests, estimates of its faults would be easily credited. As it is none of these things, the underlining, requickening and redemption of threadbare terms, long abused, must be left to the intelligence of persons endowed with grasp of what genuine social progress means. It is to such individuals, who it is hoped

will number many thousands, that the federation in a single unified campaign addresses its appeals this week. The annual drive for funds begins today and ends on

Monday, October 30. Support of the undertaking means financial substance for 124 social, humanitarian and charitable enterprises in this city at a saving of from 4 to 31 per cent in operating costs as compared with the old system of competition in welfare work It means also that no more private subscriptions will be solicited throughout the year in behalf of any of the member organizations of the federation.

Last year, when more than 60,000 persons contributed more than \$2,000,000 to the Welfare, assistance was given in a great diversity of ways to 720,000 individuals. Free meals supplied to the needy numbered 18,000, 330,523 lodgings were given, twenty-nine hospitals cared for 346,234 patients under Welfare protection. In nurseries, 562,160 meals were furnished to

children. Many more imposing statistics are avail They demonstrate the scope and able. splendid performance of the Welfare in the first and most critical year of its existence. If words are weak, facts may be examined. Every proof exists that the Welfare is a magnificent institution to be helped and expanded by the best energies and the most open generosity of Philadelphians possessed of sound social instincts, hearts moved by compassion and means big or little to aid.

Woodrow Wilson has been dented a vote Efficiency New Jersey because he Efficiency lives in Washington. It seems a pity. But so many live in Wash-

ington who don't need to. Submerged congresamen, for instance. They might just as well be at home. They could be summoned by long distance for rollcall and floor lead-ers could handle their proxies when votes ers co were needed.

Early every morning They Don't one may see men in Know It downtown streets gath-Know It

ering paper from the waste receptacles on the corners. They don't look like public benefactors, but that's what they are. Every ton of waste paper saved means also the saving of an acre of forest iand, says the president of the Book Paper Makers' Association. The early morning Makers' Association. workers are forest conservationists.

Turkeys are said to be plentiful this ear, and Thanksgiving dinner should be heaper. Which, if it turns out to be true, will be additional cause for thanksgiving. heaper.

COME of these women are on the Finance O Committee, but the majority are on the State Executive Committee. The two had r joint session and will, I fancy, act pretty much as a unit in the future. Certainly to judge by the stamp of those present, men and women, it is a group full of potential usefulness both to the party executives and to the county organizations, once it has been acclimated-so to speak-to its opportuni ies. In the Executive Committee, the very informality and freedom from publicity make its reports at once franker and more enlightening than those of a body who is expected to turn its opinions into action on the spot.

I made a rough calculation of the groups with whom the women of the committee wer in touch and they would comprise well over half a million of their fellow women. suppose the men may represent even more with their presumably large business interests. I have always thought, however, that women had a more instinctive sense of the trend of public opinion than the generality of men, and it is possible that Mr. Fisher will find that he can come nearer the truth of existing conditions from the reports of the women on his committee, while the mebe able to advise with more sureness may be able to advise with more suren how to turn those conditions to account,

A T ALL events the political machine is in A touch with more elements of the voting population through such a committee than it has ever been before, thanks to the careful and fair choice that the State Chairman has made from the material available.

I should be curious to know what the make-up of the Democratic executive may be, by way of comparison. As it happens, I know only a few of the leading women on that side. They are not to be discounted. those I do know, either for ability or for power to speak their minds.

In fact, power to speak their minds is what most of them possess to an extraordi-nary degree. Mrs. Carol Miller, of Pittsburgh, is among the quickest on the output, and Mrs. Brown, or as she is known about here, "Jean Kane Foulke" is not one bit behind her. I have never heard Mrs. Ed-ward Davis speak, but I have heard her talk, and I will admit anywhere that she does not lack "pep" as a conversationalist. I rather think that Mrs. Edward Browning, who is counted on as a leader here, does not rely on her powers of oratory, but she can express her opinion very well and can fight an issue

very effectively. Indeed, I suggested to one of my Demo-cratic friends that they had chosen both their chairmen and their candidates for their fight-

chairmen and their candidates for their fight-ing qualities, and she said: "You are quite right!" and then she add-ed. "We chose men and women who would fight to the finish and make no deals!"

fight to the mine and mine ho denis!" Well, there will be nothing better for the Republican Party leaders than to have a strong and sincere minority party opposing them. It will make the winning candidates them. It will make the winning candidate look to their laurels, or better still, remem ber their pledges.

Up in the Air of an aviator in Paris

motorcar in letters of smoke in the sky. Doctors complain that necks are being strained by spectators and that throat trouble results. The police complain of traf-fic congestion. No complaint, however, has been filed by the automobile company, so the presumption is the aviator is satisfied.

and an inordinately powerful enirplan gine. It was the culmination of months o study, research and experimentation by Curtiss engineers and army officers. In at effort to attain this maximum speed it was necessary not only to discover and decide on the best wing section and the most effi-cient streamline form for the fuselage, but also by an infinite amount of patient work clean up' the design so that no smal detail in the way of exposed, resistance-making parts which could sofely be eliminated might be left.

Reducing the Drag

"For instance, by doing away with two unnecessary but conventional landing gear struts the 'drag' of this unit was reduced 35 per cent and the substitution of thin radiators incorporated in the wings for the usual nose or 'Lamblin' radiator added twelve or fifteen miles to the speed.

"Thus when the little Curtiss roared over the finish line we who were watching knew that the American designers had direction at least scored an outstanding tri-umph over those of the rest of the world. "It is not only in the planning of racing airplanes that our designers lead. The alti-tude record is held by an American plane Most of us probably consid this simply as a stunt when we read of it From the point of view of the pilot, on whose endurance and skill the success or failure of the exploit depended, it was; but from another viewpoint it was but the logical result of experiments with a devic known as a super-charger, which enables an airplane engine to maintain its power at high altitudes.

Scientists who realize the possibilities of this invention believe that they are conservative in prophesying hitherto undreamed of speeds at great heights for large passenger-carrying planes equipped with it

The Plane of the Future

"It does not appear to be too great a stretch of fancy to imagine an airplane capable of transporting twenty or more pas-sengers in inclosed and heated cabins over distances of 3000 miles at heights of 30,000 feet and at speeds of 300 or more miles an hour. The super-charger, combined with the variable pitch propeller, both present-day actualities, developed by American engineers, makes this a realizable possibility rather

"If this is so and American designers are the equal of any-and as is generally con-ceded, our pilots are as good as if not better ceded, our phots are as good as it not better than those of other nations—why is the de-velopment in the United States so show and why does Europe seem to be so far ahead of us? I have been asked this question many ternationale, all contests, trials and compe-titions of aircraft. It will endeavor to dis seminate information and to voice public opinion upon essential legislation in aircraft times, and the answer is not a simple In fact, when two years ago I traveled in In fact, when two years ago I traveled in comfort and safety over most of Central Europe, and on most of the European air routes, I believed that we were hopelessly behind. But while as yet our services are not run with the regularity of the famous cross-Channel lines, and while we have few planes outside of the military and naval and the Federal Government, to continue the work of establishing landing fields. Thus it fastest airplane and of the super-charger, at the head of aviation, where it belongs. services to compare with the great French isolinths or the British Handley-Pages, nevertheless I feel that we are beginning to show results.

Where Our Trouble Lies

"Our trouble seems to be this: as yet we have no regulation of civil flying. This has resulted in much flying in old-type ma-chines, improperly cared for and often inchines, improperly cared for and often in-competently handled; in much useless 'stunting' at low altitudes and in such performances as 'wing-walking' and jumping from plane to plane. The wonder is not that there have been so many shocking accidents, but that the number has not been far

"Nearly every crash has been exploited. because airplane wrecks are sensational ac-cidents and the public has quite naturally come to look upon flying machines as highly dangerous toys. This attitude means that there is small chance of an operating com-pauy securing "traffic." In fact, it has been

ation than if they were taxicabbages right direction through strict Government supervision of commercial flying, and the

cigarettes than ever before. smoke! cries feminism.

expect them to say it with flour.

Schools of West New York, N. J., are closed because of lack of coal. Can't make proportion of accidents has been greatly re-duced, the average being one fatality for every 400,000 passenger miles, while cer-tain lines have shown more than 650,000 airplane miles without the state of the second those children believe that strikes are a bad thing.

airplane miles without a single passenge The Mayor of Beacon, N. Y., has given the police until November 1 to make the "The cure, or rather the beginning of the cure, for the United States would seem to be Federal control of commercial aviation, which would include the licensing and intown 100 per cent pure. Beacon is due for a great light.

National suffragist leader, coaching women speakers, says, "When you have nothing else to say, sit down." But, madam, it simply isn't done!

M. Marcel, hairdresser, was feted last

Uncle Sam is getting more revenue from

Now that the millers of the National

By the new ordinance fixers' patrons

Association have inspected our port, we

of taxicabs have received no more consider

Watch my

week in Paris. The slogan was, of course, "Long may he wave !"

ties of these legitimate pioneers, if we may take the Aeromavine Airways and the New In the good old days, said the Old York-San Francisco Air Mail as examples, Timer, the Taylors, of Tennessee, ran their political campaigns with fiddles. Now, slas, would then gradually overcome the appre hensions of the public by their regular service and would gradually convince peocandidates use nothing but mouthorgans. ple of the usefulness of this rapid transpor-

> Fat mines and lean mines and fat rallroads and lean railroads have gone far to prove in recent months that though competition is the soul of trade it is a poor ul, indeed, when it leaves the body po ill-nourished.

What Do You Know?

A King of England was one of the grand-fathers of Frederick the Great. Whe was this King?
 Who said, "I could be happy with either were t'other fair charmer away"?
 Is New Jersey a State or a Common-wealth?
 What is nostalgia?
 What is nostalgia?
 What is nostalgia?

"To foster and encourage aviation, both military and commercial, there was formed at Detroit during the air races the National Aeronautic Association, at a convention composed of delegates of the Chambers of

Where is the peace conference of the Turks, the Greeks and the Allies to held

6. What is the origin of the word bun-combe?

combe?
 What type of football is the most played in England?
 What Prince of Wales was the intimate of Beau Brummell, the famous English dandy?
 In what wars against the French and Indians did the North American colonists engage prior to the conflict known as the French and Indian War?

10. What map projection presents the world on a plane shaped like a butterfly?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. The center of population, according to the United States Census Bureau, "may be considered as the center of gravity for the population of the United States. That is to say, if the surface of the United States be repre-sented as a rigid, level plane, without weight, but having the population thereon distributed as at present, each individual inhabitant being assumed to have the same weight as every other inhabitant, it would exert a pressure on any given point in the plane directly proportional to the distance from that point. The center of gravity for this plane, or the pivotal point on which it would balance, is the point referred to by the term center of population."

population."
 The center of alien population of the United States is how in Indiana.
 A pluvioneter is an instrument for measuring rainfall; a rain gauge.
 Paysage in pictorial art is landscape

Dainting.
 The Mississippi is called the Father of Waters and the State of Virginia the Mother of Presidents.
 A flourish after a signature is called a

- 7. "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," is a quotation from Oliver Goldsmith's poem, "The Hermit."
- Hermit."
 Italy was described by Lord Byron as possensing the "fatal gift of beauty.
 A parakeet is a small, especially long-tailed parrot. A parakite is a kits acting like a parakite is a kits.
- acting like a parachute; a tailless kite

10.

for scientific purposes. Facetiae are pleasantries, wittleisns; also books of humorous or obscens character or catalogues of them. The word is, derived from the Latin "facetus," urbane.

Complaint is being made

who writes the name of greater.

than a fantastic vision.