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Philadelphia, Tuesday, August (24, 1929)

A FOUR-VEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new

ndministration to concentrate its attention:
The Delevare river bridge,
A drydock big enough to accommodate the
largest shive,
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall,
A building for the Free Library,
An Art Museum,
Rulargement of the water supply,
Homes to accommodate the population.

ANOTHER CROSSING HORROR

THE swift development and increasing use of motor vehicles has made every railway grade crossing in the thickly populated sections of the country a potential death trap. That is about the only lesson that can be drawn from the appalling accident in Camden on Sunday night.

The Morgan street crossing has been known for a long time as one of the most dangerous in the state. High-speed trains are frequent on the railway at that point and heavy road traffic is almost constant on the highway. The driver of the motorbus, who was killed in the crash, is said to have been chiefly responsible for the loss of He in what properly is called the worst grade-crossing accident in the history of the

What seems really to have happened, however, was a misunderstanding of the watchman's signals by those in the big otor car. The noise of a passing train drowned out the shouts of warning from the street. The driver automatically started s machine when the train for which he haited had passed.

It is clear that something more than the easual protection of a watchman and a red light is needed at points where fast trains and motor vehicles meet a hundred times daily. This latest horror will tend to strengthen the growing general belief that all grade crossings at heavy traffic points should be abolished, no matter what the cost

WHERE THE LAW FAILS

THE emotional poignancy in the case of Blakely Coughlin reaches its climax in the abandonment by the parents of any hope from a subscriber. If it was found imposof finding their child alive.

The law as an agency of punishment will take up the sequel. Against Augusto Passufficiently grave to warrant a jail sentence of fifteen years. Further investigation may throw some light upon the perpetrators of bols of retribution.

But the disappearance and loss of the little how is a tragic inequity which by comparison ends to judicial proceedings against the heartless criminal or criminals almost an academic aspect. The heart of the horror, If the conviction of the Coughlin parents is borne out, is irreparable.

The law which can and should exercise the function of chastisement is helpless in the face of such anguish.

THE GIDDY CIRCLE

COTTHERE is no one more interested in the housing problem." observes the Manufecturer, the journal of the Manufacturer's Club. "than the employer of labor.

There is logic in that assertion and in the appeal to employers of the city to co-operate without further delay in measures of

Gradually it is dawning on every one that the housing profiteer is an enormously expensive and enormously troublesome person to have around. What he wrings out of people whom he can find at a disadvantage must be paid, in the end, out of the economic resources of the community. It is paid in various ways, in constantly increasing wages that the worker must pass on to those who squeeze him, in losses due to mainess disorganization and social unrest, and in a slowing down of normal trade because of the dwindling resources of those who are purchasers in general markets.

Profiteering landlords and ruthless speculators in real estate have been striking through their victims at the business life and the business men of their own city

BATHING BEACH INDORSEMENT

THERE is no question of the popularity and success of the Torresdale bathing beach. No doubts concerning the favor with which the Schuylkill project will be re-

Moreover, in Fairmount Park the beach will really serve the town swelterers. From certain sections of this expansive city a trip to Torresdale consumes almost as much time as a journey to the Jersey coast Bathing beaches to be thoroughly worth

while ought to be readily accessible.

Now that the public enthusiasm for and interest in the departure has been emphatfeally revealed the next step should be offer tive co-operation with Doctor Furbush's plan for making the Schuylkill fit to swing in and then the prompt development of a The recognized support which fundamentals health and recreation lend to such an undertaking are intensified by popular tustewhich may have been latent, but is now certainly eager to be satisfied.

WOMEN AND JURIES

TUCH is being said and written about the MUCH is being seen that await women who distillustonments that await women who have striven for the rights of practical citizenship. Anti-suffragists wait, and they are not waiting in vain, for the discomfiture of those whose views they opposed during the long battle for the vote.

It is true that a great many women to whom suffrage was little more than a theory bow will have to face a condition. How women accept the responsibilities of pary duty? Will they wish they were not ters after they have been compelled to

endure contacts with a side of life that is criminal or decadent? That is a commo question nowadays, since all voters are normally required to accept in the jury box one

of the responsibilities of free citizenship. It ought to be remembered that what women have sought was merely the right to a voice in making laws under which they must work and live. There is no reason why, in the future, they may not be relieved of some of the obligations which now may be said to go with the rights of the ballot Women might properly be relieved of the obligations to do jury duty in instances when that service would be a hardship,

COX. WITH A NEW FORTUNE. THINKS MONEY ALL-POWERFUL

Does Not Seem to Realize That He Insults All Voters by Charging Republicans With a Plot to Buy the Presidency

MONEY alone never bought the presidency of the United States. And it never will.

There is a double lesson in that for Governor Cox. Being a recent millionaire himself, perhaps he forgets that money will not buy

everything. But a study of the history of American national elections should have taught him that the electorate is not for sale. It does not vote for the highest bidder. It cannot be purchased at any price save the exhibition of character, ideas, ideals, and, most important of all, obvious and convincing honesty in a candidate.

his presupported charge against the Republican party managers is a gratuitous insult to every voter in the nation, because it insinuates that a majority can be bought by the biggest campaign fond, That's tommy-rot and he is lacking in intelligence if he does not know !"

Last Sunday Governor Cox told the news-paper men in Dayton that he had had a pleasant te'egram" from Senator Reed, of Missouri, who is a member of the Senate committee investigating the use of money in the campaign. He did not disclose the contents of the message. Senator Reed, however, when his com-

mittee met in Chicago yesterday, gave out the telegram. It was a request that the governor would put the committee in possession of any facts

that he had. He was asked to send it by elegram or to put the information in the ands of a special messenger so that the ommittee might consider it at its meeting resterday.

Governor Cox sent no telegram. Neither lid he dispatch a messenger with any infor-

We do not know whether Senator Reed was deliberately calling the governor's bluff when he asked for facts, but if he had been Republican planning to exhibit the inability of the Democratic candidate for the presidency to prove his charges that the opposition was trying to buy the presidency he could not have planned more success-

Of course, Mr. Cox may say that he is not yet ready to make public his evidence But nothing that he has said so far indicates that he has any proof that an unprecedentedly large campaign fund has been raised by the Republicans. His answer to the Augusta speech of Chairman Hays is typical of his statements. Mr. Hays announced that it had been

decided that \$3,000,000 would be necessary and that it is planned to raise this fund by subscriptio - from interested Republicans which shall in no instance exceed \$1000 sible to raise the money in this way it would be publicly announced and an attempt would be made to raise it in some other way.

This seems to be a frank and straigh forward statement. Mr. Cox. however does not seem to like it. He demands that Mr. Hays go into details and tell him into how many districts the country has been divided and what the quota from each district is, as though this were vital.

The essential fact is that the chairman of the Republican national committee makes fund sought is \$3,000,000, \$12,000,000 less than the Democratic candidate for the presidency has been trying to make the country

If Mr. Hays can run the campaign for \$3,000,000 he will do very well. The sum is not large when one considers the cost of campaigning in ordinary times. It is small, indeed, when one recalls that the dollar today will buy only as much as forty cents

The first McKinley campaign was run for \$2,000,000. Mr. Harding said a day or two ago that Mark Hanna told him that \$3,000,000 was raised and that one-third of the sum was returned to the contributors after election. The nation was aroused over the sound money issue and believers in an honest dollar in the Democratic as well as in the Republican party supported Me-Kinley. Money was necessary for a campaign of education. Every dollar of it was well spent, for it freed the country from the fear of committing the government to a noticy of circulating dollars containing fifty cents' worth of silver on a parity with dollars containing 100 cents worth of gold.

Mr. Bryan was right when he said that Wall street was opposed to him in 1896. Not only Wall street, but the banking interests of the whole country fought him and his financial fallacies. The business men who saw financial chaos in the victory of Bevan made contributions to the Republican enmonign fund

The business interests today which prefer Republican to a Democratic President are contributing to the Harding campaign fund. Sophisticated political observers who are aware that a party which finds it difficult to fill its treasury usually denounces the other party for the use of money in an election are likely to wonder if Mr. Cox's folminations against the Republican fund are not provoked by his knowledge of a

shortage in his own party treasury.

But Mr. Cox should be careful how he arraigns the moneyed interests for their support of Senator Harding, or he will find himself in an embarrassing predicament. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that Thomas Lamont, owner of the New York Evening Post and a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has announced his support of the Democratic ticket. It would be easy to say that the sinister influences of Wall street are backing Mr. Cox, for in the region there populism used to flourish the name Morgan stands for everything that is abhorrent in Wall street. Mr. Lamont will prohably subscribe to the Cox campaign fund, if he has not already done so. This is his right if he believes that Mr. Cox chould be elected. But Mr. Cox would indignantly deny that he has surrendered to

the influence of Wall street, because one of

Mr. Cox is hard put to it for an issue,

campaign contribution.

The indorsement of the rocking chair by the French Academy of Sciences sug-gests an earnest effort to understand the the best known banking firms in that street is supporting him. It is just as ridiculous to charge the Republican party with surrender to the influence of "the money delights of front porch campaigning. power' as to accuse Mr. Cox of selling him self to the Morgan firm for the sake of a

board comes Admiral Benson's order permitting the presence of wives of officers when he ignores those raised in the platmerchant marine vessels.

form of his party, an indorsement of Wil sonism and all its works, and devotes him self to an attack upon the opposition be cause it 's trying to raise a campaign fund

adequate to its needs. If he can get any evidence that money is spent to corrupt the electorate, it is his duty to make it public without delay that the guilty may be punished. It matters not whether \$10 is so spent or \$10,000,000. Other he should stop talking nonsense and get down to the real issue he obviously would like to shelve-Wilsonism as bound up with the Democratic party, and his own mer'al "oneness" w" its progenitor.

PROHIBITION'S SEAMY SIDE

WHATEVER one may feel about the rightness and wisdom of some of the extreme provisions of the Volstend act, it is mightily unpleasant to learn that men with an itch for easy money and few scruples are openly violating federal laws and providing the sorriest of examples for the people

in their communities. There was a time when federal laws were universally respected and when agents of the government could count even on the cooperation of men who were disposed to take tate and municipal laws liebtle. If the Federal Government made up its mind upon a given issue it was presumed to be beyond question. Even habitual criminals were ac ustomed to feel that antagonism to federal authority was futile.

But evasion of the prohibition law seems to be general and flagrant. The admission is made even by Commissioner Kramer, in Washington, that confusion and corruption are interspersed beneath the surface of the

enforcement organization. The black sheep of the liquor trade, the dishonest and the unscrupulous dealers, are finding that they are on an easy and relatively safe road to riches because the enorcement organization is insufficient and inefficient. The work from the first has been haphazard and restricted. Field agents are unskilled and untried men for the most part, and when it is remembered that in states, including Pennsylvania and New York, appointers have political affiliations with machines and machine bosses. the possibility of violation, becomes appar

Sconer or later the more caring violators of the general law will come upon a day of reckening-probably when the presidential election is over and citizens are awake to the

true situation Meanwhile, the moral effects of the dry amendment are clearly apparent in a hundred ways. Those who cannot be happy without whisky can obtain it if they bave the price. But the youth of the country are not being trained in drunkenness on every street corner. And while the Volstead act may be amended, whisky is gradually being banished. A time will come when it will be where it belongs-in a class with opium and cocaine.

THE SHAME OF TENNESSEE A S a scandalous repudiation of the funda-mental principles of democracy it would

be difficult to surpass the last stand of the Tennessee anti-suffragist. The nineteenth amendment having been duly ratified by both houses of the Legislature, the obvious duty of Governor Rob erts is officially to notify the proper federal

officials of this action. Yet this wholly legitimate action is temporarily held up by the injunction issued by a judge who imme diately betook himself out of the state. If this is not speedily dissolved Tennessee "Il be definitely embarked upon a course which by contrast gives to the old nullification policy of South Carolina at least the color of local legslity. For Tennessee was free to choose between rejection or approval

of equal suffrage. It is the Legislature's own deliberate action which is flouted by an utterly high-handed court order. new chapter in the history of tyranny If courts can arbitrarily gag duly elected executives and prevent them from exercising functions which they have sworn under oath to observe there is simply no limit to the despotism of unscrupulous tribunals. Star

'hamber days will have returned. The issue in Tennessee has now far tranended the merits or demerits of woman offrage. The groundwork of representative government is at stake in a disgusting exhibit of shameless absolutism. Similar proceedings if emanating from Venezuela or Mexico in the days of the most corrupt die tatorship would doubtless inflame our citi-

zens with self-righteous horror. That the last ditchers in Tennessee are almost inevitably doomed to failure is a prespect that does not efface a dark and dis quieting stain of dishenor from an American commonwealth.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR TEACHERS

IN the interests of justice to the Pennsy A vania school system, which is susceptible to criticism on many points, it is fair to note that a really constructive novelty is functioning. This is the State Board of Teachers' Service to which Doctor Finegan last week aunointed Dr. Henry Klonower to

The duties of this body are those of a prossional clearing house. Registry at the bureau is free to all teachers seeking positions. Their tastes, special qualifications and residences are listed and this information is used as the basis of appointments.

Within four days 150 instructors were placed upon the rolls and about thirtteachers have been established in satisfactory posts throughout the state. The prospect of quickly relieving the shortage of teachers is ald to be bright.

It is a satisfaction to observe that Penn vivania in maintaining this bureau rank among the states which stand especially high in educational progress. The sister commonwealths with the clearing house machinery are Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

There is never a menace so grave as the other fellow's campaign fund.

Courtest is the oil a good executive uses to keep the wheels moving smoothly

To a war-sick world the Pole-Russ buttle sways. Few ironists are so exquisite as the

official forceaster in the act of comising

'fnir'' weather. The housing problem still hange over There are optimists who believe it may be used as a roof next winter

If Russians and Poles could pick their men and settle their troubles at Antwern, it would mean a great saving of ammunition

The number of politicious of the first rank who are discovering new intergrity and novel virtures in the feminine mind is really

The sequence was inevitable. Following the installation of telephones on ship

OLYMPICS AND YARDSTICKS

A Jump of 1.94 Meters Doesn't Stir Us as Much as a Jump of 6 Feet 4 1-3 Inches, Yet It Should

DROBABLY many of the reports of the achievements of our athletes at the Olympic games lost half of their impressiveness to the average reader simply because they were given in terms of the metric sys-tem of measurements. These terms, while familiar enough to us in an academic way, bring to mind no definite medium of comparison. We have really no idea how fast a man must go to make 100 meters in ten seconds but we realize the speed at once when we are told that some one ran 100 yards in ten seconds flat. So, when Landon broke the Olympic high jump record by clearing 1.94 meters, it did not sound very stirring until we learned that 1.94 meters is actually 6 feet 4 1-3 inches.

The meter is vague in our ideas; we know it is somewhere near the length of our yard, a few inches shorter or longer, but it gives us no idea of an actuality such as we get when a yard is mentioned.

VET it is a very remarkable fact which I most people do not know that the American yard is officially defined by an order approved April 5, 1893, in terms of the French meter. If the exact length of the yard were ever to come up in an important case at law and the authorities had to be consulted, it would be found that the legal yard in the United States is 3600 thirty-nine-hundred-and-thirty-sevenths of a certified copy of the international meter cept in the office of the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

Formerly, the yard was officially declared to be the length of a certain brass bar kept in the office, but the act of 1893 took cognizance of the international metrical convention of 1875 and with the fact that, in 1890, the President had received accurate opies of the international motor and kilogram, and referred to these copies in its defi

This w ede desirable not only because of the growing use of the metrical system throughout the world, but because the English imperial yard, upon which our own yard was founded, has fluctuated at least a dozen times and that the standard copy the present imperial yard kept in London is not satisfactory to scientists. There was a time when the metal bar which was the standard imperial yard was destroyed by fire and its loss caused a great deal of confusion. With our yard now defined in terms of the international meter, such a catastrophe is impossible for the vare a number of standard copies from which the loss of c r own could be made good.

The meter is, therefore, 39.37 of our inches, or a yard, three inches and nearly two-fifths of an inch. It is not a mere haphazard standard of length, as English yard, for instance, when Henry I decreed that, irrespective of precedents, the imperial yard should thenceforth be the distance from the tip of his nose to the end of his thumb.

THE whole metric system was the result of the most painstaking work on the part of the leading scientists of France following the government's decree that the system of weights and measures should be reformed. committee of the Academy of Natural Sciences deliberated a long time over the choice of some natural and obvious standard, their debates finally narrowing down to three definite lengths—the length of the pendulum which would tick seconds in the latitude of Paris, the circumference of the earth around the equator, and the circumference of the earth around the other way, through Paris and through the north and south it to be only one two-hundred-and-eighth of ther words, the meridian of Paris.

Finally the meridian was chosen and cientists were detailed to make exact meas urements of a quadrant, or one-fourth, of it, for it had been decided to take one ten millionth of this distance as the standard of length.

It required eight years to make this measrement, but it snouks well for the thorough ess with which the job was done, that the latest scientific check-up on the result shows an inch out of the way. But by the time this discrepancy was discovered, the meter and become a standard and had been adopted by other countries so that it was not worth while to change it. It really did not matter what the exact length was so long as a definite length was arrived at and this definite length permanently recorded for reference at

THERE is not one man in a thousand who realizes the importance of the most minstaking exactitude in fixing the standards weights and measures. Yet a vast and aluable science has been built up upon it Metrology, as the science is called, must take cognizance of every single activity o recommunication and the shipment of all ainds of parts made to fit all kinds of nachines and instruments thousands of miles away, the variation of so much as a hair's readth may mean success or failure to enture of great moment. No science in the world has the tremendous

mensions that metrology embraces. It eals with the meter and the mile for the rdinary human being, turns with the stronomer to the light year, which is six illions of millions of miles, or the smaller astronomical unit, which is a mere 93,000, 000 miles and then, at the behest of the man who works with a spectroscope, it measures off an angstroom, which is so minute that it

Nor is this last-named measure, unbeliev ble as it may seem, a matter of guess work, can netually be measured, though nensions are far beyond the power of even

rence of light waves, science has developed and perfected an instrument known as the pterferometer and this is the most delicate nd sensitive length-measuring instrument nown to man.

TT IS absolutely necessary, of course, that 1 the sciences have definite international systems of weights and measures. Science is international in its scope and it would create much needless work if a French scientist, wishing to carry further the report of the experiment of an American scientist, should first have to recompute all measurements. from an American to a French system. So tists and, as science has come more and on into the commercial and industrial life of all nations, it is bringing the metric system with it.

We did not know what Landon's jump at he Olympic games meant, but our grandchildren will know. The same basic mon-sense reasons that make us laugh at he Englishman's combersome money system of pence, shillings and pounds, and point to our own simple decimal system, are going to prevail with our own rising generation as international trade increases and they will throw into the ash heap our senselesdens of different tables for every different weight and measure that we use

nouse and have been ordered to get out of the one you now occupy and are wonder where you can find shelter for your family, to read in the papers that "plans are being made to beautify the grounds at the Home for the Indigent' at Holmesburg.

public schools geographies twenty-five years old will be in use this fall. That, to be suce, is too had and yet just what modern maps can replace them? In the absence of stabilized frontiers at would seem that up to date geography will have to be taught by



progress in their dream of controlling

"I believe that the diplomats at Versailles

made a great mistake when they failed to

mark out some definite policy for the small

Side by side there have been two inter-

esting sets of developments among the Polish

and Russian people. Shortly before and during the war, the great Polish land-

owners sold their land at reasonable rates

"Despite Russian restraint, they secretly

through 'societies, educated themselves and

made themselves ready to become a self-

ture and a mational self-consciousness and only need a chance to take their place among

he constructive, useful nations of the world There is not and never has been any im

perialism in Poland's designs. She is too

Divided Into Three Classes

three classes. The old crowd, the reaction-

greatest of contemporary Russian writers.

Dimitri Mereshkopky, it is this third case

that will obtimately determine the future of Russia. At present they are only waiting

for a Moses to lead them out of the wikler

they can do little more than submit.

"The Bolshevists number about 600,000 i

if the matter we put to a popular vote to-

"But the peasants don't care. They are fatalists, and know little about government,

part Lepine and Trotzky can machinate all they went. For if a strong man were to

arise and captivate their fancy, they would

the Bolshevists through the immense stand

when she went to pieces. With no indus-

trial pursuits to engage their attention, they

ensily fell for alluring terms held out by the

Soviet leaders.
"If Bolshevism is defeated and confine!

to its own borders, it will eventually lead

to a better and greater Russia. If it wins, we can look for a conflict of proportious

that will make the last war seem small and

will progress from culpability to righteous-

With victory after victory, the Poles

probably a Bolshevist Europe."

publican victory would be assured.

to treat with them.

'A great deal of strength also comes to

be just as liable to flock to his colors.

morrow, the Soviet reign would be ended.

"Russia on the other hand is divided into

small a country for that and only wishes to

governing people. They have tradition, cul

to the Polish peasants, so that today

per cent of them are land owners.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

Europe.

nations.

govern herself.

CASIMIR SIENKIEWICZ On the Polish Situation

THE outcome of the present conflict be tween Poland and the Russian Soviet orces is fraught with the most tremendous nternational consequences, according to the belief of Casimir Sienkiewicz, a director of the Polish relief committee here, and associate director of the savings division of the

Federal Reserve Bank. "Poland and its independence is not so much the thing at stake in this conflict, vita as it is, as whether bolshevism shall fail or overrun Europe," said Mr. Sienkiewicz, who formerly lived in the section where the opposing forces are now battling.

The issue in this respect is perfectly clear cut. Either Poland wins, thus preserving her independence as a nation and confining bolshevism to Russia alone, or she loses and is destroyed as a nation and bolshevism is in a position to overrun Europe.

"Bolshevism to exist must extend. If confined to Russia it will fail. If it crushes Poland it removes the barrier which sepa

rates it from Germany. "Germany only too anxlous to find any means of escaping the responsibilities of the Versailles Treaty, will unite with the devil himself to save her bacon. With the treary element, who represent the Czar; the Bolshevists, and the third, and by far the greater class, consisting of the great mass of the Russian peasacts. According to the mendous man power of Russia and the tech-nical efficiency of Germany to develop the great resources of both countries and a further union with the Turkish nationalists

"The only chance of checking its triumph ant movement then would be by a combina tion of nations such as say England, France and the United States, which would mean a absolutely in their hand and a military autoc racy of the most absolute kind in power conflict greater and more far reaching than the great war which ended in 1918. don't want the Bolshevist government and Poles Plan Extension

and other disaffected nations there would be a combination that would be likely to sweep

"Trotzky has openly announced that bol

shevism would be extended both to the East and the West. The western extension would be much preferred by the Holshevist leaders, because the people are more stable and more

"But should the West fail them, they will andoubtedly turn to the East and endeavor to bring down the Asiatic hosts upon Euro nean soil for an invasion that would far his Huns. There are many disaffected elements in these sections that might make such a move possible, the unrest among the "The Soviet Government, however, would

prefer a western species to an eastern one because they believe they could handle the situation better. The Asiatics in turn, they fear, might absorb them. Poland to exist must establish as a barrier between Soviet aggression and berself a formidable line of forts, as there are n natural barriers. She must redeem the rich farming hand taken from her by the Bol-

shevists and the important industrial cen-

ters in that district, if she is to have any natural wealth. "The Poles will fight to the last man to preserve their country, as they see at the present time their only opportunity to realize their dream of ages. Years and years of ize their dream of age. Years and years of tradition are back of this idea and nothing but the absolute erashing by force of arms of the country will make her stop. She in condition to fight for another year

Needs Help of Allies

"Substantial help by the Allies would solve the situation in a year's time. But here you have the rab. England sees commercial advantage in amicable relations with the Soviet Government. France foresees, in the defeat of Poland, her ancient enemy Germany rising up against her again and endangering her national existence. This country is sympathetic, but does nothing, because she has been unable to settle the question of the League of Nations. "With America in the League of Na tions, with or without reservations, the

league might amount to something and be potent force, but with her out of it, there i mutual distrust of each other by various nations. This breeds just the sort of division that the Bolshevists and Ger many want. With the other countries divided among themselves, they are able-to * No. 3-12 and half brown

What Do You Know? QUIZ

1. What three nations lead in mercantile marine fleets?

4. Where is the desert Gobi? Who was called the "Indiana feicle"?

What color is magenta?

What is a tabor?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The foreign offices of Great France and Germany are often

Thomas a'Kempis, properly Thomas Hammerken, was a German mystic and ascetic writer, born in Kempen, Rhen-ish Prussia, about 1380.

He is generally regarded as the author of the famous religious work, "The limitation of Christ."

The two most decisive naval victories gained in the world war by any belligerent were the triumph of Von Spec's fleet over the British off Coronel.

8. The mizzenmast is the aftermost mast of a three-masted ship.

9. Bhang is East Indian hemp used as a narcotle and stimulant, smoked, chewed, eaten or drunk.

10. Eden is the Hebrew word for delight.

A sop to their conscience is contained in the land grants made by the government, which is in a way -- improvement over some of the things they have had, so for their

Neither Japan nor Britain can restrain maturing plans for the extension of the merchant marine. One sort of American isolation Europe apparently would

CANNOT hope that Sorrow's feet forever And a day
Will pass my little House of Love where
latticed sunbeams stray,
But when she lays her hand at last upon the swinging latch.
And steps where happy years have smiled

that somewhere it may be Where little, small town sympathy may fold and comfort me. If the Russian Reds are able to prove hat they are not Reds, France is willing

If all the members of President Wilson's abinet could be induced to talk at once, Re-

women voted "as intelligently as their fathers and brothers." There always was a dash of the cynic in Uncle Joe. The "meaningless gestures" of British labor and the British Government are only

In Illinois, said Uncle Joe Cannon, the

important because "meaningless gestures" are occasionally provocative of blows. The cheerful idiot enters with a plea for general optimism even in the face of the news from Europe and the campaign headquarters. "Uneasy," cries he, "lies the head that wears a frown!"

It is said by those who have tried the operiment that a great deal of noise and excitement may be created by any one who a man about to start on his vacation that the two great needs of the country are hard work and production.

2. What was the original form of Napoleon Bonaparte's name?

3. Who wrote the words of "Sally in Our Alley?"

Who won the marathon race in the Olympic games at Antwerp?

9. What king of England was called the "Lionhearted"? 10. When did he reign?

to by the names of the streets on which they are located. Hence such an expression as "The Quai d'Orsal. Downing street and Wilhelmstrasse announce" means the fact that the announce" means the fact that the foreign offices of Britain, France and Germany have issued statements.

4. The four Scandinavian nations are Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland. Mount Lassen, in California, is the only active volcano in any American state

ligerent were the triumph of Von Spee's fleet over the British off Corone, Chile, and the victory some months later of the British fleet over Von Spee's German squadron off the Falk-land islands. Calder and Wadsworth are the United States senators from New York state.

One great thing the Poles seem to have done. They appear to have put the rush is

In recognizing, as is forecast, Egyptian independence, Great Britain will simply be taking cognizance of an attitude which the rest of the world has for some time becausing with interest. noting with interest.

THE VILLAGES

beneath our spring sweet thatch, Grant me, oh, God, this heart felt prayer

The little, small town sympathy that runs across the fields.
In blue-checked gingham aprons, and with flour upon its hands.

That bakes and brews, and sweeps and dusts.

that wakeful serves and shields. small town sympathy that knows and understands. Thy cities, God, are builded high with carven But hearts may ache, and lives may dropp unheeded and alone.

And souls may dwell unknown; unloved, a stone on stone,

single wall betweenhome sweet lives that Not so the quiet, home swee fringe the village green. Let others reap the splenders, Lord, but give instead to me, The homely round of living blent with small town sympathy.

The little, small town sympathy that steals on neighbor feet
From tiry lamp lit houses down a maple
shaded street: That lends its strength on tear-dimmed wass
its own bruised feet have trad.
The little, small town sympathy—the very
soul of God.
—Martha Haskell Clark in Good House,
keeping.