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ation yesterday an operator told a Senate committee that the average increase in the price of coal to the consumer had been from 75 to 100 per cent. and he added that "coal operators are just as human as anybody else and take advantage of conditions." This is a strange perversion of the word "human." Are operators who keep up excessive prices "just as human" as doctors who give up their practice to go abroad without pay in order to slave for the wounded? Are they volunteering to charge machine guns?

HONOR FOR LIBERTY—NOT SLAUGHTER. IMMEDIATELY after the passage of the independence resolution by the Continental Congress, John Adams, in a letter to his wife, indited this recipe for observing the great day of liberty: "It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

LIQUOR AND FOOD CONTROL. The Senate Is Struggling With the Bills Sent to It by the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 27. O WING to the differences that have arisen over the war tax and food control bills, it is now doubtful whether Congress will be able to adjourn until August or September. Members of the House, despairing of early action because of the Senate deliberations, are anticipating three-day adjournments under the terms of the Constitution during the remainder of the summer. Some of them are leaving this week with no expectation of returning to Washington until after the Fourth of July.

House Debate Lively. The House debates on the food bill occupied one full week. It was by no means a complete triumph for the Administration, or for Mr. Hoover, who is to be the food dictator. In some respects the House changed the Administration bill as to let it be known that "abolition" is not written in the Congressional directory. Not that the Lever bill, as passed, did not confer extraordinary powers upon the President, for it certainly did that.

THE DATES RIGHT. IT IS hard to resist the magic of dates. History herself seems to delight in reaching the same chronological themes. July 4 brought America's independence and Vicksburg's surrender; July 1, 2 and 3, Gettysburg; July 1 and 2, Santiago's fight; July 3, the destruction of Cervera's fleet; July 1, a year ago, the victorious Somme offensive. France and Britain, now tightening their respective grips about Leon and Lens, seem preparing to honor precedents. Glorious July is near. A cup of hope isn't a bad tonic once in a while. The date, at least, is ripe for a good draught.

STATESMAN IN CONGRESS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT has had some cutting words to say concerning the type of man who hates another country—meaning specifically England—more than he loves his own. The Colonel's trenchantly expressed scorn might be legitimately extended to those who seemingly have a political party more than they love their native land.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT. By far the most interesting fight of all was the so-called nationwide prohibition amendment. It was understood that neither the President nor Mr. Hoover would support a dry amendment to go into the bill. All they asked for was that whenever the President found it necessary to prohibit the use of certain foods in the production of alcoholic beverages, he should limit or prohibit them. The bill went so far as to give the President this discretion as to "alcoholic or nonalcoholic beverages" carried to extremes, sugar might be meant that sugar, molasses, might be prohibited as syrups in soft drinks in drug stores. It was on this paragraph the prohibitionists got in their work.

ADD WAR NEWS. Butler, ugly man, hugged nurse, Mary Ann. Sure, she was a lady and, of course, she couldn't curse. But, with cheeks aflame, she at once became—

THE ONLY THING left in Philadelphia today to recall the most widely known Philadelphia of his time is the word Dystyville attached to the name of the firm which succeeded to the management of his Kensington Glass Works. T. W. Dyott, the nostrum man, to whom we referred the other day, was druggist, glassmaker, banker and some other things during the '30s, and although he spent three years in jail as a result of his failure, which was an outgrowth of the suspension of the United States Bank in 1837, he probably did nothing that might not now pass for "high finance."

Tom Daly's Column. Comes Written by myself Little Policy.

THE ICE CREAM PLACE. It's a little entry way To a private home Where you have to wait and stay Till somebody'll come When you ring the little bell Then you hand your dish And your money in and tell What's the kind you wish. Ice cream, making now is clean For it is eaten. Men that make it by machine Bring it in a cart. All the dealer has to do is to put on ice. So that when it comes to you It will still be nice.

ISN'T IT astonishing how far ahead a mere man may wander when he attempts to master the feminine modes? In our own dear paper yesterday we read the description of a bathing suit and came upon this: An interesting point is the length of the blouse, reaching, as it does, slightly below the navel, anything is given to the prisoner.

THREE CROSSES. The first, a cross of shame; its ghostly head Enveloped in blackest pall of guilty greed. The next a sacrificial cross, decreed By duty to bear the load, blood-red With poured-out life, its healing arms outspread. O'er all the weary world, bound in its need, When lo! a third appears, the world its tread. A cross of lustrous white! Life from the dead!

FOURTH OF JULY CONTEST. We'll be wanting a short, snappy poem in this column on July 5; a patriotic pick-me-up for the morning after. It must not exceed eight lines. Come, then, all ye rhyming scholars! He whose eagle lodest hollers Gathers two-and-one-half dollars.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE. To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—Phillip Scheidemann, leader of the majority (now rapidly becoming the minority) of the German Socialists, returns from Stockholm to Berlin with the declaration that he has become convinced as a result of his consultations with the leaders of international Socialism at the Swedish capital that nothing but a "weeping democratization of Germany" will bring peace and end the world slaughter.

TREATMENT OF WORKERS. To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—In your issue of June 15 there is a communication signed "Worker," in which he draws attention to the state of discontent among the workers. That this discontent is general is the most casual observer must be aware. I have just left the employ of a large corporation, where it seemed to be the settled and studied policy of the company to impress upon the men that they were just so many cogs in a wheel—a mere piece of machinery, to be relegated to the junk pile as soon as they were no longer of use.

RELIGIONS IN CHINA. The State religion is not Confucianism, though founded on it. To the worship of his chief material for worship in nature, sun, moon and stars, mountains and rivers. To the cult of ancestors it not only adds that of heroes, but expands so as to take in many of the divinities of Taoism and Buddhism, thus forming a compound of three religions. Logically, the three are irreconcilable. Taoist being materialism, Buddhist idealism and the Confucian essentially ethical. Yet the people, like the State, make of them a unity by swallowing the portions of each. In ordinary their lives are regulated by Confucian forms, in sickness they call in Taoist priests to exorcise evil spirits and at funerals they have Buddhist priests to say masses for the repose of the soul.

PRISONERS' RELIEF. To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—The Prisoners' Relief Society of Huntington, W. Va., has the reputation of being the foremost organization of its kind in the country. It has developed a wonderful system for aiding ex-convicts and their families, who are rendered homeless and destitute, robbed of support and forced to go hungry for a countless law which makes no provision for their keep; their plight is more



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. The Stockholm Conference. Prisoners' Relief—Treatment of Workers.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE. The action of the State Department becomes all the more unjustified when we read the peace program presented to the Stockholm conference by the American Socialist party through its messenger, Dr. Max Erdhardt, for many years a prominent leader in the Russian revolutionary movement. That peace program is not the program of the Kaiser. It is the peace program of the revolutionary Government of Russia, the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, the revolutionaries (now rapidly becoming the majority) of the German Social Democracy and the enlightened public opinion of European democracy.

THE TREATMENT OF WORKERS. Corporations are usually credited with possessing no souls but the integrity of some of them to recognize this well-known principle would seem to argue that they are also lacking in brains. Camden, N. J., June 24.

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What Do You Know? QUIZ.

- 1. What office does Count Tereuchi hold in Japan?
2. In what play of Shakespeare is Joan of Arc one of the characters?
3. What American statesman said, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote?"
4. What is the capital of Bohemia, in which was the first great Austrian rule consistently destroyed by the Indians?
5. What is the Chinese name for China?
6. What are lepidoptera?
7. What ancient code of laws is the basis of justice in Louisiana?
8. Who was Sir Christopher Wren?
9. What was the Tikhonov case?
10. What is the capital of Alaska?

- Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Mexico's valuable oil wells are near the city of Tampico.
2. Jean-Francois Champollion, famous French Egyptologist, deciphered the hieroglyphics of the Rosetta Stone. His dates are 1791-1832.
3. John Adams was the American President who first celebrated the Fourth of July in noisy fashion.
4. Pierre Loti is the pen name of Julien Viaud, the noted French author.
5. La Navidad, on the island of Santo Domingo, was the first settlement established by Columbus in the New World. The little community, founded there by Columbus in 1492, was later totally destroyed by the Indians.
6. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.
7. The great sects of Mohammedans are the Sunnites, who are strongest in the Turkish Empire, and the Shiites, who are mostly in Persia. The original source of quarrel between the two factions consisted in the dispute as to whether the Caliphate after the death of Mohammed.
8. Von Seidler is the new Premier of Austria.
9. "Panem et circenses" is Latin for "bread and circuses." Several, the Roman satirist, bitterly accused his decadent fellow-citizens of caring only for the bread distributed in the Forum and gratuitous spectacles in the arena.
10. General Gallipoli who died last year, has been called the "savior of Paris" because of great services at the time when the republic was threatened by the Germans in 1914.

MAKING OUR CONSTITUTION. THE Articles of Confederation, by which the ill-jointed union of the thirteen original States was held together from 1773 to 1789, were more in the nature of a treaty of alliance than of a constitution. The inconveniences and dangers of the arrangement became pressing, and in February, 1787, Congress adopted a resolution suggesting that a convention of delegates from the States be held at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following to revise the articles.

Delegates from twelve of the thirteen States (Rhode Island alone being unrepresented) accordingly assembled at Philadelphia, the convention opening its sessions in Independence Hall on May 14, 1787, under the presidency of George Washington. These results were not achieved without difficulty in the face of profound differences of opinion. In most of the States ratification was secured by narrow majorities and after prolonged discussion, and in none of the States was it approved with anything approaching unanimity. These differences of opinion were primarily held by the large States through the proportional representation in the House. The third compromise was of the controversy between the upholders of slavery and those who believed slavery should be restricted or abolished. This was adjusted by the proviso forbidding Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves before the year 1808 and the requirement that fugitive slaves should be delivered up by the States in which they had taken refuge. (See yesterday's article, "The Abolition of Slavery.")

AN UGLY STORY WITH A PRETTY SEQUEL.

GENTLEMAN living at Twenty-first and Walnut streets recently was informed by one of his servants that for twenty-four hours a can of kitchen refuse had been allowed to stand uncollected in the back alley. He leaped to the phone and, because he had an important name and position, he received humble apologies and the collector was told he would be "fired" at once if it ever happened again. Yesterday an EVENING LEDGER investigator went through an alley between Jackson and Winton streets, off Fourth, within a stone's throw of the Varese's old homestead, and found that a pile of fifth had not been collected for two weeks. A woman, however, had poured carbolic acid on it in the hope that the odor would be mitigated and that a dead animal which lay therein would not spread disease. She said that the garbage collectors had laughed at her when she complained. This was not a pretty story, and delicately nurtured folk may not have liked it. But there is a pretty sequel to it today. Because he read it the chief of the Highway Department has ordered a clean-up of the alley. The alley need not invest its pennies in any more carbolic acid for the present; not until City Hall forgets.

The reporter does not live at Twenty-first and Walnut, has not a great name in the community, but, temporarily representing the whole city of Philadelphia, and acting as its spokesman, he accomplished the difficult feat of moving Fourth street and Snyder avenue about two miles across the city in a north-westerly direction and giving it all the privileges of those whose children play in Rittenhouse Square.

However, more than one child who played in Rittenhouse Square was stricken with infantile paralysis last summer. Being rich and prominent does not save a person from the common lot of those who live in a dirty city. Cleanliness is not expensive. There are little houses in newly built-up sections of Philadelphia, renting for \$10 and \$12 a month. A child is safer in one of these clean, cheap homes than he would be in some of the ponderous mansions in the city's center. There are reeking alleys not 100 yards from the nostrils of the children of some of our "best families." The odors are just far enough away not to be carried to the nursery windows. But germs have no odor. Somebody got paid for keeping that alley clean near the Varese's former home. But the work wasn't done. We are speaking of no utopian dream of spending huge extra sums to get a clean city. We are spending enough money to get a clean city. Some of that money goes to people who do not do their work.

EXTORTION WINS NO WARS.

IT IS often said that all we have to do to win the war is to distribute enough food, fuel, men and munitions where they will do the most good at the fighting fronts on sea and land. But this is only half the battle. The other half is to distribute food and fuel at fair prices among the civilian population to keep them fit in body, mind and soul to continue the war to the end. The Russian revolution was a food riot, and it was, perhaps, a lucky thing that a food riot came at the psychological moment to overthrow the Czar. But it is possible for bad distribution of the necessities of life to make itself felt in a democratic country, as well as in a country ruled by a czar. There is only one thing under heaven that could make this country quit before it had gained a complete victory, and that one thing would be a growing discontentment among the masses over the price of food and fuel. With food control assured, fuel control must now be made equally certain. The enthusiastic response which 460 bituminous coal operators gave Secretary Lane's appeal for voluntary price-fixing and agreement on operation of the mines by co-operation with a Government agency is encouraging. Said Mr. Lane: "The country will not stand for anything but big things from big men in this war. You will have the opportunity to face the challenge—to show whether you are successful men or little men, whether you think of tomorrow or merely of today."

In another discussion of the coal operators' diplomas, which he has just received, was withheld for fifty years, Champ Clark explains that, although he was expelled from the institution for an attempted shooting, he missed his mark. History can attest that this early insurance of aim has been rather consistently maintained.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT has had some cutting words to say concerning the type of man who hates another country—meaning specifically England—more than he loves his own. The Colonel's trenchantly expressed scorn might be legitimately extended to those who seemingly have a political party more than they love their native land.

A number of such pitiful human specimens hold office. Their influence, however, is getting weaker every day, and if Philander C. Knox, Republican, sustains his present gift of logical, clean-cut, constructive patriotism, he will make the nation realize the immense value of the kind of representatives who are as unafraid to support an Administration not of their party because they sincerely believe it to be in the right, as they are to differ with it in cases of obvious error. Such are the finest kind of safety valves in a republic.

Every phrase of Senator Knox's speech indorsing the food bill yesterday rang clear with nonpartisan Americanism. Every stand he has taken since the war began has been similarly sound and forceful. Mr. Knox, seasoned by his valuable experience as Secretary of State, provides the all-too-rare spectacle of a statesman in Congress. His exhibitions of sheer ability are knife thrusts in the spleens of puny muddlers.

Mr. Root's very name ought to convince the most intense Russian liberalists how radical he is. The volunteering of the young Roosevelt bars Teddy from the dignity of being a "conservative father."

Liquor Problem Forbidding. Although the prohibitionists obtained the upper hand in the House fight it is not certain that their victory is exactly what the Administration desired to have take place. Thousands of men and women who have their money invested in the liquor business have been bitterly complaining to Congress since that they have been deprived of their source of income. They comment upon the fact that Great Britain increased its supply of beer on the very day the House passed the "bone-dry" amendment. They insist that the foreign governments that are furnishing their soldiers with beer and light wines and that the effect of prohibition in the United States will not have the moral effect its proponents hope for. The probability of an amendment providing that all alcohol and distilled spirits which he might find necessary in the manufacture of munitions or for hospital supplies. These amendments passed in short order, because the prohibitionists had the greater number of votes. On the "bone-dry" amendment the yeas were 139 and the nays 114.

IN THE SAME issue of Collier's Weekly which contains a dandy bit of verse by Christopher Morley, the son of the Governor of Florida is called "Cattie." Oh, well, there may be those in Florida who classify Catts as Cattie.