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Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 11, 1919

A THING TO GET HOT ABOUT
WHOEVER it was who said a few weeks ago that the price of coal would go up instead of down has qualified as a prophet, for he has foretold that which he knew would happen.

Word came from Scranton last week that the Delaware and Hudson Company would not make the usual fifty cents a ton reduction on April 1, but would add ten cents a ton to the prevailing price once a month for the succeeding five months. And yesterday a Pottsville dispatch announced that the J. B. Markle Company has already increased its price and that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company would soon follow its example.

It will be difficult to persuade the consumer that these increases are justified. But what can he do about it? He can't get any coal unless he pays the price. Even when he is told that the prices of anthracite have increased less than the prices of food he will retort that the prices of food have increased beyond reason.

The chief sufferer from these conditions is the average salaried man, for his income has remained stationary. The wages of the mechanic have been increased and the business man has increased the prices of what he makes or what he retails and is relatively no worse off than he was five years ago. But the salaried man is ground between the millstones.

WHO PAYS THEIR BILLS?
FRIENDS of President Wilson are justified in their demand for information relative to the sources from which the money will come to finance the speaking tours now being arranged for Senator Reed, Senator Borah and other leaders in the fight against the league-of-nations principle.

Their query is one that will interest all those who wish to see this and other countries relieved from the burden of ruinous armaments in the future.

It is apparent that expensive propaganda in the form of books and pamphlets is now being organized against the Wilson plan. Who will pay the bills?

Will an investigation into this side of the peace question be within the province of the next Congress?

THE UNIVERSITY OF HEROES
THE war against culture of the wrong kind will result in the development of culture of the right sort when the unique army university at Beaune turns out its crop of vigorous graduates. Already this remarkable college is the largest one conducted in English in the world. Fifteen thousand American soldiers have enrolled for a three months' course. The faculty of five hundred members is drawn chiefly from the American expeditionary force, which has also organized in other parts of France an elaborate educational system, with post schools and vocational institutions for the American troops.

The whole praiseworthy undertaking is something absolutely new in military history and is bound to have profound and salutary reactions. To be a "Beaune" man will be a distinction warranting justifiable pride, for, despite the great size of the university, it is of a rigidly exclusive type. Every one of its lusty students must have donned a uniform on behalf of freedom. And if the Beaune alumni, all "educated abroad," should challenge one of our older home universities to a football match look out for a real scrap!

HUN ART TANGLES AGAIN
PHILADELPHIANS who have accepted with applause Mr. Stokowski's inclusion of German music in his orchestra programs seem to have dismissed Teutonicism in art as a war question no longer eligible for discussion. New York, however, which can claim native Americanism for only about one-half of its inhabitants, continues to wax wrath on the theme. The opposition of several thousand army and navy men, either in the service or recently discharged, has prevented the performance of a Viennese operetta called "Der Vogelhaendler."

Meanwhile, the Metropolitan Opera Company presents the Freiherr von Olow's "Martha" whenever it chooses, while Von Weber's "Oberon" has been one of the spectacular hits of the season. Do the service men and other petitioners realize this state of affairs or is it because "Der Vogelhaendler" is to be sung with a German text that it is so offensive? In that case, it cannot be the musical strains of premeditated art

which give pain, but rather what Mark Twain so feelingly described as "the awful German language."

But, on the other hand, as most Americans are unable to understand that formidable tongue and all of us who are normal are responsive to musical utterance, German music should logically prove more irritating than that which is so meaningless. But passion cannot always pause for consistency, and perhaps some of the indignant New Yorkers opposed to "Der Vogelhaendler" do not fully realize who wrote "Martha." This work, it may be noted, was given in Philadelphia when Wagnerian music was darkly clouded with suspicion.

Complicating art with politics is a ticklish business. If New York's latest tip is to be strictly followed, the only patriotic way to read Goethe would be through the safe medium of Bayard Taylor's English.

A MILLION FOR KIDDIES IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

And the Pennsylvania Legislature Must Now Determine Whether the Rights of Small Nations Apply at Home

IT IS cheering to find that the appropriations committees at Harrisburg sanction the appeal of the Mothers' Assistance Fund for \$1,000,000—a sum barely adequate for the continuance of essential relief work among those women and children whose battle with misfortune is uneven and always bitter. What every one will hope now is that the conscientious objectors in the House and Senate will stand aside for once and let the appropriation go through to do a service greater, perhaps, than any other that is possible with the state's money.

In a time of colossal expenditures a million dollars seems like a pitifully small contribution to ease the oldest sorrow in the world. For society is still only groping toward a true sense of its responsibilities in relation to the neglected lives which, in the end, can give back to civilization only a greater measure of what they receive.

The scheme to assist friendless mothers burdened with the support of small children is a relatively new experiment of great significance. Everywhere in the world there is a sincere effort to readjust the processes of government more closely to the life and the needs of great majorities. To vitalize governments with a humane consciousness, to re-establish a more intimate relationship between peoples and their administrative systems—these are concerns of every statesman who knows anything of the time he lives in.

The fitness of public men is, indeed, being measured and tested in almost every civilized community by the nature of their reactions to such trends of thought and feeling. Certainly this sort of enlightenment isn't coming too soon anywhere. In this state, for example, the very trees of the forests and the cabbages of the field have experts in highly organized groups to determine what is best for them. Until the plan for the assistance for destitute mothers there were large groups of children who remained beyond the reach of help, below the level of school influences and the ordinary protective agencies. Yet they are among the most important assets of the state and the stuff of future society.

The sweep of the influenza epidemic left 30,000 new orphans under sixteen years of age in this state. Do the rights of small nations apply here? This dim and silent community has no spokesman, no ambassador. The army that fights its battles is made up of desolated mothers whose cause is as tragic, surely, as any that ever was lost or won in lone-some trenches.

How they fare, how they persist, by what miracle of valor and patience they make a way against the confusion and strains that modern life and the accidents of circumstance create about them no one knows but themselves. Often enough they hold something of the great future in hands more tired than any hands ought to be. Sometimes they fail, these patient ones, and are overwhelmed. And then the jails and the reformatories take what remains of their adventure. In the final analysis these mothers whom the state seeks to help are the great unconscious enemies of all the forces which conspire to degrade and hinder mankind. When the state moves to their aid it moves to the instinct of self-preservation.

Long experience has shown the cruel folly of denying a fair chance in life to a child and then providing harsh punishment for the offenses and errors that are inevitable. And it has been found that the small sums allotted under the mothers' assistance plan for the maintenance of children in a decent home environment were actually less than would have been required for the maintenance of these same children in the far less desirable atmosphere of public institutions.

The need for a sane and humane consideration of the whole question of juvenile delinquency is greatest in an industrial community like ours. Crowded areas of population complicate every condition of poverty for women and children. This fact was recognized in Pennsylvania when the original plan for the assistance of destitute mothers was proposed. Since then the practical value of the system has been recognized elsewhere and there have been times when it seemed that we were to leave to others the full development of a really notable idea.

Last year, for example, the state of New York spent \$2,000,000 for the sort of service which Pennsylvania is now asked to maintain with an appropriation equal to half that sum. Massachusetts has a population only half as large as Pennsylvania, yet it has arranged to spend \$1,000,000 during the coming year in aid of widowed mothers and their young children. The movement represents an effort to maintain these little families until they are self-supporting, to keep children out of institutions and under the care of their mothers and to save them from the warping effects of hunger,

ignorance, extreme hardship and overwork.

More than 1800 families, which include about 6500 children, have been kept intact under previous appropriations in this state, though the Legislature last year allowed only \$446,000 to the fund. Approximately 3000 families are now on the waiting lists and it would be possible, with the co-operation of the various counties, which must contribute equally with the state in each instance, to assure \$30 monthly to each of these if the appropriation now pending is favorably acted upon.

It is creditable to the State Legislature that political interests have never been permitted to confuse the work of the fund. The beneficiaries have to prove their need and they have to keep their children in school. The state contributed an important element to the general theory by providing that the fund should be administered from the State Department of Education. Favoritism is impossible because each request for assistance is considered in the order of its receipt.

GERMANY MUST BE FED
AFTER months of delay the council of ten of the Peace Conference has decided that Germany must be fed, and it is prepared to inform the Germans that, provided they will agree to the armistice terms, the Entente Allies will supply them with food until the 1st of August.

It is not humanity but self-interest that has dictated this decision. Germany is suffering from lack of food. Hunger is breeding discontent and discontent is fostering Bolshevism. No peace can be made with Germany in the throes of an anarchistic revolution. It may be too late now to prevent such a revolution, but it is not too late to make the attempt by supplying the Germans with the food which they cannot get at home.

This is the first step toward the creation of a livable peace.

The second step must be the recognition of the right of the Germans to do business with the rest of the world. No indemnities can be collected from a bankrupt nation. The rehabilitation of Germany is as imperative for the peace of the world as the rehabilitation of France and Belgium.

This is true in spite of all the atrocities of which the Germans have been guilty.

It is physically possible to build an economic wall around Germany, shutting the country out from the rest of the world, but to do it would be like covering a festering sore with a bandage under the delusion that we had cured it by hiding it from sight.

The gospel of hate must be abandoned and the world must hold itself in readiness for reconciliation the moment the offending nation does works meet for repentance. Any other course will plant the seeds of future wars instead of hastening that era of universal peace for which we are all looking.

The Latest Housing Problem
 Premier Lloyd George, who was supported by Colonel House in an impassioned recital of oratory today, swept aside the recalcitrant Council of Ten. This is either an astounding announcement of loquacity from the most recalcitrant of American statesmen or else the English language is playing one of its embarrassing tricks again. Strong circumstantial evidence favors the mix-up theory.

France and Belgium quite naturally insist that no German music can sound right with a loot accompaniment.

Caruso's high C won't be in it with the one of which that baby grand piano will be capable when it flies over Bustleton.

The delegates who departed in indifferent directions from a famous Belgian resort seem to have pretty well qualified as "Sparrers."

The amount of pugnacity which Mr. Burke's liberal Sunday bill arouses gives almost the aspect of a black and blue law to the rigid old eighteenth century act.

Much of the President's strength lies in the things he leaves unsaid. It is true, but what an interesting story his free, uncensored opinion of the senatorial filibuster would make!

It is to their everlasting credit that the vast majority of men whose incomes are large enough to receive the gentle attention of the surtax have tacitly admitted its justice by refusing to make complaint.

The Allies fear that if present unrest continues in Germany the country will not be able to pay the indemnities demanded. In other words, when the pot quits boiling it will be found to contain nothing but a hard-boiled egg.

"Everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds." Out of Junkerdom is growing World Democracy. Out of the senatorial filibuster may grow the spirit that will make the league of nations a certainty.

The plan of the Central High School trade classes enabling students to make three dollars a day two weeks a month in nearby shipyards has distinct advantage over the Squeres method of spelling "winder" and then cleaning it.

The Duchess of Marlborough has been elected a member of the London County Council, defeating a labor candidate. She was elected as a Progressive. Among the topos-turysdoms brought about by the war this is not the least noteworthy.

The Germans now say that they cannot submit to the coercion of the Allies. The decision would have had more weight if it had been reached before they quit fighting. Cattle so careful of their skins may expect to have their hides tanned.

Class wars are always productive of unspeakable cruelties and colossal blunders, but a comparison between the Russians and the Germans is all to the advantage of the Slavs. The Germans tried to subjugate the world. The Russians, fanatically misguided, are trying to free the world. The Germans had to be beaten. The Russians may work out their own salvation. Hallowing time may yet give the Soviets respectability and a place at the world's council table.

WELFARE Commission has extensive powers, such as the development of markets, by bringing together producer and consumer, and rendering aid to the needy, including payments to aged couples to prevent their separation.

Trial Board in Police Department, having jurisdiction in certain matters of discipline within the department.

Bureau of Public Safety established in Police Department, to enforce traffic ordinances, investigate accidents and seek to reduce their number.

Municipal ownership is left, as in the old charter, to be dealt with by the people as they desire.

Single commissioner in charge of the three Departments of Buildings, Safety Engineering and Permits, thus avoiding conflict of authority. All permits to be issued from one office. Board of Rules established. Building code may only be changed biennially.

City Treasurer to prepare and mail to owners of property all tax statements in advance, so that same may be paid by check, money order or otherwise, and "waiting in line" to pay taxes avoided. Current tax receipts must show any unpaid tax. No property shall be sold for unpaid taxes before the owner has received personal service of notification.

No elective city officer or salaried officer appointed by the Mayor to be a candidate for any office, except to succeed himself, without first resigning the office he holds. This will tend to prevent those paid to serve the city from spending the city's time seeking some other office.

REFORM IN DETROIT
Detailed Provisions of the New Charter Which Has Put Out of Business the Man With an Ax to Grind
 By JAMES COUZENS
 Mayor of Detroit

Mayor Couzens today concludes his exposition of the methods of reform in Detroit by setting forth the provisions of the new city charter.

III
THE result Detroit attained came from a concerted appeal on the part of the newspapers and the best of its citizens that every voter cast his ballot with the thought of how it was going to affect all of the city rather than himself.

Now we are going ahead to reorganize our court system. We find the same selfish minority opposing us, but I believe we have the secret and shall win.

November saw our women enfranchised and we already have more than 60,000 of them registered. I feel that they will be a tremendous reinforcement in our work for a better city.

In commenting upon what Detroit has accomplished in the last four years in the way of better government, I would be remiss if I did not call attention to the small school board of seven members elected at large upon which women have served for some time. This replaces the old twenty-one man ward-elected board. The city also has the advantage of a small board of estimates, consisting of the Mayor, City Clerk, City Treasurer, Controller and Corporation Counsel. The old board consisted of forty-seven members.

IN DETROIT'S new 150-page charter are enumerated what we believe to be improvements in government:

All elective city officers to be nominated at nonpartisan primaries and elected at nonpartisan elections. Candidates must file petition containing number of names equal to two per cent of registered vote. City elections, except the first, to be separate from state and national elections.

All elections under supervision of election commission of three, consisting of City Clerk, Recorder and the President of the Common Council.

Initiative and referendum on ordinances and the recall as to elective city officers.

Councillors receive annual salary of \$5000, and the Council is required to meet daily as a committee of the whole and at least once each week in regular evening session.

WARD lines are retained only for assessments, election of constables, choice of jurors and voting purposes.

Board of Estimates abolished and modern budget system provided originating with the Mayor, and administrative departments. Council responsible for passing general budget and may override Mayor's veto of any item.

All commissions and boards are appointed by the Mayor without confirmation by the Council, and all, except assessors and civil service commissioners, are removable at the will of the Mayor.

Bureau of Complaints established, in connection with City Clerk's office, to receive and investigate all complaints of citizens as to public service and promptly report to complainants.

The Civil Service system adopted by the people and now in operation remains substantially unchanged in the new charter.

City Plan Commission, with power, subject to the Council, to divide city into zones and regulate the type and use of buildings in each zone.

Board of Water Commissioners brought under the general budget control of the city with reasonable flexibility as to details of operation.

Art Commission established to be known as Detroit Institute of Arts, with power to take over the existing Detroit Museum of Art.

Department of Purchases and Supplies, with saving to the city by co-operation, buying in large quantities, taking advantage of discounts, etc.

Department of Public Works, with consent of Council, empowered to manufacture common brick for sewer purposes and prepare creosote block for paving purposes.



RUBBER HEELS

SENATOR SHERMAN says that his filibuster was highly successful as a means of "calling the President's bluff."

However we are persuaded that he bluffs best who bluffs last.

The Senator seems to consider himself a bluffer state erected to protect the legislature from the encroachments of the executive.

Senator Sherman adds that humanity is still governed by the principles laid down by Solomon in his Proverbs. Has he forgotten Proverbs, xxx, 10: "Accuse not a servant unto his master lest he curse thee and thou be found guilty?"

President Wilson, as himself has oftentimes observed, is the servant of the American people.

Speaking of Proverbs, we have one of our own to offer:

There be three things which are too wonderful for us, yea, four which we know not:

The way of an airplane in the air, the way of a trolley car on Pine street, the way of a special delivery letter which tarrieth and biddeth its time, and the way of a Senate with a President.

Proverbs vii, 19, seems rather timely, too:

"For the good man is not at home; he is gone a long journey."

The verse following, however, is less appropriate.

Senator Sherman must have been hard up for arguments to resort to the Book of Proverbs. For, as every publicist knows, anything may be proved by Proverbs.

For instance, you can prove the existence of Swedish matches by Proverbs vi, 27: "Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned?"

THE JOY OF DISCOVERY

Oh mighty soul who first with thoughtful eye
 Dreamed of a world beyond the gold-wave's crest—
 Daring to launch your craft upon a quest
 Whose only querdon seemed the right to die
 Where the sea's vast solitude brings heaven nigh—
 With what uplifting joy, what wild unrest
 Did you behold the islands of the west
 Rising superb aslant the morning sky.
 So we, adventurers in latent power,
 Vanquishing mountains, or with dizzying speed
 Soaring aloft to subjugate the air,
 Thrill with the sense of mastery, freedom's dower,
 And quaff from brimming cup the victor's meed.
 The magic heritage of those who dare.
 J. M. BEATTY, JR.

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN

HER husband feels her as a soothing spur.
 A golden summons to a joyful strife.
 Some few observe her as the careful wife
 Laying two lives away in lavender.
 A poet knows her as a breath of myrrh;
 A tradesman as an ever-sharpened knife;
 Some see the artist bargaining with life—
 And these are but the lightest hints of her.

FOUR she is Girl and Priestess—and her hands,
 Reckless and wise, snatch at the quickening brands
 And bear them like rejoicing flags unfurled.
 Laughing, she scatters life; she feeds the flames
 That leap through casual thoughts and tawdry aims,
 And burns the slag clean from the rusting ingot.
 —Louis Untermeyer, in "These Times"

Perhaps the Italians and Jugo-Slavs are not familiar with all the facts concerning frontiers that are being discussed at the peace table. Since the decision must eventually rest with them (whatever the result of the efforts of their representatives) a little intensive education right now might put an end to hostilities.

The President is barred from his favorite game, golf, on the George Washington. Father Neptune's bunkers are too uncertain for any but the African variety of the game, and that, of course, is not dignified enough for a statesman. But one can imagine the lesser lights on board giving a variation to the famous melody accompanying the rolling of the bones. As usual: "Come ye little thirty-seven and be good, won't ye?"

What Do You Know?

- QUIZ**
1. What great transcontinental railway was completed during the war?
 2. Who was Titus Oates?
 3. Where do the trade winds blow?
 4. Who is Governor of New York state?
 5. What is the second largest city in the Philippines?
 6. What is a captain on a ship?
 7. Who wrote the original story of "Carmen"?
 8. What state does Thomas F. Gore represent in the Senate?
 9. What is the capital of Nevada?
 10. What is a nihgai?
- Answers to Yesterday's Quiz**
1. The republic of Colombia in South America was formerly called New Granada.
 2. The battle of Lund's Lane occurred during the War of 1812 on July 26, 1814. It was an indecisive American victory.
 3. Ivan the Terrible, Czar of Russia, lived in the sixteenth century.
 4. The character of Ariel occurs in Shakespeare's "The Tempest."
 5. Portugal was called Lusitania in Roman times.
 6. One hundred and sixty square rods make an acre.
 7. The sermatovs, before the Russian revolution, were local elective assemblies regulating affairs of Russian districts.
 8. In case both the President and Vice President die during the same administration, the Secretary of State becomes President.
 9. The Union of South Africa consists of the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal.
 10. "On les aura" means "We shall have them," or more colloquially, "We'll get 'em." It was a French army slogan during the war.