THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

EDITORIAL BOARD: CIRDS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman

HN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Public Langer Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Independence Square, Philadelphia,
18710 CITY Press Union Building

* YORK 208 Metropolitan Tower

* TOOT 408 Ford Building

Louis 1008 Fullerton Building

BURBAUS:

NEWS BURBAUS:

WARDINGTON BUREAU

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
New York Bureau

London Times

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The Evening Positic Lepton is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier,
By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (30) cents per month. Bix (40) dollars per year, payable in advance,
To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per month.

month.
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Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 15, 1919

COMMON HONESTY WILL DO IT

THERE is encouragement in the news from Washington that the Republican leaders of Congress are planning to turn the railroads back to their owners on July 1 of next year, after making provisions to protect their solvency.

Under government control a deficit of nearly half a billion dollars has already been piled up-and the roads are operating now at a loss of \$40,000,000 a month. It would be criminal to turn the roads back to their owners with fixed charges due to disregard of practical business principles so great that the owners could not meet them.

Representative Slemp, of the House appropriations committee, is said to be drafting a bill to protect the railroad owners. When it is agreed that they must be protected and that their property must be returned to them in as good financial condition as when it was taken over, the proper way to do it should not be difficult to devise.

REASONABLE INDEMNITIES

FIVE billions in cash within two years and twenty billions in bonds at once are what the peace commissioners have agreed Germany must pay, but this does not cover the total amount that will be demanded from the nation which started the war.

Further sums in reparation for damages must be paid. The amount is to be fixed by an international commission. It will be dependent upon the amount hich the commission finds Germany is able to pay.

Thus one of the perplexing problems before the Peace Conference seems to be disposed of. The delegates know that it would be foolish to ask Germany for more than she has. They know, too, that it would be a diplomatic mistake to ask for so much that the whole German people would hate the conquering nations for the rest of their lives. The worst thing that could happen would be the creation of indemnity conditions that would provoke future wars.

The figures agreed upon seem to be e damages especially when they are added to the war debt which Germany must bear on her own account. Compared with the indemnity which Germany secured from France after the co-Prussian War, they seem to be fairly proportioned to the difference in the conditions-that is, as fairly proportioned as the financial condition of Germany makes possible.

CAN ANY ONE ANSWER THIS?

WE COMMEND to the consideration of the men who control the raising and the spending of the money for education in this city the discussion of the teachers' salary question in the Manchester Guardian, which we reprint on this page today.

The Guardian makes the perfectly obvious point that the effect of the increased taxes and the increased cost of necessities of life have virtually brought a reduction of 50 per cent in the pay of the teachers. They were illpaid before the war. They work for a pittance now.

The same conditions which exist in England prevail here. Salaries on which sistant professors found it difficult to make both ends meet four years ago will not now stretch over the ground they are

supposed to cover. There has been enough talk about this so that no one can plead ignorance of the conditions. Are we going to do anything about it or are we to force the able men and women from the teaching profession into occupations where they can earn enough to support their families, leaving the training of the future generation to incompetents?

TACKLING A HARD JOB

THE men who are planning an international labor bureau as an annex to the league of nations do not seem to be daunted by the difficulties in their way. They have drafted a charter of forty-one es setting forth the functions of the bureau. The purpose is primarily to cure uniformity of labor conditions ghout the world.

It has thus far been found impossible to bring about such uniformity in the forty-eight states of the American Some states have child-labor laws and women-labor laws, and laws lating the number of hours for a lay's work. The passage of such laws has been opposed in many industrial on the ground that they would it impossible for the local industo compete with the industries in tes which place no restrictions on the

he social necessity of preventing the sociation of labor is ignored by the

opponents of advanced legislation to protect the workers. They stress the dollar above the worker and they advance the very "practical" argument that the cost of living in the different states differs so widely that the government should be careful in its meddling with industrial conditions.

When one considers world conditions one realizes that the cost of living and the standard of wages in the United States and in Italy, for instance, vary so much that no attempt by an international bureau to scale American wages down to the Italian level can succeed. And the task of raising the Italian standard to that of America is so great that the mere contemplation of it must stagger the minds of thoughtful men.

If the proposed bureau is to be merely a clearing house for labor information it may succeed. If it attempts to do muc. more it is likely to stir up complications which it cannot unravel.

DOES VICTORY SEEM COSTLY? ASK IN ENGLAND OR IN FRANCE!

The New Loan is a Benefit to America, Whose Allies Must Continue to Pay With Hard Sacrifice

THE interest rate upon the new Victory Bonds will be extraordinarily high-high enough to make the investment attractive to banks and the farsighted men who like such interest returns. But it is not the intention of the government to borrow chiefly from speculators and institutions. The essential responsibilities of the hour should be shared by all the people. The strange thing is that we should have to be urged

to participate in them. A little imagination on the part of the public, a better knowledge of the burdens we have been spared by the victory for which the new government bonds are named and the soldiers whose needs must now be met through general co-operation with the government should be potent enough to float the new loan overnight.

The war debts that remain to the other nations are stupendous. They weigh heavily upon every man and woman in the old world.

Every child born in France during the next fifty years will be mortgaged to the extent of about \$1000 in the general accounting.

In Great Britain the burden upon the people is almost as great as in France. Almost every income in the empire is taxed, surtaxed and taxed again. There are rich men in England who pay fourfifths of their incomes to the government as war taxes and there is no relief for them in sight.

Here we are merely asked to invest our money with a right to reclaim it in three years after drawing annual interest almost as high as interest usually is

upon funds lent under a safe mortgage. There has been a supposition that the new bonds would "move rather slowly." It will prove unfounded unless the good common sense of the American people has deserted them. There are innumerable people in this country who were taught the virtue of thrift in earlier warloan campaigns. They are now in possession of big or little "stakes" which represent money that, but for war bonds and the war-bond habit, would have vanished as irretrievably as the snows and the roses of other years. It is not too much to suppose that they will find the means to buy Victory Bonds.

If there is any hesitancy, if there is big enough to be adequately described as any reason why the new bonds should no less fatal to the human invaders of a move slowly, it is because bonds of the Liberty Loans now range below par. But Liberty Bonds are below par only because the buyers did not follow the advice of the government and retain them instead of regarding these securities almost from the first as mere legal

Bonds decline in quoted values only because holders are willing to sell them. The more people there are ready to sell the lower the rate is likely to decline until wiser investors are enabled to acquire all the benefits that should have fallen to the original bond buyer. If bonds had been regarded as the means of popular investment, which the government intended them to be, they would be above par now. The inexperience of the amateur investor is to blame for the present quotations on Liberty Bonds. So, too, is the American tendency to extravagance in all things.

There is no man who, having sold his government securities at a rate below par, will not admit, if he is frank with himself, that he might have retained the bonds by a little self-denial and thus profited in the end as the financiers are profiting who buy bonds of the various war issues to hold them until they may collect the full sum of the original investment, with accumulated interest.

Investors in the Victory Loan are made almost safe from themselves. The new bonds are to be redeemable in three venrs at their face value. It is improbable that this issue of government paper will be as profitable as the previous ones have been to speculators who wait around for the small investor to unload. There is no reason why the Victory Bond should ever go below par, since the short term of the coming loan will do much to fix the value of the securities perma-

There is a sentimental side to the Vic tory Loan. The funds now being sought by the government are to pay the accrued costs of the most momentous victory ever won by Americans and to insure the safety, the comfort and the general wellbeing of the noblest army ever mustered.

The loan is necessary in order that the men who were hurt or disabled shall be cared for and given a new start.

The money must be found in order that families that gave their best to the nation shall not be desolate and that the soldiers themselves shall not have reason to feel that the nation is cynical or ungrateful or ready to pay them with an empty cheer for their loss or their sac-

It is to be hoped that the new bonds will not "move slow." We in America are unbelievably fortunate. Alone among the western nations we are not faced with the necessity for paying vast war bills through sweat and deprivation and a generation of hard and lean years, Our good fortune is not an accident.

It was assured to us by the men who cheerfully pulled up their roots and threw their lives, or some of the best years of their lives, into the struggle through which disaster was held back from the United States. They didn't have to be wheedled and coaxed when they were asked to contribute all they had-their opportunities, their freedom to live as they wished to live, their hopes and all the rest of it. There were more than four millions of them. The time to

remember their service is now, The bills must be paid. The army must be cared for.

No man who served his country must feel that his country is not ready to serve him with an equal devotion if he has come out of the war wounded, crippled or ill. The endless debt that the United States owes to its broken soldiers is to be paid out of the Victory Loan. There our honor is involved more deeply than it was involved even in the war. There ought to be no straining or holding back when the responsibilities of the loan are put up to the country. Over with it!

PROTEST AT LONG RANGE

THE aspiration for Korean independence now being expressed at a convention in this city is indicative of the beginning of an awakening in one of the most backward countries. That independence will follow in the near future is y no means certain.

Korea is controlled by Japan, and we are now told that the country is the Belgium of the East. The analogy is far from perfect. The Belgians resisted with their well-organized armies all efforts of the Germans to pass through their country. They failed, but they fought. When Japan passed through Korea to meet her enemy further north the Koreans contented themselves with issuing beautifully worded protests. If they had fought to the last man one might listen with more patience to their comparison of themselves with the heroic Belgians. But the Koreans are not a fighting race. Neither are they an industrial people.

If they continue their agitation and demonstrate their ability to take their place among the progressive peoples their condition is likely to improve, but they have a long way to go. A convention in Seoul would be more significant than a convention in Philadelphia.

A BLUE LAW MADE ROSY

QUNDAY baseball is not unlawful in Tennessee, whatever it may be in other states. The Supreme Court has decided that the act of 1803 which made it unlawful for any person to play at any game of sport on Sunday referred only to sports with which the lawmakers were familiar. These sports were horse racing, cock fighting and gambling with cards. The lawmakers knew nothing of baseball, so could not have meant to prohibit it.

It is easier for the legal mind to find fault with the logic than for the fairminded to quarrel with the conclusion reached. One may easily imagine a mischievous twinkle in the wise and kindly eyes of the law dispensers.

THE WAR'S MONSTER

TT HAS been suggested that America's excess stock of lethal gases can be effectively used in the extinction of the caterpillar pest. This is an appealing idea until it is shadowed by the uncomfortable fact that many of the army gases are of a persistently clinging nature. The vapor so deadly to the predatory insects on the tree trunk would be eary lane.

Scientific methods for dissipating some of these terrible chemical concections are available, but not for all of them. Down in Maryland, for instance, there is now an oversupply of the most destructive gas ever invented, and the question of its disposition is one of the most baffling riddles caused by the conclusion of the war. Whatever soil it is discharged upon will be ruined and physically unfit for habitation. To add to the complexities, this gas, it is said, will float upon water and if the tanks are sunk there is fear, of course, of eventual leakage.

Not even the plague of the seventeenyear locusts forecast for this year is sufficiently formidable for letting loose the perplexing Frankenstein monster of the war.

Every strike nowadays is accepted as

few more defeats on the eastern

front will turn Trotsky into Limpsky.

Peace Conference proceedings are not least important when they are undramatic.

Opponents of the league are doing some elever and entirely praiseworthy back pedal-The flask trade did a pretty good busi-

ness today. The trout season opens at midnight tonight. Just a few days more and a flying trip

across the Atlantic may have ceased to be merely a flight of fancy.

Maybe the humorist who said "Where

there's life there's soap" had in mind a bucket of suds after July 1. It seems to be a very efficient division of labor. Colonel House says nothing and

President Wilson saws wood. Extract from a coming best seller: "Miss Philly smiled confidently. What's a little thing like \$187,500,000? she de-

manded.

If the victory fleet will but pay us a visit we shall be willing to forgive New York for hogging pretty nearly everything that comes along.

Colonel House says "it is the last fif-teen minutes which count." This is the colonel's version of "the first 100 years are the hardest.

It is interesting to note that the arguments of those in favor of Brussels for the home of the league of nations were precisely those of its opponents.

German peace delegates may have as much difficulty in finding a residence in Paris as some perfectly respectable people have in finding one in Philadelphia.

THE TEACHERS' SALARY QUESTION IN ENGLAND

It Is as Acute There as in the University of Pennsylvania and the Local Schools

THAT the payment of inadequate salaries L to university professors and school teach ers is not peculiar to Philadelphia or to the United States is made manifest by a discussion in the Manchester Guardiau of the sad state in which the British university professors have been left by the war. The purchasing power of the income of a professor has been cut in half by the increased burden of taxation and by the increased cost of all the necessaries of life. The Guardian speaks particularly of the case of Man-University, which, like the University of Pennsylvania, is inadequately endowed and dependent on the fees paid by students. No professor has yet resigned as a protest against the low pay of assistants, as Dr. J. Russell Smith, of our own university, has recently done. But there is no telling what may happen. Fol-lowing is what the Guardian has to say under the title of "The University Crisis"

TT IS so common and so bad a practice to preach economy in general and expenditure on any particular thing you care about that one is slow to propose any new or additional public expenditure whatever just now. It must be desperately needed in order to justify itself at a time when our untional solvency is in extreme danger. Still we must at any rate keep bare life and bealth. physical and mental, in the nation if we can, and to do this we must deliver our universities from the state of semistarvation in which the war has left them. The difficulty, of course, is, most severe in the younger and less richly endowed universities, like our own in Manchester, and a statement which we published a few days ago shows how great the need is.

To a great extent these universities de-pended for their pre-war income upon fees, and the greater part of these fees vanished with the students, actual or possible, who went to the war. Of course this source of neome will revive, but it was never adequate in itself and, while the supply has been cut off for years, a large proportion of prewar expenses have run on. Some, such as taxes, have increased.

Most of the able-bodied junior teachers at all the universities became officers early in the war, and the senior members of teaching staffs have pretty generally been overworked ever since on a combination of their ordinary duties with various kinds of special war work. And now all the survivors, whatever they have done since the summer of 1914, find their real incomes cut down by a good half. That is to say, when you take into account the increase in taxation and also the increase in all the expenses of living, a professor or assistant now receives in return for his labor not more than half the purchasing power which his appointment brought to him before the

UNIVERSITY teachers were never well paid. It has always been the regular thing for the most famous and distinguished professors to earn less than the head master of any well-known public school. During the war many teachers in our universities have earned higher pay as temporary officers than they ever got in their professional

A wartime munition worker who only made as much money as many university lecturers and demonstrators do would have thought himself extremely ill-used. In science especially a capable teacher who sticks to university teaching must often be a remarkably disinterested man, so great is the contrast between the money rewards of eaching and those of the industrial application of advanced scientific knowledge

That was the state of things even before the war. The war has made it much worse, While almost every skilled or unskilled workman has received considerable increases of wages or war bonuses to meet the increased cost of living, the university teacher's fixed income has been unchanged at the best. At the worst it has partly disappeared with students' fees. In either case more and more of it has been taken directly in taxes. And no incidental compensation has come in the form of indirect profiteering. The deluge of borrowed money with which the spending departments of th state have saturated so much thirsty soil and more lightly irrigated so much more has never splashed a university.

OVERWORKED, underpaid, the teaching staffs of universities are now about to be asked to do more work than ever they did. By a wise increase of its expenditure on school education the government has very rightly made it certain that the demand for iniversity education will be much increased. t was quite time.

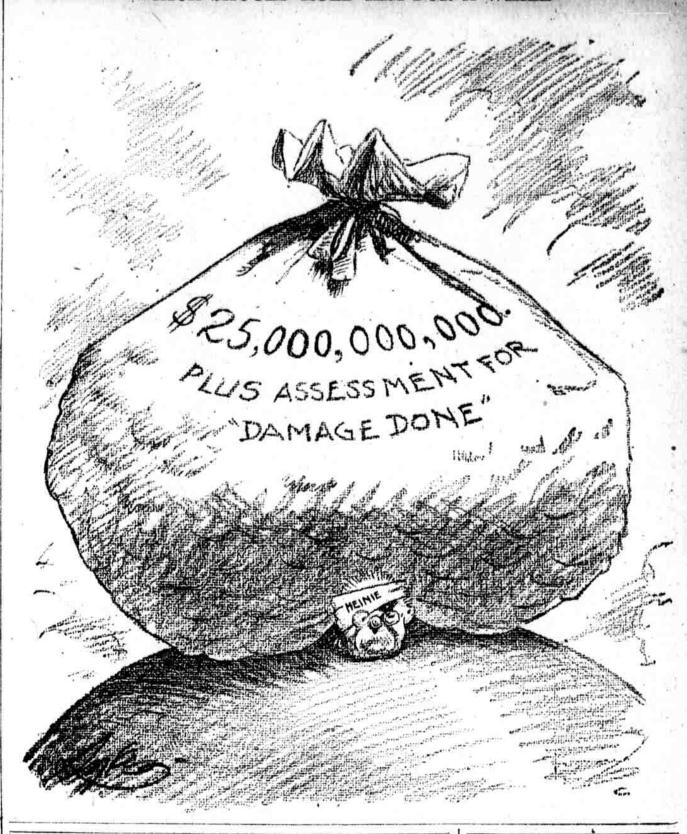
War, like peace, has shown that education is the most practical thing in the world, and that you can no more fight your enemy successfully with the untrained heats than you can bend the forces of nature to your will. One of the most admirable and invaluable new types prominent in the war was to be found among those temporary officers of artillery and engineers whose edu cation had been received in municipal elementary and secondary schools and in the cience faculties of the new universities. Many of them brought to their emergency business of war a most impressive combina tion of the acquired scientific habit of mine with the plain Englishman's habit of judging everything in the light of practice.

A university training had turned the raw material of good privates into inestimably useful officers. And, now that the war is over and a changed industrial world has begun, in which labor will exact so full a share of the proceeds of industry that any employer failing to keep in the van of progress in mechanical equipment and scientifi organization will be at a hopeless disadvantage, the necessity of the highest train ing for the leaders of industry is certain to more urgent than ever.

So IT is not a time at which the nation Scan afford to depend upon sweated labor in universities. If no improvement is made there must soon begin a steady drift of the best brains away from university teaching to occupations in which it is easier to gain a living. On that there would follow a steady decline in the quality of the teaching and a corresponding lapse of English men and women generally toward mental provincialism and loss of caste among other nations. For the universities of a country act as the water towers of its general intelligence, which, like water, will not rise higher than its source. When our child is well taught at school or the taps flow as they should in our bathroom it is only be cause people who came before us had the sense and spirit to make proper waterworks and universities, and it would be a shame to us if we served the next generation worse.

They're Doing It Now that the Monroe Doctrine amendnent to the league covenant has been adopted, the way is wide open for erstwhile embers of the opposition to make a swift for the league bandwagon,-Charleston News and Courier.

WHICH SHOULD HOLD HIM FOR A WHILE



THE CHAFFING DISH

A MONG the streets that will oversub-scribe it are the following:

Venango hestnut Culip Ontario Ridge York Locust Oxford

Breeches of Promise

We frequently learn by reading the ads that an extra pair of trousers doubles the The same applies to an extra pair of

lawyers. Also, as the Siamese twins once remarked,

And the thing that doubles the life of a pair of trousers is our own patented safety

An Appropriate Misprint

Mr. Keeling mused for some time over his pictured food ships. When he spoke next I knew he had been thinking of the politicians and bishops and journalitsts with whom he had recently been talking and of all their schemes for a perfect Rus-Piglouwyd-B360. nB SHR SHRDSI Wouldn't it be better." he pondered.

-New York Evening Post.

To a Hero Tree In remembrance, friends did plant Thee, a saintly tribute tree. Spreading branch and leaf aslant, Souls departed lean to thee; Bring glad tidings to the ear,

Bid their spirits linger near. Mute yet echo'st with rare pow'r; All the struggles our brave bore, Through an impulse for the hour. Heaven-born, and o'er and o'er Waving leaf, shall waft their song Over seas, the peals prolong.

Grace and strength in thee unite To reflect the soldier's life, What he gave for freedom's right, And his steadfastness in strife; Thy unbending branch, kind tree, Tells the story of a man set free.

Calm, upstanding year on year, Gazing at the celestial door, Whence have entered without fear, Our brave heroes of the war, Theirs a living monument, Who with death were well content.

As thy moving shade lets fall Rays of sunlight to the earth, Oft in memory we recall How the warrior's grave gave birth, To the light of omen good Shining through earth's brotherhood.

A neighboring wag, who has no idea how fast his jape is spreading, says that the favorite amusement for tourists this summer will be seeing America thirst. Independence Square Benches in April

The benches in the park are warm. Just comfortably wide the slats are-The loafer finds they fit his form, And thinks how happy dogs and cats are

And so the loafer's noonday glee is To feel them underprop his form : They're curved abaft the same as he is! Benches are cool along the slits.

The benches in the park are warm

But still he sits and sits and sits. About this time of year Atlantic City reck

ons its population largely by ankles. It's worth going down to Christian street to see Little Italy's Easter display of pastry and confectionery. Most interesting

to us are ring-shaped loaves of bread with two eggs baked in one end of the circle and strewed with tiny bright-colored candies. We don't know just how they are eaten, but they are very delightful to contemplate.

thought of Sunday movies on behalf of the Victory Loan never suggested that our men in France should stop fighting on Sunday.

The ministers who are so horrified at the

We were curious to see just what ideas our twenty-eight-month-old Urchin has about money.

We showed him some pennies and asked

him what they were. . "That's money for the organ man," he We showed him a nickel.

"That's big money," he said, and then added, "That's Hessie's money," Hessie being the delightful person who honors our Then we showed him a \$1 bill. There

was no doubt at all in his mind as to where that belonged. 'Mother's dollar." he said.

Chaffing Dish Children

Steve Meader has a three-weeks-old daughter and we are holding space in this column from day to day for Steve's first poem about her.

It is understood that when any members of the Chaffing Dish's official family are visited by the stork, the Dish is exclusive mandatory of any resulting literature.

Man's Inhumanity to Man "I have not held any public or political office, always working for a living."

a letter to the New York Evening Post. About this time a good many up-state trout are wishing they had avoided en-

Desk Mottoes

tangling alliances.

At first one is surprised that stupid people should have within them such an as-sertive, convincing intonation. But it is as t should be. Otherwise no one would listen to them.

-Journal of Leo Tolstoi.

The New York Tribune says that many public school children in that city "quote Karl Marx as glibly as the normal child speaks of the Swiss Family Robinson or Little Women.

We fear that the Tribune does the normal child too much honor. Most of the normal any topic save the Katzenjammer Kids and Buster Brown.

We called on Mr. J. L. Smith, the wellknown map publisher at 27 South Sixth street, and during the course of a chat we pulled out our pipe and began to light up. This reminded him of the Civil War, as he remembers a friend of his who lit his briar as he entered the fighting at Gettysburg. Mr. Smith showed us the little gold compass he himself carried through three years o the war. He found it floating in a stream, buoyed up by a broad silk ribbon, and believes that some officer had lost it there It was his constant companion through more than thirty battles, and he says it saved his life many a time when he was lost in the Virginia woods. Mr. Smith wrote a very interesting book about the Civil War which has brought many callers to his quaint shop on Sixth street, General Longstreet amon others. He believes that he is the only private soldier engaged in the Civil War with the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers as a boy of sixteen.

Among other entangling alliances we nominate the eighteen-inch skirt hem. SOCRATES

He's Heard It Before

Mr. Hohenzollern is soon to be arraigned before the bar of justice. In ease he gets life the cry will be "Long live the ex-kaiser?"—Detroit Free Press.

THE BALMY SPRING

COME, let us sing A song of spring. Of fragrant apple-bloom Of birds and bees-(I pause to sneeze, I left 'em off too soon).

O'er ev'ry cool And shady pool The drooping maples lean, And mirror'd true Each tender hue-(I'm sure I need quinine).

The blackbird now Sits swaying bough In ecstasy of song; A joyous thrush (Now I am going strong).

The shepherds keep In many a quiet lane; The frisky lamb, Its sober dam, The wether-(sounds profane!)

Come, let's forswear Dull carking care; Come, roam the sunny lea: But first prepare

My underwear And overshoes for me. -Charles C. Bryant, in the Hartford

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the correct pronunciation of Sinn Fein? 2. Who is Burgomaster Max?

temporary Churchills, the English and American. 4. Give the author of "Our dissatisfaction

3. Distinguish between two famous con-

with any other solution is the blazing evidence of immortality." 5. Name the present French high commisisoner to the United States.

6. Where is the Great Pyramid? 7. What slang phrase has diametrically opposite meanings?

8. Give the origin of the term "boycott." 9. What is litotes? 10. What is the city hall called in French-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

and Belgian cities?

Castor oil is preferred for use in airplane engines because, unlike mineral oil, it retains its normal consisten under the intense heat generated by a gasoline motor operated at maximum

2. The daylight-saving plan originated in England. 3. Lord Robert Cecil is credited with

having given most help to the Ameri-can peace delegates when the league of nations covenant was being formulated. . Napoleon Bonaparte's admirers called

him the Colossus of the nineteenth century. 5. Korea is sometimes called the Hermit

6. T. P. O'Connor, a member of Parlia ment from Liverpool, writes in British newspapers over the signature "T. P." 7. The country in which William Hohenzollern sought refuge, commonly called Holland, is properly designated the

8. President Wilson was sixty-two years old last December. Disraeli said "Success is the child of-

audacity.' The ancient Romans used concrete in

their roads and bridges.