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 Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 16, 1919

DOUBT'S SANCTUARY
 "WE ARE still in doubt," said the representatives of the United States district attorney's office in this city yesterday, "about the course we shall pursue."
 The reference was, of course, to the great hot drought that is feared, predicted, prophesied or anxiously awaited as something that may or will or will not be felt over the land on the first of July and afterward, even unto the latter end of time.
 Doubt in this instance is everywhere. It weighs upon the "wets" and "drys," those who do and those who do not. It is a major affliction in the seats of the mighty at Washington. Saints and sinners, good folk and bad, lawyers and reformers, optimists and pessimists are all doubting together.
 This doubt will clear away. But it will last longest in Philadelphia, so long as Mr. Kane administers the affairs of the federal district attorney's office. Indeed this city, because of Mr. Kane's genius for doubting, may yet prove to be an oasis in the future—a place to which the thirsty may look not without hope.
 If the United States district attorney is half so doubtful, half so hesitant, after July 1 as he was in the days of the draft and in his dealing with dangerous aliens, then, no matter what minds are made up elsewhere, it will still be possible to get a drink in Philadelphia.

DOING MUCH WITH LITTLE
 THE resignation of Dr. J. Russell Smith from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania because of the inadequate salaries paid to his assistants recalls the resignation of Dean Roswell McCrea not quite three years ago.
 Doctor McCrea went to Columbia University, where a better salary was offered. Doctor Smith goes to Columbia, where adequate pay is promised to his staff of assistants.
 At about the time Doctor McCrea's resignation was announced Provost Smith began to urge the need of an endowment of \$20,000,000 for the University. He said that it would be impossible to hold its professors unless it had money enough to pay them salaries equal to those offered in other universities of the same grade. The war has delayed the campaign for the endowment.
 How do the productive funds and income of the university compare with those of other institutions?
 Pennsylvania, with 9000 students, has an endowment of \$6,000,000 and an income of \$1,900,000. Harvard, with 6300 students, has an endowment of \$28,500,000 and an income of \$3,000,000, and Columbia, with 18,000 students, including those in its summer schools, has \$33,500,000 of productive funds and an income of \$5,350,000. Cornell, which corresponds in its relation to the state with the local university, has funds of \$14,700,000 and an income of \$3,225,000 to care for 7650 students.
 It is not necessary to quote any more figures to show how heavily handicapped the University is in its efforts to provide education for 9000 students with more than \$1,000,000 smaller income than Harvard has for educating 6300 students. The wonder is that it keeps its teaching staff at all and that it is able to give the students an education equal to that which they can get anywhere else. It could not do this but for the sacrifices of a body of devoted men.
 How long will the men of large fortunes permit the University to continue this struggle?

FREE ROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA
 COUNTY authorities who inherit the responsibilities of the toll road companies as the various highways are freed for general use often appear to forget that a toll road in good repair is sometimes more preferable than a free road which actually impedes travel because of a long-neglected surface.
 In many parts of this and other states there are stretches of roadway that were permitted to fall into virtual ruin when the toll gates were abolished. The work of road maintenance on free highways is more expensive than it is on toll roads because of the increased travel. Thus the county that jubilantly abolishes toll systems assumes a considerable responsibility which it often is unable or unwilling to respect.
 The commissioners of Montgomery county have always set a good example in road maintenance, and now that they have agreed to free the toll roads in the upper Perkiomen Valley, they may be depended upon to keep their record clean. But they are fortunate representatives of a rich community.
 The difficulties of county road maintenance in poorer communities are observed every day to any one who travels

or does business over open highways. In many parts of New Jersey, for example, the line between a progressive township and an unprogressive one is often marked by the juncture of very bad and very good highways.
 All highways of importance will sooner or later be under state control. In the meantime property owners in every community should realize that the luxury and convenience of good roads justify a tax rate adequate to continue or raise the standard of maintenance set by the toll companies whose gates are disappearing everywhere.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DOESN'T OWN THE SCHOOLS

It Must Respect the Demands of the People, Whose Servant It Is, and Co-operate in a Survey
 WHY all this fuss about a school survey? Doesn't the Board of Public Education know all about the merits and defects in the system and wouldn't it correct the defects if it had the money? What is the use of spending from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars to find out what we already know?
 These and similar questions are passing through the minds of many citizens just now. In certain quarters there is a disposition to regard the agitation for a survey as the pernicious activity of a lot of faddists with nothing better to do than to meddle with things about which they know little or nothing.
 The Board of Public Education itself has seemed to regard a survey as unnecessary and to involve a waste of money which might better be spent for some other purpose.
 There is no escaping this conclusion, for a year ago the board appointed a committee, with former Judge Dimmer Beeber as chairman, to inquire into the advisability of a survey. This committee has made no report and, so far as is known, the other members of the board have not urged it to do anything. It is definitely known that certain influential members of the board have said in public that no survey could disclose anything which is not known already.
 A few men and women inclined to believe that those in authority know all that is to be known about their business are reading with impatience the criticisms of the board for its inaction and indifference in this matter. They say that the successful men in charge of the administration of the school affairs can be trusted to look after them without any advice from outsiders.

But the congress of presidents of business and civic organizations does not take this view. It has called upon the board to borrow school funds up to \$30,000 in anticipation of the tax levy in order that a survey may be begun at the earliest possible date.
 There must be something in the plan worth considering if the hard-headed business men not on the Board of Public Education think it worth while to borrow such a sum in order that a survey may be made. This in itself is a partial explanation of the fuss about the matter.
 There is a more complete explanation, however.
 The school accommodations are inadequate. The rate of pay to the teachers is lower than in other cities of the same class. The standards of instruction are below those in the best schools in the country. Children have to remain in school more years than in other cities to receive the same amount of education. The division of authority between the Board of Public Education and the superintendent of public instruction is not clearly defined. And there are many other defects of which we know in a general way.
 Some of these can be removed by an increase in the school budget through an increase in the tax rate. Others can be removed by a revision of the system of organization. But there is not any one man or any dozen men who can tell in detail today just what ought to be done.
 This can be discovered only by a comprehensive survey of the whole system.

Now, a survey is a careful and thorough examination of the business and teaching methods of the school system and a comparison of those methods with the methods in other cities. Surveys have been made in one hundred and sixty cities within the last few years. They provide a basis for comparison. There are standards which have been ascertained by a study of educational processes by which the quality of the work done here may be measured.
 We want as good schools as the money at hand can buy. In fact, we want as good schools as there are in the country. We do not know how to get them. The mere appropriation of more money will not give them to us. A survey will show us what is lacking and it will point the way to getting it.
 For example, who can tell whether the children in the fifth grade know as much about arithmetic and reading and grammar and spelling as the children in the fifth grade in the Boston or the Cleveland or the St. Louis schools? Perhaps there may be a few school experts here who know, but the men who pay the taxes do not know. If it should be shown to them that because of defective educational methods, or by the incapacity of certain teachers, the children have to be kept in school a year or two years longer to reach a certain stage in their education, the cost of this in dollars and cents can also be shown and the way to economies can be pointed out.
 This is only one thing that a survey would show.
 It would also disclose the relation of the superintendent of schools to the appointment of principals and the extent of interference in that purely educational function by the business administrative branch of the educational system. It would disclose the comparative cost of textbooks and other supplies with that of other cities. It would exhibit the efficiency or the inefficiency of the janitor service. It would reveal the nature of the business transacted by the Board of Public Education at its meetings. It would show the number of pupils assigned to a teacher in comparison with

the maximum number which any teacher can instruct with profit to the children.
 Then when all this information was collated and set before the public with an exhibit of the economies that could be made in certain ways and the money needed to bring the schools up to the proper standard of efficiency in other ways, we should know what we do not know now, and that is just how much money is needed to give us the kind of a school system which we ought to have.

There has never been a survey in any city which was not worth more than its cost. Cleveland spent \$48,000 for such a thing two or three years ago and the business men of the city are agreed that no sum of money was ever more profitably expended for a public purpose.
 It is too late to belittle the value of a survey. It has been established beyond question. The demand for it does not necessarily involve hostile criticism of the Board of Education. And it will not involve that unless the members of the board insist that they are so much wiser than the members of similar boards in other cities that a survey can show them nothing which they do not now know and point out no defects which they could not remove if they thought they were defects or if they had the money. We do not think the members of the board as a whole are going to assume this attitude permanently and subject themselves to this sort of criticism.
 And we do not think, either, that when the board authorizes a survey it will make the mistake of selecting inexperienced or interested men to make it. There are experts available whose sole desire would be the ascertainment of the truth, and its impartial and fearless disclosure. Their knowledge is sufficient to enable them to point out the merits of the schools and the efficiencies of the administrative departments as well as the defects and the inefficiencies. The names of these men can be easily ascertained when the board's committee makes its belated report recommending a survey.

THE GREAT DELUSION
 SEVENTY policemen, who having worked all day, had every right to be tucked in bed at home or off having a restful time at the mgvies, stood weary guard at the Academy of Music looking for Bolsheviks while Madam Breshkovskaya, a conservative radical, told of the old revolutionist aims in Russia. One lone heckler in the gallery made one lone interruption.
 There are a great many otherwise level-headed people in this country who will look backward some time in the future and blush for the nervousness they displayed in the presence of a spook made out of paper and ink. For that is all that Bolshevism has been, is or can ever be in the United States.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER
 "Martyrdom" of Debs—Reminiscences of the Old Independence Square Elm—Savannah as a Shipbuilding Center
 Washington, April 16,
 SOCIAL questions now stirring certain parts of the country are not new, as those who can recall the rise and fall of the Knights of Labor will readily attest. The expression "the world is upside down" is as frequently heard at the capital as elsewhere, but uprisings like those at Seattle and Toledo, with an occasional revolutionary outbreak like the bombing of the homes of certain Philadelphia officials, come and go.
 What the Federation of Labor under Mr. Gompers is today the Knights of Labor was under Mr. Powderly, except that labor organizations seem to be more firmly entrenched now, partly because of war conditions. The conviction of Eugene V. Debs for a violation of the espionage law is one of those disturbing social conditions that should be dealt with wisely. That Debs has a following no cautious administrator will deny. For the present neither he nor the Socialists, with whom Victor Berger, elected a congressman by the people of Milwaukee, may be classed, appears to have the endorsement of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, or the head of the Department of Labor, Secretary Wilson, who was himself a leader of the United Mine Workers. But the punishment of Berger and Debs, concerning which meetings of protest are being held in various parts of the country, invites attention to the neglected contempt case in which Samuel Gompers himself and other officers of the American Federation of Labor at one time figured in the courts of the District of Columbia. At that time Gompers virtually challenged the authority of the court. He made speeches and wrote editorials defying it to do its worst. He was sentenced to imprisonment, but fought the court proceedings and was never punished. On the other hand, Justice Wright, who imposed the sentence, contending that the dignity of the courts should be preserved even against the leading labor leader of his time, was made the victim of impeachment proceedings and finally driven from the bench.
 The outcome of the Gompers contempt case is extremely interesting when considered in connection with the agitation over Debs and Berger. It threatened martyrdom, and there are those who believe that unless President Wilson intervenes in the cases of Debs and Berger the same cry may be raised when the heavy sentences imposed upon these men are enforced.

There are two bright young colored men who saw service in France who have become attached to the life and would like to continue in the army. One of them, First Lieutenant Everett W. Johnson, is a son of W. T. M. Johnson, of Tasker street near Twenty-first, who is active in Sunday school work in Philadelphia and who for a time was attached to the Congressional Library in Washington. The other is Second Lieutenant Walter E. Parker. While the War Department announces that no final examinations are being given at this time for officers' appointments in the regular army, it also announces through the adjutant general that all emergency officers have an opportunity of making formal application for future examinations, and it is understood the young men will take advantage of this opportunity. So many men are trying to get out of the service just now that applications for continuance are worth noting.

IT IS a little hard on parents who have given up all their boys for war service that not even one of them may be sent home to comfort the folks. The Rev. R. C. Montgomery, of Laventon avenue, yielded three boys to the service of their country in France. The youngest boy is now in base in Norfolk. The War Department says that it is doing the best it can to release soldiers under such circumstances as have just been described, but it frequently happens that the boy who is an exceptionally useful soldier is retained for the accommodation of the officers who are not so capable are permitted to return to their work. This practice has militated against certain boys who have good jobs awaiting them at home.

THE ancient elm that toppled over on the Sixth street side of Independence Square during the recent storm shaded a number of Philadelphia congressmen in its time. Richard Vaux, who disdained to wear an overcoat and was a pedestrian from choice, frequently passed along the east side of Sixth street under the shade of the old elm on his way to and from his downtown office. Samuel J. Randall, once speaker of the House, used to sit on a bench under the tree on his way to the Corning & Winkler oyster house, at Sixth and Sansom streets. Former Congressman Henry M. Phillips had an office directly opposite the tree, and so had George S. Graham, who is now in Congress. The office of Reuben O. Moon, who was linked up in the earlier days with George W. Arundel, was just a little south of where the tree stood. And the office of the elder Alexander Simpson, whose son is now upon the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania, was under the shade of the spreading branches. If that old tree could have told its story of past generations it would have been most printing in the Saturday Evening Post, which is now housed on the site of the most interesting group of law offices ever thrown together in one city block.

PHILADELPHIA is strong on shipbuilding and has a splendid record for early construction work, but the city of Savannah is now coming along to claim some of the honors. Savannah never boasted much of construction, but as a transatlantic port it figured big prior to the Civil War, and due to improvements in the Savannah river in recent years has proved to be one of the most active of the southern ports.
 Philadelphians who attended the Savannah waterways convention a few years ago will remember Mayor Pierpont and Major William Wayne Williamson, chairman of the finance committee of the convention, assisted in entertaining. They will also recall references in some of the Savannah speeches to the approaching celebration of the 100th anniversary of the voyage from Savannah of the first steamship to cross the ocean. The name of this vessel was the Savannah. The anniversary of this voyage occurs April 21 and in connection with the exercises it is to be unveiled a tablet to the John Randolph, the first iron vessel seen in American waters, which was launched at Savannah in 1834. The master of the Savannah on her initial voyage was a relative of Mayor Ernest E. Rogers, of New London, Conn. That expedition was made when New England and the South were working together on harmonious terms. It appears that the steamship was financed by Savannah people and that the officers and crew came from Connecticut.

There is every reason to believe that the Reds will fire the world—if the world does not first fire the Reds.
 The patter of the stand-patter seems to have narrowed down to Borch and Poland.

There are ministers who are opposed to Sunday baseball; ministers who favor Sunday baseball; and ministers who are inclined to look upon it as a necessary evil.
 The campaign beginning next Monday is simply assigned to show that Uncle Sam needs the money. Once the populace is convinced of that fact, there will be no trouble about raising the cash.

The Wrong Place, Surely
 Detectives who went to arrest a trolley motorman whose car killed two small children found their man cased with the P. R. T. claim agent at Eighth and Dauphin streets. This was after a special car had speeded the motorman to an interview with his superiors. One may wonder whether the transit company has left to its claim agent the problems which we assume are suggested to the administrative officials by the accident just reported—those of safety for children, better rules for trolley operation in busy streets and precautionary measures likely to protect lives.

Of Course the War Is to Blame
 The fact that there isn't a single sheet of unused parchment in the United States gives interest in the old English "guilds" with their trade secrets handed down from generation to generation. Because nobody in the world, outside of a small group of English manufacturers, knows how to treat chemically a thin layer of sheepskin so as to turn it into parchment, thousands of college men and women this year will have to content themselves with diplomas of linen.

Just a Mere Detail
 One is sometimes able to get a new appreciation of the magnitude of the war by viewing it from a new angle. Such an angle is found in the brief dispatch from Washington to the effect that the last of a fleet of eighteen mine-sweepers has sailed from Boston to Inverness, Scotland; that they are going to remove 57,000 mines from the North Sea, and that the work will probably be completed by October.

Bolshevists
 There is instruction for everybody in "The Aims and Aspirations of the Koreans" as advanced at the congress being held in the city. "We believe in government which derives its just power from the governed," reads the first article; and the second gives it point: "We propose to have a government modeled after that of America."

THE CHAFFING DISH
 Easter Styles in Frontiers
 (By Our International Fashion Expert)
 FRENCH styles in frontiers this spring will be tailored on fuller lines, with a wide tricolor sash along the Rhine.
 The modern styles, an *contraire*, will be designed for a more slender figure, severely tailored and close-fitting, with a certain tightness around the hips. On the western side a straight-front effect is indicated by the leading modistes in Paris; while in the east some jolly little red ruchings and embroidered bolshievik insertions will be decidedly a la mode. "All the materials used in our new frontiers have been carefully shrunk," says Mme. Ebert.
 The mode in Austro-Hungarian frontiers is still uncertain, but the fabric prevailing seems to be crash. "The new lines make us smart," says one leader of fashion in Vienna. "The general effect is stunning," remarks another.

Suburbs Where It Will Be Overabundant
 Valley Forge
 Ivyland
 Chelton Hills
 Trevose
 Ogonts
 Radnor
 Yardsley
 Lansdowne
 Overbrook
 Ardmore
 Neshaminy

Senator Borah Outdone
 A Polish newspaper published at Detroit expresses its grief at the President's program in the following words:
 "..... rozbudowa sie warod waznem? kich grupek narodowosciowych niepocho-mowane zdrzym rozsadkiem dazenie do tworzenia calego mnostwa oddzielnych mikrookopijnych panstwek."—The Lithuanian Review.

April is Passing By
 I SAW the smile of April flash down the dim wood way.
 Its glimmering shone the boles between,
 And its iris lit on the tender green
 Where wind-sweet grasses sway:
 Her step I heard on-faring to awaken the ruellet's rime,
 As by budding hedge, through whispering sedges,
 Where the brown reeds rock on the pool's green edge,
 She passed in elfin shoon.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
 1. Sinn Fein is pronounced "shin fayne."
 2. Burgomaster Max is the municipal head of Brussels. He was imprisoned by the Germans in 1914. He recently offered the Peace Conference possession of the Egmont Palace, Brussels, for permanent headquarters of the league of nations.
 3. Winston Spencer Churchill is an English statesman, now a member of the cabinet. Winston Churchill is a noted American novelist, and was a leader in the Progressive party movement.
 4. Emerson wrote "Our dissatisfaction with any other solution is the blazing evidence of immortality."
 5. Edouard de Billy pronounced approximately, Beye-ro is the present French High Commissioner to the United States.
 6. The Great Pyramid is at Ghizeh, Egypt.
 7. "In right" is the slang phrase which has opposite meanings, according to the accent. Accented on the first word it means confidence of an assured status; accented on the second, by a sort of humorous litotes, it is a quizzical admission of the contrary meaning.
 8. "Boycott" is derived from Captain Boycott, the agent of a rack-renting landlord in the seventies. By instructions of the Irish Land League of that day all members were directed to ignore him absolutely, and after vainly combating the ostracism he finally left the country.
 9. Litotes: a figure of speech which states an affirmative by denying the opposite. Thus: "A citizen of no mean city," really means "a citizen of an illustrious city."
 10. The tower or city hall in French and some Belgian cities is called "belfry de ville."

What Do You Know?
 QUIZ
 1. What city has been selected as the seat of the league of nations?
 2. Who is Paul Hymans?
 3. How many lieutenant generals are there at present in the military establishment of the United States?
 4. Where and what is the Golden Horn?
 5. Who was the secretary of state at the time of the formulation of the Monroe Doctrine?
 6. What are Johnny cakes?
 7. What is the principal cereal the New World has contributed to civilization?
 8. By what nickname is New York known?
 9. Who said, "I would rather be right than President"?
 10. How many Liberty Loans have there been and what is the sum set for the final one?

ALL SUNG
 WHAT shall I sing when all is sung,
 And every tale is told,
 And in the world is nothing young
 That was not long since old?
 Why should I fret unwilling ehrs
 With old things sung anew
 While voices from the old dead years
 Still go on singing, too?
 A dead man singing of his maid
 Makes all my rhymes in vain;
 Yet his poor lips must fade and fade,
 And mine shall last again.
 Why should I strive through many moons
 To make my music true?
 Only the dead men knew the tunes
 The live world dances to.
 —Richard Le Gallienne.

THE CHAFFING DISH
 German peace envoys will do when they get to Versailles will be to try to borrow some tobacco.
 The other day we heard a man on a street-car speak of Frank Woolworth as "a lucky guy."
 Not so lucky as you might think. He didn't live long enough to subscribe to the Victory Loan.
 The game is more than the player of the game.
 And the ship is more than the crew.
 —RUDYARD KIPLING.
 It will be hard to get up any great indignation among schoolboys because the Bulgarian stole the statue of Ovid from Constantia in Rumania. That gay poet has given many youngsters a tough hour in their teens.
 The male sex undergoes a pretty heavy barrage from the tailors' ads about this time of year. But cheer up, brothers, we have only to worry about one layer of clothes, whereas our betters worry about them all the way in.

THE CHAFFING DISH
 Why is it that the men's tailor tells his prospective customers, "This suit will give you the best value for your money," whereas all the ladies' tailors find it necessary to say, "This is just the dullest, most adorable little bit of an adventurous modishness you ever saw?"
 Henry Ford says he is going to make a gasoline trolley car that will really get people to the office on time. If Henry really makes rapid transit a fact, what will newspaper columnists do when they need a wheezer?

THE CHAFFING DISH
 We are wondering how soon the Anti-Saloon League will get after the ladies' fashion ads that keep on using the word taupe?
 April is Passing By
 I SAW the smile of April flash down the dim wood way.
 Its glimmering shone the boles between,
 And its iris lit on the tender green
 Where wind-sweet grasses sway:
 Her step I heard on-faring to awaken the ruellet's rime,
 As by budding hedge, through whispering sedges,
 Where the brown reeds rock on the pool's green edge,
 She passed in elfin shoon.
 THE gray gloom, in wide spaces, dim covers, flower-fraught,
 When the thin wrack flies down gusty skies,
 And the sunset flames and fades and dies,
 Her miracles are wrought
 At dawn down sun-plashed alleys where silver beeches shine,
 Setting leaves a-strir, soft voices a-whirr,
 A quizzical claim is the voice of her
 To tree and flower and vine.
 BEND low where dryad bluebells their fairy music ring,
 Where the violet peeps from ambushed deeps,
 And the wind flower waits for the kiss that keeps
 Its time of awakening:—
 Past budding hedge, through whispering sedges,
 Where the brown reeds rock on the gold pool's edge,
 A smile, a tear, and a winnowed sigh,—
 April is passing by.
 JEANNE OLDFIELD POTTER.
 Probably the only thing that deters the firmen in Newfoundland from starting on their transatlantic flight is the thought of the poems that will be written about them. We solemnly promise not to admit any verse on this subject to our columns unless they are at least 50 per cent poetry.
 That well-known public person, Missdy, is having the time of her life in the ads these days.
 SOCRATES.



WHAT'S WRONG NOW; DID SOMEBODY MISTAKE YOU FOR A PATRIOT?*