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THAT POLICE BILL AGAIN SENATOR PENROSE seems to be confident that his metropolitan police bill, falsely so called, will be passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

The purpose of the bill is to take the control of the police of Philadelphia from an official appointed by the Mayor and place it in the hands of an official appointed by the Governor.

The Governor is committed to home rule for cities and it is inconceivable that he can be bought off from his frankly expressed opposition to this measure by so cheap a price as leaving the Delaware county communities out of the scope of the measure.

The bill should be killed, for it is bad in principle, however expedient. It is a flagrant trespass upon the rights of this city to manage its own police force supported out of its own funds.

The man who believes in home rule for cities, the pretext that it is proposed in order "to take the police out of politics" will deceive no one. It will merely make the police the plaything of political factions and bring about the demoralization of the whole force.

It is up to the Governor to kill it before its passage if he can, or after its passage by a courageous veto.

TALK TALK is ordinarily cheap. But the talk that proceeds in a steady flood at Washington nowadays is expensive.

Every senator who talks has an audience whose members are each paid seventy-five hundred dollars a year to listen to him. He has the Congressional Record, in which his speeches are printed at considerable expense to the country.

THE REGISTRATION RIPPER THE Daix-Brady registration board bill is largely a repetition of the existing act with reference to registration proceedings save for the clause empowering the Governor to throw the present commissioners out of office within ten days.

Violent methods of this sort are sorry evidences of "reform." It is a logical deduction that the power of appointment carries with it the right of removal. A new law is hardly necessary to establish this legal commonplace.

DEFECTIVE ANTI-LEAGUE LOGIC THE impression, said to have currency in Washington, that the league of nations will not hold an October meeting in that city indicates a highly inflated conception of the effect of congressional opposition to the peace treaty.

While it is perfectly true that the Senate can withhold its assent to the document and thus preserve, as long as it likes, a theoretical state of war between the United States and Germany, it cannot prevent the functioning of the international peace pact. That will be secured

when three of the Entente powers and Germany sign the treaty, of which the league-of-nations covenant forms so important a part.

If the minimum number of members necessary to give validity to the co-operative enterprise desire to meet in Washington nothing but special immigration laws or the rating of the delegates as dangerous aliens can stay their coming.

It is always illuminating to remember that this country was a partner in the war with Germany. She may withdraw from the firm in the peace making, but that will not render the other members helpless to do a certain amount of business on their own account.

BOMBS ARE BOOMERANGS AND RETURN TO THEIR THROWERS No More Futile Form of Propaganda Was Ever Devised by Hysterical Malcontents

THE mental attitude of the men who plotted the bomb outrages in Philadelphia and six other cities on Monday night is hysterical.

Murder has never advanced any just cause. Take the case of Russia. Czar Alexander was about to sign a constitution when the anarchists blew him to death with a bomb.

The men responsible for Monday night's outrages can readily be punished under existing statutes. They are without doubt of the same group which brought about the throwing of bombs in this city last December and was behind the conspiracy to kill public officials and wealthy citizens by bombs mailed in the New York postoffice on April 30.

The laws are stringent enough now. They provide penalties for destroying public buildings and for throwing bombs containing any powerful explosive and for conspiring to do either of these things.

If it were not for the moral support given by parlor Bolsheviks and I. W. W. theorists to the views of those who believe in violence there would be less bombing.

There are many emotional men and women who have talked glibly of the necessity of creating a "class consciousness" and "destroying capitalism," and setting up a "government of the proletariat," who have not perceived whether this sort of thing tended. They can no longer be in any doubt about it.

The man who was blown to pieces by the bomb which he was trying to plant in the house of Attorney General Palmer in Washington had a lot of pamphlets issued by the "Anarchist Fighters" in which it was asserted that "time has come when the social question's solution can be delayed no longer; class war is on and cannot cease but with a complete victory for the international proletariat."

The literature of the I. W. W. is full of this sort of thing. The Bolsheviks in Russia began their control of government—or misgovernment—there by putting in effect the social theories of "class conscious" by depriving every one but the members of their "class" of property and protection. The thing which they set up was not democracy, but mobocracy.

There is no finer thing in government than democracy, for it rests on the theory that all men are equal before the law and all have equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The only class consciousness that can thrive under it is the consciousness that all men are brothers, with mutual obligations to respect the rights of one another.

Living in a democracy is a business of give and take. The bombers desire to take everything and to give nothing. They are sure to learn that the bomb is a boomerang.

If it were possible for bomb plotters to consider the facts in America patent to the most casual observer whose mind is not warped by passion engendered by resentment against old world conditions, they would be engaged in better business.

The rest of us know that a vertical section of American society cutting through from the richest to the poorest would show that the roots of the richest and most powerful are planted fast in the soil on which the feet of the humblest rest.

The rich have risen by the force of native genius in an atmosphere favorable to the development of whatever gifts a man may possess. There are no rigid class lines. There is no permanent proletariat. The daughter of the rich man marries the son of the mechanic and the daughter of the mechanic marries the son of the rich man.

The apparent chasm is bridged so frequently that there is no chasm at all save in the heated imagination of the hysterical.

And if any one has a grievance the courts are open to him. It is notorious that the juries favor the poor man at the expense of the powerful corporation, giving the humble the benefit of the doubt in every case.

The whole tendency of modern legisla-

tion has been to extend the protection of the laws to the workers and to compel the employers to shorten their hours of labor and to compensate them for any injuries received in the course of their employment.

If the laws are not satisfactory there are orderly established processes for changing them. It is not necessary for a man to go into court with an automatic pistol leveled at the head of the judge in order to get justice.

A FIRST-CLASS VETO THE dangerous jail delivery flagrantly designed in the Walker bill has been indefinitely deferred. That iniquitous measure, undoing the work of the criminal courts, crippling the functions of the Board of Pardons and enabling any judge to order the release of any prisoner who had served one-third of his sentence has expired under the keen edge of Governor Sprout's veto ax.

As this newspaper recently pointed out, the passage of the bill by both legislative branches at Harrisburg constituted an extremely serious menace to security and justice. The whole operation savored of a scheme to release some prisoner or prisoners with "pull."

Governor Sprout's sense of justice revolted at such suspicious and perilous methods. He has summed up the situation in his veto, which declares that "the judge who imposes the sentence with relation to the character of a crime can determine better than the Legislature how the minimum and maximum sentence should be apportioned." This is excellent sense.

MEXICO AND A CONGRESSMAN SPEAKER GILLET'S address before a convention of Americans interested in the industrial development of Mexico is significant though far from inspiring.

It is known in Washington that the War Department is preparing for trouble south of the border and doing so as a matter of mere routine. Mr. Gillett's speech is of the sort that makes that sort of preparation inevitable and necessary.

The theory that America should pacify Mexico by force is being systematically revived, but it is odd to find it broadly suggested in a speech by the speaker of the House of Representatives.

The United States doubtless could pacify Mexico and set up the sort of government it desired if it were willing to endure the various strains of a ten-year war. Business interests in Mexico would be benefited. Returns from concessions would be surer and larger.

The first result of American invasion of Mexico, however, would be the alienation of sympathy for the United States in all Latin America, the revival of suspicions and the ruin of all that has been accomplished in the last ten years to unify political opinion and to establish friendly co-operation among the peoples of this continent.

Villa has plenty of money. The State Department ought to know where he is getting it. If he has friends in America the people should know their names.

The P. O. Needs Postmaster General Burleson is determined when Philadelphia resumes its pneumatic tube mail service it must start again from the ground up. He has written the local company that if the work of the removal of the tubes is not accelerated he will assign a force of post-office employees to finish it. Fish, tush! an idle threat! He will need the extra p. o. employees as hostlers and groomers for his stage coaches when he starts them.

Any one who has ever experimented with the United States railroad administration's Irish stew will understand the clamor of a reader who strode coldly from a dining car at Broad Street Station yesterday and rang us up to suggest that Mr. Hines is trying to rehabilitate the railways of the country with money wrung from the diner service.

When you read the accounts of Senator Penrose's activities at Harrisburg it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the senator knows precisely how William Penn felt when he landed from England and surveyed his responsibilities in a new world.

A one-stop trip across the continent is the latest aviation journey planned. The plane used will be able to carry a ton of freight or a dozen passengers. The fact that we are able to absorb the news with only a minor thrill is evidence of how far we have traveled emotionally during the last few years.

Pennsylvania suffragists have started a lobby to the end that the Keystone State shall be the first to ratify the suffrage amendment if it passes the United States Senate. Rivalry for first honors has accordingly made a sporting proposition of the most serious subjects.

Northampton, Mass., has had a municipal theatre and now it has not. It was discontinued after Common Council refused to make good a deficit of \$6144 incurred during the influenza epidemic last year. Literally squeezed out of existence!

It isn't surprising to find Austria pleading for mercy. If there was any fight left in Austria she would make war on Germany.

General Humidity has made his first big attack of the summer campaign.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER Republican Harmony After the Storm. Charles P. Grim's Liking for the Army—Antics of Burleson's Clock

Washington, D. C., June 4. Taken in conjunction with the insurrection that marked the organization of the House, leaves it fair to assume that the Republican party must proceed carefully with its legislative program if it expects to make progress against the Wilson administration.

It is disheartening to those who think a Republican victory has been achieved to observe that the more or less personal or sectional preferences of individual senators and representatives sometimes stand in the way of successful party organization.

Penrose was the undoubted choice of a great majority of the Republicans of the Senate for finance committee chairman, but three or four western senators who have helped to educate their people to the belief that the East is antagonizing the West held out against him, even to the point of threatening the overthrow of the party.

Over in the House the spirit of harmony has been developing rapidly. Little is heard about the much-discussed steering committee except that it is doing good work. And much of this is due to the policy inaugurated by the new Speaker, Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, of conferring with the steering committee for an hour every morning.

This new arrangement gives to the chairman of standing committees an opportunity to confer about the procedure of the day and has seemed to meet with general approval. If the Senate harmonizers can get along as well as those who are now endeavoring to iron out the differences in the House the Republicans will be in fairly good shape to face the big problems that must be met.

IF THERE was one thing John L. Grim, for a long time congressman in Philadelphia, was proud of it was his Civil War record. John was a sturdy Democrat, but that made no difference to the boys of the Grand Army of the Republic, who enjoyed his speeches and generally heaped honor upon him.

Now comes Charles P. Grim, son of John L., who was brought up in the contractor business along with his father, with a soldier record like unto that of dad. The young man enlisted in the quartermaster department of the army and was advanced until he became a captain. He is now at Camp Guthrie, France, doing reconstruction work.

IF THE clock in the steeple of Independence Hall is a quarter of an hour ahead of the clock in the City Hall in Philadelphia, as it was one Sunday about two weeks ago, it has nothing on the Burleson clock in the Postoffice Building on Pennsylvania avenue, by which most travelers from the Capital to the White House set their timepieces. For several days at a time the Burleson clock goes on a regular tour. It is a real annoyance to the weary postoffice clerks. They think it is quitting time when the workday is just beginning.

Frequently when they think it is twenty minutes to 4 p. m. it is 7:30 a. m. It is even less comprehensible than Capt. Cut's watch, for the Capt. would generally make out the time no matter what the watch indicated. Some people who have been watching the antics of the Burleson clock say it's a victim of economy—that it costs too much to keep it going; others, a little sarcastic, to be sure, say it is only keeping in line with the postal service. Possibly it may be lobbying for the repeal of the daylight-saving law.

AFTER looking up Murdock Kendrick and other friends of the old National Republican League days, Sid B. Redding, of Little Rock, stopped over to adjust some matters here in connection with the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, of which he is clerk. Redding went over to Philadelphia to attend the seventy-second anniversary celebration of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and, of course, brought back some personal compliments for Lincoln K. Passmore and Harrison S. Gill. But what interested the southern men most, said Sid, was that red-hot anti-league of nations speech of George Wharton Pepper, attorney for the company.

WILLIAM J. CONLEN tells us that the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania in the presence of the State Historical Society, a tablet on the office of the surveyor general of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, commemorating the concessions from Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley, who passed them on from the Duke of York under his grant from King Charles II. The tablet will contain the original copy of the original concessions. The mayor of Burlington is to receive the delegation, and the exercises are expected to permit some of the Jersey historians to revive the memories of our ancient associations with "the mother country."

If the committee can land Senator Wells, of Bordentown, as a speaker, he might explain why they used to call a Jersey man a "Spaniard."

IT MAKES no difference how many cannon and machine guns were captured by American soldiers in France, there is a town in the United States willing to take over every one of them. Pennsylvania cities and towns included. After every war it has been customary to distribute captured guns. Any one wanting a Delaware avenue or Front street in the old section of Philadelphia, will observe guns dating back to the beginning of our wars imbedded in the street corners. Bills numbering thousands have already been introduced for the recovery of old guns for town purposes throughout the United States. Julius Kahn, just back from the front, says he believes there are 4000 guns that can be distributed here and about 20,000 machine guns and minnowwerfers. Congress is going to attempt the distribution sooner or later, but it will be a difficult job to satisfy everybody.

WILLIAM F. R. GRIFFITH, the engineer who set up the monuments for the New Jersey Ship Canal Commission along the line of the government waterway project from Bordentown to Karitan Bay, is now associated with the office of the supervising engineer of the Norfolk quartermaster terminal of the War Department. Mr. Griffith believes, with Mayor Donnelly, of Trenton; United States Senator Edger, of the business men along the line, that the business for the ship canal project has been proved by the war and that Congress should authorize it at an early date.

SOME ONE in Washington the other day inquired about Lewis Emery, Jr., who was sort of a state Blankenship some years ago. Colonel Emery is the same active business man he always was, but he is up against the tariff and other problems, like some other manufacturers who have been watching the effects of the war. The colonel has been away from Bradford—which Evan J. Jones now represents in Congress—for about two years, having business interests in South America which occupy his attention there, but the boys who grew up with him are on the job at Bradford.

"AW, GIVE A GUY A CHANCT!"



SUNNY SIDE UP

Perhaps He Means a Sausage Link? The manner in which Alsace-Lorraine is now treated will decide the future peace of the world. From an apple of discord it should become a link between the two great nations which in the future will be even more dependent than before upon friendship with each other.

Our laughter rang a little hollow the other day when we saw a Pullman car in the West Philadelphia yards named "Economy." Was this a joke of the late McAdoo?

Telegram Just Received PLEASE ASSURE THAT THE POSSIBLE WEATHER REVEREND WUTCHLER WOULD BE WILLING BE ELECTED HONORARY MEMBER OUR ASSOCIATION AT COMING CONVENTION IN YOUR GREAT CITY AMERICAN PRESS HUMORISTS ASSOCIATION

Literary Note Our friend Willard Connelly, now of California, is seriously considering settling in Philadelphia. We think it should be known that Willard is the author of that very entertaining book, "The Letters of a Self-made Widow."

Is the weather man also trying to be a terrorist? When we sample ourself (as a powerful thinker has observed), and sample deep enough and get down to the true stuff, it occurs to us that we have a spiteful nature.

Self-Scrutiny When we sample ourself (as a powerful thinker has observed), and sample deep enough and get down to the true stuff, it occurs to us that we have a spiteful nature. For instance, We were once one of the computers, and our breast is tender to their woes. And yet, now that we have passed into a more glorious incarnation as a town-dweller, we are shocked to find ourself a little callous toward the distresses of our old companions.

On that same voyage through West Philadelphia we saw a bright orange-colored Pullman car, a sight that stirred us strangely. We don't know what railroad it is that paints its cars yellow—is it the Chesapeake and Ohio?—but once in our extreme youth we were taken somewhere on a train of low cars that had probably not in the Pullman.

AFTER DARK

Under the blue sky, And the white clouds sailing high, Where the gullant wind went by, A bird sang on—sang on— Till the day (too soon) was done.

And the daylight died From the field and the hillside, And the moorland bare and wide— But the bird sang on—sang on Long after the light was gone.

Like a voice that said: "Oh, you who weep your dead, Be comforted—be comforted! For the deed lives on—lives on Long after the life is gone!" —C. FOX SMITH, in "Sailor Town."

The framing of a gilt-edged charter calls for the use of many hidden wires.

Bomb outrages draw attention to the truism that one fool can undo the work of a thousand good men.

The man who wants a job absolutely free from all monotonous should apply for a position as head of the league of nations.

Austria not only eats willingly, but is prepared to demonstrate that she really likes her humble pie.

In the matter of the league of nations there is possibility that the United States Senate may stand on its dignity so long that it won't have a leg to stand on.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. Who is attorney general of the United States? 2. Name a gifted modern composer who was a Czech-Slovak. 3. How quick a flight across the American continent does the army air service plan to make?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The Saar valley region was ceded to Prussia by France in 1918. 2. Herbert Hoover is the head of the allied food relief commission.

3. The Old (Rodriguez Diaz de Bivar) is the national hero of Spain. He was a knight celebrated in song and story for his victories over the Moors. "Old Campesador" (Lorc Champion) was his full title. He was born in Burgos about 1040 and died in Valencia in 1099.

4. The Weather Bureau was established in the United States in 1870. 5. The lunar month is about twenty-nine and a half days long.

6. Myline is a nautical term describing a small line of two strands. 7. Michele Pozza, an insurgent and brigand of Calabria, Italy, was known as Fra Diavolo. His dates are 1790-1868.

8. Marsupial is the name of the class of mammals which carry their young in a pouch. 9. "Marriage de convenance" is the term for a marriage contracted from prudential motives.

10. Salem is the capital of Oregon.

Earl and Sunshine Girls of Today and Yesterday

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