

Evening Public Ledger

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Philadelphia, Saturday, July 26, 1919

ENERGY MISPLACED

GLOUCESTER and Westville, N. J., are suffering from the deprivations of "bad boys." In Gloucester bread and milk are taken from the doorsteps of houses...

NEW VOTES

ONE new element that is certain to appear before long in Pennsylvania politics is the woman vote. Elsewhere in the country, even in the states where equal suffrage will be delayed until the formal ratification of the Anthony amendment...

BUILD THEM HERE!

IT IS to be hoped that when the shipping board awards the contract for the two 1000-foot ocean liners it contemplates building the job will come to this city. There are several plants here big enough to handle the job and competent authority has it that there is plenty water at high tide for the launching of them.

NO HUMAN JUNK HEAP NOW

GOVERNOR SPOULS' approval of the Lanius bill will be shared by most thinking citizens. The bill provides for the special training of handicapped children. Clinics will determine what children are tubercular and need open-air treatment...

BACK TO SHIPS

MANY are the bright promises of the war that must remain, for a time at least, unfulfilled. There was to have been peace and understanding and good will the world over. We shall have to wait a while longer for all that sort of thing.

for the acres of this world. We shall still have to go to Europe in ocean-goers. And that is why the plans of the shipping board for 1000-foot liners, bigger and faster than anything afloat, are interesting.

WAR FOR DEMOCRACY ENDS SECRET DIPLOMACY

Submission of the Peace Treaty to the British Parliament Puts Control of Foreign Affairs in the Hands of the People

WHEN a war is waged by nations in arms, as the great war has been waged, the customs of governments must be changed. They have already been changed in England so radically that Gladstone would be shocked at the recognition which Lloyd George has given to the rights of democracy in the control of foreign relations.

It has not been customary to submit peace treaties to Parliament for ratification. The British Government made the peace treaty with the American colonies in 1783, under which their independence was recognized, and Parliament was not consulted.

But when the treaty of peace was made Lloyd George decided to submit it to Parliament for ratification, and it has been ratified by both houses. The right of the representatives of the people to be consulted in the management of the foreign affairs of the empire has now been recognized and a precedent has been set which will compel succeeding prime ministers to take Parliament into their confidence.

Unless all signs fall the control of foreign relations in France also will be taken from the president and the minister of foreign affairs and placed in the hands of Parliament. The making of war and peace are already committed to Parliament by the French constitution.

As President Poincare says in a book on the French Government, published the year before he became president, "the constitution intends that after so many cruel trials France shall henceforth be mistress of her own fate." But M. Poincare in 1912 was still arguing for the right of the president to make secret treaties.

The British Parliament ratified the peace treaty with little delay because leaders of all parties had shared in its drafting and because the war had been prosecuted, not by a Liberal or a Tory government, but by a government composed of the leaders of all parties.

His submission of the treaty to the popular branch of the government indicates that he is committed to the progressive democratization of British institutions and to the complete breaking down of the class system, which, in its origin, made the king supreme in waging war and making peace and in making treaties and alliances—a system which has survived until the present week, when for almost the first time a great peace

treaty was submitted to Parliament before its ratification was regarded as complete.

We democratized our foreign relations in America from the beginning. The men who framed the constitution knew the havoc that had been wrought in the world by secret treaties and by alliances made without the knowledge of the people who would have to fight the wars.

The complications which have arisen are not due to any usurpation of power by the Senate, for the power of the Senate is equal to that of the President. The complications have arisen because of the tactlessness of the President in his dealings with the co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making body.

Our foreign relations have been conducted democratically in the past. We set the example which Great Britain has just followed and which France embodied in part in its latest constitution. And the Senate is merely insisting that the democratization shall continue. This is true, aside from the duty of the Senate to recognize that the treaty as drafted is the result of many compromises, is not a perfect instrument, and must be accepted, if possible, without making changes in it which would compel a re-assembling of the Peace Conference.

HARD-BOILED BURLESON

MR. BURLESON, blithe spirit, cannot even keep peace in the air. Those who know most about the internal affairs of the Postoffice Department would have been amazed if the aviation division had gone on much longer without strikes, ultimatum and wavings of the mailed fist.

Philadelphia, which has just been as sternly disciplined by the postmaster general as if it were on his payroll, may now look with a new interest at the threatened paralysis of the service which was withdrawn from this city chiefly because we couldn't be bullied by Mr. Burleson and his assistant, Mr. Praeger.

If the Postoffice Department wanted an air mail service in Philadelphia it should have gone about the business logically, leased a site for a landing station and equipped it. The Fairmount Park Commission was justified in its refusal to permit the use of Belmont plateau for this purpose.

Almost everybody in the postal service, it seems, must strike sooner or later. The walkout of the aviators will not seriously affect communication in the United States. It serves merely to reveal again the oddities of the Burleson ego.

There have been crashes and forced landings in the service. When airmen talk of danger there must be danger. It doesn't require a knowledge of the technicalities of flying to understand that a man who is forced to fly in fog, close to the ground in a machine that cannot do less than a hundred miles an hour, is being subjected to unnecessary risks.

This order was issued through Otto Praeger, second assistant to Mr. Burleson, who has figured as sort of Crown Prince in the squalid records of executive oppression in the postal service. The fliers quit and added another chapter to the story of Burlesonism. They had to risk their lives unnecessarily or quarrel with an administration that preaches amity and fair-dealing among all men.

May He Win in a Walk... An army officer now plans to fly from New York to Seattle with only one stop on the way. With two such long legs aviation ought to make great strides.

Amend to Male... An eleven-year-old girl risked her life in "Self" Read "Race" a burning building to save her six-year-old sister. And once again that hoary old lie of self-preservation is the first law of nature got its bumps.

It isn't fly time for striking aviators.

Old King Coal is a wily old soul.

Hope has no real weight in a bank balance.

Street our service throughout the country appears to be off its trolley.

Bustleton has lost its bustle. Air mail service has been discontinued.

The revolt in Croatia is strong indication that German propaganda is still bearing fruit.

If the new National Guard can only be skeletonized the Federal Government will provide the bones.

It may be said appropriately enough of the new soldier posts that their name is Legion.

France is now getting ready to reduce its army. This is a whole lot better than letting Germany do it.

Shorn of diplomatic phrase, Japan's answer to the suggestion that she pledge herself to return Shantung is, "Nothing doing."

The proposed aerial police force for Philadelphia anticipates the time when air-peace bandits will be as numerous as auto bandits today.

With one side declaring that there will be no pussy-footing and the other avowing that gunshoe candidates are not wanted, there is a chance for the man with the hob-nailed boots to win the majority.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

The Housing Corporation Cannot Pay Its Philadelphia Taxes—Mexican Fuel Oils Threatening to Displace Pennsylvania Coal. Washington Gossip

Washington, July 26.

THERE is a hitch over the United States Housing Corporation situation in Philadelphia. Congress has been asked to make an additional appropriation to meet this and other apparent delinquencies that have arisen. Apparently the housing corporation sees the need for certain municipal improvements made as per agreement with the officials. These improvements included the installation of water mains, sewers, street paving, and so forth.

ROBERT W. LESLIE, who has been identified with the cement industry for many years and who enjoyed close relations with the powers in the Pennsylvania Railroad office before the government stopped it, knows something about foreign competition and the value of correcting American standards. Robert was not always in the cement business. There are those who remember his activities as a newspaper man who back when the court combination cut a big figure as the surveyor of court news to the Philadelphia papers.

THEY are constantly making trouble in Congress for the foreign-language newspaper. Jacob Ginsburg, who was formerly in Philadelphia Council, happens to be temporary president of the Publishers' Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages, and he and Vito M. Baldi, of an Italian language newspaper, and Gustav Mayer, of an Americanized German language paper which now has Colonel James A. Campbell at the masthead, are active in the situation. There are some men in Congress who think foreign language newspapers in the United States should be suppressed altogether.

THERE are a good many people who want war with Mexico. Generally they are friends of those whose interests in Mexico have been violated. But the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association presents a new viewpoint, concerning what it is endorsement of the report of the national coal association's fuel oil committee, which is that Mexican fuel oils without tariff duty are now threatening to displace coal products in the United States.

OLIVER McKNIGHT knows a good deal about the grain business, but the one big idea which makes of him a veritable "two-bone pullover" is the single tax. Since the departure of Henry George, the founder of this theory, few men have kept hammering away at it so aggressively as has Mr. McKnight. He keeps Congress informed on the subject, but unfortunately for him there is now no favored single taxer here, the nearest approach to one having been Crosser, of Ohio, who went out with the last session.

THE Load Dispatcher's desk faces a large curved screen twenty feet long with over a hundred panels, which give a diagram of every generating station and substation in the Philadelphia district. On this great chart you will see a multitude of small green lights, each one representing apparatus in normal operation. When any unit is "dead" its light is unlit. Here and there are small red lights to indicate units that are blocked out for some reason, perhaps for repairs.

TOURING conditions in Washington are not what they should be. In the first place there are not enough buses to accommodate the people who have come here to work for the government. Nobody here fits by this condition save the real estate agents, the landlords and the renters who submit. Efforts to check these conditions by legislation have not been successful.

THE first thing to get clearly in mind is that the city's current requirements fluctuate all day long, requiring incessant distribution of the "load" over its various channels.

THIS fluctuation not only takes place all day long but from day to day, according to the season of the year, the amount of daylight and the industrial requirements of the day. It is obvious that the problem of supplying current is quite different on a holiday and on a working day; it is quite different on a day in December and a day in July.

TAKE, for instance, a day in midwinter when the city's electrical needs are at their highest. Beginning at midnight one sees the line of current consumption dropping rapidly as lights are going off all over the city, revelers are making their way homeward from theatres and cafes. The graph drops steeply from midnight until 2 a. m. and reaches its lowest point from 2 to 4. Shortly after 4 it begins to rise slowly. Early workers are beginning to stir; the city is getting in its milk for the day, and from 4 to 5 there is a gentle rise in the amount of electricity used.

A VERY PRESENT HELP



TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA

By Christopher Morley

Making the Lightning Safe for Democracy... I DOUBT whether the ingenuity of men in the management of their complex affairs has ever been brought to a higher pitch than in the regulation of a great city's daily consumption of electric current.

THE full story of the way in which the city's electrical needs are watched at headquarters would take a book to tell. During the critical days of the war, when Hog Island and munition factories were running at forced pressure, the men who were keeping the current supplied got very little sleep. Curiously enough, it was not until just after the armistice that any serious breakdown occurred.

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IT is an amazing thing to get some insight, however casual, into the thrilling work of those who control and regulate the terrific powers of nature that man has harnessed to his own use. When one sees the enormous and terrifying machinery in the power houses—the huge turbine generators down at Chester or at Twenty-eighth and Christian, for instance—and how they are cunningly tamed with dainty devices so sensitive that even the starting of an electric train on the Main Line is shown by the flicker of a needle on a dial in a distant power house, one realizes that these men truly "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm."

ETUDE ON AN OLD THEME

Lydia, die, per omnia... —Horace. Book I, Ode 8

LYDIA, I conjure you by all the gods above. Tell me why you care to try to ruin Sybaris; Why have you enraptured him and captured him with love? Why have you inspired him and tired him with a kiss? Tell me why he sits and sulks, and hates the sunny field? He was not one to shun the sun, injured to dusty plains; Why does he never ride beside his troop with spear and shield? Nor urge his steed of Gallic breed with barbed and bitted reins? Oh! why do martial exercises fail to bring him joy? And tell me why he languishes in anguish as they say Achilles did when he was hid before the fall of Troy? When he appeared disguised and weird as though he feared the fray. —Louis Untermeyer in the New York Evening Post.

What Do You Know?

- QUIZ 1. What are called itself Roman? 2. When and how was the District of Columbia formed? 3. What dramatist and poet was known as the Dutch Shakespeare? 4. What American preacher said, "A republican government in a hundred points is weaker than an autocratic government"? 5. Who was John Carver? 6. How is the president of France elected? 7. What is determinism? 8. On what date did Germany declare war on Russia? 9. What are tympans? 10. What is haggis?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. Ukraine was proclaimed "free and independent" by its Central Rada (Parliament) November 20, 1917. 2. Samuel Sullivan Cox (1824-89), American politician and editor, was nicknamed "Sunset Cox" after a rhetorical description in Congress of a sunset. 3. A bark or barque is a three-masted vessel with fore and main masts square-rigged and a single fore-and-aft rigged. 4. The Tamesis, sometimes called Tamisco, is a river in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico at the town of Tampico. 5. The novel "Tribly" was written by Du Maurier, an artist identified with London Punch. 6. The modern meaning of "syndicalism" is "direct action" rather than "political action" in the relation of labor to capital. "Syndicalism" and "sabotage" are French importations. A saboteur is a wooden shoe. Sabotage means "throwing a wooden shoe (equivalent to a wooden shoe) into the machinery." 7. The approximate area of Paraguay proper is estimated at 45,000 square miles. An area comprising upward of 100,000 square miles of territory lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, known as the Chaco, is claimed by Paraguay, whose rights, however, are disputed by Bolivia. 8. James Hogg (1770-1835), Scottish poet, was known as The Ettrick Shepherd because of his occupation and birthplace. 9. The forest area of the German empire was estimated before the war at 34,560,500 acres. 10. Alexander Pope was the author of the line, "An honest man is the noblest work of God."