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Philadelphia, Monday, November 3, 1919

A DIRECTOR OF WELFARE?

A DIRECTOR of Public Welfare such as Mr. Moore is said to have in mind as a new member of his cabinet might perform the designated functions Thoroughly by putting a little extra energy into the existing departments and bu-

Housing and sanitation, public health, clean streets and the like are provided for under existing ordinances which re-Inte to divisions of the municipal governments long established. But since no. department ever seems to have time to look after all the details of its work, a functionary especially appointed to supervise those municipal activities that most intimately touch the crowds might be useful.

A woman in such a position would be a novelty, and yet it is not strange to hear that Mrs. Jane D. Rippin is being considered for the place. Mrs. Rippin has energy and originality, qualities that are not too conspicuous in the public service.

FOOTBALL'S RENAISSANCE

"SPORTING Extras" mean something this fall.

For two years the battlefield superseded the gridiron. Baseball rather miraculously weathered the blight of world strife, but a hiatus in football annals was inevitable. The general staffs in every nation called for youth. It was in the last analysis "youth that won the war." Pigskin battles by college lads could not be contemporaneously waged.

The present revival of interest in gridiron combats is a most reassuring index of the return of peace. Even the finality of a presidential proclamation will hardly he a more convincing proof that the bitter business is over than is the stimulating renaissance of healthy athletic rivalry among the universities.

Naturally, in a new world there must be new sensations in football. One of the most conspicuous of them is the sudden dominance of Colgate, which rejoices in a team of major caliber.

There was, moreover, a feeling until Saturday afternoon that Pennsylvania had recovered her former football eminence. Hopes have been dashed, but in- deal across know that they are taking

A CONTRAST

DELEGATES from every country in the world sitting in at the international labor conference at Washington represent the enlightened labor opinion of the world. They know what is what in economics and in the laws of industrial progression. They speak for governments, for public opinion and for forward-looking industrial leadership in all civilized countries.

A universal eight-hour day represents to them a rational goal that ought to content everybody, keen the world going in comfort and benefit humanity at large. It is interesting to contrast their be-

liefs with the demands of the striking soft-coal men.

AT THE PENITENTIARY

TF ALL the high aims and hard work of prison reformers have served only to inspire arrogance and hypercriticism in felons, then millions of well-intentioned people will feel that they are hopelessly astray amid conflicting theories in a contrary world. Yet something very much like a failure of the newer methods of dealing with jails and the jailed is apparent at the Eastern Penitentiary, which is to be investigated largely because of the uproar created by the inmates

In the early years of his administration Warden McKenty was blamed for too much kindness. He reorganized the penitentiary, removed many of the harsh restraints of an earlier period and endeavored to revive the confidence and latent good in his charges by giving them a system of self-government. Hard work was impossible in the prison because of the restrictions of labor laws. The place was scientifically managed and there were times when it appeared that convicts had a far better time of it after they were sentenced than the hardwork-

the taxpayers who paid for their keep. Those who were disposed to criticize Mr. McKenty for his humanitarianism will listen with mingled feelings to the charges of cruelty now made against him and to the tales of poor food and "poor housing" and the plaints about discrimination that come from behind the peni entiary walls. Something is radically wrong somewhere. A great many of the ners have been away from the active corld so long that they do not know how imes have changed. It would be safe to that many of them are better off a millions of men who never commit-

al any crime. There is a growing feeling in the comity that things are not as they ought

to be in the big jail. Whether this is due to political interference, to defective management or to the aberrations of the prisoners no one seems to know. But the coming investigation ought to provide interesting reading.

WHAT IS WELL BEGUN IS ONLY HALF DONE

The Work Started at the Primaries in September Must Be Finished Tomorrow

WHETHER the Republicans who voted at the primaries for the nomination of men who would give the new charter a fair test and enforce its proisions in accordance with their purpose have any staying power will be demonstrated tomorrow.

The election of Congressman Moore to the mayoralty is in no doubt. He is the regular Republican nominee. He won the nomination after a fair fight in the open primaries, and he was selected by a majority of the Republican voters. The officials of the regular Republican organization who in the primaries did what they could to nominate another man have accepted his candidacy. No other course was open to them unless they wanted to be branded as irregular.

The fight was carried on within the party, and the voters decided that they wanted a different leadership. It is of the essence of regularity to accept the verdict and follow the procession.

The men who did not want Mr. Moore to be Mayor are practical politicians. They know that they will get more out of him by doing everything possible to make his majority unprecedented than by sulking in their tents and forfeiting the right to consideration by him when he iamis out the plums.

And Mr. Moore is a practical politician. He has let it be known that those who work for him will receive proper consideration and that those who work against him openly or in secret will have only themselves to thank if they are ignored for the next four years.

Unless we mistake the workings of the mind of the average organization politician, every one of them who opposed Mr. Moore in the primaries will do his best to clean his skirts of susplcion tomorrow by getting out his followers and instructing them to vote for the regular ticket. . This is why the election of Mr. Moore by a big majority is certain, and this is why no one takes seriously the eandidacy of Mr. MacLaughlin, of the Charter party, a party deliberately named to deceive the unwary and trick him into defeating the very thing for which he voted at the primaries.

The election of Mr. Moore, however, will not be enough to insure proper respect for the new charter. It is necessary that a majority of the Council shall be in sympathy with the charter and with Mr. Moore if we are to escape an orgy of factionalism. Eleven councilmen loyal to Mr. Moore were nominated at the primaries and ten were nominated who are followers of leaders who did their best to prevent the nomination of the congressman.

This majority of one is so narrow that there has been constant rumor that an effort would be made in one or more districts to defeat one of the Moore candidates by a deal with some form of the opposition. This deal cannot succeed if the voters who nominated the Moore candidates go to the polls tomorrow and complete the work which they started in September.

The men who are trying to put the terest remains whetted. Strikes and the great risks. They might be able to sucpeace treaty are no longer the sole argu- | ceed, but if they do the price of their are will be so heavy that they would be likely to regret their bargain.

Mr. Moore is not a political innocent Getting political favors from him will not be like taking candy from a baby, He has the appointment of the heads of the departments, who have a large amount of patronage at their disposal. The department heads will be first of all loyal Moore men prepared to play the game with him. The men suspected of wishing to stab

the Moore councilmanic ticket in the back are likely to consider the situation seriously before they commit themselves irrevocably to a losing game. They know that there are at least two of the leaders who worked for the nomination of Judge Patterson who were warm friends of Moore before the primaries and who have philosophically accepted defeat and have renewed their relations with Mr. Moore. They know that four councilmen will be elected from the districts in which these two leaders are powerful and that even if an anti-Moore councilman could be elected over one of the Moore supporters it would still be within the power of the Mayor to make a combination with the councilmen backed by his two friends and laugh at the netty tricksters who think that it would be smart to put their plans across.

Because it is evident to all who consider the matter that it will pay the defeated faction of the party to be loyal to the whole ticket it is confidently expected that the whole ticket will be elected by sufficient majorities.

The Charter party ticket has been nominated, as already indicated, to trick the unwary voters into supporting a ticket and a program in which they do not believe, and to attract the support of the irreconcilable regulars who are disgruntled because of their defeat at the primaries. It is not likely to draw any more votes than such a contemptible policy deserves.

The Democratic candidate for the mayoralty ought to receive the support of every Democrat, not because there is any possibility of electing him, but in order to solidify the opposition party.

This city and this state have suffered for years because there has been no adequate opposition to the Republican party. The leaders have done as they pleased, as they knew that their tickets vould be elected anyway. There was no one to call them to account. We need a Democratic party as a wholesome threat to keep the Republicans in order.

This is true in spite of the success of the party in this city in doing something toward cleansing itself from within this fall. But we have endured abuses for

years until the rank and file of the party was aroused in sufficient numbers to assert themselves and demand a new leadership. If we had had a proper opposition the party would have cleansed

itself long ago. But it remains to be seen whether those who took up the broom at the primaries have staying power enough to complete the work tomorrow which they began so well when Mr. Moore and a friendly majority in the Council were nominated against the opposition of those who sought to preserve the old order.

A WAY OUT

ONLY by a prompt return to work and the abandonment of their warlike attitude can the coal men emerge safely from the present crisis and restore any semblance of validity to their cause.

Their leaders are in a way to do irreparable harm to all trades unions. They have invited the suspicion and the illwill of the country not only for themselves, but for the movement which they misrepresent. It is for that reason that extraordinary responsibilities now rest with the more conservative labor leaders who have managed to keep their heads in these days of frantic opportunism and reckless agitation.

If organizations like the railway brotherhoods have retained their usual shrewdness and good sense they will interwene at once to counsel a reversal of policy among the miners and the sort of patience and tolerance that all people have had to cultivate in these unsettled times. This conviction will occur naturally to any one who has a rational concern for organized labor and faith in its legitimate purposes.

There is only one question before the labor men of the country. They must decide whether they are to be loval to the country or to their organizations. For this is the government's fight, entered into after all peaceful methods had failed to avert the threat of calamity. The government is not in the habit of fighting for unjust principles and therefore it can never lose.

The merits of the miners' case are aside. Their claims are now ancient history. The strike is for something else altogether. The people, outraged by the demands and the methods of the coal unions, should not be further prejudiced against a movement that involves millions of reasonable and loyal citizens.

The more conservative unions owe it to themselves to urge or compel the miners to do what they should have done in the beginning-to go to work, to share some of the stresses that are common to all people at the moment, to inform public passionately and fairly. Violence and elaborate gestures of belligerent selfinterest will get the strikers nowhere. The time for that sort of thing is past, The world is sick of it.

FRENCH PROFITEERS AT BAY OTHER countries, other customs.

With characteristic vigor in a crisis the French have sifted salient facts and definitely lodged charges against their war profiteers. The commissions of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have deposited specific findings against the offenders. One firm alone is called

upon to return 2,500,000 francs to the

state. According to American standards this sum is not precisely immense. It is, however, the emphatic manner in which the guilty parties are brought to book which commands the admiration and interest of outsiders. The Gallic spirit which mobilized the taxicab army has a way of entering into a good many phases of French public life.

Camden is in a pick! Poor Picking because of prohibition When pothouses pros sered many pickled people were pinched and propelled posthuste to the paper pickers. where they picked paper for punishment. But with nothouses potted there is a plentiful lack of prisoner paper pickers and no paper packed in hopes of purchase. From now on all waste paper will go to the dump. What'll you have?-a prosperous people of a paper picker?

"All that the New York The Long and lougshoremen bave yet Short of It accomplished by their strike is to cause ships come to Philadelphia to be unloaded, which is a good thing for Philadelphia but a bad thing for New York and New York

A local saloonkeeper is to be placed on trial for having whisky on a shelf in his saloon. But isn't that where obibition placed it:

Mr. Moore says he has no objection to healthy Democratic minority." But the healthier the minority the more painful the appetite that goes ungratified.

Bids for street cleaning and ash, rub hish and garbage removal show that while leanliness is next to godliness, it is not, like salvation, free, The log of the steamship Berea is

reminder that much of the romance of the sea is plain disorderly conduct. Travelers between this city and the shore will rejoice that the White Horse has been newly shod.

In South Bethlehem on Saturday the oal strike was almost as important as the football game.

favorite indoor sport with mayoralty candidates: Caution might prompt the thought that those who mean to get Moore may get more

"Looking forward with confidence" is

than they bargain for. Independents are asked to show their independence by voting for the regular Re-

William C. Redfield may now sit back

and criticize the administration even as any other private citizen. The mayoralty nomination will be rati-

fied tomorrow. The coal strike ought to basten the siness of disposing of the peace treaty.

Uncle Dave is a Lane that knows many barming vistas.

DR. FINEGAN AN INITIATOR

Meeting of the First Educational Congress This Month in Harrisburg Will Consider Fundamental American Needs

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

DR. THOMAS E. FINEGAN, superintendent of public instruction, in the five brief months since he assumed office has started more things moving, and at a swifter pace, than has been known in educational ircles at any time in the state during the last twenty-five years.

This is no exaggeration. For a quarter of a century matters educational were kept moving by what might be considered the orce of their own gravity. Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer was a delightful gentleman and a capable educator. He was progressive, but the progress was measured solely by the demands of the educational system of which he was the head

Doctor Finegan, as he is beginning to be recognized, is a constructor. He initiates. He does not wait until the educational sysem of Pennsylvania requires that something be done in a particular instance.

THE first educational congress ever held in this state will meet about November 17 in Harrisburg. Doctor Finegan will be

ts director general, as he is its originator Educators from over the country, representatives of various callings, public-spirited citizens with ideas on educational subjects. usiness men, professional men and women too, will be gathered together and invited to express their views on the subject of education in its widest sense.

Briefly stated the purpose of the congress is to consider existing fundamental Ameri can educational needs, particularly as reyealed by our recent national experiences and to determine what modifications, if any of the curriculums or of the general plan and some of the work of our elementary and secondary schools should be made to It is not intended to hold mass meetings

or to have formal lectures or addresses. The work of the congress will be carried on through a series of small conferences. will be a distinctly "get-together" affair.

Men and women of broad educational ex

perience and dependable judgment will particinate. The highest authorities in special fields of education in our own and other states and those of approved ability in other affairs will be invited to participate in the conferences.

From 250 to 300 persons are expected to be present. Each section will have a leader who will present the subjects to his group. and then general discussion will follow.

HAD the privilege of a glimpse at the list of subjects that will be considered by the congress. It is interesting even from the point of view of the everyday Thus under the head "The Time Element in Education" is the query. "Can the long opinion intelligently of their troubles and period from kindergarten through college to be content with decisions rendered disand at what points?" .

"Upon what training shall admission to college be based and how shall it be de-termined?" is another topic to be discussed. The world war and its influence on uni versal education are recognized in the sub Some Lessons of the War: How Shall We Profit by Them in Modification of College Courses and Practices?"

A recognition of the national unrest, a sequel to the war's influence, looms up it proposition. "Are we teaching the meaning of government and the methods of adninistration in the most effective way?"

Industrial education for the first time is

any state-wide gathering of Pennsylvania educators receives the attention that it deserves. Every phase of it will be brought inder scrating in the congress. Among the subjects for discussion are the following:

"After - War Industrial Education."
"Training Labor for Peace Time," "Methods and Results of Training Women for Industry." "Lessons From the Experience of Training Army Mechanicians." "Indus trial Education and the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor," "Industrial Education and the Pennsylvania State Manufac-

THE changed conditions in wrought by the social and industrial upheaval of the world war are also reflected in the program. Home economic education is another of the big subjects that will de-mand the attention of the delegates.

There will be consideration of "Perma nent Lessons to Food Conservation," manent Lessons in Clothing Thrift." "Permanent Benefit of the Junior Red Cross in the Schools" and "War Lessons and Home The farmer will not be forgotten. One entire day will be devoted to a discussion

of the subject of agricultural education Lessons from our home war activities will be drawn upon to furnish suggestions for the improvement of educational facilities in farming districts. Thus "Woman as a farm laborer in peace times" is inter-woven with the question of "Female edu-cation in rural districts." Then there are "Rural social problems after the war" What the farmer demands of agricultural

TT IS interesting to note the importance given to subjects on what might be termed he "melting pot" order: Americanization.

While the congress will devote a certain time to the recognized and indispensable such as mathematics, geography, general sciences, languages and collateral subjects. yet the education and training of the foreigner is recognized not only as one of the greatest but as a most vital subject. Particularly so in Pennsylvania, whose great manufacturing centers are in no inconsiderable part composed of ignorant aliens wh display but feeble desire to adopt either the

American language or American ways. Under the general subject of "Americanization" the congress will consider "The Best Method of Educating the Immigrant in Our Schools." This relates to the children For the heads of families and the olde ones "The Organization and Supervision of Classes for Adult Foreigners" will be Taker

TT HAS been the aim of Doctor Finegan to secure the attendance of those thoroughly familiar with all these subjects in a practical rather than a theoretical way. list of names, I fancy, will be rather sur rising when made public.

In consideration of the wide scope this

mparatively new and vastly important subject of Americanization is assuming throughout the state every phase of the immigration question will be considered. "Educating the Immigrant in Industry as an Advantage to the Employer," "As an

Advantage to the Industrial World": "Educating the Immigrant in Industry Through Factory Classes," Through Lectures, Talks and Concerts" and "Th tures, Talks and Concerts' and 'The Necessity for Home and Neighborhood Classes. The above is a mere outline suggestive

of the work that is to be done by the congress. It will have a marked and beneficial effect upon our educational system. It will open new fields of endeavor and, above all will lay the foundation for a greater work than the Department of Education has ever attempted.

"IF I SWEEP YOU IN AND YOU SWEEP OUT CITY HALL, WE'LL BOTH FEEL PROUD OF OUR CLEAN-UP!"



THE SAUCEPAN

Lines on Last Month OCTOBER! Magic in thy well-known

mame Cannot, as once, allure me And, notwithstanding all John Kents's fame

No poetry can cure me Of my profound distaste for maggy days In gamminess contrasting With those that savored of thy ancient

WAYS-So fleeting and unlasting! Why didst thou obstinately pout And fret with dull unreason. Like Borah in a mad amendment's rout?

O disappointing season am disgusted with thy August airs That wafted down my coling,

Defying ev'ry autumn booster's prayer. I berewith raise a holler And do proclaim that tales of mellow cheer

And chestnats by the fire Will fall hereafter on one soher ear Thy Sunday rains and dismal afternoons

Thy threats of influenza Thy sickly and thy horrid, bundl moons. And whosoe'er pretends a Most foolish fondness for hot winds that freeze

And idiotic movement From eighty-some to forty-five degrees Should take up mind improvement. But now it's Nov. No more thy sadden pranks Can autumn's aims encumber. And I feel authorized to give my thanks

NP 61FR PD DR PHILA NOV 1 RUSH ED SAUCEPAN

THE CYNIC.

That I've your number.

YOU KNOW THOSE TALL TOWER WAGONS OWNED BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PEOPLE AND PERSUADED CAUTIOUSLY THROUGH THE STREETS EARLY EVERY MORNING BY TWO HEROIC BIRDS IN DUN-GAREES WHO FIX THE ARC LIGHTS? WELL MY IDEA OF AN EXCITING SPECTACLE IS A FIFTY MILE RACE BETWEEN TWO OF THESE THINGS OVER THE ROLLING HILLS OF FAIR MOUNT PARK WHAT'S YOURS?

Memories

They never die, departed days, ah no! Arise they will although their graves be We cannot tell when they will wake from

These haunting memories of joy or woe. And it is well they leave us not in life,-Thoughts of past sins, of happiness o

Since by experience we wisdom gain And sympathy and strength for present strife The ocean's treasures lie the wave beneath;

pain:

So deep within the heart of you, of me Our treasures lie, our love, our memory And lacking these, this life would be as

So slight a thing a memory can wake: To roll away the stone the weak are we catch a flower's breath, a strain of

And feel the old-time joy, the old-time ache

God wakens memories by His good grace; A thing as fragile as a pansy bloom Has saved a soul ere new from sin and By bringing back to mind a mother's face, MAUD FRAZER JACKSON. Laurel Springs, N. J.

When Nurseries Take to Syndicalism Pacents All! Tyrants! We demand freedom and the abolition of | Forever.

outmeal and the substitution, by agreement,

of ice cream cones for breakfast.

We are striking for two hours of school year and all the sugar we want in our tea. Rights superior to ours, new usurped by mothers, fathers, school feachers and nurses, are in violation of the laws of humanity. We demand the right to stay up at night as long as we desire, the abolition of all doe fors, books, arithmetic and music lessons.

There must be no more broths, no more We are the inheritors of the earth, aren't Why, then, should you not let us have all the good things instead of keeping them for yourselves?

Easy Verse Lines Written in a Garage When I die and arrive At the sources of all knowledge I shall learn why a man Who is eager to find and utter. Every unpleasant truth about his wife Will lie like a campaign orator To sustain a spurious reputation For speed and prowess And fidelity

Which he has created for An automobile. The Circle

"Why," eried the profiteer. "Cannot those people at Washington Do something To avert the mennee

Of profiteering In our beloved land?" M. F.

Advertisements of the Future **OVERALLS**

of broadcloth and brocade A limited shipment just received from the most exclusive London tailors Some are exquisitely piped with satin. A few are ornately embroidered. 8500

Mother Goose for Election Day Sing a song of voters, a Mayor full of

Eight and forty leaders watching how it When the votes were counted the men began

'Isn't that a dainty dish to set before a Moore !' These are stirring times for Brier

Guess Who I know a lass whose lovely eyes Of maiden eyes are bluest; Hidden within whose heart there lies, Pearl-like, of faith the truest:

Ah, could I only win their love I would not sigh for heaven above-Would you? Why pine for doubtful bliss nfar

Two eyes so blue,

Not I would seek it in a star While earth holds what is sweeter. You ask, dare you. The lass I woo. The eyes that wove for me the spell? " As if the secret I would tell-

When something nigh's completer?

SAMUEL MINTURN PECK. In re the alleged nutmeg shortage, page

The Collaboratory Hubby collaborates with me And helps me with each story : He gives me heaps of good advice And lets me reap the glory; In fact, our happy little home la a collaboratory.

"The Union Forever" was a patriotic slogan sixty years ago, but some of the Reds the are using it today really mean Disunior

MY PLAINS OF AMERICA

ROOM! room to turn round in, to breathe and be free. To grow to be giant, to sail as at sea With the speed of the wind on a steed with

his mane

hands.

To the wind, without pathway or route or a rein. room to be free where the white border'd sen Blows a kiss to a brother as boundless as

Where the buffalo come like a cloud on the Pouring on like the tide of a storm-driven And the lodge of the hunter to friend or

you go. My plains of America! Seas of wild lands! From a land in the seas in a raiment of That has reached to a stranger the wel-

Offers rest; and unquestion'd you come or

With the hatchery in such prime condition Governor Sproul and Congressman Moore, when they lunch today, may be for-

I turn to you, lean to you, lift you my

-Joaquin Miller.

given for counting chickens. The possibility that the new director of the Department of Public Weifare will be woman presages a public farewell to old-

time methods: What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What significant event'in American history is to be honored with a tercentenary celebration next year?

2. What American official accompanied

3. What is serendipity? 4. How large was Shakespeare's vocabulary? 5. How does the sum total of the different

King Albert back to Belgium?

words he uses compare with that in the King James version of the Bible? 6. Who wrote "Moll Flanders"?

7. What became of Dr. Karl Muck? 8. Name two works by Gustave Flaubert, 9. What kind of court granted the injunc-

tion against the coal strikers?

mark?

10. What are the colors of the flag of Den-

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. Maryland was the first state to mine

soft coal. The production between the years 1807-1820 amounted to 3000

2. John Ruskin wrote "Seven Lamps of 3. Charlotte Corday was a French girl of noble birth. Horrified at the excesses

of the French Revolution she stabled and killed Marat, one of the leaders, on July 13, 1793. She was tried by the revolutionary tribunal and sent to the guillotine. 4. The Firth of Forth is an estuary of the river Forth in Scotland. Leith, the port of Edinburgh, is the chief port

on the firth. 5. Theodor Mommsen was a celebrated German historian, noted especially for his works on Rome. He died in 1903,

6. Ireland has about 4,500,000 people. 7. Persiflage is light raillery, banter. It is derived from the French. "siffler," to whistle.

S: Perimeter: circumference, outline of closed figure. 9. An earwig is a harmless little animal

resembling the rove beetle in form. 10. Lincoln married Mary Todd, of Lexing-