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Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 2, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:

drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships. The Delaware river bridge

largest chips.

evelopment of the rapid transit system.
convention hall.
building for the Free Library.
n Art Museum.
hargement of the water supply.
comes to accommodate the population.

ANOTHER CITY HALL NOVELTY

"AM here," said Colonel Morden, making his bow as chief of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, "to work and The colonel fits naturally into an era

of amazing novelties. Public officials of the type with which the public has been most familiar did not work and they did not talk. They left the work to do itself and, of course, they were not eager to make explanations.

Colonel Morden seems to have assumed that talk is one of the common sins at City Hall. In that he is wrong. Politicians of experience who preside in public offices usually are communicative only on election days and in after-dinner peeches. Thus they avoid the need to

THE WASTE OF FIRES

WITHIN a week fires have destroyed more than \$500,000 worth of property in this city. A fire loss is not like other losses. Fire wipes out and actually destroys wealth. It eradicates values and leaves work once done to be done over again. Because of the fires in this city alone the country is more than \$500,000 poorer than it was a week ago.

Loose fire losses, loosely administered, in the United States are characteristic a nation notoriously lacking in the habit of thrift. In Europe the authorities and the public do not commiserate with a man whose property burns. They begin with the assumption that a fire and the attendant perils are due somehow to negligence.

Efforts of insurance companies and business men to establish the European view of fire losses in the United States have always been unsuccessful. In 1917 the fire losses in this country totaled \$250,000,000. In 1918 the figure jumped to \$290,000,000. Such is the cost of a habit of mind!

SPECIALIZATION IN THE CABINET IT IS generally conceded that the crea-

tion of the national Departments of Commerce and of Labor were aids to efficiency in the federal government. How far such specialization should be carried is, however, a mooted point. In France they have a ministry of the arts. We may eventually come to that.

In the meantime it is significant to note that a movement on behalf of organizing a national Department of Public Works with a cabinet secretary at its head is underway and is said to have the support of General W. W. Atterbury, Her-bert Hoover and Governors Lowden and Coolidge.

The present system, involving particularly the control of river and harbor improvements by the War Department, is described as "costly and expensive." Theoretically at least, co-ordination of the various public works functions of the government commends itself to common sense. Any plan that will cut down waste in Washington is worth examina-

This much at least should be accorded to the present proposal, but with the reservation that specialization and rearrangement are not infallible indices of improvement.

PENROSE, TOO, IS WELL

AN OLD row was patched up when John T. King, a member of the national Republican committee, who was recently displaced as General Wood's campaign manager, turned up at Stuart, Fla., to shake hands and dine with Senator Penrose.

Mr. Penrose and Mr. King broke off relations four years ago when the Roosevelt independents sought greater recognition than the regulars were willing to accord them. Mr. King was then a progressive of sorts and he is a progressive of sorts now. He might be called a aquare dealer of the gilt-edged and ex-

This reconciliation in Florida doesn't Indicate that Senator Penrose has become irregular or that Mr. King has gone over in a sudden rush to the standpatters. It is, rather, a pretty sure sign that Mr. Penrose, too, is rapidly regain-

ing his health. When President Wilson felt well th to again take a hand in the direcparty's affairs the firs: 'hing make an appeal to progres-ans by means of the Crane

rose has just shown that he, too, knows something about the subtleties of political method. It is not too much to suppose that he and Mr. King want to keep the Roosevelt clans in the Republican party and that a way will be sought to frustrate an encircling movement directed from the White House.

RAILROADS HELP THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES

And Ships Come to a Port That Has Cargoes Ready for Them to Take Abroad. Mr. Rea's Stimulating Letter

IT WOULD be a grievous mistake to ignore the forward-looking parts of Mr. Rea's letter to Mr. Calwell, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, and to concentrate attention on that part of it which attempts to exonerate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the charge of hampering the development of the port.

There are men who will regard this part of the letter as a specimen of skillful special pleading. But whether it is or not is of little moment now, as Mr. Rea exhibits a disposition to co-operate with every one who is inclined to do anything to attract shipping here and to credited in this paper, and also provide cargoes for as many vessels as can be accommodated at the piers on the

> The conditions which confront us today are different from those with which we have had to contend in the past. The port of New York, our chief competitor, is unable to take care of the business which finds its way there. That business will go where it can be done best. Boston, Baltimore and Norfolk are seeking it. Philadelphia is better able to take care of it than any of these other cities. It will come here if we take the trouble to go after it. The overflow from New York, added to the business that originates here, if properly assembled, is enough to provide cargoes for as many ships as can now find room at our piers. But it will not come here of itself.

As a matter of fact, much of the business that originates within the city limits is done through New York instead of through our own port. Everybody knows this. Mr. Rea is making no disclosures when he reminds Mr. Calwell of it. And when he says that the difference between the ports of Philadelphia and New York is due to the difference of the enterprise of the business men of the two ports he merely repeats what has been said over and over again. The concluding sentences of his letters should be read carefully by every public-spirited Philadelphian. Here they are:

To make a great seaport you need something more than a tidewater stream. piers and railroad facilities. Philadelphia has all these. What Philadelphia now needs is the traffic, and the only way to get that is by emulating other ports in competing for the country's trade. It is a trade-getting proposition, pure and simple. The way to begin would be for our business men to patronize their own

The significance of Mr. Rea's letter ies in its revelation of his desire that the shipping men of the city should embrace the opportunities confronting them. Co-operation among the shipping men and the railroads can double the business of the port in the near future.

It can also provide business for the new facilities which will be ready as soon as the Hog Island terminal is available for general business. One of the first things to be done in connection with this terminal is its incorporation bodily into the port system by annexing it and the intervening territory to the city. This cannot be done without legislative authority, but if the city asks for it there is little doubt that enabling legislation

It does not matter very much who owns the terminal, so long as it is in operation. No one need be disturbed by the reports that a corporation backed by outside capital is considering its purchase. If outsiders are persuaded that it will be profitable to invest their capital here we should welcome them with open arms. Yet it would be preferable that local capital provided by local business men with a direct interest in getting business for the terminal should buy itthat is, if the local capitalists are determined to go after business with the alertness which characterizes the men who put their money in shipping facilities in other ports. The interest of outsiders in the project may be the spur needed to impel the enterprising men of this city to hasten their plans for financing a corporation to buy the terminal.

But none of these plans will succeed until backed by men of initiative who are willing to assume responsibility. There are many such men here who have made their own business brilliantly successful. A man without faith in the city might say of others what Secretary Lane said in his farewell statement about the men in office in Washington. "Ability is not lacking," wrote Mr. Lane, "but it is pressed to the point of paralysis by an infinitude of details and an unwillingness on the part of the great body of public servants to take responsibility. Every one seems to be afraid of every one. The self-protective sense is developed abnormally, the creative sense atrophies."

This is the curse of public conduct of business. Because the city owns its piers and because political appointees manage them may be in part responsible for the slowness with which the business of the port has developed. But if we should have the Hog Island terminal privately owned and in competition with the publicly owned piers there might develop a rivalry which would benefit both beyond

computation. The most encouraging development in years is the awakening of an interest in the whole subject. If the issues were not alive Mr. Rea would not have gone to the trouble to answer Mr. Calwell's inquiries at length.

SUFFRACE OBSTACLES

THE refusal of Governor Clement, of Vermont, to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the equal suffrage amendment embarrasses the vigorous woman franchise movement on what seemed to be the very eve of victory.

Of the eventual passage of the nine

reasonable doubt can be entertained. Participation of the women of America in the next presidential election may, however, be prevented by an unfortunate combination of circumstances.

The South, despite the welcome liberal action of Arkansas and Texas, is in the main anti-suffrage. Virginia and Maryland recently rejected the amendment. It was held up in the West Virginia Senate yesterday by a tie vote, slightly softened by a motion to reconsider.

States below the Mason and Dixon line which have not yet voted on the subject are almost certainly against it. There remain New Mexico, with its mixture of southern and western sentiments; Delaware, a "border" state: Washington and Connecticut. Responsibility is now

heavy upon these four commonwealths. The assent of just four states is necessary to make up the thirty-six required to approve the amendment. The expense of calling extra sessions of the Legislatures is the prime cause of the delay.

Now that the case has become critical, such objections are particularly irritating. The energetic suffragists of the nation may be counted upon to leave no stone unturned in expediting a decision. In such measures they will unquestionably have the support of the best liberal thought in the land.

A STEP TOWARD LABOR COURTS

IN HIS emphatic indorsement of the railroad labor board which is to be set up under the Cummins-Esch bill, the President is squarely in accord with a growing public sentiment. "The argument," declared Mr. Wilson in his letter to the brotherhoods' representatives, "that the public representatives on the labor board will be prejudiced against labor because drawn from classes of society antagonistic to labor can and ought to be overcome by selecting such public representatives as cannot be charged with any such prejudice."

In other words, the President is in favor of applying practically to labor disputes the sane and seasoned principles of jurisprudence which prevail in our ordinary law courts. Such machinery as the new law authorizes is a marked step in furtherance of a policy which this newspaper has consistently advocatedthe erection of industrial tribunals to cope with new problems in our highly developed industrial civilization.

The railroad labor board, which is to be subject to appeal when boards of adjustment for specific cases have left unsettled particular questions at issue, will, it is true, investigate and advise only with reference to railway subjects. If its nine members are wisely chosen and it functions efficiently marked encouragement will be given to wide extensions of

The ideal industrial tribunal system ought not to be restricted in its role. Courts for passing judgment on economic and industrial problems are now indeed quite as necessary as courts engaged in the interpretation of common and statute law.

There is a hopeful chance that the Cummins-Esch law may be laying the foundation for an inspiring new structure of jurisprudence. In any event, a concrete test of the worth of such an experiment is coming.

Out of the six names railway employes the President is to choose three. The same rule applies to selection of three members representing the employers. Three other experts not affiliated with either group are to be named by the President. The Senate is to pass on these selections. Justice, not class interest, is, if possible, to be the governing principle of this new body.

Once its conduct is productive of popular confidence and respect, its position in this new field will become secure. If that status is obtained progress toward tribunals of broader scope will be vitally

"Representative nego-Hope in Action tiations" is the term used by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce committee on labor relations as a substitute for "collective bar-gaining." Under the policy formulated a

committee of employes negotiating with an employer may be sided by a competent advocate or adviser. The significant thing about this and other efforts to solve the labor problem is not so much the ideas born as the struggle being made to give birth to ideas

J. M. Rose, dry, and Wars of the Roses Percy Allan wet, are candidates in Altoons for the Republican nomination for Congress. A joint debate would make them flowers of speech.

> A man in a New York vaudeville house "Laughed Fit to Kill" laughed until he swallowed his false teeth

and nearly died. "Good-by, booze" started him, and as he did not know when to stop he nearly said "good by" to everything else. It is a mistake to expect from the

woman in politics nothing but the gentle word. Long years ago she learned that the way to get what she wanted was to go after it with a club. Optimism concerning the Adriatic disnute still thrives because of the belief that each and every one of the disputants will

than no bread. Herbert Hoover's name is on the Republican presidential preference primary ballot in Michigan. But, if it is of any importance, it will take more than that to decide his politics.

eventually decide that half a loaf is better

The ranks of the first Hoover men are being rapidly augmented. A movement has now been started in New York to nominate him at the Republican convention.

No one believes that the railroad prob lem has been solved. But at least we are reaching the point where we will be able to state it in clear terms. For a person whose expenditures are approximately \$3,000,000,000 more than his

vidual. Every time a professional politician praises the woman in politics his fellows begin to suspect him of making a virtue of

come, Uncle Sam is a mighty cheery indi-

Labor troubles in Japan afford the touch

CHAIRMAN'S THANKLESS TASK

National Committee Head Never Gets Praise, But Often Gets Blame. Declared Quay

FRIENDS of Chairman Hays, of the Republican national committee, have been in receipt of letters from that gentle-man stating that he was delighted with his recent visit to Philadelphia, and they quote him as saying that if the party organization was in as good shape elsewhere as it is in Pennsylvania he would be a happy man.

Hays takes to politics as naturally as a duck does to water, and he is going about his work with a light heart and a cheerful manner. The same may be said of Chairman Cummings, of the Democratic national com-

Both Hays and Cummings are entirely different types of chairmen from any that either of the old parties has ever had before.

Will they be as buoyant after the election? Suppose Hays elects his candidate? Will be be on a bed of roses? Suppose—just for the sake of argument—that Cummings elects his man? Will be have power and influence? If so they will be very different from any of the other men that have led the destinies

of the two old parties in the past. Thereby hangs a tale.

ON THE eve of the presidential election in 1892, a medium-sized, inconspicuous man stood in a room of the Continental Hotel, staring out into the night. He had a thoughtful face, but a droop of the left eyelid gave his countenance a suggestion of craftiness. He plucked absent-mindedly at a grizzled and rather sparse mustache. He was evidently in a reminiscent mood.

The man was Matthew Stanley Quay, then a United States senator from Pennsylvania, and formerly chairman of the Republican national committee.

Four years before he had directed his party to victory in one of the bitterest and most hotly contested battles in the history of the country-a battle which placed Benjamin Harrison in the White House. As a result of that campaign Quay became the idol of the leaders of his party on the one hand, and on the other was subjected to the most bitter denunciation from his unsuccessful opponents. But friend and foe alike agreed that he was the man who was chiefly responsible for the triumphant election of the Repub lican ticket.

James G. Blaine, in tendering his congratulations to Quay, wrote: "If you had managed my campaign I would have been President of the United States."

CURIOUSLY enough the one man who did U not join in the chorus of praise to the national chairman was the President- elect. His attitude toward Colonel Quay, if not unfriendly, was chilly. Quay accepted it all-praise, blame and coldness-in stoical fashion. In the course of time he called at the White House with recommendations for appointments. He was not exactly "turned down," as the saying goes, but the attitude of the President annoyed him. 'There were sharp words, in the course of which General Harrison was reminded what had been done for him by the national committee. His reply was never given to the world, but the substance of it was that Providence and not Quay had placed him in the Presi-

Quay left the White House in a fury. To some friends in the Senate cloak room he told the story, adding: "Hereafter he can depend upon Providence-he'll get no more help from me.

From that day until after the expiration of Harrison's term, Quay never set foot in the White House.

WAS Quay thinking of these things as he looked out into the darkness on that In the midst of his cogitations there was

tap on the door, and in response to the "come in" a reporter from the Philadelphia Times-then edited by Colonel Alexander K. McClure-entered. His mission was oriefly explained. The newspaper desired rom Quay a forecast of the result of the lection which was to take place on the folowing day. Harrison was again the Republian candidate, opposed on the Democratic ide by Grover Cleveland. The former national chairman demurred at first. He was not in charge of the campaign, although he had done his "bit" in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. He was sure his friend, Tom Carter, the chairman, was doing the best he

"But senator," persisted the reporter. who was also his personal friend, "you are expected to say something. If you remain silent at this time you will be accused of sulking in your tent. This interview will be telegraphed to every part of the United States. It will count because you are regarded as a political authority."

Quay was silent for some moments, but inally he consented to give the desired interview. It was guarded, but friendly to Harri-If he carried New York, if he did this and that and the other he would be elected. Concluding the formal interview, the senator "Now when you get that in the paper I

want you to come back and smoke a cigar with me. Will you promise?" "I promise," was the puzzled and amused rejoinder.

A N HOUR later the reporter returned to A the hotel Refreshments wire on the table, and the two men presently lit cigars. Quay walked over and closed the door. He turned to his newspaper friend. "Have you printed exactly what I said?

Has it gone out to the other papers? Is there any possibility of it being recalled?"
"I have done exactly as you desired," was the reply. "It has been sent broadcast, and there isn't any chance of it being recalled."

A shrewd grin spread over the face of the political Warwick. "I have performed my duty to my party." he said, "and that being the case I'll tell you the truth for your own benefit. The old cuss in the White House is beaten-beaten to

standstill. He hasn't any more chance of

being elected President than I have, and you can wager all you are worth that I'm not going to shed any tears over the result." When the votes were counted it was found that Quay knew what he was talking about His forecast-so carefully framed-was forgotten, but his private prediction remains in the memory of the man to whom it was given, and who is glive and still recording the

TT WAS Quay who insisted that the chairmanship of a party was the most thankless job any man could undertake. He said that if a contest was lost the chairman was blamed, and if it was won he was forgotten. through the streets of Bulgarian cities. The

strange whirligigs of American politics.

precious stones. Passenger rates are too high and must come down, says the president of the Eric Railroad Company. That's the kind of talk the traveling public likes to hear.

wives of the profiteers do the marching else.

hour week and 60 per cent wage increase THE New York Democrats have stolen a March came in like a well-trained lion.

HOW DOES IT .

A NATOLE FRANCE tells a story of his own childhood with his boy friend, Fontanet. The two youngsters, after debating at some length what great things they would do and forming and rejecting several projects,

inally agreed to write a history of France in fifty volumes. They decided to commence this monumental work with the King Teutobochus.

Now the King Teutobochus was thirty feet tall, as one might find by measuring his bones, which had been recently discovered. But think of encountering and perhaps

affronting a giant in the very first chapter of your book. Fontanet said, "We'll have to skip Teu-But the literary conscience of Anatole

France would not permit him to skip Teuto-So the History of France, in fifty volumes, stopped with Teutobochus.

All his life, says the author, there were Teutobochuses which stopped him, but it was a marvel to see the subtle Fontanet, lawyer, politician, member of the Chamber of Deputies, running between the legs of the Teutobochuses that he encountered in public life!

THE Teutobochus that stands in the I world's way today, that above all confronts Mr. Wilson, is the Mr. Wilson of two years ago, Mr. Wilson the conscience of Wilson the leader of the mankind, Mr. world, Mr. Wilson the regenerator of the earth, that giant thirty feet high who used to talk across the Atlantic as easily as ordinary folk might talk across the Schuylkill.

Mr. Lloyd George, subtle, practical politician, conferring in Paris about the state of Europe, has just said to Messrs. Millerand and Nitti, apropos of Fiume and Constantinople and Moscow, "Well, let us skip old Teutobochus!"

But Mr. Wilson, sitting in Washington, is appalled at the idea of neglecting, discrediting or perhaps affronting the giant. q q q

THE correspondence on the Adriatic con-L sists of Mr. Wilson's writing "We must begin with Teutobochus," and Mr. Lloyd George's reply, "But see how easy it is to run between the legs of the old fellow. We've done it before many is the time at Paris. Besides, this time we must.

But the President refuses to run between the legs of the giant, whose bones any one may now measure, the idealist of two years ago, old Teutobochus of the endless peace. And so like the history of France in fifty volumes, the League of Nations may stop with Teutobochus.

THE most terrible Tentobochus that may A stand across any one's path is his own imagined self.

child externalizes. His Teutobochuses are outside of him. His giants are not himself as he was or be or thinks he is or thinks others

cople think he is. He raises them up out of the past as something to conquer or something to fill him with the exquisite sense of unreal fear. But the Teutobochuses that afflict later ears are inside you. They are the giant that you were or the

giant that you imagine you are or the giant you believe the world thinks you are. It is difficult to run between the legs of one of these giants. Psychoanalysts looking into the soul pronounce one who has one of these glants 'inhibited' by the sense that he cannot

skip over or run between the legs of his Teutobochus. And they try to convince him that his Teutobochus is not real and that his history of France begins with men five feet eight inches tall instead of with a king thirty

where-with chains of gold and pearls and feet high in his socks. When you look inward excessively at our Teutobochus the psychoanalysts tell you that you are "introvert"-which word is given here in the interests of science and leads us far away from the Teutobochus between whose legs Mr. Lloyd George is so adroitly running!

I march upon the New York Republicant by putting two women among the Big Four that they will send to their San Francisco

SONGS OF NAUSICAA

"GLORY BE! THAT'S DONE!!"

Mr. Wilson Affrighted by the Teutobochus

He Once Was-The Parable of

an Old King

are all male.

vote for granted.

take it instinctively!

culties in the parties.

an advantage.

000,000) a year.

ent about a cent.

\$2.500,000 a year.

allied commissions.

of uprisings.

convention, while the Republican Big Four

For all the world like a candidate seeking

This is the great courting year in politics.

And Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany,

loudly applauded by the Democratic women

of New York, is proving a better squire of

dames than the Republican manager in New

York, whoever he is, that takes the women

In courting both parties show a great

The "place of woman in politics" is-well,

delicacy, he

it is not a nice thing to define too precisely,

ness, her preference for being courted rather

than doing the courting, may be trusted to

And such sturdy oaks as Will H. Hays,

Homer Cummings, Charles F. Murphy and

Boies Penrose will, girt about with clinging

vines, assume a new grace and charm.
Unless, of course, Miss Van Slingerland

puts over her new matriarchal age; in which

WHEN your mark or your franc or your lire or whatever your national mint of

exchange is called gets to be worth about

the adverse rate of exchange against her to

Dispatches from Berlin say she is "stag-

gered by the prospective cost of maintaining

pocket money allowances ranging from 6500

to 9000 marks (nominally \$1625 to \$2250)

monthly for officers," continues the com-

The estimate goes on to say that these

military and naval representatives of the

Allies will cost Germany alone 800,000,000

And the total cost of the commissions will

e 2,500,000,000 marks (nominally \$625,-

These facts are being concealed from the

public, says the dispatch solemnly, for fear

A mark in American money is at pres-

The allowances for officers is thus in

American money \$65 to \$90 a month. And

the total cost really in American exchange

But the present rate of exchange is no

more accurate measure of the mark's pres-

ent value in Berlin than was the old before

the-war rate used in giving its "nominal

Having caused a rewriting of the treaty in

seeking another rewriting in regard to the

proposed bonus aggregating \$1,900,000,000 would prove a godsend. There are many

who would be benefited by it. There are

many others it wouldn't burt in the least

And here and there there are soldiers who

offered cash for a great sacrifice.

delphia, which is listing to port.

would think themselves cheapened by being

of the differences that seem now to threaten

another war might have been dissipated in

With a working League of Nations much

There are some soldiers to whom the

regard to the war guilty, Germany is now

THE "nominally" is good.

marks a year (nominally \$200,000,000)

'The Supreme Council has sent a scale of

various allied commissions in Germany.

But Germany has found a way to turn

one cent American your case looks hard.

case it is possible to predict domestic diffi-

with her

preference for the clinging-vine type of

the suffrages of his constituents by kissing

more babies than his rival.

OH, SEAS are very deep, my love, And hills are very high; But springs have water fresh and clear When travelers are dry.

And when you've climbed the last steep hill And sailed the last broad sea. There waits for you a hidden spring That is the heart of me.

THEY say the songs the Sirens sing Are soft and soothing, sweet and clear; But wavelets swishing on the shore Is all the song I ever hear.

And when you tell of melodies That Sirens sang with wondrous art, I will be silent; all I know Is Love that's singing in my heart. WILL LOU.

The allegation that an eight-year-old girl was forced to stand in a blizzard with other immigrants awaiting examination by inspectors at Ellis Island until her feet froze and one of them had to be amputated is so shocking that swift investigation of the charge should be made and appropriate

representative on the railroad labor board hould be tempered by the fact that the public is composed of everybody, which, of course, includes railroad workers and the City firemen have decided to leave the

Union labor's objection to the public's

As we understand it, Baldwin's is willing to supply soviet Russia with locomotives if soviet Russia will provide the nonetary steam.

matter of more pay to the fairness of the administration. It is a trust that should not

The graceful lines of the shipbuilderettes at the Bellevue-Stratford dance last night showed just why a ship is called a "she."

"Bas, bas, black sheep!" says the Federal Reserve to the wool speculator.

What Do You Know?

1. What is the mean distance between the moon and the earth? 2. What is a conifer?

3. Does lengthening the pendulum of a clock make it go slower or faster? What is another name for the monkey

5. Name two colors which are named after

artists. 6. What is a tourniquet? 7. What is the correct pronunciation of the word citrate?

man is 36,060 feet above the sea level.

was a war between the New England

colonists and the confederated In-

dians under Philip, an Indian chief,

It began in 1675 and erfded the fol-

8. Where is the Mekong river?
9. Who wrote the "Unfinished Sym-

10. Who designed the White House? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The highest altitude ever attained by

2. It was attained on February 27, 1920, by Major R. W. Schroeder, a United States army aviator. 3. The most celebrated library of the an cient world was in Alexandria, Egypt. 4. King Philip's War in American history

Local steamship men are inclined to agree with Rea that a slight rearrangement of cargoes will right the good ship Phila-

No. Sophronia. The man who wrote "Once I was pure as the beautiful snow" never had a street-cleaning contract.

Incidentally it may be noted that the miner's wife is not asking for a thirty-hour

Rea applied the X-ray to Philadelphia

7. George Eliot wrote "Fellx Holt, the Radical." A sennight is a week.

9. There are ten members of the President's cabinet.

10. The bill, now a isw, authorizing the return of the railroads to private ownsership is the Cummins-Each bill.

5. An emeute is a popular uprising. 6. The marasca is a small black cherry, grown extensively in Dalmatia and used in the making of maraschine liqueur.