# EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1920

# Evening Dublic Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Parsients ries H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Secretary and Treasure; Philip S. Collins B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directory EDITORIAL BOARD:

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BELL, MAIN WALNET EXTENDE, MAIN 1800

Ledoer, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Thursday, September 2, 1920

A FOUR VEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new ministration to concentrate its attention: The Delaware river bridge, A drydack big enough to accommodate the Inreast ships, Development of the rapid transit system. A building for the Free Library. An Art Museum, Enlargement of the water supply, Homes to accommodate the population.

#### DEMOCRATIC LESE MAJESTE

THAIRMAN WHITE, of the Democratic national committee, is due for a bad

alf hour when next he visits Dayton. In failing ignominiously to present even e slightest corroboration of the bombastic charges of Governor Cox concerning the Republican campaign funds, he has commited lese majeste. As a witness before the Senate investigators, he showed a woeful gnorance of how a subordinate's mind should be at one with his chief's.

But elsewhere than in the Cox headquar-ers, Mr. White will be credited with a ters, Mr. frankness that reflects merit in his charac-

Perhaps it was because Mr. White, who was hand-picked by Mr. Cox to displace mer Cummings, could not lend himself to such a tissue of deceit as the Cox charges wolved that he has already been supplanted in all but strictly official acts by another hand-picked gentleman to act as campaign manager. A bad actor always has trouble with managers.

### WHY WORRY, LADIES?

'EMBERS of the Republican women's ommittee of Pennsylvania will, of course, have no real concern as to the cerfrom the Republican national committee. The officers of this body have been sharing equally with men in the frequent consultations over questions of party policy and

Mrs. Walter S. Thomson and the other women who attended the meeting of the Vare-controlled city committee and were met with technical questions as to their standing under the election laws need not waste any energy over the matter. It was purely technical and will be disposed of by women in due order and under the technical election laws;

Feelings may have been ruffled, but the experience can only confirm the women in their determination to convince by votes.

#### AT THE P. R. T. PICNIC

norrow. Such a whole t be given ton nullifying of trade agreements is a novelty in America's foreign relations, and there are intimations that perhaps Congress did not actually intend the taking of such a radical step. If this is true, reflection has come rather late.

Meanwhile the Pacific coast is said to be greatly agitated over the imminent prospect of decreased commerce with the Far East, It is insisted, notably in Scattle, that American cargo vessels cannot, because of wage scales, compete satisfactorily with their Japanese rivals, and that if the discriminatory rulings are carried out the foreign ships will wase to trade with us.

Allowing for the nervousness which often ccompanies a novelty in business, the broadside cancellation of commercial treaties with other nations will present some rather formidable consequences. Patriotism chafes at the thought that the United States should be debarred from regulating its commerce to suit itself. The other side of the picture is trade wars and retaliatory measures from abroad.

It is upon our ability to parry such blows that the advisability of strictly enforcing the Jones act primarily depends.

## LOGIC OF EVENTS WILL

FORCE US INTO THE LEAGUE

Senator Harding's Cautious Program Is Becoming Visible Through the Dust of Political Conflict

TN CONSIDERING the part which the United States is ultimately to play in world affairs, one should remember that the discussion of the subject in and out of Congress for the past eighteen months has been colored by the approach of a presidential election.

If the war had ended a year earlier or two years later there would have been less political partisanship in the consideration of the peace treaty.

The Republicans would not have sought so diligently to make political capita' out of the blunders of the President, nor is it likely that they would have been so hypercritical in their attitude toward the League of Nations covenant.

To admit this is not to condemn the Republicans above all other sinners. If the tables had been reversed the Democrats would have been playing the role filled by the Republicans. They condemned the conduct of the Spanish war and its settlement more bitterly than the Republicans have condemned the course of the administration in the world war. While the Spanish war was in progress they did their best to interits successful prosecution, even going to the extent of voting almost unanimously against necessary appropriations. And when the war was over they waged a presidential campaign on the issue of undoing what had been done.

It is the curse of partisan politics that it leads otherwise intelligent and fairminded men to denounce everything that the opposition does and to commend everything done by their own party. It becomes exceedingly difficult for the voter interested in results to find his way in the thicket of half truths and unfair statements which surround him, especially during the heat of a presidential campaign.

The man who has some understanding of the world situation and the inevitable relation of the United States to it and can face the outstanding facts is persuaded today that this country must inevitably enter the League of Nations in some form. The logic of events, which is stronger than any partisan mouthin- on either side, will force us in. And when the presidential campaign is over we are likely to stop talking nonsense on the subject and prepare to adjust ourselves to meet our international obligations with the full consciousness that our national interests also are involved in what

It is evident that Senator Harding appreciates this fact. It is evident also that the exigencies of the political campaign are

York Herald, a newspaper which has al-ways been close to Mr. Root, announced on Tuesday that the former Secretary of State while in Europe had "acquired plenty of information showing that the belief of European statesmen now is that the covenant of the league is vitally defective in so far as the purpose for which it was framed is concerned and that it must be radically changed If the league idea is to live."

#### QUALIFY TODAY FOR VOTING! TT IS estimated that between 200,000 and

300,000 women of Philadelphia are entitled to register today in the division polling places. The measure in which this opportunity to enroll as prospective voters is embraced will furnish an interesting index of feminine interest in the ballot. If the novelty of the obligations can be pleaded to extenuate failure to fulfill them, this is certainly more than offset by the persistent advertisement of registration day and the simple duties it brings.

The occasion has enjoyed so much advance publicity that further emphasis becomes almost trite. Women in this city who care a button about the franchise are by this time fully aware that they will not be permitted to vote on November 2 unless they have registered.

Enrollment takes place today in the district polling quarters between the hours of 7 n. m. and 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. and 10 p. m. Subsequent registration dates are September 14 and October 2.

If the women turn out in force, as the enthusiastic victors in the long battle for equal suffrage forecast, they will have the distinction of reading a wholesome lesson to vote slackers of the opposite sex. Every autumn the easy formalities of

registration are explained, calls for a full roll are sounded and just as regularly thousands of men slump indifferently into the delinquent class. Sympathy is not to be extended toward them nor to women lax in observing the rules. Voting is not compulsory, but registration emphatically is if the elector has any desire to cast a ballot for the next President. Any citizen with the least political con-

ciousness will subscribe to the hope that today's display oferegistrants will be prompt and numerically impressive.

## INDUSTRIAL KULTUR

THE unceremonious walkout of miners in the anthracite field, new threats of a serious railway strike, the unconcern with which street-car men and dockworkers in New York lay down their tools in protest against anything from the weather to the color of the bosses' hair, and the complacency with which some corporations appear to view the prospect of new tie-ups are particularly significant now.

Here are vivid proofs of the tragic collapse of most of the great plans drawn up under government auspices for the peaceful settlements of industrial disputes.

In the case of the striking coal miners the causes which are tending to fresh economic confusion are clearly revealed. The miners are in no mood for arbitration. They coolly violated the pledges of their own unions. Their case was submitted to an impartial board for a survey and a decision. No one can deny that the hearings were fair and decisions just. But the verdict of what was in fact a court of equity has been rejected by the men. What appeal is there beyond courts and reasonable tribunals? There is no appeal, of course, but the appeal to force and coercion. That way lies chaos. The railway men, too, are drifting to dangerous extremes and the blame cannot be laid wholly on the unions. Neither the mennor the executives have been making any haste to establish the machinery for understandings and arbitration outlined in the plan suggested by the second industrial con-

ment of the Railway Labor Board. The Railway Labor Board might now be likened to a superior court without local sources of information such as are ordinarily provided by minor courts. Yet the second industrial conference presented to the coun-

ference and partly realized by the establish-

THE LIGHT THAT LIES .... That is, it Lies About the Candle-

power That Makes It and Uses Things Called British Thermal Units Instead

NOBODY has made any violent objection either here or in New Jermy to the substitution of a British thermal unit standard for gas instead of the old candle-power standard. The propositions in both places have gone through without a murmur and the papers have given considerable space to the change, so, apparently, every-hody is satisfied. But, before the "What-Do-You-Know" editor thinks of it, it is as well to spring three questions here. They are: First. What is a candlepower and how

is it measured? Second. What is a British thermal unit and how do you recognize it when you see it?

and now do you recognize it when you see it? Third. What is the reason a mantle gives a brighter light with poorer gas than a bare flame burner with good gas? Probably not one man in a hundred of all who have so readily assented to the changed systems can answer any one of these questions. Yet, without a knowledge of all three, how can we decide whether we favor the new standard or not? Under the old lease the contract between the U. G. I, and the city called for gas that would give a twenty-two candlegower flame in the open burner with gas flowing ut five cubic feet per hour. Under the new the company is permitted to substitute a gas lower in illuminating power, but suff-ciently high in British thermal units to give the twenty-two power with a mantle,

give the twenty-two power with a mantle.

FURST, Men, as to what a candlepower is, The standard candle used by illuminating engineers the world over is supposed to be made of pure spermaceti, to weigh one-sixth of a pound and to burn at such a rate that 120 grains of the sperm oil shall be consumed each hour. These are all arbi-trary measures, of course, but they have been agreed upon by scientists and the light given by such a candle is the standard candlepower of today. But we no longer use the old sperm oil

but we no longer use the old sperm oil candle. In measuring electric lights, spe-cial electric lights accurately compared with this candlepower are used. Here in Phila-delphia the brightness of the gas is meas-ured by comparison with a ten-candlepower lamp burning vaporized pentane, a product of petroleum.

TT IS a simple enough problem to de termine the candlepower of any doubtful light. Everybody knows that if you put a spot of grease in the center of a piece of paper and hold it up between you and a light the grease spot looks brighter than the rest of the paper; it seems to permit the light to shine through it. If, on the other "hand, you and the paper are on the same side of the light the grease spot looks darker than the paper. So we take our standard light and put it

up, set the paper with the grease spot any known distance from it and, on the other side of the paper, set up the light to be tested. We watch the grease spot and move

tested. We watch the grease spot and move the lights until grease spot and paper look just the same. This proves that the amount of light falling on one side is exactly equal to the amount falling on the other. Now, in scientific jargon, the intensities of these lights vary with the square of their distances from the object. In other words, if the doubtful light in the experi-words, if the doubtful light in the experiment is twice as far away from the paper as the standard light, its brilliance is two times the standard light. Its brinning is two, or four times the brilliance of the standard light. So, if it is three times as far away when the grease spot disappears, its brilliance is three times three, or nine times that of the standard.

HERE in Philadelphia the Bureau of Gas H has two stations for making constant tests of the gas supplied to the city. Under the direction of Dr. N. Wiley Thomas, chief of the bureau, a staff of experts make regu-lar readings of this instrument, which is known as a Bunsen photometer in physical laboratories.

The substitution of British thermal units, however, calls into play another instrument known as a calorimeter (with the accent on the "rim." by the way). Now a British thermal unit-known among sugmeers as a B. T. U.-is not nearly so formidable as its name sounds. It is simply the amount its name sounds. It is simply the another of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. So, if we have an one degree Fahrenheit. So, if we have an instrument that will tell us the weight water, the rise in its temperature and t



THE REV. H. CRESSON MCHENRY On Sociological Effect of Recent Laws THAT the adoption of the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments forms the most important legislation ever adopted in this country is the opinion of the Rev. H. Cressen McHenry, sociological experi and superintendent of the Protestant Epis.

copal City Mission. "I consider that the legislation enacted in the last three or four years is far more important and far reaching in its effect than any legislation put through in the last hundred years," said Doctor McHenry, who

niture there was in terrible condition. Now many of the same places have new furni-ture, the walls are nicely papered, the houses spic and span, the children neatly dressed and looking happy and the general aspect of the houses and all of those in them immeasurably improved. "From the standpoint of morals our work has been tremendously reduced. Evenings

guarantee of future prosperity for the tion which has not been lost on them.

of business and we shall have to turn

see what they can do with them

jails and prisons over to the profiteers to

"Of course, the nation has not been sober enough to compute the full results,

"The main difference between Maine and

Colorado, for instance, both states in which

previous to the passage of the Volstead act.

was the fact that one had woman suffrage

of prohibition. Colorado, with the women voting, not only was bone dry, but actually

Women Will Solve Questions

all the good things that men have started will be finished. Prohibition will stay en-

"Men are more easy going and are apt to let some things slide, but not so women.

never let up until it is accomplished. "The liquor habit directly affects the

other evils and injustices which affect us "In fact I believe, with these two amend

ments in force, that the country is goin to make greater progress in the next few

years than it has in any generation which has preceded it, and that this country will

TAORMINA

THE sky is a painted sky. The sunlight

▲ slips So carefully through almond blossoms. Pan.

So carefully through aimond biossoms. Pan, A munching goat, smiles placidly at man. Dramatically down, the high cliff dips, To where, enchanted, lowed by Attic ships, Haunted by gods since ever gods began, The sea, the sweet, the blue, the Ionian, Kisses the whore with indolent white lips,

Flowers on the walls, soft perfume in the air.

street.

really become one of the finest in the in which to live."

dope and sex questions will soon fall fore them, too, I believe.

"With the women voting I believe that

with them on the job, while the

changed its conditions politically, sociand financially, and all for the better.

and children.

forced'

The Pennsylvania Railroad wants pear work at its Altoona shops as well and particularly Saturday evenings were, regular 'hells' in some parts of the city, Conditions are not perfect now, but they are heaven alongside of what they were. In the matter of ratification Tenhesse seems to have put Germany quite in the shade.

Southpaw motorists will wish the Change Is Astonishing "It is not only the ministers and social his threats. workers and persons ordinarily regarded as theorists who are pleased by the change. There is to be more Rowe and let m hope less row in our dealing with Lais America hereafter. The business men, particularly in the down-town section of the city, where these con-ditions were probably the worst, are more than pleased with the turn which affairs

MAN does not live by bread alone, and a knowledge of this truth is not the least of Mr. Mitten's contributions to the P. R. T. The trolley men's picnic was an unusual fair in many ways. "I couldn't have got on without your help," said the boss. "There were a good many times when I would have failed if you hadn't stuck by He meant it because it was true.

If a man does a good thing he likes to be told about it. Recognition of virtue encourages virtue. Believe in men and they will believe in you. Mitten calls his men his associates. They are not mere "employes of the company." Because one able manaver chooses to realize that those below him have feelings like his own, the trolley service is vastly better than it used to be, strikes are done with on the lines, and the men are well paid and good-humored. The democratizing of any industry pays.

#### VAIN THREATS

TF threats made at a recent local political "banquet" are realized, Senator Vare will just sit back in his chair and wait for the Republican Alliance leaders to ask the Legislature to pull the teeth out of the civil service provisions of the new city charter, These leaders, presumably supporters of Mayor Moore, seem grievously disappointed because positions under the municipal government are not to be had for ward workers merely for the asking, and therefore plan an assault on the hard-won lines of civil service.

Of course the proponents of this plan are naive enough to think that a piece of political strategy is about to be demonstrated. Can't they see that quantities of political capital will be piled up for Senator Vare. who must be aching for a chance to reveal himself as the special guardian of civil service? Think how he can call on the Legislature to protect the fair fame of Philadelphia. No reformer clothed in white samite will have anything on him then.

Any attempt to emasculate the civil service provisions of the charter will probably be laughed out of Harrisburg. The State Legislature which devoted nearly a whole session to passing the present law will hardly waste time on such bills. If the Republicar Alliance men wapt to do something really worth while let them get behind bills to put the county offices under civil service and see where the Vare outfit stands.

WHOLESALE TREATY SMASHING

WHILE it is generally admitted that many of the provisions of the Jones merchant marine act were wise, this commendation is not extended in some quarters to the clauses prescribing the right of the United States to se discriminatory import and tonnage duties for the protection of American ship ping.

Such rulings will conflict directly with the terms of at least ten conventions with foreign nations, including the treaty of Ghent with Great Britain and the treaty of 1822 with France. It is not held likely that the various nations concerned will consent amend these pacts and complete abrogawill therefore result.

the new law, formal notice that the ed States intends to revoke the clauses outravening the execution of the Jones isw

forcing him to be cautious about the way in which he sets forth his views. When he says that "The Democratic nominee has flatly said he is 'in favor of going in' on the basis announced by the President; I am not." he echoes the partisan debates in the Senate and rallies to his support those who are opposed to Wilson and to Wilsonism. He makes a concession to partisan polities. But in the speech which contained this remark, Senator Harding definitely announced his support of an association or society or league of nations organized to secure interpational justice and to prevent war. He also said that he believes in an international court with teeth that shall settle all justiciable questions. He went even farther when he recognized what has happened and said that if the League of Nations is so inertricably interwoven with the affairs of Europe. the condition must be faced by this country. Then, after calling attention to the fact that European statesmen have discovered defects in the league covenant, he announced

that he would summon the best minds of the country to confer with him in order to devise a plan under which we shall do our part in correcting those defects as a preliminary to co-operation with the rest of the world. He has said a lot of other things which are open to criticism, but they do not affect this sound and same program.

Elihu Root in London is reported as be ing astounded by the senator's speech containing these suggestions. Mr. Root has been engaged as a member of a committee of lawyers in drafting a plan for an international court to function under the provisions of the league covenant. Under the circumstances any suggestions that Mr. Harding really favored a court to supersede the league would naturally disconcert Mr. Root. No one need be surprised if Mr. Root. when he returns to this country should enter upon the task of explaining what the international court is and how it fits into the program which the Republican candidate has sketched in outline.

The weakness of The Hague tribunal lies in the lack of a body of accepted international rules which it is commissioned to en-The strength of the international force. court with the framework of which Mr. Root has been engaged lies in the fact that it is to be empowered to carry out the regulations of the covenant of the league.

If our own Supreme Court had no constitution and body of laws to interpret and enforce, it would be of little use to any one. The thinking of the world has advanced to the point where it recognizes the necessity for a body of regulations governing international affairs and a tribunal to enforce those regulations. We cannot fall back on The Hague court, nor can we very well adopt Mr. Harding's suggestion that it be

strengthened. To do this would require us to undo the work of the peace conference. which provided for a real court with authority to summon delinquents to answer for the violation of the provisions of the covenant of the nations represented by the court.

If we may trust advices coming from London, Mr. Root will not only back up Senator Harding's support of a great international court, but will also justify his criticisms of the league covenant. Laurence Hills, the London correspondent of the Sun and New

try what was perhaps the sanest and most feasible scheme for industrial peaces ever drawn up and made what was in a general way the most thorough survey of industrial questions ever attempted in the United States. Instead of a general recognition of the sanity of the arbitration principle there is now revealed to the country what appears to be a stubborn desire among the unions and corporations for complete industrial supremacy and in the end industrial abso lutism.

That is something that the people will not view without resentment. There can be no doubt that the striking miners wish to force the mines into the hands of the government. They aim directly at nationalization. There is palpable ground for General Atterbury's assertion that the newer rail unions and a good many of the older ones would do the same thing with the railroads if they could find a way.

This knowledge among corporation managers is doubtless responsible for the energetic effort to make the open shop general in this country, since the power which big labor organizations have to stop the operation of essential industries, once they are tightly organized, is greater than any one exclusive class should possess in a social order like that of today.

The tendency to reject penceful and rational methods of wage and labor adjustments is marked now that the emergency of war conditions is removed. It is a most perilous tendency and no one can tell where it may lead if it continues. The threat of an anthracite strike on the threshold of winter will sound ominous in the ears of the country. That is how it was meant to sound.

The government has been defied when its suggestions made in the interests of the whole people have not been ignored or flouted. The time is coming when public sentiment will compel Congress to go further than it has yet gone and question the right of any group deliberately to invite disastrous confusion in any industry upon which the general welfare of the people depends.

#### TRAFFIC WHIRLPOOLS

TN most of the large cities the left-hand turn of motor traffic which Superintendent Mills has been discussing is being gradually abolished. Narrow streets and heavy congestions in this city will make a general right-hand turn difficult or impossible.

Some of the left-band turns like those at Broad and Chestnut, Broad and Arch, Twelfth and Market and Fifteenth and Market streets are dangerous. But the danger is that a too general diversion of traffic vehicles into the narrow one-way streets in the busier section of the city might create traffic whirlpools, new dangers and congestion worse than that which now exists.

If the Tennessee antis wish to prevent equal suffrage the only effective way to do it would be start a movement for the repeal the constitutional amendment. That If the Tennessee antis wish to prevent of the constitutional amendment. amendment became a part of the constitution when Secretary Colby issued his proclamation. The Tennessee Legislature cannot re-peal it by reconsidering its action after rati-fication had become complete. It would be just as Sensible for a member of the Tennessee Legislature to try to defeat a law which the governor had signed by asking permission to change his vote.

amount of gas burned to make that rise, it is an easy matter to calculate the number of B. T. U.'s there are in that amount

f gus. These measurements are made by the instrument used in the testing stations here, one station being situated at Seventeenth street and Passyunk avenue and the other at Richmond and Ann streets. These locations were chosen because each is just about a mile from the gas works which supplies it and therefore gets the average city gas.

CO WE come to the mantle and the ques-D tion of what makes it burn so brightly. Oddly enough, the first thing that is a mantle attachment is to take all of the illuminating power out of the gas in order to make it illuminate more brightly. This sounds like a paradox, but it is really merely changing the form of the energy that is in the gas and then rechanging it.

Every mantle is mounted on a little tube contrivance that is a miniature Bunburner. This tube has air holes in it and its object is to mix air with the gas so as to get the most perfect combustion and thus obtain the maximum amount of heat. It works on much the same principle as the carburetor on a flivver, which is simply an apparatus for obtaining the correctly rtioned mixture of air and gasoline prope vapor.

The mixture in the Bunsen burner burns with a blue, or almost invisible, flame much like the painter's torch, and many a man has burned a hole in the legs of his over-alls with this because he could not see the

So the Bunsen burner gives us an intensely hot flame to start with—a flame, that is, which contains the maximum num-ber of B. T. U's.

CICIENTISTS have discovered that there Dare certain substances which, when heated to incandescence, will emit a bril-liant white light, and some of these substances will do this at a comparatively mperature. The gas mantle utilizes

two of these substances, The blue flame from the Bunsen tube raises the meshes of the mantle to this white incandescence, and they give off this illumination, and it does not matbrilliant ter what the gas is made of so long as required amount of heat is obtained. In this way the purpose of the gas is only to heat and not to light. The substances in the mantle do the lighting.

In the making of these mantles the greatest ingenuity has been shown, and they are mph of the imagination and cleverness of scientists.

First, the mantle is woven of plain cotton fabric. This is sonked in hydrochloric acid to remove all mineral elements, and it is then immersed in a solution of two chemicals known as the nitrates of thorium and when this is dried these substances re-

main in the pores of the mesh in an infinite number of tiny crystals, and mantle is heated the veget when the mantle is heated the vegetable fiber is totally destroyed and there is left behind a mantle made of meshes of these crystals. It is this that gives the intense thite light when burned over the Bunsen

flame. Such a mantle is, as everybody knows, extremely delicate and liable to breakage at the slightest jarring shock. Most people who have used them wonder how they are shipped without destruction. Here again ingenious science has solved

the problem. The mantle is dipped in col-lodion solution, which makes the crystal elastic enough to stand the jars of shipping, and the first application of heat removes this solution and uncovers the crystals ready for business. That is why you must burn a mantle with a match and let the flame go out before lighting it for use.

has been engaged in social service work in this city for the last thirty years.

"In their effect on the social life and con dition of the people, the two amendments go hand in hand. The one supplements the other. The adoption of the eighteenth amendment made possible substantial gains for social betterment. The nineteenth amendment in force will not only crystallize this gain, but will almost beyond a doub result in the eventual abolition of other great socialogical evils such as the sex problem and the drug menace.

"In the short time in which the eighteenth amendment has been in force there has not been full opportunity to study and record the extent of reform which it has accomplished, but enough has happened to show conclusively that it has been a magnificent nove for social betterment.

"While you cannot measure the social conditions of all the people by your observations of one class, yet the classes with which we social investigators come in contact are sufficiently numerous and repre sentative to show the general trend of changes one way or the other. but we can show some things.

"Among social service organizations in this city the amount of work due to social conditions has been reduced 75 per cent since the eighteenth amendment went into effect. Part of this is accounted for by the fact that business conditions have been brisk. When such conditions exist, social service work is comparatively dull. But even taking this into account, I can say without hesi tancy that the need for help from social service organizations among the poorer class has decreased by considerably more than 50

#### Decrease in Drunkenness

"As a concrete illustration of the de crease in drunkenness apparent to us. I rease in drunkenness apparent to us, i might compare our experiences of a year or so ago with the present time. Before the prohibition amendment went into effect, the Protestant Episcopal City Mission received on an average of twelve calls a day from persons under the influence of liquor. They have a more nervous temperament than men, and once they start a thing they

"During the month of August we had but two such visitors. One of the two I happen to know personally has since given up the use of alcoholic liquors. The other man, who was a business man of some standing and who consequently did not need help, merely called to announce that he was drunk, evidently with the idea of impress ing us with the fact that he could still get liquor when he wanted it.

'Investigations over a period of years showed beyond a doubt that the use liquor was responsible for most of our work The great bulk of poverty, disease and im-morality among those whom I encountered in my work was due to the use of alco holic liquor.

"It might surprise you to know that the great majority of malignant or incurable diseases which we attempted to combat among the people whom we met, such as tuberculosis and cancer, were directly tuberculosis traceable to the use of alcoholic drinks And it might be equally enlightening to know that the decrease in these diseases since that time has been little less than astonishing. Not only that, but the people whom we get so afflicted are not in so serious a condition as before. "The effect on living conditions and pov.

erty has been just as great. Even though there is great opportunity for employment, the good effects of the new condition can be directly paralleled. "Thus, in a number of houses which I

visited before the enforcement of the amend ent living conditions were deplorable The houses were in a filthy condition, the children unkempt and in ill health. the houses miserably furnished, and what fur-

Will it be a case of brave men and Van women if the late Councilman Finley's sea and any other vacancies are filled by menhave taken. It means more and better busi ness for them and a general security and bers of the opposite sex?

The Cox "boodle" accusations seem have been charged with "fizz."

Every embezzler is a gambler, and the inevitable first stake is his self-respect.

"And as the people whom I have known The women who have been barred from becoming registrars because of lack of ep-perience are entitled to wonder how the in this work have turned from the use o liquor, they have progressed in other ways Many of them are for the first time in their are ever going to acquire it without lives getting in a position to own their own start. omes and, furthermore; to take a real genu ine interest in them and in their familie

If you were to ask the dodgers in the Tennessee Legislature why they change their minds about woman suffrage the probably would tell you that women have thabit of changing their minds. "If conditions keep on improving as they have in the short time in which pro-hibition has been in force, we shall go out

> The fundamental difference of opinion between political parties is changeles. Somehow or other this is intimately connected within divergence of views on identity of the victor or the vanquished.

prohibition was in force for some time That woman who said she was going to vote for Harding because she had alway believed in a republican form of govern-ment is likely to be matched by another woman who will announce that she intens to support Cor because she always favored and the other did not. Maine, without suffrage, was wet much of the time in spite democracy as opposed to autocracy.

What Do You Know?

#### QUIZ

What is the total membership of the national House of Representatives?
 On what famous river was ancient Baby-lon located?
 What is the easternmost state from which any President of the United States was ever, elected?
 What were the names of the Siamete twins?

twina

twins? 5. What is the real name of "Babe" Hulh 6. What is alabaster? 7. Who was the wife of Zeus in Great mythology? 8. Why is guinea pig an incorrect name for the little animal so called? 9. In what mountains was Rip Van Winkis said to have slept for twenty years 10. What is a votive offering? home and in turn the children. These things are very dear to the wife and mother, and she would not be a woman if she did not exercise her privilege as a voter and hold these things in check. It is a cer. tainty that she will do the same with the

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

A casting vote is one that decides be tween two contesting parties.
 Carolus Linnaeus or Kari von Linne wa a noted Swedish botanist and scient tist, founder of the artificial "system of botany. He was born in 1707 and died in 1778.
 M. Bieriot was the first aviator to fi over the English Channel. As head of an airplane manufacturing concett he has just been fined by the Frence Government for profiteering during the War.

War.
The Orioff diamond, one of the celebrate jeweis of the world, was among the imperial Russian crown jeweis. It was stolen by a French officer in India from the eye of a Brahmin idol in the eishteenth century and after several other thefts passed into the possession of the Empress Catherine II.
Wit originally meant witting or knowint.
Mustapha Kemai is the beligerent lease of the Turkish Nationalists, with head quarters in Angora.

quarters in Angora. King George III of England became-in

Maidens with jugs set on their sunburn hair-sane. The Bactrian camel has two humps. The Juninta river rises in the south central part of Pennsylvania and flows into the Susquehanna fourtes miles above Harrisburg. A sourcese is a subbactedeed implement That is the village. Yonder your eyes meet The line of Actna flowing up to the sky, And turn back, dazed with beauty, to the Where peasants' little painted carts go by. -C. C. Washburn, in the Freeman.

squeegee is a rubber-edged implement for sweeping a wet deck or road. It also a similar instrument or role used in photography