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Philadelphia, Thursday, October 14, 1920

A FOUR-VEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new Delaware river bridge, trydock big enough to accommodate the

A drydock big enough to accommodate largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.
An Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water suppry.
Homes to accommodate the population.

THE CHARTER UPHELD THE language of the charter regarding

political contributions by policemen or Gremen is definite and emphatic. The prohibitory clause rating the practice as a misdemeanor was devised to end, without reservation or amendment, a long-standing abuse and a specific agency of political corruption

Mayor Moore's support of this reform has been consistently unequivocal and sincere As the current political campaign draws to close he has reiterated his previous warnings, pertinently pointing out that the law is in reality a protection of the city employes, who frequently were bullied into parting with some of their hard-earned pay.

The Mayor's stand is indeed the most convincing proof that the charter is not merely a collection of amiable sentiments. but a vital instrument of good government and clean politics, and that the executive will do his utmost to have the offenders punished should the corresive practice be covertly revived. That his firm attitude enjoys popular support is unquestionable.

QUARRY DANGERS

THE danger of abandoned quarries within the city limits is once more brought to official attention by the appeal of the Haddington Taxpavers' Association to the Fairmount Park Commission. The demand in this instance is specific-for the filling up of the deep pool existing within the Cobbs Creek Park area-but the principle deserves general application.

The quarry menace, especially perilous to children, is to be found in many sections of Philadelphia, often in the outskirts. As these districts are built up the pessibilities of drowning accidents are obviously increased. The remedy, as municipal undertakings go

nowadays, is not embarrassingly costly. The Mayor has already promised his support of the movement to end one particular deathtrap caused by neglect. His interest could be profitably extended to the general situa-Abandoned quarries, like grade crossings,

are tragically out of place in a progressive city.

FUSION CONFIRMED

DROSPECTS for a heartening novelty in councilmante contests are increased by the court rejection of a petition filed against the Democratic nomination of James Gallagher, candidate for the First district seat left vacant by the death of William E. Finley. Mr. Gallagher is a fusion candidate, sponsored by the Moore forces organ ized as the South Philadelphia party and Democrats other than those who serve as masks for the Vare machine.

Naturally, the protest against his nomination came from such a source, for the sham Democrats in this city have long been zealots in the service of the most unsavory political interests. In consequence a balance of parties, obviously conducive to good government, has often been lacking here. The Gallagher candidacy suggests a wel-

come change. Charles J. Pommer, on the Vare ticket, may conceivably be defeated by the combined votes of the decent Democrats and the Moore electors. His record as a petty politician is typical of the machinwhich named him. Mr. Collagher is a busi ness man, heretofore little identified with politics, though recently a warm supporter

The election of this fusion candidate would deal a very emphatic blow to Vare control in the Council. His nomination, now thoroughly authorized, is highly significant in principle, and it is possible that out of a contest rated as minor there may be revived a broader policy of fusion capable of transforming political conditions in this city.

ABUSES OF POLICE POWER

ARGELY through the efforts of Prose dentor Gaskill, of Atlantic county, N. J. Charles S. White and Mrs. Edith L. Jones. of Hammonton, N. J., were advertised throughout the country as criminals. was charged publicly with the murder of a child. The woman was arraigned and jailed as an accessory.

There was nothing in the record of either the man or the woman to support the suspicion of guilt created by the police and the county prosecutor. The accused man and woman were respected residents of a quiet community. And, though White and Mrs. Jones were subjected to all the indignities ordinarily reserved for the most dangerous criminals, though they had to spend a period in jail and later enter heavy buil, those caused their arrest were unable yesterday to even make out the shadow of a case against them. Mr. Gaskill did not even try to prove his charges before the grand jury.

Dansey case proved too much for him and his police associates, and the arrest of two of the Danseys' neighbors was made, apparently as too many other arrests are made in similar instances, on vague suspicion and after the detectives felt the need of action to restore their own confidence and the condence of the public in their ability to do

their allotted work efficiently. Too often the police are permitted to have their own way with people arrested under suspicion. It is only necessary to read the routine news nowadays to perceive that the Third Degree has been re-established quietly dice departments almost everywhere. No citizen can feel quite safe from persecution so long as the prosecuting authorities

are permited a scope of action as wide as that allowed the prosecutor of Atlantic county. And it is fair to suppose that police everywhere ought to be able to deal with criminals and get at the truth about crimes without subjecting their prisoners to torture intended to prompt confessions. Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden by law. Yet it is cruel and unusual punishment that has forced from more than one prisoner confessions of guilt which were made only in desperation and as a means of escape from torment and not because they were

The courts are supposed to protect all citizens from the sort of treatment which was accorded Mr. White and Mrs. Jones. They failed in this instance, and they will fail so long as people accused even of serious crimes are not safe from indecent and inhuman treatment. When a police organization cannot eatch and punish criminals without resorting to methods of torture, it is obviously inefficient and ought to be reorganized and cleaned out.

BILLIARD PLAYERS COULD TEACH SOME CONGRESSMEN

They Are Familiar Enough With Resilience to Know That a Tax Will Rebound From the Man It Is Almed At

EVERY billiard player knows that the aims at one ball he will hit both if the aim is right.

The difference between the billiard player and the legislators who pass tax laws is that the legislator is convinced that when he nims at one object that is all he will hit, no matter how he nims.

But experience has proved time after time that the legislator is mistaken. The man at whom he has aimed his taxes frequently serves merely as a cushion from which they rebound and hit some one else.

If some one well grounded in the subject would write for Congress a Little Rollo book on the repercussion or rebound of taxation we might have tax laws that would distribute the burden of government equitably.

If it had been written before the Democratic Congress passed the war-tax laws we should not now be hearing Senator Penrose announcing that the pernicious features of those laws would be repealed as soon as possible nor would we have Otto II. Kahn, whose economic thinking Colonel Roosevelt said a short time before his death was the soundest in the country, writing about the iniquities of the excess-profits tax and the xisting income tax.

Senator Penrose, who is chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, says that the excess-profits tax will be repealed and that the income tax law will be revised. He s making this announcement at this time so that the business of the country may know what to expect from a Republican Congress and a Republican President, and may not in the light of this knowledge on election day.

The consumer, however, is more deeply interested in the subject than the producer, though he does not always know it.

The excess-profits tax was levied on the theory that it was possible for Congress to take from the pockets of manufacturers a part of their profits without in any way affecting any one else. The men who drafted the bill assumed that a large manufacturer, clearing \$1,000,000 a year, could be compelled to pay over \$500,000 to the government to help pay the cost of the war, and that the transaction would end when the manufacturer drew his check. They believed that the easiest and simplest way to get money was to mulet the rich of part of their wenlth.

This has been a favorite delusion of legislators for centuries, perhaps because the legislators have been poor men with an innate jealousy of those who have accumulated or inherited wealth. It has been responsible for more pernicious legislation an any other sing based on ignorance of economic laws.

The manufacturers have paid the excess profits tax in the first place, but in order to get the money they have increased the price of what they have made. No business can be carried on successfully which does not include in the cost of production every charge against it, including the taxes. They enter into the cost just as truly as the wages of the workers and the sums paid for raw unterial and the interest on the capital invested and the sums allowed for Jepreziation in the value of the plant.

Many a business man has failed because he has omitted from his calculations the cost of some one or more of these items. It would be as foolish to damn the manufac turer for passing on to the consumer the excess-profits tax as to damn a man who refused to ignore the laws of gravity.

But as Mr. Kahn has pointed out th manufacturer has been compelled to add to his selling price more than enough to meet the new taxes for the reason that he has been compelled to pay the taxes in cash while his profits have not always been available in ready money. He had to have the money for the government or suffer the pengity for nonpayment.

. So the poor consumer, whom the congressmen thought they were protecting by their laws taxing the manufacturers, has had to pay not only all the tax, but such additional sums as the business man thought he needed to enable him to have the money ready for the government when it was due without using up the ready cash that he needed for carrying on his business. There is no doubt that in some cases this condition has been responsible for profiteering, but even when there has been no profiteering it has increased the cost of living for every

In like manner the income tax has affected prices, for it has been added to the cost of production of everything made by any one who has had to pay the tax. And it has porne more heavily upon the people of noderate means than upon the very rich The very rich are experts in investment. There are many forms of investment the

ncome from which is properly exempted from a federal tax. When the national government says that it will take 30, 40 or 60 per cent of a man's income on taxable inrestments, that man will put his money into other securities. Indeed, the demand for such securities has been so great for the last two or three years that money needed for carrying on the business of the country has

The railroads are hampered for lack of it. Families in all parts of the country are inmoving for houses, but builders have been anable to borrow the money to put up new

been difficult to get.

And the high cost of all building material for houses, factories, office buildings and the like is partly due to the unintelligent tax laws, which have not only absorbed capital that should have been employed in other ways, but has directly added to the cost of producing everything that is used by the people.

What the country needs is a new system of internal taxation arranged by men who know as much about the subject as the billiard player knows about billiard balls. The country is rich enough to pay all the costs of government, including the interest on the war debt, without serious inconvenience to any one, provided the taxes are levied in accordance with sound principles.

So far as possible, they should be made to ourage business rather than to penalize The Democratic policy has been to punish business wherever it raises its head. The Democratic statesmen have devoted themselves for years to denouncing every enterprise which was successful. They have talked of railroad trusts and money trusts and the bedevilment of the country by Wall street. The legitimate child of this sort of talk was the bomb which was exploded in Wall street last month.

When business bears its fair share of the ourdens of government we all prosper. Prices then adjust themselves to wages and wages and salaries are large enough to enable the men receiving them to support their families in comfort.

We should have had relief from the present oppressive taxes long ago if the Democrats. while they were in control of Congress, had not fastened them on the country for two years. The determination of the Republican leaders is to revise the laws before the beginning of the next fiscal year, so that consumer and producer alike may be relieved at the earliest possible date.

JUDGE BROWN: SPENDER

CLEARLY it will not do to let Judge Brown carry his plan for a \$5,000,000 palace of justice much further. The aston-Ishing budget of the Municipal Court published yesterday after it had been submitted at a Council session makes it apparent that even so rich a city as Philadelphia could not afford the sort of tribunal de luxe that Judge Brown has in mind.

The palace on the Parkway would be a strange place, indeed, if it were to be administered on the scale suggested by the Municipal Court payroll. There are now nearly ten stenographers for each judge. If justice were to be doled out in a palace charged with a regal atmosphere there would have to be twenty or thirty. The whole list of jobs would be expanded, of course, and at future sessions Council would be asked to appropriate for some hundreds of wipers and assistant wipers of the judicial pens and a few score of shouters and assistant shouters for the indicial taxicab.

The Municipal Court, though now only in its beginning, appears to spend more than twice as much money as is required for all the other city courts. Enlarged and glorified, it would be a place worth traveling many miles to see. Unless those who run it change their minds and abandon the im-perial mood, there would have to be chamberlains and assistant chamberlains, equerries and first, second and third quardians of the magisterial inkwell and polishers and

assistant polishers of the judic'al spectacles. There are eighty stenographers now employed, or at least drawing pay, in the new court. In the palace of instice there would have to be at least 800. What a clatter they would make! But what a marvelous place of refuge the beautiful building would be for the faithful from all the wards!

THE IMPONDERABLE

OBSERVERS with an eye for old political phenomena and time to wander about the camps of the parties where reports arrive daily from the armies of freedom believe that they have made a discovery of the first magnitude in relation to national affairs. They feel certain that many and perhaps even a majority of the 26,000,000 women voters of the country will vote for-or against-Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Cox. Mrs. Roosevelt or Mrs. Coolidge rather than for either of the four major candidates.

Women are learning to cheer with the rest of us whenever an important candidate anpears on the skyline and tunes his voice for a speech, but their cheering is to a great extent automatic and lacking the ring of real enthusiasm. It is when the wife of a conpicuous candidate appears in public that feminine interest is actually aroused. Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Cox have felt the necessity of declaring their views before critical audiences of women voters. Mrs. Coolidge in New York the other day, for a first appearance amid the forces of destiny, was ruthlessly quizzed and mercilessly lorgnetted representatives of all classes of the voting isterhood.

It is easy to say again that women will vote according to prejudice rather than according That probably is not true. o conviction. It is more probable that the women of the country are reacting, consciously or unconsciously, to a subtler knowledge than is usually given to more experienced voters They know how far a woman's word carries in the home, and they realize how greatly even a President may be swayed in some instances by the lady who shares his burdens n and out of office.

Certainly, under the newer laws of the land the wife of a President will achieve added prestige and influence. She will be a voter in her own right, and it is not too much to suppose that in the course of time she will be the accented voice of the women of her party and the trusted representative in the high places of government of those causes which are nearest to the feminine beart.

or against-Mrs. Harding or Mrs. Cox they may be said to be moving in a logical way toward ends of their own

They could not do better than seek direct epresentation of a favorable sort at the White House, Presidents' wives in the times to come will, of course, acquire a good working knowledge of politics and a genuininterest in national affairs. And the First Lady of the Land may prove in the future to be a most desirable substitute for the woman Vice President of whom some of the more advanced suffragists already have begun to dream.

We may expect to see women named by the feminists for the most important officer in Washington. It is doubtful whether such andidates ever could have any remote chance of success. For women, whether they are suffragists or antis, are still disposed to trust to the leadership of men in practical affairs Moreover, there is that in most women which would not permit them to think seriously about a woman senator or a woman Vice President. The time will probably never come in the United States when a high-hatted, white-vested personage might be presented to an audience as "the husband of the President-the First Gentleman of the Land." But the wives of Presidents will help from this on to inspire political policies. They will be held to account in some degree by women voters for any failure of an administration to safeguard women's interests. They will have to make speeches and give assurances to their followers. will be the special representatives in Washington of the newly enfranchised half of the country. Women already realize this. And that in all probability is why women voters are disposed nowadays to look at the wife of a major candidate first and at the candidate himself afterward.

Now that the chairman of the Registration Commission has ruled that the Amer ican wife of a foreign subject has no right to vote, the feminists are given a chance that man is not the head of the family. The law as it stands declares he is for no male American loses his citizenship by marrying a foreign wife. Go to it

Don't worry unduly over the unrest there is in the country. Freedom ever had unruly children. A contented people is an unprogressive one. Calm waters grow stag-

A STORY OF \$50

How It Saved a Philadelphia Hospital-Moving Pictures and Lantern Sildes-The Oddest Dwelling on the Atlantic Coast

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN)R. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, it is conceded, has built his life's monument in Temple University and its co-ordinate insti-tutions, such as the university's hospital the Bamaritan.

An interesting story is told of John D. Rockefeller in connection with the hospital which is playing a part in the movement for additional financial aid for the hospital's

About twenty-five years ago the bospital then a small enterprise in a converted dwell-ing, was in serious financial difficulty. Dr. Conwell felt obliged to announce that unless its friends came forward with aid it would have to be abandoned.

The facts reached Mr. Rockefeller, who responded with a gift of \$50.

This Dr. Conwell determined to invest instead of using it for the current expenses of the hospital. Fortunate opportunities led to a great increase in the original sum. It became sufficient not only to tide the hospital over its crisis, but to form a nucleus

This small gift saved the hospital, which has since grown to such a size that it now ministers to more than 1500 patients a year in its excellently equipped plant of 160 beds

SAMUEL M. VAUCLAIN, head of the great Baldwin Locomotive Works, is a tireless worker. It is said that there is no time limit ob

served by him in the performance of his daily duties as a captain of industry. Midday and midnight are merely relative terms to him marking the passage of time.

His wide acquaintance and his generous hospitality bring him into constant and intimate touch with men in all walks of life. It

is in this connection that an interesting inci-dent is related by one of his friends. On a recent occasion he entertained at his home an old friend whom he had not seen for years; at least not since he had risen to the ommanding position which he now occupies In the course of a conversation, in which his friend expressed unbounded admiration for the beauty and comfort of Mr. Vauclain's domestic surroundings, his friend re-

"If I had a place like this I'd take life mighty easy. For one thing, I wouldn't get up till about 11 o'clock in the morning." "Well," responded the head of the Baldwin establishment, with a laugh, "and if I didn't get up till 11 o'clock in the morning I wouldn't have this place very long."

Some days since a distinguished educator of this city announced that motionpictures would soon become an established adjunct of teaching methods in every up-todate public school in the country.

Heretofore lantern slides have been used

in many schools, public and private, in con-nection with instruction in geography, history and art. The growing popularity of motion-pictures in the same connection has led to the impression that sooner or later the film would supplant the lantern slide as a method of

mparting instruction in these branches. The evidence is quite to the contrary. C. M. BENNETT is not only an authority on lantern slides, stereonticons and similar projecting apparatus, but superintends the making and handling of more slides orhaps than any man in the state. Mr. Bennett tells me that instead of gradually e iminating the colored lantern slide from the domain of public school edu-

ention. the motion-picture is really inreasing its popularity. The film has increased the desire of school children for visual instruction, and where a school is not financially able to maintain a motion-picture outfit, the tendency is to substitute a stereopticon and lantern slides. Clergymen recognize the value, more than

ever before, of Bible views, which are also adding to the demand. Literary societies and lyceums, particu-arly in rural districts, are using them. Traveling libraries of lantern slides are now a feature as much as traveling libraries. The war greatly popularized lantern slide exhibitions through their use in connection

with loan drives and patriotic gatherings. Today, Mr. Bennett says, there are more colored lantern slides in use than ever before in the history of the business.

CEORGE F. SPROULE tells me of an in-G teresting discovery he made during a recent vacation trip to Cape Cod. On a road approaching Highland Lighthouse he discovered the oddest human habitation he had ever seen.

It was the after-cabin of a vessel, on the end of which was a steering wheel and on the quarter boards the name Coleraine. On each side of the unique cottage were the red and green running lights and every thing else in the perfect order that prevails on an American craft.

He at once associated the odd house with he wreck of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.'s barge Coleraine. On April 3, 1915, while homeward bound from Bangor, Me., three barges without cargo were caught in the memorable blizzard which wrought such havor along the coast.

They were the Tunnel Ridge, Mannheim and Coleraine. Fortunately, all their crews were saved by the coast guards of High Head and Damet River stations, but the vessels vere totally wrecked.

The Co'eraine, which was commanded by Captain W. P. Voudy, was built in Noank in 1899, being a craft of 1550 tons capacity.

N THIS same storm Director Sproule recalls that the tug Edward Luckenbach was wrecked below the Delaware Capes and her entire crew of sixteen perished. Two barges of the Consolidated Coal Co also wrecked, with an attending loss of life of their crews, numbering ten men

The queer dwelling on Cape Cod was the mly one of its kind he had ever seen. cabin of the Coleraine, hauled it to its pres nt position, turned it into a cottage and it i now one of the attractions for tourists visit ing the Highland Light of Cape Cod.

History Repeated

From the Kunras City Star.

A pickpocket who appeared in the North Side Municipal Court yesterday excused himself to the judge on the ground that his wife had taught him to pick pockets. other case of the same sort is reported in some ancient records: "And the man said The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did ent

A Patient People the Kansas City Times.

If Mr. Lenine knew that Americans are paying twenty cents for a piece of blueberry without starting a revolution he would last perceive that this country is not ripe evism. Conflicting Emotions in Rural Kansas

From the Harton Headlight-Commercial A man who lives in the country is happy. He has the hay fever badly and he lot of corn. Physically he longs for

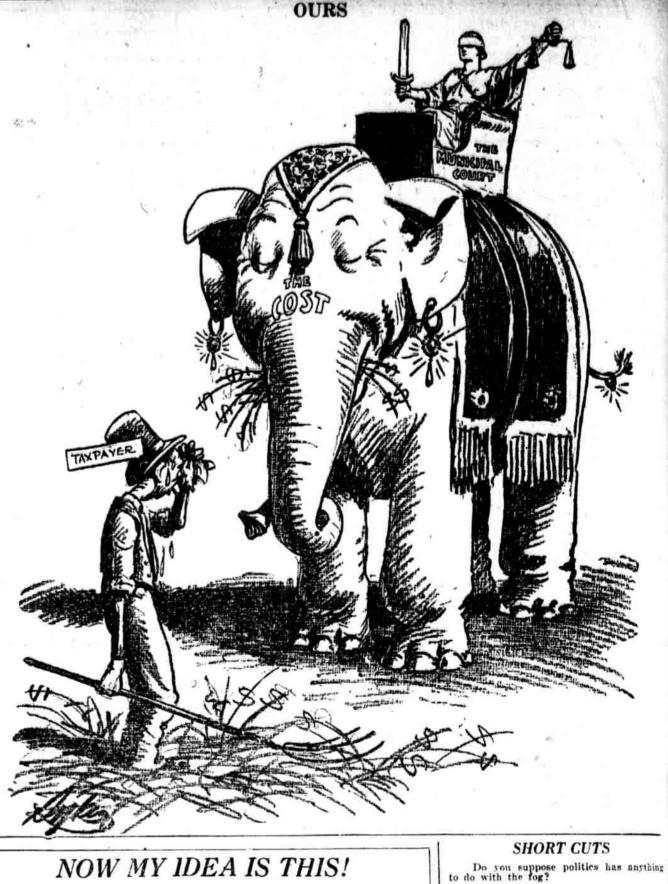
an early frost and financially he hopes there

Another of 'Em From the New York Herald. Bradstreet's reports for September 661 failures, not including Cox's charges of a

corruption fund.

will be no frost for a couple of months.

hive. But the apiarian government of the proletariat invests its Lenines and Trotskys with the trappings of royalty—and keeps them hard at work. The only successful Bolshevists are in a



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

C. EMERSON BROWN On Functions of the Modern Zoo

THE modern, up-to-date zoological garden A has more functions to fill than that of entertainment, one of the foremost being that of the opportunity offered for patho-logical study among the animals, in the opinion of C. Emerson Brown, superintend-ent of the Philadelphia Zoo.

The local Zoological Garden possesses the most up to date pathological laboratory and has always been a pioneer in this phase of animal study, according to Superintendent Brown, who is, however, first, last and always, an exponent of "pure air, proper food and careful sanitation" as better for the various wild beasts than any amount of medicine.

"Zoological gardens are becoming more and more popular every year," declared Mr. Brown. "And with their spread they have outgrown the old idea that classified them as merely places where people could walk through and express their amazement at the animals. They now form a means of educational opportunity along certain to thousands of people. School children, by studying the actions and habits of the animals and by observing the descriptive labels on the cages which all zoos now possess, may gather a knowledge of practical zoology far surpassing any that could be gained by poring over their books, because it will be more indelibly impressed on their youthful imaginations.

Helpful to Artists

"A second feature of the zoological gar den is the chance it gives to artists to pro-cure, without difficulty. 'life studies' of picturesque and beautiful birds and animals which they never could get in any other way There is not a day goes by at the Philadel phia Zoo in which both groups, the school children and the artistically inclined, do not visit us, not for brief periods, but staying to study everything there is to be seen here

"Then, of course, there is the unanswer able argument of the clean, healthy amuse ment which the zoo can offer. At certain periods of the year, particularly in the winter, the zoo is about the only out-of-doors place which actually possesses that one vital haracteristic of 'something to do or see It is a peculiarity of people that a great many are not satisfied to go anywhere if the only inducement is that they can get the ad rantage of the open air, but the Zoo satisfies the wants of these people and gives them the healthy tonic of the out-of-doors in

"The last and perhaps the greatest phase of the zoological garden, and that which is elaiming our attention more and more, is opportunity which it offers to scientists for first-hand study of the animals. shows the student scientist the animals they behave in the wild state. Especially n the cases of reptiles and birds does the zoo hold an advantage over the museum. since it discloses the specimens in question in their natural colors and natural forms; ot as some human hand has stuffed and col ored them, perhaps imperfectly and out of accordance with the true facts of the case.

Oldest Zoo Is Here "There are approximately 175 zoos in the

world. The majority are in cities of the United States. The oldest zoo in this country is our own here in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Zoological Society was formed in 1859, with Dr. William Camac as its first president. The Civil War and the difficulty encountered in getting animals to this country prevented the local garden from opening its doors to the public until July, 1874. A collection made by Frank E. Thompson, who was sent by this society a world tour to gather specimens, formed the basis of the original garden here. The other great collections brought here include that of Ellis Josephs in 1917 and that of Haagner, which arrived only this summer. Al most all the animals purchased by Americas are procured through dealers rather than by direct means. 'A practical zoo must pay strict attention

to the sanitary conditions surrounding its animals, and in this case also Philadelphia has led the way. The pathological labora-tory here is the first established in any such nstitution in the country, and only the Bronx in New York has even attempted to Bronx in New York has even attempted to duplicate our work. The idea was conceived by Dr. Charles B. Penrose, now a member of the Philadelphia Zoological Society, in 1902, and it is already a power in the scien-tific world, not only in helping to keep our

tion, but also in enabling scient'sts to study the normal and abnormal conditions of animals, healthy and unhealthy, as contrasted with human beings,

own animals in the best of physical condi-

Have Checked Tuberculesis

"The pathological work here at present is being carried on by Dr. Herbert Fox, Dr. Frederick Weidman and Dr. E. Carson White. One of our greatest accomplishments is that of checking tuberculosis, which was formerly one of the most virulent diseases among animals, but which now is an exceptionally care thing in the local zoo.

"I am and always have been, however, an than medicinal. I mean by that, the necessity of good food, plenty of sunlight, chance for play among the animals so inclined, and good, clean air. Such conditions often act to prevent the beasts from ever requiring medical treatment. Just recently the Phila delphia Zoo has been testing another planthat of keeping the animals out of doors as much as possible. Instead of close, stuffy buildings, we let them enjoy unlimited air and even in the winter time we have suc ceeded in keeping many tropical animals, such as monkeys, in outside cages.

"The future of the zoological garden as a factor in American education and recreation s a bright one. The greatest trouble is that of getting the animals to this country. Fewer are now required to be brought be cause of the increasing number of that have been born in captivity. year more and more people come to look us over, and that in itself is proof that we have not lacked success.

An Indian Showing Feats

THE quickness that he won in the death Out on the plains five hundred moons ago; The hardness wrought with hungers, and the skill That notched that hardness, arrow to that

It shows them these, while these depart

from him Like warriors softly shod, with bodies They pass the mesa bluff; around it howl coyotes in long, lonely discontent

What Do You Know?

-Padrale Colum, in the New Republic.

bow:

 Under what name does Jacques Thibault the distinguished French author, write: 2. Why is an Irish accent called a brogue? 3 Name a famous battle in American history fought after the signing of the treaty of peace.

4. Where was Sheba, the queen of which country paid a famous spectacular visit to Solomon? 5. What kind of an animal is a macaque? 6. What is a psaltery?

What were the harpies in Greek my-thology? 8. How does the type of carriage called landau get its name?

Name an opera by Mozart. 10. Who is the present mayor of New York

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The expression "passing the buck" is said to have originated in the custom of passing a buck-handled knife around

the table during a card game to designate the dealer. Archibald Clavering Gunter wrote the once popular novel, "Mr. Barnes of New York."

 In a public address delivered on March 11, 1850, William H. Seward, after-ward secretary of state under Abra-ham Lincoln, declared "There is a higher law than the constitution." Alexander is the present king of Greece. Ochloracy is mob rule, from the Greek "ochlos," mob.

6. The saurian order of animals includes crocodiles, alligators and lizards.

Delhi is the capital of India. Santos. Brazil. is the leading coffee port of the world.

9. Ewart was the middle name of William Gladstone.

10. Irishmen are sometimes called Milesians in allusion to Milesius, a fabulous Spanish king, whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1800 B. C.

The park benches yesterday retrieved their summer popularity. Councilmen may not be able to agree on a transit plan, but—Raus Mitten's.

The season approaches when the mince pie will register its disapproval of the Volstead act.

How happy we could be if a political campaign had the ginger of a ball game or

The level-headedness of Vice President Marshall is indicated by his refusal to emergfrom obscurity. No. Mande; the threat of southern night-riders to burn gins has nothing to do with the Volstead act.

Wonders will never cease! A dispatch from Ossining, N. Y., declares that Sing Sing prison is now bone dry.

It is perhaps well to realize that into work another hardship on the rent-payer. The reason that the Kansas Industrial

Court is successful is that it benefits not

only employes and employers, but the public

"Philadelphia is blessed with courts." writes Colonel McCain. The colonel's distaste for alliteration sometimes carries him

to great lengths.

It ought not to be a very hard task for policemen and firemen to follow the Mayor's advice and refrain from handing out their hard-earned cash to politicians. The refusal of Governor Coolidge to

proclaim a League of Nations Day proves the gentleman to be at least as shrewd a politician as any one of those who petitioned An inveterate optimist thinks that per-

haps the Union Traction Company, if approached in the right way, could be induced

to forgo its rentals for six months-purely as a matter of self-protection. Los Angeles county, Calif., is said to have more farms than any other county in the Union. Lancaster county, Pa., which has hitherto held that honor, will have to

get square by going into the movie business.

The Turks are again destroying the Armenians. This shows much misdirected perseverance on their part. Perhaps the mat ter of the peace treaty has not been brought to their attention with sufficient authority.

One fault with the excess-profits tax

is that, in assessing the amount of an original investment, it puts full value on s thousand dollars' worth of machinery. none at all on ten thousand dollars' worth of mental equipment.

We have learned from Boston that to matoes there cost \$1.70 a pair without their skins and that boiled potatoes and boiled eggs cost twenty cents apiece, but our soul is unappeased. What we want to know is the latest quotations on codfish balls.

Jury duty has never been popular with men, but there is probability that women will like it. At least an Orange, N. J. court that empaneled a jury composed ex-clusively of women found none unwilling to serve. Is there likelihood that in the future the duty will become peculiarly a feminis

one?

Amazing as it may seem, argument on the right of the Interstate Commerce Com-mission to prescribe rates for intrastate transportation demonstrates that there are thirty-nine states, Pennsylvania among the number, that do not yet know that, sare for senatorial representation, state rights, as our fathers knew them, are deader than a herring.

Because on many farms fruit and vegetables are being allowed to rot where, with some little labor, they could be picked and preserved for winter use, the directors of a children's home and hospital in New Brighten's ton have advertised in a Beaver count paper offering to provide a conveyance as a man to help pick the staff if farmers will notify them pick the staff if farmers will not the staff of the staff if farmers will not the staff of the staff o notify them when and where to present themselves. There seems to be a bint here for this end of the state.