

Evening Public Ledger

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A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA
Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:

THE CHARTER UPHELD
THE language of the charter regarding political contributions by policemen or firemen is definite and emphatic.

QUARRY DANGERS
THE danger of abandoned quarries within the city limits is once more brought to official attention by the appeal of the Hadlington Taxpayers' Association to the Fairmount Park Commission.

FUSION CONFIRMED
PROSPECTS for a heartening novelty in councilman contests are increased by the court rejection of a petition filed against the Democratic nomination of James Gallagher.

ABUSES OF POLICE POWER
LARGELY through the efforts of Prosecutor Gasbill, of Atlantic county, N. J., Charles S. White and Mrs. Edith L. Jones of Hammonton, N. J., were advertised throughout the country as criminals.

are permitted 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 crime without subjecting their victims to torture intended to prompt confessions.

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 fall so long as people accused even of serious crimes are not safe from indecent and inhuman treatment.

BILLIARD PLAYERS COULD TEACH SOME CONGRESSMEN

They Are Familiar Enough With Relevance to Know That a Tax Will Rebounce From the Man It Is Aimed At

EVERY billiard player knows that the halls are resilient, and that when he aims at one ball he will hit both if the aim is right.

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

But experience has proved time after time that the legislator is mistaken. The man at whom he has aimed his tax 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 repercussions 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, it 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 H. Kahn, whose economic thinking Colonel Roosevelt sold a short time before his death was the epitome of the excess-profits tax and the existing 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 is 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 act 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 the 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.

This has been a favorite delusion of legislators for centuries, perhaps because the legislators have been poor men with an inflated opinion of their own worth. It has been repeated over and over again, but it has never been true.

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. The enter into the cost just as truly as the wages of the workers and the sums paid for raw material and the interest on the capital invested and the sums allowed for depreciation in the value of the plant.

So the poor consumer, when the congressmen thought they were protecting by their laws taxing the manufacturers, 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 profligating, but even when there has been no profligating it has increased the cost of living for every one.

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. It has been added to the cost of the goods which have borne more heavily upon the people of moderate means than upon the very rich.

The very rich are experts in investment. There are many forms of investment the income 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 taxes, it means that man will put his money into investments, 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 been difficult to get.

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

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. 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 encourage business rather than to penalize it. The Democratic policy has been to punish business wherever it raises its head. The Democratic statement has 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 burdens of government we all prosper. Prices then adjust themselves to wages and wages and salaries are 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 session, so that the 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 astonishing 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 dolled out in a palace charged with a regal atmosphere there would have to be twenty or thirty. The whole lot 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 pen, and a few score of shouters and assistant shouters for the judicial tribunal.

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 money worth traveling many miles to see. Unless those who run it change their minds and abandon the imperial mood, there would have to be chamberlains and assistant chamberlains, equestrians and first, second and third stewards of the managerial inkwell and polishers and assistant polishers of the judicial spectacles.

There are eight stenographers now employed, or at least drawing pay, in the new court. In the palace of justice there would have to be at least 800. What a clutter they would make! But what a marvelous place of refuge for the beautiful building would be for the faithful from all the wards!

THE IMPONDERABLE

OBSERVERS with an eye for odd 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 23,000,000 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 appears 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 congressional 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 quizzed and mercilessly lambasted by representatives of all classes of the voting school.

It is easy to say again that women will vote according to prejudice rather than according to conviction. That probably is not true. 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 have learned to look at words on the lips of a man, and they realize how greatly even a President may be swayed in some instances by the lady who shares his burdens in 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 to be supposed that in the course of time she will be the accepted 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 heart.

So, if women are in a mood to vote for or against Mrs. Harding or Mrs. Cox, they must be said to be voting in a logical way toward ends of their own.

They could not do better than seek direct representation of a favorable sort at the White House. Presidents' wives in the time to come will, of course, acquire a good working knowledge of politics and a genuine interest in national affairs. And the First Lady of the United States when she is 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 offices in Washington. It is doubtful whether such candidates ever will be elected, but it is not to be expected that they will be. For women, whether they are suffragists or anti-suffragists, 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-lit, white-robed 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 to give assurances to their followers. They 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 American wife of a foreign subject has no right to vote, the feminists are given a chance to prove that man is not the head of the family. They will have to make speeches by marrying a foreign wife. Go to it, ladies!

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 stagnant.

A STORY OF \$50

How it Saved a Philadelphia Hospital—Moving Pictures and Lantern Slides—The Oddest Dwelling on the Atlantic Coast

By GEORGE NOX MCCAINE
DR. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, it is conceded by his building's monument in Temple University and its co-ordinate institutions, such as the university's hospital, the Samaritan.

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

About twenty-five years ago the hospital, then a small enterprise in a converted dwelling, 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 in the form of a fund for the current expenses of the hospital. For some 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 for the purchase of more land and buildings.

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 100 beds.

It is said that there is no time limit observed 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.

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 commanding position which he now occupies. His friend expressed unbounded admiration for the beauty and comfort of Mr. Vauclain's domestic surroundings, his friend remarked:

"I had a place like this I'd take life mightily 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 motion-pictures of this city soon become an established feature of the teaching method in every up-to-date public school in the country.

Heretofore lantern slides have been used in many schools, public and private, in connection 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 instructing instruction in every up-to-date public school in the country.

C. M. BENNETT is not only an authority on lantern slides, stereoscopes and similar projecting apparatus, but superintends the making and handling of more slides perhaps than any man in the state. Mr. Bennett tells me that instead of gradually eliminating the colored lantern slide from the domain of public school education, the motion picture is really increasing its popularity.

The film has increased the desire of school children for visual instruction, and where a picture is used it is classified by the motion-picture operator, the tendency is to substitute a stereoscopic lantern slide. Clergymen recognize the value, more than ever before, of Bible views, which are also being made and handled in more slides increasing their popularity.

On a road approaching Highland Library house 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. The war gear, including the engine, were the red and green running lights and everything else in the perfect order that prevails on an American craft.

It was at once ascertained the odd house with the name of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.'s barge Coleraine. On April 3, 1915, while homeward bound from Bangor, Me., three barges without crews were caught in the memorable blizzard which wrought havoc along the coast. They were the Tunnel Ridge, Mannheim and Coleraine. Fortunately, all their crews were saved by the coast guards of High Head towered off their stations, but the vessels were totally wrecked.

IN THIS same story 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. were also wrecked, having an appalling loss of life of their crews, numbering ten men.

The queer dwelling on Cape Cod was the only one of its kind he had ever seen. Some thirty New Englanders saved the cabin of the Coleraine, and in its present position, turned it into a cottage and it is now one of the attractions for tourists visiting the Highland Light of Cape Cod.

History Repeated
From the Kansas City Star.
A pickpocket who appeared in the North Side Municipal Court yesterday accused himself to the judge on the ground that his wife had taught him to pick pockets. Another case of the same sort is reported in the columns of the Coleraine. The woman whom the thief gave to the judge, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat.

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 1850, with Dr. William C. Cress 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 on 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 Haugren, which arrived only this summer. Almost all the animals purchased by American zoos 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 laboratory here is the first established in any such institution in the country, and only the 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 scientific world, not only in helping to keep our

OURS



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 has more functions to fill than that of entertainment, one of the foremost being that of the opportunity offered for scientific study among the animals, in the opinion of C. Emerson Brown, superintendent of the Philadelphia Zoo.

The local Zoological Garden possesses the most up-to-date pathological laboratory and has always been a pioneer in this line 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 means of preventing disease 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 zoos are places where people could walk through and express their amazement at the animals. They now form a means of educational opportunity along certain lines to thousands of people, particularly the young, and for brief periods, but staying to study everything there is to be seen here."

"Then, of course, there is the unanswerable argument of the clean, healthy amusement which the zoo can offer. At certain periods of the year, particularly in the winter, the zoo is about the only out-of-door place which actually possesses that one vital characteristic of 'something to do or see.' It is a peculiarity of people that a great many are not satisfied to go anywhere for amusement unless they can get the advantage 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 addition."

"The last and perhaps the greatest phase of the zoological garden, and that which is claiming our attention more and more, is the opportunity which it offers to scientists for first-hand study of the animals. It shows the student scientist the animals as they behave in the wild state. Especially in 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, not as some human hand has stuffed and colored them, perhaps imperfectly and out of accordance with the true facts of the case."

Helpful to Artists
A second feature of the zoological garden is the chance it gives to artists to procure, 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 Philadelphia 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.

What Do You Know?
QUIZ
1. Under what name does Jacques Thibault, the distinguished French author, write?
2. Name an Irish accent called a brogue?
3. Why is an amusing battle in American history fought after the signing of the treaty of peace?
4. Where was Sheba, the queen of which country, famous for her visit to Solomon?
5. What kind of an animal is a macaque?
6. What is a paateary?
7. What were the harpies in Greek mythology?
8. How does the type of carriage called a landau get its name?
9. Name an opera by Mozart.
10. Who is the present mayor of New York city?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. 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.
2. Archibald Clavering Gunter wrote the once popular novel, "Mr. Barnes of New York."
3. In a public address delivered on March 11, 1860, William H. Seward, then secretary of state under Abraham Lincoln, declared there is a higher law than the constitution of the state.
4. Alexander is the present king of Greece.
5. Ochoeracy is mob rule, from the Greek "ochlos," mob.
6. The satiric order of animals includes crocodiles, alligators and lizards.
7. Delhi is the capital of India.
8. Santos, Brazil, is the leading coffee port of the world.
9. Ewart was the middle name of William E. Gladstone.
10. Irishmen are sometimes called Milesians in allusion to Milesius, a fabulous Spanish king, whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1100 B. C.

SHORT CUTS

Do you suppose politics has anything to do with the fog?
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 legislature 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 a horse race!
The level-headedness of Vice President Marshall is indicated by his refusal to emerge from obscurity.

No. Maule; the threat of southern night-riders to burn plans 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 increased assessments on real estate are going to 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 also.

"Philadelphia is blessed with courts," writes Colonel McCain. The colonel's distaste for aliteration sometimes carries him to great lengths.
It ought not to be a very hard task for politicians 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 gives the gentlemen to be at least as shrewd a politician as any one of those who petitioned him.
An inveterate optimist thinks that perhaps the Union Traction Company, if approached in the right way, could be induced to forgo its rentals for six months—perhaps 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 matter 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 the thousands of dollars' worth of machinery and mental equipment.
We have learned from Boston that lettuce there cost \$1.70 a pair without lettuce skins and that boiled potatoes and baked eggs cost twenty cents apiece, but our bill is unappreciated. 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 exclusively of women found none unwilling to serve. Is there likelihood that in the future the duty will become peculiarly a feminine one?

Amazing as it may seem, argument on the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe rates for interstate transportation demonstrates that there are thirty-nine states, Pennsylvania among the number, that do not yet know that the right of senatorial representation, as our fathers knew them, are dealer that 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 Brighton have advertised in a Beaver county paper offering to provide a conveyance and a man to help pick the stuff if farmers will notify them when and where to present themselves. There seems to be a hint here for this end of the state.