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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR
Things on which the people expect the new
administration to concentrate its attention:
The Delaware river
A drainage big enough to accommodate the
development of the rapid transit system
A building for the Free Library
A library for the Free Library
A plan for the water supply
A plan to accommodate the population.

PENN MUST DECIDE

RECENT indications that the University
of Pennsylvania will support the
endowment fund plan to relieve its financial
embarrassments were confirmed by the warm
endorsement of the method expressed by Arthur
Trovost Dorman at a meeting of the New
York alumni last week.

Official announcement of the policy has
not yet been made by the board of trustees,
but the committee of 100 prominent graduates,
authorized to investigate the matter last
spring, is said to have found the trend
of sentiment throughout the country heartily
in favor of organizing a private subscription
system on a large scale.

OPENNESS OF AN OPEN FORUM

IF THE church forum which is to be opened
in the Inasmuch Mission, in Locust
street, in November is conducted after the
manner of similar enterprises in other cities
it will serve a useful purpose.

George W. Coleman, of Boston, who is to
make an address at the opening of the forum,
has presided for years over a series of weekly
meetings in Ford Hall, in Boston, modeled
on the Sunday night meetings in Cooper
Union, in New York. A subject is selected
for discussion and a distinguished speaker is
secured to open the debate.

TYPHUS AND TYPHUS

THE report that John Reed, an American
Socialist with bolshevik sympathies,
has died of typhus fever in Moscow seems to
be authenticated.

Typus is a disease that flourishes in the
poor and overcrowded districts where hunger
depletes the vitality and siphons out the
germs. It has never got a foothold in
America, but is common in southeastern
Europe.

Bolshevism is intellectual typhus. Reed
was infected with it soon after it appeared
in Russia. He went over there and his mind
proved to be a fertile field for its propagation.
Then he came back and did his best
to spread the germs in America. Finally
he returned to Russia where the disaster
caused by the spread of the disease did not
appear him. But the conditions under which
he had to live apparently made his body
hospitable to the physical disease and he
soon destroyed his powers of resistance that
he has succumbed to it.

Industrial Russia is succumbing under the
poison of the intellectual typhus. Unless it
is eradicated the country is likely to go
through greater suffering this winter than
any it has experienced in the past.

MORE HOUSING RELIEF PLANS

BLAME for the desperate housing situation
can be readily shifted by diverse
channels of self-interest. Operating builders
have complained of excessive demands by
tenants. This charge has been countered by
tales of renter's greed in the country. Official
attribution in the money market is alleged
as another cause of the crisis. The landlord
hunting a home is caught in a whirlpool
of argument, and without expert and compre-
hensive information it is difficult to decide
which explanation is the most valid.

Legislative committees in various States are
certainly to be suggested in Harrisburg this
winter. The latest program of which consid-
eration will be asked is a reform of the com-
mission system regarding the placing of
mortgages. The 10 per cent now charged is
declared to be damagingly disproportionate to
the service rendered.

Objection is also raised to the system
under which building and loan funds are
realized up by industrial or commercial
enterprises, whereby money for home con-
struction becomes tightened. The joint com-
mittee drafting relief legislation for Harris-

burg under the leadership of the local housing
committee and the Philadelphia Real
Estate Board is devising a plan to check
these handouts to dwelling development. It
has been suggested that the charging of ex-
cessive commissions be made a crime.

In principle special legislation is a bad
thing, but the lawmakers at Harrisburg will
face not a theory but a condition, and no
remedial scheme should be rejected merely
because it is novel. It will reflect upon the
resources of government if it should confess
to helplessness in a situation into which
severe abuses have undoubtedly crept.

A NEW LEISURE CLASS
THAT LIVES BY CRIME

And the Relation of the Illicit Drug
Traffic to Mysteries That Now
Baffle the Police

INTO the hands of multitudes of the war
years gave easy money in a veritable
flood. A way to reckless self-indulgence was
opened for innumerable young men who knew
little personal discipline and nothing
about the ethical restraints by which society
is held together under all normal conditions.

War wages were wisely used by most of
the people to whom they were paid. But
there was a considerable class recruited from
the work-hating underworld upon which
sudden wealth acted with the force of a
powerful intoxicant. Members of this class,
normally incapable of consistent effort and
without the skill or the habit of industry
that would enable them to compete for high
wages in the work of peace, are unwilling
or unable to relinquish habits of life which
they cultivated in the flush years that
brought luxury and fabulous wages to almost
everybody but the soldiers overseas.

The criminal bent always was in some of them.
It is these men, striking out more or less
blindly in quest of the means to dress and
live according to the peculiar standards
which their world calls high, who are respon-
sible for the recent increase of crimes of
violence.

Records and observations of police depart-
ments in all the cities in the country sustain
this view. In every city there is a group
of men with newly acquired and excessive
tastes that they will gratify at all costs.
They are the new crop of eggmen, motor
thieves, burglars and murderers. It is to
men of this sort that the trails must inevitably
lead from the place where the body of
Paul, the Camden bank messenger, was
found, and from the place where a lamp-
lighter discovered the body of young Drees.

Just as none of the accepted agencies of
organized society was prepared to cope with
the more conspicuous after-effects of the
war, the police were unready to deal with
the transient phenomenon of the amateur
apache. The newer type of felon belongs
to no particular locality. He has none of
the associations by which the police are able
to trace older-fashioned criminals. He is
apt to work alone or in small squads. And
it happens that circumstances over which
they have no control have conspired to make
the attendant problem extraordinarily diffi-
cult for the police. For the spread of the
drug habit is unquestionably related to the
general question reflected in the crime statis-
tics of the present year.

There are drugs that will almost instantly
make a potential murderer or thief out of
any man, and they are being peddled in in-
creasing quantities every day. The most
violent and dangerous of these is cocaine.
Almost every highwayman of the new sort
and most of the lower order of criminals,
the man who roves the street in or out of
a motorcar to get what he can at the point
of a pistol from defenseless pedestrians, is
usually a sneak, and he is obviously a
sneak. There are few thieves with courage
enough to enable them to go into a house
and rob it or to crack a safe. The thugs
of this order would be helpless without
drugs.

Cocaine is the indispensable stimulant of
almost every experienced criminal. It is a
drug that in a short time will leave even
the most powerful nervous system perman-
ently in tatters. But one dose of it pro-
duces a flying illusion of strength, the fear-
lessness of the maniac, insane daring and
a sense of superiority over his visible ob-
stacles. Superadded comes utter prostration
and an agony of weakness. But the
criminal addict usually has completed his
job and escaped before the effect of the
drug wears off.

Eliminate cocaine and similar drugs and
there will be no reason to talk of crime
"waves."

There is a familiar type of youth who,
when he felt his pockets filled with money
for the first time, drifted automatically to
the dives. He had little of the instinct of
moral restraint in the first place. Drugs
made an outcast and an outlaw of him. He
is the problem with which the police and
society have to deal. A great many
people are becoming anxious and excited
because of murders and robberies reported
from almost every city in the country, and
there is a general tendency to berate the
police.

But the remedy doesn't lie with the police.
It lies higher up.

There is, for example, no such thing as
moonshine cocaine or moonshine heroin. Sci-
entific knowledge and elaborate technical
equipment are necessary to the manufacture
of these deadly substances. The sources of
such potent drugs are known. But, even
while the partial suppression of the liquor
traffic has caused innumerable people and
whole classes of detectives to turn to awful
substitutes craved by shattered or abnormal
nerves, no great effort has been made by
the federal government to eliminate a peril
that is far more ugly even than the saloon.

The restrictions applied under the Harrison
act are at best ineffectual and they are
seldom forgotten by some classes of
dealers. The legitimate uses of cocaine are
few, and it is a notorious fact that the quan-
tities of the drug regularly manufactured in
this country in one year would be adequate
to supply physicians and hospitals for ten
at least.

The place to regulate the distribution of
habit-forming drugs is at the source. Baus
and taboos established in the open market
are without avail. The time may come when
cocaine, heroin and similar drugs will be
distributed and controlled wholly by the gov-
ernment, as in the case of alcohol.

Beside cocaine, alcohol is relatively harm-
less. A substance that makes violent maniacs
of its victims before it makes mental
and physical wrecks of them and that at
the same time creates an almost intolerable
craving in any one who uses it is a little
more dangerous than TNT. And if TNT
were secretly marketed and handed around
to children and adults alike, the federal gov-
ernment would be justified in going to ex-
traordinary lengths in the interest of society
at large.

To any one who shares the knowledge
gained in recent years by police organiza-
tions and hospital physicians, each new
motor hold-up and each fresh report of a

daring and violent crime means that the dis-
tributors of habit-forming drugs are the
more violent sort is again getting beyond control.

Men who are arrested and jailed and
convicted for highway robberies, burglaries
and like crimes are quaking weaklings in nine
cases out of every ten. They are human
derelicts who, left to their own resources,
would not have the courage or the strength to
survive for a minute in an ordinary ser-
vice. Drugged they can be as violent and
momentarily as strong as a difficult
to reckon with as an unthinking ape. Men who
prowl in your house at night, the men who
boldly jump into motorcars and drive away
under the eyes of policemen are in most cases
thoroughly drugged for the work which they
set out to do.

The police, whether they have to deal with
a mystery like that of the Wall street ex-
plosion or with crimes of child abduction
or murders like that just reported from the
vicinity of Mount Holly or with the "waves"
that are spoken of whenever warehouses are
robbed by motor bandits, must realize—and
they probably do realize—that they are dealing
with an entirely new and dangerous sort
of leisure class.

This class is made up for the most part
of men who have been taught to feel a need
of more money than they could earn at work,
even if they were willing to work.

It is with this class that drug peddlers
do their most profitable business. The ped-
dlers can not be regulated. It is seldom that
they can be captured. They are more elusive
than the rats. But there ought to be some
way by which the police could reach the
people who supply them with their wares.
Until that way is found it will be hard to
deal with the newer crop of criminals.

A CLEAR TITLE TO VOTE

IT REQUIRES a strong imagination and
vivid prejudices to argue against the op-
eration of the suffrage amendment in the
coming election.

The great majority of American women
have been wisely undisturbed by extravagant
threats of interference with their right to vote.
Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has done
them a service in refusing to advance the
suit brought by Charles S. Fairchild for an
injunction invalidating the promulgation by
Secretary Colby of the nineteenth change in
the constitution.

The millions of new voters are certain to
play an exceedingly important part in the
November contest. It is fitting that their
enthusiasm and the main intelligent inter-
est should not be chilled by extravagant
threats to cloud a perfectly obvious title.
That the Supreme Court is unexcited by the case
is evident in the delay imposed.

VOCAL DIPLOMACY

EUROPEAN commentator on world poli-
tics recently blamed the outbreak of
the general war upon the telephone. To a con-
servative cast of mind the speed with which
certain decisions were made known, certain
questions asked and answered operated
against wise suspensions of judgment.

The best of the latter school of civilization
is in this opinion, but it is none the less
less countered and rather impressively
by historical evidence of the perils of delay and
interrupted communications in the heat of
national crises.

This was undoubtedly borne out by events
preceding the Franco-Prussian war. That
Count Bernstorff, in the later apprehensions,
was plagued by the difficulty of communicating
directly with his home government has also
been admitted, although perhaps this shifty
envoy somewhat overrated his trials.

The latest effort to expedite important in-
ternational messages is seen in a survey now
being undertaken by the diplomats and
State Department officials. The message is
engaged in an inspection tour of the leading
wireless stations along the Atlantic, and
yesterday afternoon an examination was made
of the telephone apparatus with which Presi-
dent Wilson, while at the Paris conference,
maintained vocal connection with America.

While the use of the office has, at least, one
dominant advantage over the message in
script. The conversation must be cat-
egorical and direct to be worth opening at
all. On the other hand the foes of secret
diplomacy will be seriously embarrassed in
their quest of the damaging "papers."

CAN THESE THINGS BE?

THESE agencies studying the housing situa-
tion ought to broaden their inquiries,
if the statement made by a local real-estate
operator is based on the facts.

Lack of money to finance building opera-
tions, along with the high cost of building
materials, has been said to lie at the root
of the failure of builders to supply the de-
mand for houses.

The real-estate operator names another
cause. He says that it takes eighteen
months now to complete an operation which
could be completed a few years ago in six
months. This time is required because "in
1914 a bricklayer who was paid sixty-five
cents an hour laid not less than 1200 bricks
a day, while now he gets \$1.35 an hour and
we are lucky if he lays 500 bricks." The
bricklayer gets twice as much money for a
day's work as in 1914 and lays less than
one-half as many bricks, increasing the cost
of labor on a brick wall fourfold.

If this is true it is a serious indictment
of the bricklayers' union, who believe the
self-respecting American workmen are
guilty of any such slackening.

URSINUS'S SEMICENTENNIAL

Little Town of Collingsville Is Going
to Be Particularly Busy This Week.
Resourcefulness of Philadel-
phia Lawyers

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIG
DR. GEORGE M. OMVAKE is having an
exceedingly busy time this week.
Dr. Omvake is president of Ursinus Col-
lege, and the college is celebrating its semi-
centennial anniversary.

Incidentally, the College Presidents' Asso-
ciation is holding its session there as the
guest of the faculty, and that adds to the
interest of the event.

As if these twin events were not enough
to provide excitement for the beautiful little
town of Collingsville, the eastern campus of
the Reformed Church in the United States
will also hold a convocation in Bomberger
Hall during the anniversary exercises.

About every noted educator and college
president in Pennsylvania, and who has been
assigned something to do on this gala occasion.

URSINUS COLLEGE is one of the smaller
colleges of Pennsylvania, and I venture
the opinion that the one-tenth of those who
know it in general way, about the in-
stitution have had any idea that it is half
a century old.

It has been going ahead in its quiet, unob-
trusive way, educating young men and
young women and at the same time growing
slowly and increasing its usefulness and
reputation.

Ursinus first sprang into the limelight
with a smash when its famous football team
a few years ago tore through the lines of
some of the biggest universities in the land
and made a record that the big fellows would
have been thousands to have held.

It is still in the limelight. It does not
make a specialty of snooting around, and
gunning for football material.

It just takes the bulky corn-fed lads of
rural eastern Pennsylvania, and leads from
the cities, too, and molds them into shape;
nuts snap and go into them in their prac-
tice on the fine athletic field above the
Penn.

Then they go out and bring home the
football bacon.

URSINUS, like most colleges and uni-
versities, was the outgrowth of a
smaller service in the past.

Back in 1848 Freeland Seminary was es-
tablished at Perkiomen Bridge. Perkiomen
Bridge, let it be known, had been built at a
ford on that river in the latter part of the
eighteenth century. Washington used the
old ford.

Freeland Seminary educated more than
4000 young men from Pennsylvania, New
Jersey, Maryland and Delaware during the
twenty years of its existence.

It became a part of Ursinus College in
1869.

Ursinus was incorporated by the Legis-
lature in 1801. The first meeting of its
board of directors was held in Philadelphia,
when a committee was appointed to select a
site for the future institution.

The heavy lifting in this region around about
Perkiomen Bridge attracted the committee,
which recommended the purchase of Free-
land Seminary and its incorporation as the
preparatory department of the institution.

Its site was chosen, and the present open-
ing of its doors in 1870. Instruction was begun
in September of that year.

Subsequently the name Perkiomen Bridge
was changed to Collingsville.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They
Know Best

DR. E. S. MEADE
On "Can Co-operation Succeed?"

IF THE people of the United States are
ever to realize success with the co-
operative-buying system, they must forget
their desire for all the niceties of attention
and service to which they are accustomed
and concentrate on the one issue—lower
prices, in the opinion of Dr. E. S. Meade,
professor of corporation finance in the
Wharton School of the University of Pen-
sylvania.

Dr. Meade, who is also one of the prime
movers in the Franklin Co-operative So-
ciety, admits that American people do not
possess the co-operative nature as do Euro-
peans, but he believes that patience and in-
telligence and thriftiness are three charac-
teristics that will eventually bring about the
establishment of the co-operative-buying
system.

"The elimination of the middleman in the
distribution of merchandise," says Dr.
Meade, "is in my opinion, possible only to
the extent that intelligent people are willing
to go to the trouble to comply with the fol-
lowing conditions:

- "First. To subscribe to stock in the cor-
poration through which the purchasing is
carried on.
"Second. To buy merchandise in manu-
facturers' packages.
"Third. To buy standard merchandise,
omitting novelties and specialties.
"Fourth. To pay the cost of delivering or
to carry home their purchases.
"Must Pay for Reserve
"Fifth. To pay a sufficient margin over
the cost of the merchandise, not only to pay
the expenses of carrying on the purchases
organization, but also a profit, which profit
can be used either in building up a reserve
or else in distributing, from time to time, di-
vidends or rebates on the purchases and in
dividends on the stock.
"Sixth. To pay cash for all purchases in
advance, so as to eliminate credit risk and
also furnish a portion of the capital with
which to carry on the business.
"Seventh. To plan their purchases suffi-
ciently far in advance to allow the associa-
tion to purchase to the best advantage and
to concentrate their purchases to seasonable
requirements.
"Co-operative association can not suc-
ceed if the members treat the association as
they treat the department stores, demanding
minute quantities, immediate service, pay-
ment at their leisure and attentive consid-
eration of their personal idiosyncrasies.
"Co-operative human nature is rare in
the United States, although plentiful abroad,
probably as a result of dire necessity or
strict economy. The average man or woman
in the United States, with respect to in-
come, has not demonstrated the ability to
co-operate.
"I believe, however, that, as a result of a
process of artificial selection, a successful
organization based upon a group of people
possessing the instinct for co-operation can
be built up, that this organization will make
large savings for its members, and will be
operated."

Promoting the Cat

TANMUCH as rats did much damage to
his papers, a Hindu clerk, who was in
charge of the official documents in one of
the more remote Indian towns, obtained per-
mission to keep two cats, the larger of
which was to receive somewhat better care
than the other. A few weeks later
the head office at Delhi received this dis-
patch: "I have the honor to inform you
that the senior cat is absent without leave.
What shall I do?" To this problem the
head office replied: "After waiting a
few days the Hindu sent off a proposal: "In
the absence cat, I propose to promote the
junior cat, and in the meantime to take
into government service a probationer cat
on full rations."

What Do You Know?

- QUIZ
1. How many Presidents of the United
States married twice and who were
they?
2. Who named New England?
3. Who was Simon Newcomb?
4. Where is the Levant and why is it so
called?
5. From what is guanine obtained?
6. Should the "h" in the word herb be
sounded or be silent?
7. What is the name in architecture for a
male figure bearing a pillar?
8. Where is the Wilderness in which a
famous campaign in the Civil War was
fought?
9. What is an oratorio?
10. Why is a rich man sometimes called
'Dives'?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. An Indian gift is one which the donor
afterward seeks to take back.
2. The Roman god Janus had two faces, and
January was named after him because
that month could, as it were, look back
to the past year and forward into the
new year.
3. The Falklands are a group of islands in
the South Atlantic, east of Patagonia.
They belong to Great Britain.
4. Because of her frequent demands upon
the government ministers for money
Marie Antoinette, wife of King Louis
XVI of France, was nicknamed
Madam Deficit.
5. An illusion is an unreal or misleading
image presented to the brain. A delu-
sion is a false impression or opinion
in place of a reality.
6. An acedema is a field of bloodshed or
a place of slaughter.
7. Theodore Roosevelt was born October 27,
1858.
8. "A Trovatore" means "The Troubadour."
9. As a result of the great battle of Bor-
odino, Napoleon entered Moscow in 1812;
10. Port-au-Prince is the capital of Haiti.

EVENTIDE

The day is past and the toilers cease;
The land grows dim 'mid the shadows
gray,
And the stars are glad, for the dark brings
peace
At the close of day.
Each weary toiler, with lingering pace,
As he homeward turns, with a long day
done,
Looks out to the west, with the light on his
face.
Of the setting sun.
Yet some see not (with their sin-dimmed
eyes)
The promise of rest in the fading light;
But the clouds loom dark in the angry skies
At the loom of night.
And some see only a golden sky,
Where the elms their welcoming arms
stretch wide
To the creaking rooks, as they homeward fly
At the eventide.
It speaks of peace that comes after strife,
Of the rest He sends to the hearts He
loves,
Of the calm that follows the stormiest life—
God's reprieve,
—John McCray, "In Flanders Fields and
Other Poems."

SHORT CUTS

Political harmony occasionally has
the earmarks of a felony compounded.

The police are so busy these days that
they don't know which way to turn.

It must be admitted that Senator
Harding countered temperately, cleverly and
wisely.

Confessions are no longer a disappoin-
ment with the "Crank." They have become a
habit.

The stork about to visit Mrs. Hippo at
the Zoo has a right to charge for excess
baggage.

Trotsky and Lenin are watching the
developments of the British coal strike with
pleasurable interest.

Maude wants to know what "a public
utility company" is. We don't know, dear,
but it might be a city council.

It would be interesting to know just
how much the Communist Internationale has
to do with the British coal strike.

We may rest assured that federal re-
apportionment will be made with strict re-
gard for party exigencies whoever may have
the handling of it.

The British coal strike simply hastens
the inevitable showdown between representa-
tive government and "the rule of the pe-
trelarist."

If all railroad tickets are marked with
their price, as has been suggested, it will
relieve the mind of many a traveler who
fears he has not received his right change.

After sixty crap shooters had been
jailed in a local police court to five days if
they began to sing in their cells, the
some of those guys turn a mean trick!

Slovenes in the Flagenfurt district, who
have voted to remain with Austria, have
demonstrated that pride of race may on oc-
casion be subordinated to a profitable
market.

Chicago bandits recently passed up
\$1700 in cash for a quart of Bourke
whisky. "A dollar is only a dollar, but a
bottle of hooch is a source," if one may par-
aphrase Kipling.

A silver trophy and four-fifths of a
purse of \$5000 will go to the winner of the
fifteen mile race soon to be run off in
Hialeah, Fla. The race will be held on the
week-end, but the race will be delayed on account of weather
conditions.

Nine steamships were unable to reach
their docks in New York yesterday on ac-
count of the fog. Do you suppose that gen-
eral discussion of the League of Nations had
anything to do with it?

Eighteen war pigeons, released in the
city yesterday, started immediately for their
home in New York. Here is one of the com-
monplaces that prove how little we know
of the world. A little of that orientation would
help navigation.

The court having denied her the right
to register, the woman petitioner may con-
sider whether or not she should sue for
herself with the thought that she has at
least reached true sex equality—for that is
what would have happened if she had
been a man.

It is apparently up to Assistant Sec-
retary of the Treasury Shoup to decide
whether or not the baggage of diplomatists
is to be searched for hooch. If Mr. Shoup
were sufficiently British to drop an
outfit of his name he would never dream of
doing anything so unkind.

We are given to understand by a dis-
patch from New Brunswick, N. J., that
150 diplomatists and State Department of-
ficials who are inspecting wireless stations
along the Atlantic coast have been discussing
possibilities of calling up the wireless
stations or use the baggage of diplomatists
in order and every foreign office in Europe
and the wireless telephone were in good
working order and every foreign office in Europe
imported hooch in the personal baggage
of visiting diplomatists.