Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PERSIDENT harles H. Ludington, Vice President, John C. till. Secretary and Treasurer; Philip A. Collina, H. Williams, John J. Spursson, Directors,

EDITORIAL FOARD: CIRCS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman Editor JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Pushic Labour Building Independence Square, Philadelphia
ATLANTIC CITY Press-Union Building
New York 564 Madison Ave.
Derrott 701 Ford Building DEFROIT. 701 Ford Building

87. Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building
Catcaco 1802 Tribune Building
WARRINGTON BUREAUS:

to the carrier,

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in
the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month.
(Sig (86) deliars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign countries one (11) dollar a month.
Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed
must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 Address oil communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 10, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR

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

The Delaware river bridge.

A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest being enough to accommodate. A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships, Development of the rapid transit system, a convention hall, building for the Free Library, and Art Museum, Enlargement of the water symply, Homes to accommodate the population.

WHY?

TN TABLING the P. R. T request for a copy of Engineer Snow's report on the fare situation, the Public Service Commission took absolutely untenable ground when It decided that it is not a matter of public record because it was never offered in evi-

If it was never offered in evidence, it was certainly before at least one of the commissioners, since Commissioner Clement in his ecision referred to its conclusions in support of the position he took.

The rules of law and fair play require that every litigant or complainant shall have the right of cross-examination on the production of every fact entering into the conclusions upon which a decision is based. Clearly this was not done in the case of the Snow report. Therefore the commission by its re fusal convicts, if not the whole membership, at least Mr. Clement of basing his opinion on facts to which the most vitally concerned parties-the P. R. T. and the public-have been officially denied access,

What is the object of guarding this report so jealously? Is it possible its publication would make somebody in high place uncomfortable?

RELIEVING THE SIDEWALK JAM

TN INTRODUCING into the Council an ordinance ordering the transit company to remove the Market street subway exits and entrances from the sidewalks, Councilman Hall has reopened a subject to which insufficient consideration was originally In many instances the passageways to the

underground line were not well planned Near Broad Street Station, for example, there is an inexplicable excess of exits and a shortage of entrances, especially realized in the afternoon rush hours. A passageway beneath the street would be serviceable at Eifteenth street

Some of the mistakes are not remediable without costly and elaborate reconstruction work. The removal of the kiosks, which constitute a vexatious obstruction to dense pedestrian traffic of Market street, is, however, well worth consideration.

Nearly all Philadelphia pavements are too parrow. The installation of the subway ap proaches so that they will not project be youd the building line would bring some relief. That the plan is practicable has been proved at Fifth street and several other etations.

NATURE'S OPULENCE

TN A country so prodigiously rich as the United States no autumn would be complete without record-breaking crops. This year's preliminary estimates announced by the Department of Agriculture are, however, unusually stately.

Corn, as is customary, takes first place the enormous total production of 3,199,126,000 bushels, representing more than 70 per cent of the world's total output. Tobacco is another conventional recordcrusher, the amount being 1,476,414,000 The other three banner performances b

rice, sweet potatoes and pears reveal significantly the immense diversity of soil resources and climate in the empire of states. In the contiguous territory of almost any other nation such contrasting achievements would be impossible.

It is not boastfulness which these wonders should inspire in the mind of the thinking American, but rather a sense of profound responsibilities. There are interest payments to be paid by man for the capital se lavishly furnished by nature.

A CHIEF FOR THE SCHOOLS

THERE are many conflicting ideals of education. And there are as many dubious substitutes for true education as there are for virtue, for truth and for good complexions. The business of a superintendent of schools in this city is to differ entiate between the true and the false and to search for the best amid the welter of good and bad practices and beliefs that have crept into the public educational system, must be the final arbiter in a matter that deeply concerns the whole public.

There are people who sincerely believe that all cultural training favored by teachers, wrongly called highbrow, represents a waste of time and effort in the schools, and that the only system worth while is one that trains boys and girls to work with their hands or exercise their minds with a view to the practical labor that brings dollars Overemphasis on the value of vocational training is the result of this doctrine.

Vocational training is valuable in many ways. It tends definitely to give boys and girls a good start as co-operative units in society that honors work and gives itself up largely to productive effort. But vocanal training alone will not cause a boy or a girl to hate wrong or to be a power on side of the things that are right and refore enduring. It will not provide, as ne sorts of education can provide, the and of richness that cannot be lost or taken away. It is not comforting as true knowlis comforting.

public schools have been trying for stems of education that are

those that broaden and give the spirit

live. They have not succeeded. The tendhas been steadily toward a materialistic concept of education, and it is one that has aroused misgivings in critical minds Life nowadays is filled with influences that confuse and distract youthful minds and obscure for them the need of allegiance to the simple and unchanging virtues without which only base imitations of happiness and success are attainable. To be cultured is to know a system of values and a way to success with which money has little to do. It is to be a good citizen and a most useful member of the community.

It will not be easy for any scholar to serve both ideals in the public schools. That is why much of the discussion that has been going on in the Board of Education in relation to the choice of a man for the office of superintendent sounds infinitely futile. What is needed in this instance is a mind. Where that mind comes from does not greatly matter. For once a row in the Board of Education may serve a useful purpose. The deadlock which will delay the appointment of a school superintendent until December gives the public time to make its own opinions count for something.

A LEGISLATIVE SNICKERSNEE NEEDED FOR JUDGE BROWN

Use of the Municipal Court as a Part of a Political Machine Can Be Stopped Only by Changing the Law

IF THE people do not like the way President Judge Brown is distributing rewards and punishments among the employee of the Municipal Court they have their

Judge Brown is acting within his powers. The Municipal Court is in law a county court. The power of appointment and dismissal is concentrated in the hands of the president judge, and the number of employes is limited only by his discretion.

As the court is a county institution, it is xempt from the rules which govern the appointment and conduct of employes of the city. Candidates for appointment do not need to pass any examination to test their fitness. The probation officers, for example, who in theory are supposed to exercise a supervisory and disciplinary care over delinquents, especially children, released on parole, may be appointed on the recommendation of ward leaders wishing to take care of some of their belpers who have been active in getting out the vote on election day. And if the political activities of the appointees do not please the president judge of the court he can dismiss them or suspend them as he sees fit.

He has just exercised his discretion by dismissing George J. McElwee, Jr., of the Forty-eighth ward, and by suspending Joseph Costa, a follower of Harry J. Trainer, of the Third ward. The two men worked for the election of Mr. Gallagher to Council in the First district in opposition to Mr. Pommer, whose election Judge Brown is said to have desired. The reasons as signed for the discipline are neglect of duty. This is supposed to be neglect of duty in the court, but every political worker is convinced that it was "neglect of duty" in becoming politically active in opposition to the president judge.

If the two men had worked for the election of Pommer it is generally believed that they would have been undisturbed. This is because the impression is abroad that the Municipal Court is being used as a political machine in the interest of its president

Although the law creating it was drafted by reformers, the politicians got in their fine work before it was finally passed.

They first made it a county court, so that the appointing power in it might be unhampered by the Civil Service Commission and so that the laws against the political activity of municipal employes might not apply to its staff.

And then they concentrated the power of appointment in the hands of one man. Judge Brown is doing only what the poli-

ticians expected the president judge to de when they consented to the creation of He has become one of the most powerful

ward leaders in the city through the distribution of the patronage at his disposal, He can name as many attaches as he pleases, and if the money is not appropriated to pay their salaries he can go into court and man damus the city to provide the money. He can reward men who take his political orders and he can punish the men who disregard those orders.

Whether he ought to do so is an entirely different question. Opinions on it will differ. Those who object to having a judge act as a political boss and do not like the use of the patronage of a court to build up a political machine regard the existing con ditions as scandalous. But the politicians who believe in the use of patronage of all kinds are bursting with admiration for the skill which Judge Brown has displayed in developing the possibilities of his position.

We have said that if the people do not like what is going on they have their remedy The conditions in the Municipal Court are only the latest manifestation of what happens with the dual system of government which has been allowed to continue in Philadelphia county.

If the fiction of a county government were not preserved, the Municipal Court would have been made dependent on the City Council instead of upon the county commissioners who represent the county government. Then all appointees would have had to pass a civil service examination before their names were put on the payrolls and no one could have used it so unblushingly for political

The laws restricting the political activities of city employes would also have applied, and neither McElwee nor Costa could properly have been engaged in the fight in the First district if by any chance they had been appointed at all.

But no suggestion that the county gov ernment be merged with the city government has ever been seriously considered. It has een argued that there are technical constitutional difficulties in the way, but they are no greater than were in the way of merging the government of New York county with the government of the borough of Manhattan. The county officers remain there, but they are merged into the borough government and they are financially and politically under municipal control.

The city and county of Philadelphia are territorially identical, but there exists here s city and a county government. The charter, with its provisions for a budget and its prohibition of the expenditure of public funds save when an appropriation has been made for the specific purpose, places no adequate restrictions upon the county officers. money for their support must be raised by the city tax rate, but no city body has any proper control over the amount which they can spend. If the appropriations are not big enough to suit, extra money can be obtained by mandamus proceedings. The salaries paid are fixed not by the City Council, but by the State Legislature. And as there is no county civil service law, all the county departments are managed in accordance with women the principles of the old spoils system. They passed.

are filled with political workers whose main business is politics and who serve the county

Until the county and city governments are merged this sort of thing will continue. The remedy lies in a change in the law. If there is opposition to a complete merger at this time, there can be no valid objection to an amendment of the Municipal Court law putting that court under the control of the city, where it should have been put in the first place.

It is a city court in fact. It should be nade a city court in law by making it financially dependent on the City Council, so that there could be adequate control over its expenditures.

The moment it is made a city court the right of its president judge to mandamus the city for the payment of his bills would automatically disappear, and at the same time his power of making appointments without the supervision of the Civil Service Commission would be taken from him, for the Civil Service Commission has jurisdiction over the qualifications of all appointees

under the city government.

If the administration wishes to put an end to the Municipal Court scandal it will send to Harrisburg early this winter a bill amending the law creating it so as to make it an integral part of the city government, Then those who want the present conditions to continue would have to come out in the open and fight for them if they dared.

ROOT STANDS FAST

DISCLOSURE of the partial contents of a cablegram written in August by Elihu Root on request of Will Hays sheds no new light upon the opinions of the former secretary of state concerning the League of Nations. No additional illumination was actually needed. Mr. Root's actions speak for themselves.

His presence in the committee of jurists appointed to draw up plans for the permanent court of arbitration in pursuance of Article XIV was in itself positive proof of his belief in the general principles of the league and in his desire to see them put into execution. Mr. Root's single campaign speech further emphasized the consistency

of his position. Altogether in line with such a keen and sincere analysis of the case is the cabled declaration that "a new deal here from the beginning by abandoning the Versailles treaty is impossible. To attempt it would bring chaos, an entire loss of the results of the war and general disaster involving the "It would be very un-United States." wise," also wired Mr. Root, "to declare the league dead. It would not be true.'

Conjecture is now busy, perhaps busier than Mr. Harding himself, with possible candidates for the cabinet. The situation differs from those usually resulting after presidential elections in the fact that it is not merely men but policies that are to be

The new secretary of state will take office with a foreign problem of the first mag-nitude upon his hands. In the settlement of that issue Mr. Root's methods would unsubtedly differ widely from those of Philander C. Knox or David Jayne Hill, whose names have also been mentioned for the highest cabinet office.

Mr. Harding's discretion, which preserved at least pre-election harmony in his party, s embarrassing to the gossip mongers. There are numerous utterances of the President elect, however, which can be clearly construed in favor of retaining the league and treaty structure with carefully considered amendments. Mr. Root's warnings against utter rejection by no means imply that there is any unbridgeable gulf between him and Mr. Harding regarding the lengue.

It has been said that they interpret the question of the Panama canal tolls differently. Certainly Mr. Root's objection to the exemption of American coastwise vessels from duties is no secret. He has argued the point with skill, basing his opinion directly pon the obligations of the Hay-Pauncefote

But the exemption problem is subordinate to many other foreign relations issues. If the former is all that divides Senator Harding's views from those of Mr. Root, it is too early to insist that they have gone sep nrate ways.

The point on which American attention naturally fixed is the one which the elecion, contrary to Mr. Wilson's hopes, left entirely unsettled. There was no referendum on the League of Nations, since thousands upon thousands of the voters for Mr Harding earnestly believe in the main prin iples of the covenant. The appointment of Elihu Root as sec

retary of state would mean that faith with the great mass of Republicans had been kept.

CHOOSE!

COTHESE people," writes an aroused citi L zen, "make me tired; "The man who swings his umbrella hori-

contally in a crowd. "The lady who stops on her way across the street through traffic to talk about mil-

"The man who, every time he rides on a trolley car, acts and talks as if the conductor rather than the Public Service Commission and the financiers of the P. R. T. was solely responsible for the seven-cent

That is all well enough. But there is another citizen who nowadays makes fatigue even more general among his friends. He is the man who believes that Mr. Cox was cheated out of victory at the polls.

WOMAN'S NEW PLACE

A S POLITICAL workers there are two roles which women can play with no loss of practical efficiency. One is to affiliate completely with the various party organizations to the views of which they may happen subscribe. The other is to erect and main-

tain a nonpartisan machinery. Of a third arrangement, which won considerable distinction in the late campaign. the best that can be said of it was that it worked successfully in an emergency. The women's committees, Republican and Democratic, contributed substantial aid to the older organizations. But for the future it is evident that the most solid practical results with a minimum of wastage can be secured by a merger of partisan interests regardless

This is clearly the opinion held by the women's Republican committee which is cooperating with the Republican state committee in the formation of plans looking toward a fusion of procedure. As a consequence of the reorganization the state committee will probably include a male chairman and a female vice chairman.

By the time the next national election rolls around the status of women and men as partisan workers seems destined to be identical. As enfranchised citizens, such women as seek to hold aloof from the established political movements are simply fostering an unjust tradition which the nineteenth amendment was designed to obliterate.

And the obligation to fuse political activities rests as well upon independents as upon professed Republicans or Democrats. The special circumstances in which special women's committees were needful have

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Unusual and Stirring Histories of Three Flags Taken Abroad by Philadelphian

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I WAS standing at the gate of a country place on Old York road the last Sunday in October, when a little band of men and women marched swiftly and silently by car-rying the green and orange and white flag of the Sinn Feiners. I say silently, but by of the Sinn Feiners. I say slicatly, but by that I only mean there was no music; they were talking among themselves as they walked in an informal, almost chatty man-ner, but they never lost their formation or their swinging rhythm. There must have been a hundred of them.

That night at dinner we were exchanging

notes as to the day's experiences, and it turned out that most of those present had seen similar bands marching along the roads of the suburbs on the way to join the main parade in town.

A good deal of quick industry must have been expended on the making of the hun-dreds of little flags—for each marcher carried a flag of green, white and orange with a little black cross attached-and the large banners the size of regimental flags were even more astonishing; for even now flags are not easily come by.

PROBABLY those who used them that PROBABLY those who used them that Sunday had shown the same kind of foresight that Barclay Warburton did when he was ordered to England during the war as second military attache of the American embassy. He took with him, much as another man might provide himself with extra heavy underwear for his war kit, three large and heaviful American deep form.

heavy underwear for his war kit, three large and beautiful American flags, to have on hand "just in case they might be needed." The history up to date of those flags is a very spirited tale. The following copy of a letter sent event-ually with one of the flags to the President gives part of the history. gives part of its history :

March 28, 1918.

The President, the White House, Washington, D. C.
Sir—I take the liberty of presenting you with this American flag on account of the special glory which is wrapped around it, and for that reason I feel that it should be in your passession.

This particular flag was carried in London by the Seventeenth Regiment of railway engineers, U. S. N. A., on the 15th of August, 1917, when the four regiments of railway engineers of the United States national army paraded and were reviewed before their majestics, King George and

the Queen Dowager Alexandra, in front of Buckingham Palace.

When the review was decided upon it was discovered that the regimental flag of the Seventeenth railway engineers had was discovered that the regimental mag of the Seventeenth railway engineers had been sent to France with their heavy equipment, and happily this one which I possessed became available. I am in-formed that this was the first foreign body of armed troops that marched through of armed troops that marched through London since the days of Prince William Orange, and therefore this was one o the first four American flags ever saluted by a reigning monarch of the British empire under such circumstances.

The secretary of war. Mr. Newton D.

Baker, has kindly consented to present it to you on my behalf. Very sincerely, BARCLAY HARDING WARBURTON, Major, Assistant Military Attache.

THE person who told Barclay Warburton that the marching of the American troops through London marked an epoch in English history was the king's uncle, the Duke of Connaught. He happened to be passing through the Green Park as Major Warburton was returning from delivering a message from Mr. Page to the officer in command of the Americans. He stopped and stared at the soldiers and then, returning Warburton's salute, asked him what was going on. He was immediately absorbedly interested in the occurrence, and characteristically remembered not only his history but also that he had met Major Warburton in New York through London marked an epoch in English had met Major Warburton in New York during a brief visit he had made across the border a year or two before. He said rather emphatically that it was the merest chance he was in London that morning and that to have missed this sight would have been de-plorable. plorable

"For," said he, "these are the first armed troops that have marched through London since the days of William of Orange. I am quite sure I am correct in this statement, but if I am not I will let you know." So much for the first of the three flags!

AT A banquet given by the lord mayor of London that same year or the following. Mr. Page, the American ambassador, madthe speech of the day, and at the end, amid the speech of the day, and at the end, amid great cheering, he wrapped the second of the American flags about the high sent of the mayor. The mayor in accepting it placed it against the wall on one side of his official The following day a British flag was presented by the Earl of Derby to be placed on the other side. Between these two flags there smiles blandly down the face of the last king of the thirteen colonies George

THE third flag was placed in the American Tembassy in London, which, strangely enough, lacked one of any real proportions at that very crucial time that could be used

One would be curious to know what the One would be curious to know what the etiquette of the White House would be as to the flag which Major Warburton presented to the President. Does it belong to the President as President and therefore to the nation, or does it belong to Woodrow Wilson the man?

FROM FRANCE

(To a Girl) THE world is still hot and smoking, The world is still shot with pain : If war comes again in a decade.

Where is my blood-bought gain? The May was sweet in my nostrils.

The night to a lad was rare For dreaming, dreaming shyly, Of a girl with dew in her hair.

I was young-life lay before me A procession in purple have
A procession in purple have
Of nights, all yearnings and longings.
And a lot of get-there days.
But the world that our fathers had tinkered Had sprung a leak, somehow, And I was sent out to mend it-So I am a ghost, just now!

For me there is no more star-shine No football, no mad north breeze; I shall never ride out over prairies, But I fought with an old commander Who worked out a triable plan To bring the nations closer, To make things surer for man.

My chief lies broken in battle. Shot up in a party's strife.
Who so believed in all fellows.
He'd trust them a little with life.
His plan seems plain and simple
(Surely mother's Christ did not lie!) It is only to love your neighbo O girl of mine, give it a try!

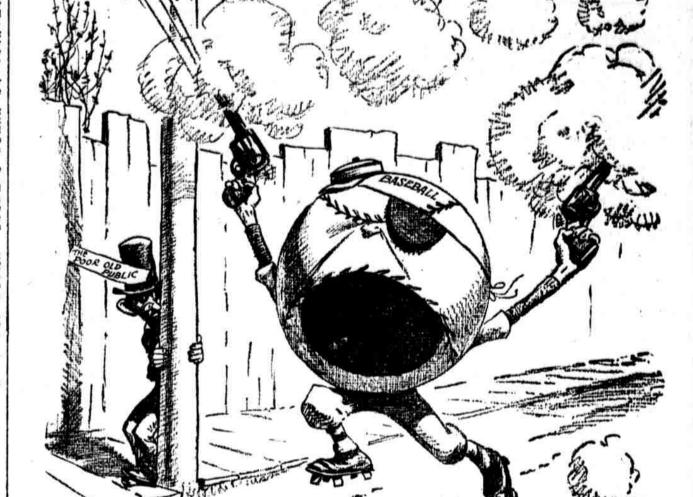
I'm loving you, out here in Silence Some day God may give you a son, And I wouldn't have done to your man-child The things that to me were done, he world is still hot and smoking, The world world is still shot with pain If war comes again in a decade, Where, woman-who'll-vote, is the gai -Guy Howard, in the New York Times.

A Commonplace Here

Three pieces of old Brussels lace, worth \$20,000, have been lost or stolen in London, and the fact is cabled. Why, our enterprising crooks frequently steal \$20,000 worth of silk in the midtown neighborhood and the news barely gets on the first page. Fattening

From the New York Herald.

The Turkey—I wish they would try exponence howcott on me.



OFFICER! HE'S IN AGAIN!!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

Under what theory can a probation officer be given less than half the pay of a police-man? The remedy seems to be in the hands of the City Council. The policemen and fremen should receive advances in salary as

recommended in the classification report. But all other city and county employes should likewise be paid standard salaries.

"The remedies appear to be as follows:
"First. The Mayor can furnish to the
City Council the numerous budget estimates

recently prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Civil Service Com-mission. The City Council can then act on

cost will be considerably less than \$2,000.

give adequate and just rates

in 1921 for all the positions which have up to this time been classified.

"Second. Steps can be taken at once to extend the classification to cover the employes of the municipal court and other

county departments so that early next year. If not at once, standard rates of pay can be given to all those receiving compensation from the city treasury.

Charter Doesn't Limit Number of Employes

Civil Service Commission any jurisdiction as to the number of employes in any de-

partment, and the pending classification ve-port does not contain any recommendations as to the needed number of employes. From

time to time surveys have been made by outside agencies who are in a position to

nake recommendations as to the reorganiza-tion of particular bureaus or departments

A comprehensive study of the court will b

A comprehensive study of the court will be made by the Bureau of Municipal Research commencing November 22, 1920. When this study has been made its results should be

published so that advantage can be taken

of it by the court itself and also by the Mayor and City Council.

"Finally, the employes of the municipal court should be placed under the civil service

system so as to remove the temptation to

create jobs with the intention of influencing

What Do You Know?

1. Where is Point Isabel, where Senator Harding is spending his vacation?
2. Who was Evadne in classical mythology?
3. What is an apanage?
4. What kind of a sorg is a barcarole?
5. What bations were the belligerents in the Crimean war?
6. Who was El.

6. Who was El Greco?
7. Who said "Many things difficult to design prove easy to performance"?
8. What is the correct pronunciation of the word cours.

word coup?

9. How many kings of England were named Willian?

10. Why is Texas called the Lone Star State

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Jules Jusserand is French ambassador to the United States.
"Lombard Street" is a famous book on banking and finance by Walter Bagehot,

banking and finance by Walter Bagehot, the English economist, publicist and journeist. Lombard street is the bank-ing center of Leadon.

A chaconne is an ancient Spanish dance, sometimes introduced as a slow move-ment in sonatas for the violin or other instruments.

and white.

8. Canard, meaning false report or hoax, al-

canard meaning faise report or hoax, al-ludes metaph rically to the quack of a duck. The French word canard means duck.

Tammany, the political organization

Tammany, the political organization, takes its name from an Indian chief of the same name. He was head of the Delaware nation and was noted for his wise and pacific rule. The correct form of his name is said to be Tamanond.

The guomer of mythology and legend were the elemental patrice of carsh and the guardians of mines and quarries.

metaphorically to the quack of a

"The new charter does not give to the

these recommendations. The

ALBERT SMITH FAUGHT On Public Jobs and Appropriations

THE fact that jobs should not be created I for any purpose except serving the actual needs of the community, and should not be made for the purpose of influencing appropriations or building up a political machine, is emphasized by Albert Smith Faught, secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association.

The low pay of probation officers is also criticized by Mr. Faught, who asks whether possible for any one to live today "A judge of the Municipal Court, speak

ing at a recent public meeting, explained with refreshing candor that jobs may be created with the intention of influencing appropriations," says Mr. Faught. "'Under old Councils and even in this saintly Council you cannot get appropriations if you don-create enough jobs. I was amazed recently to see the extent to which this had gone, to see the extent to remarked this jurist... "The charge was promptly denied by a number of councilmen. The significant facts that a judge of the Municipal Court frankly recognizes that there is a temptation to create unnecessary jobs. "The Civit Service Reform Association

"The Civit Service Reform Association exists because there are many citizens who do not believe that jobs should be created for the purpose of influencing appropriations or for the purpose of building up a political machine, or for any other purpose except the actual needs of the community.

"One object of civil service laws is to provide an impartial employment office, whose duty it is to provide eligible lists of persons qualified to serve as clerks, stenog-

raphers, janitors, probation officers and sumilar classes of employes, One Benefit of Civil Service

"If the rank and file of employes of the Municipal Court were chosen only competitive civil service examinations would be no temptation to ask for additional jobs for the purpose of influencing appro-priations. According to the statement made printions. According to the statement made in the budget estimates for 1921, now before the City Council, the municipal court employs 299 probation officers, with salaries ranging from \$600 to \$5000.

'Trobation officers are chosen by civil service methods in New York state, and the fifth annual report of the New York State Probation Commission gives this definition of a probation officer:

" 'Probation is a system used in suitable instance to discipline and improve the con-duct of convicted adult offenders and juvenile delinquents without commitment to institution, by release on good behavior and under authoritative helpful oversight of an officer known as a probation officer.

"With this understanding of what it means to be a probation officer the tax-payers of this city are interested in knowing whether a probation officer qualified as such can live on \$600 per annum, or \$1.65 a day, or whether this is an extra bonus given some other employe of the city. The budget estimate gives no hint that any one's salary is being split into two items. One parties of a budget estimate is to indicate clearly the total salary needed for each employe.

"It is poor economy to give only \$600 or \$864 a year for a full-time probation officer. One of the fundamental recommendations of One of the fundamental recommendations of the classification report is that employes who are serving the city should be given adequate wages. Can it be justly said that \$804 a year, or \$2.36 a day, is a standard rate for 1921 for even the lowest paid pro-bation officer? Clearly not, for this is less than the amount now paid by the city to un-skilled laborers. skilled inborers. Should Obtain Standard Salary Rates

"By asking the Civil Service Commission

to make a classification study of the em-ployes of the Municipal Court, the Munic ipal Court and the City Council could obtain recommendations as to standard salary rates, which, if adopted, would result in giving equal pay for equal services and ade-quate pay for each based on the character and responsibility of the position.

"Probation officers perform duties of recognized importance, and politics should not

be allowed to enter into the appointment or compensation. The citizens of Philadelphia are vitally interested in seeing that probation officers are given adequate wages. It does not seem just to grant salary increases in 1921 to certain favored classes of public servants and ignore recommendations for standard salary rates for the rank and file of employes. If any probation officers are kept in 1921 at \$2.36 a day, while police-men and firemen are advanced to \$5 a day, the existing inequalities will be made worse.

SHORT CUTS

Just seven weeks from 'mums to mum-

The drive against draft dodgers seems to be delayed by a balky team somewhere. Francis Wilson has revived "Erminie," ah, who can revive young Francis

The motto of the talesman seems to be like unto the catchword of the telephone operator: Excuse it, please.

Of all the maxims that point a moral and adorn a tale, that of a fool and his money receives most frequent illustration.

There are now thousands of men un-employed in the United States. The falling of prices is having its usual running mate. Tobacco pipemakers are on strike in New York. But it may not be serious. They may be merely laying off to take a

smoke. Every time we see a pretty young girl with her face smudged with paint we see a good reason for the existence of the Girl

Scout movement. Frank A. Vanderlip's efforts to rebuild and reclaim a physically and morally run-down village has already excited interest and

may incite emulation. Clothiers in convention in Chicago say dealers are overstocked and prices must come down. Cutting prices according to

Because bills must be paid, any reduc-tion of taxes must be the direct result of economy of administration. This is going to be hard on sinecure holders.

Chicago's health commissioner says a curfew law would save the lives and morals of 5000 children annually. Joybells thus have no gladsome edge on the curfew bell.

Director Cortelyou says he can stop auto banditry with a motorcycle force. Council therefore has a chance to give the thug his deathblow by hitting him with as appropriation.

A Norristown hat manufacturer was excused from jury duty because he was busy scaling down the price of hats, and the judge was inclined to let the good work so on. Most noble judge!

A Westmoreland county firebug has burned three schoolhouses in two weeks. We would suggest that the authorities look for a juvenile pirate band in a lonesome cave in the neighborhood of a barn.

Tactfulness is a quality stressed being necessary in the breeding of skunts so that the depressed fur market may be stabilized. If farmers shy at the job, why not turn it over to diplomatists?

A woman juror was excused in Wilkes-Barre because "she could not spend all afternoon in court." That doesn't sound like a reason, but it is at least as femininely explanatory as merely "Because

There is excellence in the suggestion of City Controller Hadley that the city be insured against loss by highway robbers, but superior efficacy in the plan of Director Cortelyou to make highway robbers impossible.

sometimes introduced as a slow movement in sonatas for the violin or other instruments.

"Sesqui," as used in the word sequicentennial and other compounds, means "and a hair" and is probably derived from the Latin "semisque." A sesqui centennial thus means a centennial and a half or the fulfillment of 150 years.

The year 476 A. D., when Romulus Augustus was deposed by Odoacer, is regarded as marking the downfall of the Roman empire. It was, however, the western division of the empire which ceased to exist as a national entity. The dominion of the eastern section was, ended in 1453, when Mohammed II, the Turk, captured Constantinople.

5. The constitution provides that Congress shall specify who shall become President in case of the death of both the President and Vice President in the same administration, According to the present law on the subject, the secretary of state is the next in succession.

The colors of the flag of Gresce are blue and white. Buffalo has established a patrol to stop the flow of liquor into the city "frest Canada and Pennsylvania." The classing of Pennsylvania as a wet area is no great compliment to Attorney General Palmer's

The Red Cross needs help promptly be-cause it gives help promptly. It is a fleet footed angel of mercy. It gives first all while governments are considering the sa-visability of building hospitals. It is good Samaritan unhampered by Red Taps.

A deer jumping out of the woods near Penn Haven raced a mile before a Lebia Valley train running thirty-five miles as hour, and then leaped into the Lebiah rives It was a good race while it lasted, but of course one could not expect a little deer to have the endurance of an iron horse.

The New York state law which permits a man to dispose of all his personal property to the exclusion of his widow and children is all wrong, declared a score of talesmen is a New York court, and they were excuss from duty in the case pending. There is possibility that the same thing will happy when a new panel is drawn. From which it would appear that it is the New York state law that is being placed on trial.