NEWS BURBAUS:

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Philadelphia, Tugeday, November 30, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA The Beginser ever bridge A drydock big erough to accommodate the largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.

Development of the rapid transit system.

A convention half.

A building for the Free Library.

An Art Museum.

Enlargement of the water supply.

Homes to accommodate the regulation.

SOCIAL SERVICE: NEW STYLE

WHEN it was shown yesterday that icemen, milkmen, retired merchants and others seemingly in need of help were on the payroll of the Municipal Court, it was possible for the people of this city to understand Judge Brown's theory of social service. The beneficiaries of the court go about their personal business regularly, if they work at all. But, needing extra money and having votes to deliver, they are registered as social workers and stenographers and engineers (unlicensed) in the employ of Judge Brown You cannot deny the efficiency of this

system for helping the poor. But if we are to put on the public payroll every man, woman and child who might drift into trouble for want of a sufficient income, we might as well become a militaristic community and lay in a lot of tanks and bomb ing planes. For we shall have to raid and plunder all the neighboring countles to obtain means necessary to the continuance of Judge Brown's novel system of practical

#### THE MAYOR'S SALARY

MAYOR MOORE, who has gone to Nor-Va., to attend the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Congress, is astonished to learn that the city manager of Norfolk re-ceives a salary of \$16,000 a year. The city has only 125,000 population and its annual budget amounts to \$4,000,000

Philadelphia, with a population of 2,000, 000 and an annual budget of \$60,000,000. pays its Mayor \$12,000. The reason he i not getting more at the present time is that Moore objected to any increase in the Mayor's salary when the budget for this year was being prepared. He knew that the city would need all the money that it could raise and he refused to consent to a higher salary for himself. As a result he must serve out his term at the present rate.

Yet no one will argue that the pay is adequate for the character of the service the Mayor must give to the people. If Norfoll finds it profitable to pay its city manager \$16,000. Philadelphia might find it equally profitable to fix a salary of \$20,000 for its Mayor to be elected in 1923.

# THE OPERA SEASON

VIRTUALLY all sents have been sold for the winter season of the Metro politan Opera Co. at the Academy of Music. starting tonight. People who can affore only the less expensive sents followed the example of wealthier patrons and sub scribed for the senson. A city in which even the cheapest opera tickets are sold months in advance cannot be said to be otherwise than generally prosperous and unusually fortunate.

Means for the mechanical representation of music have been brought to an extraordinary state of perfection and this is one of the reasons why grand opera has grown so rapidly in popularity. Thanks to modern science almost every American home knows a vast lot about good music. The Metro politan Company, since it has benefited by an unprecedented demand for soats at the Academy, can now afford to carry the eineational process further. It need not entie patrons with backneyed and too familiar

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S CONGRESS AN OPPORTUNITY for a valuable exstate legislation and administration will be afforded in the conference of governors and governors-elect which will convene in Harrisburg tomorrow for a three day session Governor Sproul will be the host to this distinguished assemblage. The Governor say he expects to show the guests a "sample of plain Pennsylvania kaspitality." but he makes no secret of his hope that the conference will be productive of lessons for the 1921 session of the state Legislature which

Governor Sproul is particularly interested in having the Legislature prepare for a rewriting-a "revision upward"-of the state constitution and in forwarding the plans of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, state superintendent of schools, for the further advancement of Pennsylvania's school system commonwealths may well contribute to Pennsylvania's stock of ideas on these sub-

These plans, of course, call for sizable drafts on the state treasury. In working out a budget for the next two years and in making allowances for the drift of prices the Governor may win many timely suggestions from the conference. For this conference will be in a broad sense a congress of united states.

## JITNEYS RESURGENT

MEN of science who sit in laboratories and probe among the mysteries of creation often have been baffled and astounded at the evidences of a sort of life that can persist without interruption for many centuries. Living frogs have been found imbedded in There are disease germs that seem

to be almost immortal. In this general category of tenacious andindestructible life the modern jitneys seem o deserve a high place. Their staying power in the face of antagonistic forces is phenal. Trolley corporations have fought the litney with terrific energy. Jitneys have | getting that the mortgagee would get the | in effect.

been chased and harried and seemingly put out of existence. But they return inevitably, as they continue to return in New Jersey, to haunt the trolley people and the

Legislature. The Public Service Corporation in New Jersey aims, through legislation new being framed, to drive jitneys off the streets on which trolley cars are operated. This law would eliminate the jitney in Camden and it will be fiercely fought not only by the jitney owners but by the general public. It must seem to observers on the sidelines that a device which has served as well as the jitney ought to be preserved and that trolley corporntions would be wiser if, instead of trying to stop the process of evolution, they accepted and used motor vehicles as details in their system of public service.

The very fact that the jitney has been able o survive shows that it is needed. Trolley companies, operating with heavy verhead costs, need to be protected against unfair competition. But that is no reason why the riding public should be denied the

#### THE OLD CONGRESS WILL PREPARE FOR THE NEW

benefits of modern invention.

#### Tax Legislation Will Be Postponed Until Harding Takes His Place in the White House

NOTHING has happened to convince the majority leaders of Congress, which meets next Monday, that it would be wise to change the legislative plans they agreed upon more than a year ago.

It was decided then that it would be waste of time to pass constructive tax laws. so long as a Democratic President was in the White House. If the bills passed did not conform to the taxation theories of the Democratic President he would veto them So the plan was agreed upon to wait until there was a Republican President before pashing any new tax legislation to its final passage

The election has not only made it certain that there will be a Republican in the White House after March 4, but it has settled that the Republican majority in both branches of 'ongress will be large enough to enable the Republicans to embody in law those taxation theories which after long experience with revenue legislation commend themselves to the best minds in the party.

So the Congress which meets next week ill doubtless confine its legislative activities to the passage of the necessary appropriation bills. But its committees are likely to busy themselves with the preliminary work necessary to the drafting of new revenue laws. The ways and means committee of the House has already collated ast mass of information about the tariff which is now available to every one interested in the subject. Before the winter is over it is likely to have another mass of information about the income tax and excess rofits tax laws for its guidance.

While the tax on incomes and on excess crofits has raised revenue, there is probably no informed person who is willing to defend the system by which these taxes are apportioned. The laws are full of inequities. They have diverted into the coffers of the government vast sums of money which ought to have been allowed to flow in the ordinary channe's of business. The money needed by the government should be raised in ways which will not dry up the sources of revenue.

If one thing is more certain than another it is that the new Congress will modify, if it does not repeal altogether, the excess profits tax. It is expected to reapportion the burden of the income tax in such a way as to make it rest more evenly on the shoulderof the whole people. The present law was framed on the theory that the little man ould be protected by making the big manthat is, the man with a big income or big profits-give up a large part of his profits or his income to the government. Congress did not seem to be aware of the fact that the is an expert in making money and that whenever he has to bear a new expens in the conduct of his business, whether that expense is due to increased taxes or to in-creased cost of raw materials, he always adds it to the cost of production and hands

it on to the ultimate consumer. There must be ingenuity enough in Congress to devise a better way than this for raising revenue, a way which will free bus iness from hampering restrictions and at the same time protect the consumer of small means from the high prices which inve-folowed, as a natural result, the working out

of the present system. As to the tariff, Senator Lodge remarks at the Union League the other night that more revenue must be produced by the custom houses. This is desirable, and it is within the ability of the Republican states men in Washington to bring it about with at checking the flow of foreign goods sent here in payment of the debts which Europe

Senator Lodge is as well aware as his colengues that the United States is no longer debtor nation and that a tariff law which might have served in 1895 would be per niclous at the present time. The Republican party is committed to the policy of protec-tion to American industries. But it has been in the habit of adjusting that policy of prevailing conditions. There is every reason for believing that it will continue to

Unless all signs fail. Congress will be asked to pass laws directly regulating many matters that might better be left to the peration of the well-established economic laws. There was regulation of prices during the war, but even in that emergency it did not work very well. Yet there are many toopic who think that if Congress should pass a law declaring that prices should not e higher than the people were willing to pay the first glimmering of the dawn of the conomic millennium would appear above the porizon. But there is probably sanity enough n Congress to resist the importunities of

he pleaders. We are already seeing the law of emply and demand in operation. It is bringing about the reduction in the prices of many ommodities more rapidly and more of feetively than any act of Congress could det. And this is happening, too, in spite of the assertions made a few years ago that the combinations of producers had nullified the law and held the whole country at their

Congress, however, can do something to relieve the public. Take the housing short age, for example, a shortage due to the high rost of building material and the high wages of labor and the high rates of interest for mortgage money. If Congress should expressly exempt from taxation income re eived from real estate mortgages the market for mortgage money would become a little easier. The borrower always pays the tax on his mortgage and under a system which taxes the income from it he is taxed twice

in the same property. In this city a man with a \$3000 mortgage on his house pays the mortgages 6 per cent nterest and he pays the real estate tax of \$2.85 on every \$100 in addition, bringing the cost of his mortgage up to nearly 9 per cent interest. Yet there are people who think that the man who lends him the money should be taxed on his income of \$180, for

amount of the tax out of the borrower in some way.

If the new revenue laws are framed in accordance with the few well-established conomic principles and without a desire to penalize any one because he happens to have property, the evils of the present legislation will disappear and business can go on its way without undue trammels and sufficient revenue will be raised.

#### CAN WE BE SAVED?

WHO will be Secretary of Morals and Grand High Keeper of the National Conscience in Mr. Harding's cabinet? Clearly, if we continue to drift into bad habits and if the stern resolution of sane reformers is not shaken a functionary with some such title will have to be appointed at Washington. Multitudes of the unregenerate are having their fling, despite the Velstead not, and you have only to look at the newspapers any day to perceive that there is no law of the books or of ethical tradition that isn't being floated pretty consistently in all parts of the country.

Nothing that has happened in many years caused such an uprour of debate as is likely to attend the proposed legislative drive for a Blue Sunday. Many people will complain litterly because of what they will call further interference with personal rights. Leaders of the Sunday movement will declaim with similar carnestness that they are trying only to save a country that seems determined to go to the dogs of legend.

There is right and wrong on the two sides of every controversy, and that which is brewing now will be no different from all the other controversies that have shaken the nation. The simple fact is that movements intended foreibly to regulate and improve national morals and habits of life spring from a complication of affairs which, like the iceberg, shows only a little of its bulk above the surface. What probably animates and inspires the reformers is the obvious and indisputable fact that we, as a people, are running pretty wild upon dangerous roads and growing increasingly coutemptuous of normal restraint.

The statistics of homicides in the United States will astonish any one who studies More people are murdered wantonly in this country than in all the rest of the civilized world every year. Divorce laws are lax in many of the states and for that reason America has a whole army of children whose only parents are the courts. Behind divorces and homicides lie very complex drifts and tendencies against which many earnest people hope to prevail with antiliquor laws, laws for the regulation of books and movies and schemes of legislation devised to sateguard religious institutions and to encourage the religious life as a wholesome antidote to much that is heading and cynical in the philosophy of the modern street. Churchmen who have resorted to such methods cannot be said to be without courage. They risk much and they probably

It may be interesting at this stage of the eneral movement for moral reforms to inquire whether the average American is actually an unmoral person who can be made good only by law. Any casual survey will bring a negative answer to that question. The average American community, even when it is disposed to go golfing or motoring on Sunday and to worship only in the country clubs, is apt to be pretty sound under the surface. Tell it about somebody in trouble, about Hoover's dependent millions or about the desolate children in Armenia and you will witness a demonstration of heartfelt charity of a sort to make you marvel. It will give its time, its money, its unlimited sympathy and even its clother to those in need. No people are so sensitive as Americans to the underlying obligations of established ethics.

Yet it is not always possible to have wars and starving millions as forces of inspiration to the higher life. The question before the house relates to methods likely to steer the American straight in normal times, to keep his children clean-minded and healthy and to lessen the number of young people who are growing up with a frankly pagan view of

Any one who views dispassionately the endency of Americans to fast and reckless living cannot regard the factor of high tension that is general in the United States as a result of our manner of existence. like to be known as the hardest-working people on earth. That boast is not an idle Tired nerves demand high-colored shows, heetic music, bright lights and, in a word, constant stimulation. They shout for motors and Sunday golf and even for moonshine. Restrictions alone will not answer the need so plainly apparent. The good that reformers seek to do by national Sunday laws, restrictions and censorships could best be achieved by a study of the national nervous system and by remedies calculated to restore human appreciation for many things which people do not now enjoy because of a lack of time of leisure and the ort of training that makes for rationality.

## SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

CORRECTED returns from Eric indicate that the total vote polled by Mrs. Marion, prohibitionist candidate for United States senator, was 132,610 instead of 138,-624, as given out in Harrisburg on Satur-

But these corrected figures still give her 50,000 more votes than were polled for the prohibitionist candidate for president. Memhers of other partles voted for her rather can for the candidate of their own party. Mrs. Marion was not the only cambidate for the Senate who profited by the extraordinary conditions in the contest this year, The labor entedidate for the presidency reeived 15,642 votes and the labor senatoria enddidate polled 27,392 and the single-tax andidate for the Senate received 2110 votes. while the presidential candidate of the party colled only 800.

## THE TAX RATE AND BUDGET

MAYOR MOORE speaks for all Philadel phia when he says that every effort should be made to prevent an increase in the tax rate. Owners of property, particularly the householder, already face a virtual increase in taxes by reason of the raising of assessments. City Council, sitting as a committee of

the whole, is now working on the budget

for next year. A number of sessions have been held, and yet, with the study of departmental requests nearly completed, approximately \$3,000,000 must be shaved from the total if the tax rate is not to be in-creased. For the theory of the budget and the spirit of the charter slike demand that the receipts and expenditures shall be equalized as closely as is humanly possible. (Sty councilmen have a real job on their hands. Within the next two weeks they are obliged, under the law, to decide on the budget and tax rate for 1921. Up to this time they have been alert in searching for innecessary or extravagant requests for funds. Taxonyers have the right to expect that Philadelphia will not enter the new year, which promises to be the beginning of a return to something like normal conditions, with a tax rate even higher than that now

### TIME BY THE FORELOCK

President of Council's Business Training Tells Him How Necessary It Is to Take It That Way-Poor Richard Club Characteristics

#### By GEORGE NOX McCAIN RICHARD WEGLEIN, president of Council, is a candy manufacturer. He

belongs to that class of business men who take time by the forelock and profit accordngly.

His political experiences may be partially esponsible for his quick grasp of a situa-Sugar is the foundation of the Weglein isiness. The wheels cease to turn when he sugar supply is exhausted. When President Wilson swept the counsel

and refused to purchase the Cuban sugar crop, that commodity began shooting zenith-ward like an aviator seeking for an altitude Mr. Weglein bought sugar. He had to have it. To make sure he stocked up liberally so that his factory could keep going. Then the reverse movement began. Sugar began to drop. With it the wholesale price

of Hoover and other economists to one side

confectionery started down the sliding Weglein sensed the situation. He turned his high-priced sugar into confection-ery and sold it by the ton for figures below

the cost of sugar.
"It was good business," said the president of Council, speaking of the matter. "It enabled us to clear our decks and get ready for the new era in business. We pocketed our osses and made no fuss about it. now on a feeting that enables us to help along in healthy trade competition."

CARL BLOOMINGDALE, playwright, dramatic critic, advertising expert, but principally president of the Poor Richard Tub, is constantly spinning webs of activity to comesh the willing members of that

unique and hedonistic organization.

The membership of the Poor Richard could possibly be ten times what it is, but, like all coteries or clubs unusual in entertain-ment and social affairs, it draws a line of You must have done something or you

mst be something to cross the line that it has drawn.
It is odd how clubs, dining or residential, with kindred aims get in and keep in touch A few weeks ago the Sphinx Club invited

the Poor Richards to a dinner at the Wal-dorf in New York. I presume the hosts anticipated a corporal's guard of a dozen or so from the city of first and great things, Instead, Mr. Bloomingdale swung into the banquet hall that evening at the head of 125 Philadelphians, greatly to the surprise of the New Yorkers.
And they might have done better had they

TN NOTING the foundation of the Uni-A versity of Pennsylvania Press recently I mentioned the name of Norton Downs, mentioned the name of Norton Downs, famous forty years ago as a proofreader.

Thomas J. Lindsey, whose experience began back "at the case" in the office of Silns A. George, of Sansom street above Sixth, and who graduated into the Government Printing Office in Washington and thence into the editorial chair, recalls an unusual incident about Norton Downs, Mr. Lindsey worked side by side in Wash.

Mr. Lindsey worked side by side in Washington and occupied the same room at a boarding house with Downs. The latter wasthen a journeyman printer. Later he came to Philadelphia and became a newspaper proofreader. Downs, as I remember," said Mr

Lindsey, "once performed a remarkable piece of work. He set up an entire book and sent the pages to the stereotyping foundry without being read by a proof reader, so accurate was he as a comp Printers will understand just what that

OLIVER D. SHOCK, who gave twenty-five years of his life to work in connec-tion with the State Board of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture, is convinced that the farmers of Pennsylvania are today mixing more wisdom and money than ever before. The reward, generally speaking, is not only equal to the labor, but with substantial interest added.

The newspapers, he says, and he is still

deeply interested in agriculture, although with another are devoting more space to farming and its problem than ever before.

The State Chamber of Commerce is taking

up the subject, and is endeavoring to bring about more amicable relations between farmers and manufacturers. Ranking institutions are adding to their

ists the names of thousands of farmers and airymen to whom they send copies of their various publications from time to time. To all of these Mr. Schock points as evidence that the status of the farmer is changing rapidly, and his value as an factor is becoming more highly appreciated.

J. R. McINTOSH is one individual who certain government departments to detail and routine; notably the Department of Internal Revenue, as it has been conducted for generations in this district of which Philadelphia is the headquarters.

Mr. McIntosh is manager of a large cholesale and retail drug concern. It is about this time that he makes annual ap dication for renewal of the firm's privilege o dispense alcohol and alcoholic drugs. There are considerable data and statistical memoranda demanded of the government,

particularly as to sales, etc., in recent All this had been collated by him and placed in an envelope which was either lost or mi-placed before he reached the Federal Building. Through the agency of a friend he secured permission from the revenue authorities to copy from their records cer-tain figures which he knew they had in their

He was directed, he tells me, to a young girl in her teens, who took his name and address and then turned to a file in a nu her of receptueles. She took from it a fiber envelope or container, bearing a number in five figures, which she handed over to the

disturbed gentleman. To his astonishment he found not only all the reports desired, but every other re-port he or his firm had ever made, every application they had filed and every letter or memorandum they had written, together the government's reply attached, from the date, a quarter of a century ago, when the firm was established.

There may be crookedness in the ship-ping board and in war contracts, but no one will every be able to convince J. R. Me-Intosh that the old revenue service isn't trong on detail and accurate us to duta. He's had visible evidence of the fact.

#### The Superior People the Suntibur Guzette

The following proclamation was recently ublished by the Mohammedan community: "Praise be to God and peace with the prophet. We return thanks to God for having made us superior to other creatures in having granted us this holiday, which has spread all through this island amongst us all, both those who live near the sea and those who live near the sea and hose who live on the mainland, those live in the South and those who live in the North, amongst young and old, male and female. We celebrate great rejoicings on the arrival of our Muster, the owner of this country. He came to see us, his subjects, and to inspect his country.'

Apparently the ink used in writing the Volstead act is about the only thing about that act which is dry today.

## Why an Education?

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch A university professor in Chicago held out until he found that the driver of a pie wagon received three times his salary.

ments, and get his record if possible. This is sent broadcast to other bureaus and we wait for results, which are often forth-

Have Six Designs

vestigator finds himself with but five or six

sets of prints to compare with the one he is seeking to identify. In five minutes he has

"A fingerprint classification reads some-thing like this: 2:24 Ua 1|28 0|1. "There will probably come a time when

"There will probably come a time when there will be municipal bureaus of finger-

print registration, where every one will have to be entered. This would be of immense

value, not only in the detection of crime, but in the identification of persons who are

found dead under inysterious conditions of so badly mutilated in accidents as to be

Banks Could Use Prints

"Fingerprints would also be a great thing in foundling institutions and children's homes where mistakes in identity are often

made. Banks could well use a fingerprint system of identifying their patrons.

The time is also coming when the finger-print system will be used throughout all the different states. Thus a man who is wanted in Philadelphia for burglary or murder might

be picked up in some small town upstate for some slight offense like vagrancy or petty larceny. The authorities of the town, if

larceny. The authorities of the town, if they filed prints of every man thus brought in, would know in a day whether or not the man was wanted anywhere else throughout

the state, and he would be apprehended and

brought to justice.

"There is a large army of crooks moving

about constantly all over the country. The only sure means of knowing them that the police have is the fingerprint system, and it is never wrong. Names are nominal to us when we have a man's fingerprints. They never lie."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

3. What was the name of the first opera;

6. How many shillings make a guinea English money?

7. What kind of an animal is a kinkajou?

. What is meant by Hermetic philosophy

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The total membership of Congress is 531.

"Hamlet." 'A Midsummer Night' Drem" and "The Taming of the Shrew are three plays of Shakespleare which contain a play within themselves

Daniel Webster died in 1852, nine venra before the Civil War.

The Latin kingdom of Jerusalem was founded by the Crusaders in 1049, and came to an end in 1291

teenth century, the famous silver mines of San Luis Potosi in Bollyla, the deposits of which are still workable

Eleutherios Venizelos is a native of the island of Crete.

The escapement of a clock is the mech-anism connecting the notive power and the regulator.

The planet Mars is supposed to contain an elaborate network of canals.

The Republican party came into existence about 1855.

5. The Spaniards discovered, in the

9. To what country are chrysanthemum

1. How long is the Mississippl river:

. Who were Hengist and Horsa?

How old is Sarah Bernhardt?

10. What is the game of curling?

When was it written?

unrecognizable even by their families.

found his man out of 80,000 others.

"HOW MODEST"

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### JOHN KLEIN

On Identification by Fingerprints

IN THESE days of crime waves finger-A print identification is one of the greatest helps to the police in running down law-breakers, according to John Klein, assistant Have Six Designs

"There are only about six different designs of fingerprints in all—loops, arches, twine-loops, whorls, accidentals, central pockets and lateral pockets.

"Each of these, with their variations, is given a value and on this scale the print of each of the ten fingers is given a numerical, value. After they have been grouped in pairs the total of them is taken and this is known as the primary classification. identification expert of the Bureau of Police. In City Hall there is a "library" of the fingerprints of 80,000 of the best-known criminals in the country, some 40,000 of which have come under the attention of the local authorities. In five minutes' time any new offender or any person rounded up by the authorities can be positively identified if he has ever come to the notice of the l'hiladelphin police or any of the other big known as the primary classification.

"The primary classification alone limits the possible total of fingerprints to about 900 of the 80,000 in the gallery. Further subdivisions and classifications cut the num-Philadelphia police or bureaus of the country.

"The public does not realize the value of The public does not realize the value of tingerprints nor the many ways in which they are of such great value," explained Mr. Klein, who is recognized as one of the leading experts in this line in the United States. In the first place, we have the great army of crooks that operate in the big cities fairly well catalogued. When a man is brought to the Hall for any crime, even a small one, we take a record of his fingerprints and go through our gallery of prints. We may find that he is wanted for burglary or murder through our gallery of prints. We may find that he is wanted for burglary or murder in Chicago under a different name. If we don't have him we send his prints to the other large police bureaus, and it is quite possible that he is just the man they have been looking for on some entirely different charge.

## Life of Print Forty-eight Hours

"The scene of almost any crime is almost "The scene of almost any crime is almost certain to yield a large crop of fingerprints. Any hard, smooth surface takes fingerprints. The life of a print, which depends on the rapidity of the evaporation of the moisture from the pores of the fingers, is about forty-eight hours. The trouble about getting prints is that a man committing a crime is almost invariably nervous and in a hurry and consequently leaves a series of smudges that cannot be identified. Any implement or a revolver used by a criminal is ant to be smudged rather than clearly marked because the man's fingers slipped around it in use.

We powder the print with a mixture of mercury and chalk to make the lines stand out and then photograph it. When it is printed the prints stand out black on a white oackground. "When a prisoner is brought to City Hall

charged with a crime, we make prints of his ten fingers, photographs, Bertillon measure-

The Prettiest Things THE prettiest things there are must lie Unused, unheeded utterly.

As where the lorries drop bright oil

As lovely as the ocean-bed, Blue branching green, gold branching red. And all the little friendly words In secret nests of mice and birds

And window missal-scrolls of frost nnumbered times achieved and lost. And songs that fill the blackbird's head In March, that August finds unsaid.

And tales we dreamt at five years old

That by no later skill are told. While towns and faces dull as clay Are praised and copied every day. -Camilla Doyle in N. Y. Tribune

# No Reprisals!

From London Punch.
"After all." asks a writer, "why shouldn't Ireland have a Parliament, like England?" Quite frankly we do not like this idea of retaliation while more humane methods are still unexplored.

## The Happier Greek

From the Louisville Courier Journal.

Happier far is the lot of the Greek who dines shoes than the Greek who shines as a statesman. The shoe-shiner builds up a business. The premier builds up an unholy and crushing opposition.

## Misquoted

The man who said that the United States mails are slow but sure was shamefully misquoted. He didn't say they were sure.

#### SHORT CUTS Perhaps the Rev. Bowlby is merely a

It will soon be too late to advise you to do your Christmas shopping early.

Germany has a big potato crop; but its small potatoes are still begging off.

Now that bread and milk are coming down, the simple life becomes simplified. Its recent landslide prompts Pittsburgh

ad Governor Cox to send sympathy to Mont

Seasonal appointments to the Harding cabinet might be Edgar Saltus and George Wharton Pepper.

It is to be hoped the hunters won't by mistake shoot Santa Claus' reindeer when they start in temorrow. Taking it by and large, it occurs to us

not to be smart-alecky. The world is full of pessimists. Here's eph Cawthorn visualizing the return of "German comedian."

The population of West Virginia apsome negligible outsiders.

The drop in the prices of bread and milk is not expected to have any appreciable effect on life in the jazz palaces.

A "right smart" of the employes of the Municipal Court seem to be attached to the "domestic relations" department"—their own.

We wonder if Henry Arthur Jones was not just a little bit careless in first refer-ring to H. B. Wells as Balaam and then chiding him. Here and there there are indications that the Russian Soviet is growing conserva-tive with the years. A case of education

from without. All we can say of the story that comes from Oceanport, N. J., to the effect that a pet rabbit kicked three cats to death, is that

ocean port must have some kick. The coming Congress hasn't a thing to do but to decide how much of our money it needs and how it shall be spent. No wonder there is general lack of interest in what is

bound to be flat, stale and unprofitable. General Pershing grinned and mali-General Pershing grinned and man-ciously nudged Secretary Daniels when he saw a doughboy lick a gob on Mitchel Field, New York. If the gob had licked the dough-boy the secretary might have gently chided

The French budget sets aside sixteen billion frances for rebuilding the places made waste by Germany. Is there any injustice in insisting on the terms of the treaty which demands payment from the Germans for damage done? Somebody has to pay it. France is paying it now, poor as she is. Germany should be used to pay it later.

many should be made to pay it later. If Brindell were a poor man and had kept himself poor in the defense of his fel-lows; and if, further, there was any likeli-hood that he would not get a fair trial when taken into court; why, then, there might be some excuse for members of the union handing out \$10 apiece to help him; but there sn't appear to be any excuse for such

"Markleton Hospital is not fit for a dog to live in," declares Colonel Galbraith, commander of the American Legion, and adds that the legion will not rest until the disabled veterans quartered there and else-where are properly cared for by the nation they fought to save. And in their efforts so directed, the members of the legion may feel osured that they will have the backing of the entire American people.

In the recent airplane race in New York there was one bombing plane capable of carrying five 1000-pound bombs. A few such planes could destroy a large city, which gives rise to a few interesting possibilities. Economists and sociologists have deplored congestion in large cities. The next war may cure all that. There is little likeliwar may cure all that. There is little likelihood that cities destroyed would ever be rebuilt as they are today. With airplanes simplifying the matter of transportation, there will be little excuse for overcrowding n restricted areas and the population will he likely to distribute itself over the land in small communities. And, more happily, the mere possibility of war contingencies may

eventually have much the same effect,

# Foods prepared "en brochette" are those cooked upon a skewer or small spit. An Awful Prospect

From the Kansas City Star.

It is sincerely hoped this little misunderstanding between the cable company and the State Department will not reduce Secretary master General Burleson's mail service.