Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, December 1, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new iministration to concentrate its actention: he Delaware river bridge. dministration to concentrate its actention:
he Deloware river bridge,
drydock big enough to accommodate the
largest ships,
evelopment of the rapid transit system,
convention hall,
building for the Free Library,
is art Museum. Art Museum, largement of the water supply, mes to accommodate the population,

THE PUBLIC'S AFFAIR

T IS important that the refusal of the Public Service Commission to exercise urisdiction of the U. G. I. with reference to changed standard of gas authorised in a city ordinance be viewed in its proper light. The gas plant is municipally owned, and the law forbidding the commission to enforce rulings concerning any property possessed by the state or a city within this commonwealth is perfectly explicit.

The situation, however, does not jeopardize the responsibilities of the public. As matter of fact, it heightens them.

Following the survey of the United Gas Improvement Company's plant in this city, it is virtually certain that the terms under which the system is operated and the question of leases, old or new, will come up for discussion. It is at this point that the obligations of the public will become acute.

There were attempts, melodramatic, if nothing else, to realize these responsibilities when the first lease was framed. The citisens of Philadelphia can exercise the paramount control if they vigorously choose to do so. Indirectly, the Public Service Commission has pointed out this significant opportunity.

JOHN: GUNMAN

WE HAD some drinks," said the man who was taken in Pittsburgh yesterday as an accessory in the Peirce murder, "and then we had some more. We were What happened then every one knows.

A man taken off his guard was beaten to death. Those now charged with the crime, drifting as they are to life terms or to the electric chair, must wonder dully now and then whether any of the responsibility rests on men who filled them with diluted rat poison disguised as whisky and sent them into the street ready to do murder. Many eriminals of all types have had to puzzle over that particular question in the past. Until there was never a chance that they might meet these hidden accessories in the

Recently the federal court sentenced a man to a jail term for selling what bootleggers eall whisky. Yesterday another violator was started on the way to a cell. The prospect fines doesn't trouble people who are making easy money in a veritable flood. Jail is a different matter. The prospect of jail is terrifying to the traffickers in illicit Why this should be it is hard to tell, since the fails are filled with men who were once their patrons and friends.

THE SUPER-BURGLARS

TO A SHIP at sea and to sailors who are said to be implicated with thieves responsible for the disappearance of almost \$1,000. 000 worth of jewels from homes in this vicinity the attention of the police of two continents has been directed by disclosures made in Paris and Berlin. The achievements of Raffles, of Sherlock

Holmes and of the original Wallingford seem trivial in the light of suggestions now made by detectives, who believe that a highly organized syndicate of burglars is operating to market in Europe plunder obtained in the

It has been clear that no ordinary thief got off with the McFadden jewels. The burglar, whoever he was, had the methods and the finesse of a master. So far as the outside world knows, he left no trace between the McFadden home at Villanova and the Paris boulevards where stolen American jewels are being offered for sale to unsus pecting American millionaires.

When the ship in question reaches port there ought to be some interesting news in the papers. The country hasn't looked with complacency on the advent of the superburglars. If it is possible to put even a few employes of the syndicate behind the bars the rest will be relatively easy.

THE WHITE PERIL

THE charge that narcotics of Philadelphia manufacture are flowing into China and being used to debauch Chinese in communities where the new government only recently wiped out the opium traffic is not new. At various times more or less direct representations have been made to British and American officials by enlightened Chinese who are trying to save the country and their people from the devastating effects of habit. forming drugs.

The Chinese have almost eliminated opium smoking, a vice introduced among them by white traders eager for profit. Importation of opium, morphia and like drugs is forbid-But it has been found that such con traband, though it cannot pass through custom houses controlled by the Chinese themselves, was admitted in increasing quantitie through ports and areas controlled by the the French and the Japanese. After repeated appeals from the Pekin Government the British did their best to co-operate with

The sensational charge made public yesterday by Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau indicates that the Japanese and the Ameri cans from whom they make their purchases have not yet seen fit to stop a practice that menaces the health and peace of vast areas

in China. Recently Mayor Moore had reason to com plain of the widespread distribution of dangerous drugs from laboratories in this city.

Here the complaint is echoed from across the world. Talk for five minutes to any edu-cated Chinese and he will tell you that while we talk of a pellow peril the Orient lives in dread of the white one. The history of the oplum and morphine trade, as it has been cultivated by western business men in China, fully fustifies that fear.

IS A PUBLIC SERVANT'S PAY SO MUCH VELVET?

The Issue Raised by Municipal Court Employes Whe Do Other Work Should Be Broadened to Cover All

Departments THE publication in this newspaper of names of employes of the Municipal Court who are engaged in private business, with private occupations which take them out of the court during court hours, has called forth the following interesting

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—White exposing the employes of the
Municipal Court for engaging in outside occupations during the hours they are supposed to
be working for the court, why not consider
other efficials who do the same thins?
For instance, Director of Public Weifare
Ernest L. Tustin appeared in court recently
as coursed in a case entirely cutside of the
jurisdiction of the Department of Public
Weifare, and he was practicing his profession
of the law during the hours his public office
demanded his presence.
An assistant city solicitor appeared recently
as coursel for men charged with rough-To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

as coursel for men charged with rous housing an election poil during the hours was paid to work for the city. All the assistant city solicitors practice law privately during the hours they are paid to work for the city. Clerk of Quarter Sessions Cunningham is the

Clerk of Quarter Sessions Cunningham is the head of the Cunsingham Cab Company, which does business at all hours, day and night. Director Caven of Public Works is still in the sand business.

President of Council Weglein is in the confectionery business.

Councilman Montgomery is a buyer for a department of the confection of the confe

department store.
Councilmen Von Tagen is a real estate agent
every day and every business hour of the day.
Councilmen Burch, Develin and Gaffney prac-

tice law. cilman Connell is superintendent of a comstery.

All the doctors employed by the city, except possibly Owen and Furbush, have private patients.

Most of these officials are paid more than \$1200 a year.

FAIR PLAY. 11200 a year. Philadelphia, November 28.

The suggestion of Fair Play, who signs his name and gives his address, is pertinent. His list of public officials who are engaged in private business and devote part of their time to it could be made longer. If, however, he would argue that it is proper for the employes of the Municipal Court to receive pay from the public treasury for their time and then use part of that time in some other occupation because employes of other departments of the government are doing the same thing, he is going further than this

newspaper is willing to go.

The proper rule is that when a man is employed by the city he should give his whole time to his work, just as a man employed by a private company or firm is expected to give his whole time to his employer. There are a few exceptions, but they affect men who in private employment give only part of their time to any particular employer.

There are many doctors on the city pay roll who continue their private practice. The city gives them a stated sum for their services and calls on them when those services are needed. In this way it has at its command a much larger number of specialists than it could secure for the same sum if it asked fo all their time. The system works well.

The pay of the assistant city solicitors in the nature of a retaining fee to secure their services for the city as a client when it needs them. They continue their private practice and thus become more valuable to the city because of the experience which they gain. If the staff of the city solicitor were composed of lawyers who devoted their whole time to their public client the rate of pay would have to be doubled or trebled or the city would have to get along with lawyers of much less ability than those whose services

The pertinence of the exposure of conditions in the Municipal Court lies in the fact that the plea for a larger appropriation for the support of that court is based on the assertion that its employes are overworked and that it is necessary to enlarge the staff. The probation officers, the tipstaves and the engineers and janitors are supposed to give their whole time to their public employment. They are not in the same class with lawyers and doctors. If the men holding these jobs are not willing to give their whole time they should make way for men who will do so. And until the staff of the Municipal Court is composed wholly of men who work all day its plea for more money should be held up.

The remarks to the reporters made by the Municipal Court employes involved indicated that some of them regarded their public pay as private political perquisites to which they were entitled on account of their service to their ward leaders. It was so much velvet, and all they had to do for it was to go through the form of appearing at the court occasionally.

Public business cannot be conducted with that economy which proper respect for the taxpayers demands so long as any one, high or low, harbors any such view of public duty.

The heads of the city departments receive \$10,000 a year. This salary is large enough to warrant the city in expecting that the men holding the jobs will retire from whatever other business they may have been engaged in and give all their time and attention to their public duties. If a man is not willing to do this he should not accept appointment. It matters not who he is or what his business may be.

Disregard of this wholesome rule has been responsible for more demoralization than any other angle cause. It is of a piece with contractor rule under which contracto bosses have made the city itself an annex of their private business. We have had a Mayor who was the head of a bonding company which continued to bond city em ployes and contractors doing business with the city after he took office. There was nothing wrong in allowing his money to re main invested in the bonding company, but nice sense of public duty would have led him to order that during his term of office the company should refuse to bond any one doing business with the city. But whether the Mayor issued such an order or not, the city solicitor should have refused to pass any bond issued by the company on the ground that the public official whose duty it was to collect under the bond when the man bonded defaulted on his contract was financially interested in allowing the defaulter to escape. But nothing of this kind hap pened. Instead, the business of the bonding company with men dealing with the city beyond all precedent during the increased

term of the Mayor. The scandal of a score of sinecures in the Municipal Court is trivial in comparison with the greater scandal of public officials willingly using their office for the profit of their private business. The fact of evil as well as its appearance can be avoided if all public officials retire absolutely from private businems when they accept office.

If conditions which prevail here ruled in Washington we should have the secretary of the treasury continuing as the president of a bank and favoring that bank with deposits of public money, and we should have the secretary of the navy interested in a

shipbuilding firm to which he awarded contracts for battleships, and judges of the Supreme Court practicing by proxy before the tribunal on which they sit.

Fair Play has raised a question which ought to be considered by all public-spirited citizens, and considered so seriously that a public sentiment will be created that will force virtually all public servants to confine their activities to service of the public during their term of office.

UP GOES PONZI

RICH men, poor men, beggar men and thieves, doctors, lawyers, newsboys, public officials, old women and young, boot-blacks and managers of blg industries flocked to Ponzi's offices in Boston while the flocking was good and poured their savings into the hands of a man who claimed to be able to get wealth out of the thin air through which the ships pass on their way from European to American ports. Bankers said it couldn't be done. Officials of the United States Treasury Department took the trouble to prove that no secret method of wringing enormous overnight profits out of the foreign exchange system could possibly exist, But the flood of money continued to pour into the Ponzi coffers, and men who knew all that can be known about finance began to wonder whether there really was some thing that they hadn't learned. Other "capitalists" were said to be getting ready to put similar schemes afoot when federal agents strolled down to the banking district

and put Mr. Ponzi in jail. What did it all mean? Merely that people can always believe what they desire passionately to believe, and that a good-looking lie with bells on it and the ability to make people happy and comfortable for a fleeting interval before disaster arrives will always have a large following, while the simple and unpretentious truth is ignored.

In any final analysis it must appear that Ponzi didn't deceive the credulous investors of Boston. They deceived themselves. They refused to look facts in the face or to believe folk who talked more honestly but not so picturesquely as Ponti. Life is like that. There are truths that a great many people recognize only when they have to and after hard experience has shown that nothing else matters or gets you anywhere.

The case that closed yesterday when Ponzi was sentenced to five years in jail was astonishing because of its very simplicity. Ponzi was not even original. His methods were not new. They were antique. What was done in Boston has been done hundreds of times before by the snides of finance, and done more subtly than Ponzi did it. Ponzi took your money and promised 100 per cent dividends. He actually paid the dividendsout of other people's money. He might have gone on in this simple fashion for years, getting deeper into the hole, but paying dividends nevertheless. So long as millions flowed in it was easy to hand thousands out, Inevitably there would have been a smash, but the scheme might have widened and involved investors everywhere in the country before it came.

It is too much to expect that the inexperienced investor will be much wiser or much more careful because of Ponzi. Ponzi was caught. Other Ponzis, less reckless but no more honest than he, are to be found in the fringes of financial districts in most American cities. They are the people who guarantee 25 and 30 per cent returns from money invested in faraway properties and concessions. They seek people of relatively small means and they make a special appeal to widows who, for the benefit of their dependent children, are eager to put limited insurance funds to the best possible use. The equipment of these outlaws of the financial world consists usually of a "sucker list" and a colorful vocabulary. But a good many of them manage to live well and to ride in speedy motorcars. Reputable newspapers refuse their advertising, they are barred out of the better office buildings and they keep just inside the limits of legal tech-Yet they find people who will cheerfully invest in their paper mines and ir paper inventions.

If you have money to invest, go to a banker for advice. Remember that a property that can pay returns above normal will not need to wait for the help of small investors. There are few such properties and the men who make a business of speculative investment are the first to find them out. Put your money-if you are lucky enough to have any-in established industries and utili ties. Leave 50 per cent stocks to the people who can afford to lose.

WHAT MEDIATION MEANS

THE principle of mediation such as has been invoked in the Armenia crisis is no novelty in international law. But the conditions under which President Wilson has accepted the invitation extended by the League of Nations are special and unusual. Significant indeed is the indication that

he President has not been deterred by considerations of health from assuming this latest role. He has announced that he will work through a representative investigating the dangerous complexities involving harassec Armenia-the aggressive Soviet Government and the wandering but pertinacious administration of Kemal Pasha. None the less Mr. Wilson is presumably authorized to pass judgment upon the result of the findings. step that he has taken cannot be disregarded as evidence that the restoration of his health has of late been rapid.

The origin of the invitation is without precedent. Heretofore the services of me diating experts have usually been sought by interested parties unable to agree among themselves. But in this instance neither Armenia nor Anatolian Turkey nor Soviet Russia is the official solicitor. The request emanates from the international society characterized as the League of Nations. and is in pursuance of the ideals of the covenant, which regard no disputes between governments, whether league members or not. as lying beyond its concern.

The undertaking may be appraised by its results, but even should flat failure ensue condemnation of the principle would be un-The arbitral machinery of the League

of Nations has not yet been constructed. President Wilson's duties will to some ex tent resemble those exercised by King Oscar of Sweden in connection with the Samoan dispute of 1899, of the president of the Swiss Confederation in the boundary dispute be tween Brazil and French Guiana in the same year and of the King of Italy in frontier contentions of Brazil and British Guiana in 1901. Furthermore, there is precedent for the exercise of a mediatory office by the President of the United States. It is a personal obligation which Mr. Wilson and other Presidents have assumed. Obviously their services have been requested with the understanding that they were disinterested parties.

Mediation has been defined by John Bas sett Moore, a recognized authority on international law, as "an advisory process. Me diation recommends, arbitration decides. Mr. Wilson's appreciation of this limita-

tion is clear. In his acceptance note be has declined to embark on an enterprise requiring either employment of the military forces of the United States or authorization of any features by Congress.

The venture is a trial of good offices, test of their potency in a situation beset by confusion and difficulties. Well-wishers of civilization, apart from their opinions regarding the League of Nations, are not de barred from entertaining hopes. The effort begun bears marks of sincerity.

"How Much Do You Get?" May Change Back to "How Much Do You Earn?"-The Gentle Art of Keeping Servants

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AWOMAN called the attention of a group of us the other day to the curious fact that one never heard any more the question:
"How much do you earn?"
It was invariably: "How much do you

get?"

The reply of a maid in an intelligence office to another woman I know who was looking for a lady's maid was also charac-

teristic of the change of attitude.

The maid stated that at her last place she had received a certain preposterous sum

a week, whereupon the woman who was con-sidering engaging her balked:

"That is too much. I have never paid such wages!" she said decisively.

"Well," said the blase applicant coolly,
"you ought to be as able to pay it as she

Now that the tide is changed and the business houses and the factories and the railroads are turning away their hands, and the tide of immigration has set in, and food prices have now gone down, and an advertisement for skilled labor brings forty applicants and for unskilled labor 100, the whole question of domestic service will settle on more natural lines.

I NDOUBTEDLY, certain changes have come to stay, however, changes that are all to the good for the domestic employe. Certain types of mistresses can always keep servants, and always did keep servants even in the most uncertain days of the war. They did not bribe them by abnormally high wages or cajole them by soft jobs or cater

to them by luxurious quarters or meals.

I know many such. They never boast of the fact when other women are taking it for granted that all mistresses are in the same leaky boat; indeed, they secretly won-der a little at their own good luck at having

no "servant question."

There are whole families and family connections that from generation to generation never have a servant question. It is a quality of mind and behavior, a point of view that is almost instinctive. It

does not follow that a woman who has good servants and keeps them is, however, always easy for her family or her friends to get along with. She may not control herself at all times with a provoking child or irritat-ing in-law or exigent husband, but for some reason she can and does control herself with a provoking servant. She has the knack of being firm and at the same time pleasant, and she understands the art of being patient over a mistake, yet serenely adamant that it shall not be repeated. She knows what to see and what to evapleate the knows what to see and what to overlook; she is never suspicious yet never taken in. And she is all this very naturally and uncon-sciously in her dealings with her employes because she is mentally their superior, while she allows herself moments of sheer exasperation with her peers that may shake her from stem to stern.

FAR more logical and consistently unself-fish women than those fortunate ones fail where they succeed. 'It is not a question of knowing how to do the work yourself-some do, some do not. It is not the difficulty of the work or the easiness, the kind of kitchen, the kind of quarters, the hours or the family; it is not a popular manner or a philanthropic interest-you may have "nice Lady Imogene.

It is a quality, a point of view, a steady hand, an instinct for getting things done, an administrative rather than an executive talent, a serene expectancy of the best, a quick perception of the reasonableness of slight deviations, a kind recognition of little acts of initiative, an interest that is never curiosity, and a kindness that is atmospheric rather than detailed, and a power of appeal rather than domination.

It would be impossible to be consciously

any ten of these things or any five. The characteristic of the attitude is that it is instinctive, but family tradition can give sureness of touch that is an enviable pos-

It is the last thing a man considers when he is in love with a girl enough to propose to her, but it is probably the most important of all her qualifications as a wife in the long

He can really observe her inheritance i this respect and draw his own conclusions from her own and her family's attitude toward servants, while he is yet-so to speak-on the way.

AST summer, within a few weeks of each Jother, I had occasion to observe the family attitude toward their servants in two families who have always had devoted ser-The one occasion was at a time of rejoicing or, at all events, a wedding fes tivity; the other was at a time of great sor row, a funeral.

At the wedding rehearsal at the church witnessed something nearly approaching a difference of opinion between the mother of the groom and the mother of the bride as to where in the church each should sit.

The groom's mother objected to the tran-

sept seats on the edge of the chancel at th right and left of the choir as giving too much room for all and sundry of the casual guests to crowd in directly behind the official She wished to sit in the conven tional front pew on the middle aisle, with nicely graded selection of wedding guest behind her. The bride's mother wasted no words

the subject, but stood during the rehearsal where she meant to stand during the mar-riage service, in the front pew of the tran-"Well, who will be in those pews?" the

groom's mother said, pointing triumphantly to those at the side of the bride's mother and connecting with the choir. "The ushers will have to bring those people in by the "I am going to have my servants there,"

the bride's mother remarked quietly.

And they were! And inasmuch as mos of them had been with the family a dozer years or more, and some as much as twenty years, since before the little bride was born, their being "up with the folks" in front was right and fitting. Certainly there were no more interested guests at that wedding than those men and women to the left of the bride's mother and father.

AT THE time of the sadness in the other family, at the funeral of the head of the house, there were present in the room next to the children who gathered about the coffin, the nearest of kin, the lifelong nearest of friends and the family servants. these last one at least had been in the family over fifty years, and two or three of the others over twenty years, and the rest over a dozen years or so. Their right to be there, the quiet dignity of their sorrow, Their right to their helpfulness and simplicity were beauti ful tributes to their relationship to that family and to their mistress.

These things do not belong to a genera-tion ago; they exist today side by side with the other restless, self-seeking, uncertain re-lationship. There are good and faithful servants who are self-respecting and independ ent, and there are mighty poor and faithless

What the war scarcity has done is to make better mistresses, to compel better hours, better food, better quarters, better arranged work and better wages; in fact, more reasonable terms of employment. Competition will doubtless help the servant of tomorrow to respect himself by earning his wages by the work he does.

Let us hope it will be no longer:
"What do you get?" but "How much do

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

FINIS'

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

OTIS SKINNER On Live Dramatic Art

THE big, direct appeal to the emotions is I the most-needed quality in dramatic art today, in the opinion of Otis Skinner, distinguished actor, who is now appearing in a modern detective play in the city.

"There has been a distinct advance among things theatrical in everything except the most vital things," said the actor. "Cer-tainly the estate of the actor is better than it ever has been at any previous time. "In the days when I first tried my hand at

the building occupied by Dumont's strels things were not so easy for the actor as they are now. Then we were regarded ere as nomads and roustabouts than anything else. The only club he had was the saloon. It is doubly fortunate that things have changed, when one considers our clubs have been legislated out of existence.

"Now the actor has a place in the social scheme. He has his own clubs, first-class ones at that. He has more leisure time and a better chance to inform himself, and by special reading and general education to im He is also much better paid. prove his art. "In the old days the actor went through the school of experience. We had plent; of stock companies and 'cach man in his

time played many parts.' Sometimes one would have four or five parts a week. learned to act, to sing, to dance, to fence, fact, all the fundamentals of stage entertainment. But there is this to be said cting then was more dependent upon impulse. "The stage director in those days we

more of a prompter than anything else. It was considered an affront then if one was requested to act during a rehearsal. The actor rehearsing his role would walk up or down stage and at what was considered the proper point turn and deliver his line or lines or execute a piece of stage business.
Today the stage director is the absolute
arbiter. The actor is not requested, he is
required to put forth his best efforts during
rehearsal. The director, if necessary, helps interpret the role. When the actor moves any distance in the course of speaking his lines or of a piece of stage business his steps are all carefully counted. The exact spot where he halts or turns or again proceeds is chalklined in the director's mind

"This attention to detail and finish is today carried almost to the breaking point. There is one producer especially country who details commoplaces at the ex-pense of almost everything else.
"Nowadays one does not deplet emotions."

one simply gets impressions. It is as if we were looking at a picture of City Hall and surrounding plaza. 'But,' you say, looking hard at the picture, 'that surely is not the City Hall.' 'No,' is the rejoinder, not the City Hall.' that is simply an impression of City Hall. We now dissect a psychological point and spend an evening with it. Words upon are used up, as is often the patience

of the audience. But with all its finish and all its efficiency, the thing that moves people is missing. The big contral emotions, the very vitals that tug at one and willy nilly draw us out of ourselves are not there.
We are living in an age of repression. All during my career I have been imbued with the idea that my art was for the purpose of expression. But now we must re-press. We have grown to be ashamed of press. We have grown to be ashamed of our emotions. Until recently I doubt if it would have been safe for an actor to essay ove making. He might have been elementa

laughed off the stage.
"Everywhere you see people blase, indifferent, callous. Ordinary courtesy is a hard thing to find. Sympathy, straightforward, honest laughter, tears or any other emotion are not to be thought of. It isn't good form. Yet, in spite of ourselves, we respond to these emotions when they are powerfully presented to us.
"The pages of Dickens still live. Yet he

frankly presented 'sob stuff' or comic relief. We had our pathetic Little Jo or Tiny Tim, or Sam Weller with his low comedy. The villains were strong men of iron, Bill Sikes as an example. But just the same there a direct, forceful appeal to the emotions and the instincts that was elemental and consequently they live. Some of our most successful stage stars have that method of expression. The Barrymore family is an

Know Best

in New York, was an illustration. There was here a revival of the drama of twentyfive years ago. "Horror, strong feelings of all kinds, still have their appeal. The beautiful, sweet, homely instincts properly cortrayed still have an unfailing appeal. Sympathy and senti ment will strike a responsive chord skillfully presented today, as surely as they would at

illustrious example. There are numerous others. "The Jest," with John and Lionel Barrymore, one of the outstanding successes

any other time in the history of the stage. David Warfield has existed with "The Music Master' and 'The Auctioneer' through this appeal to the public. But many of our actors of today are 'cabined and confined' in their art. In our disdain of the old-school methods the American stage is in great danger, if it has not

already lost its traditions. It is building up none. One must go to France as the single country in the world that is preserving its stage ideals. "It is a great mistake to scoff at the stage art of the past. It might not be

translatable, as it was then, today, but there was much in it that we could preserve and connect up with our present-day art. "Now with the theatrical and the mov

ing-picture industries centralized, we have ilt up immense, powerful, efficient ma chines. There are many advantages. We are able to do things in a bigger way, to stage better, to have all the working machinery more perfect in its operation. Perhaps we are commercial, but the machinery is all there to do big things.

"In the movies, as in our books and stories, the authors control their characters. Just move them a notch, two notches, three notches to the left, as one might want to express or rather suggest hate, fear, joy. But there is too much control and not enough freedom.

"Lavishness is the order of the day in the movies. We have enormous scenes, gowns costing thousands of dollars. Every thing but the story and the emotional appeal. Many of our writers are going to the movie studios, attracted not by the cause of art, but by the great wads of long green in sight. But curtailment must be in order. There must be more attention to the story and less to extraneous details. The big movie concerns have lost and are losing They have overreached themselves "With the tremendous resources at hand it seems that we are about to swing into the cycle of the full-blooded, powerfully ex-pressed drama again. At least, I hope we

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who was Augustus Egg? 2. What is meant by riparian rights?

3. Who is Washington B. Vanderlip? 4. What is the capital of Korea?

5. What is meant by pragmatism? 6. Where are orang-utans found? 7. Who was Roger Bacon?

8. When did the great fire of London occur: 9. To what political party did Henry Clay belong? 10. What is a deodar?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 The Mississippi river is 2960 miles long The length of the Missouri and the lower Mississippi is 4200 miles. 2. Hengist and Horsa were leaders of the Jutes, who landed in England about 419 A. D. and founded the kingdom of Kent.

"Dafne," by Jacopo Peri, is regarded as the first serious opera, 4. It was first performed in Florence is 1597.

5. Sarah Bernhardt is seventy-five years

6. Twenty-one shillings make a guinea in

English money.

7. A kinkajou is an animal allied to the raccoon with a prehensile tail and nocturnal habits.

S. Hermetic philosophy was an ancient system which acknowledged only three chemical principles—salt, sulphur and mercury—from which it explained every phenomenon of nature. The chrysanthen um is a native of China whence it was introduced into Europe 10. Curling is a Scotch game played on the ice with large round stones.

SHORT CUTS

Cheaper bread day. Uncle Sam seems to be due for a fit of

It is always "put up or shut up" with

Perhaps Washington B. spells it with "we."—Wander-lip. The wise purchaser picks her Christmas presents while the picking is good.

The supposition is, of course, that the cop that gathered Moss is no rolling stone.

And when a cop can say "You know me, Al," the Peirce murder round-up will be compléte.

The stories told of loot the robbers overooked are perhaps told with design to peeve In the matter of interviews the Lord's

Day Alliance spokesman appears to be a flowing Bowlby. If cows can't be trained to observe the Sabbath, the blue laws will work havoc with the milk business.

While we are laughing at the man who has only one idea, let us not forget that he quite frequently "gets it over."

If it were as easy for the police to get a criminal as it is for a criminal to get a drink crime would soon be stamped out, There is no story so old that it cannot put over. A Philadelphia man has just

found gas in his cellar with a lighted candle.

The right proportions of wisdom, labor and opportunity always bring success—but no philosopher can tell the cook the right

A recent happening seems to promise the way to rout bandits would be to organize a corps of women cops and arm them with hatpins. Two Dallas, Tex., girls have been fined \$800 apiece with the alternative of two years at the prison farm for "making eyes" at men. Whatja mean, Southern courtesy?

The newspaper that "leaves no stone unturned" to get at the truth is sure to find a number of the "creeping things" Oliver Wendell Holmes speaks about under some

Bulgaria has doubtless reasons as good as those of Germany for dodging the in-demnity, but the technique of her press agents has not yet been sufficiently de-veloped to be effective. The Italian Government is considering a

measure which will increase the price of bread, and Socialists there are prepared to fight it. Here we have evidence that the staff of life may be used as a club. Chicago is arresting all its crooks on sight and driving them out of town. The only fault we find with the plan at this moment is that some of them may come to Philadelphia. And we appear to have

Philadelphia. And we enough of them already. An eminent scientist estimates that the average man's eyelids open and shut 4,000,-000 times during the year. If his estimate was made in years before prohibition, there must now be added to this number the times

"In the Far East," says an East Indian visiting in Washington, "decollete is reserved for the harem, but in Washington it is the habit of the streets." Pure prejudice! Not once in his interview did he

scknowledge that the American girls keep

their ears covered. Nineteen Twenty has now definitely achieved old age. He knows his days are numbered, and they are, like Adam's, frosty but kindly. If he has his moods he is entitled to them. He need no longer strive to please. His refer to the contract he was a supportant to the contract of the contract has been also been also become the contract of the contract o

titled to them. He need no longer strive to please. His record is made. But ere he goes he stands ready to bestow on all and sundry the blessing of self-forgetfulness. He is looking forward to the Christmas celebration. It is his last big party; the last, that is, that he will enjoy. (There is a "blow-out" a week later, but a Year can't be expected to jubilate at his own wake.) But the Christmas celebration will be a hummer. It is the last lesson every Old Year teaches. That happiness is found in making others.