Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Friday, December 3, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR
PHILADELPHIA
Things on which the people expect the new
diministration to concentrate its attention;
he beloware river bridge,
drydock big enough to accommodate the
largest which. largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.
An Art Museum.
Estargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

#### THE PINCH OF NECESSITY

TNDER pressure of a situation from which there are only two avenues of escape, the Council has attacked the problem of fitting the expenses of the city to its revenues. Painful to some interested parties as such action must be, the paring down of the 1921 budget is the only alternative to an increase of the tax rate.

The present \$2.15 city basis established last year inspired the public with anything but enthusiasm. Compensation was indicated in a suggested permanency of this rate. It is obvious that an increase in 1921 would evoke a storm of protest. Furthermore, the municipal income has been undoubtedly enlarged by a revision of the property assess-

Distasteful and even unfamiliar as the economy process is to almost any administration, city, state or national, the application of it in this instance is inevitable. The snapping point of public patience is too near for comfort. Only half a million dollars remains to be cut from the new budget to insure the preservation of the present tax rate. The final excision is compulsory.

When the Council makes it, the old defense of extravagance and waste and the traditional moans against eliminating them will be less convincing than ever. The moral aspects of the case are perhaps beside the question. The Council is in plight of crying with Romeo's apothecary, "Poverty but not my will consents."

## PENNSYLVANIA, FRUITED DEEP

FORECASTS of apple opulence in Penn-sylvania are now substantiated by figures. The State Department of Agriculture values the 1920 crop at \$18,742,500 and estimates the total production of fruit at 20,825,000 bushels. Never before in its history has the state within one season produced so many apples.

popularity as yet fails to keep pace in this instance with plenty. Delusions fostered by the spectacular exterior brilliancy of western fruits are persistent. The home distribution and marketing systems are still defective and in some respects archaic. Honest epicurean enthusiasm and more flexible business methods are needed to render Pennsylvania properly appreciative of its immensely increased statistical prestige as an apple treasury.

# MOTORISTS, REJOICE!

CRUDE rubber was sold in New York the other day for twenty cents a pound. The price before the war was fifty-five cents. The present low price is said to be due to lack of demand.

Normal conditions seem to be on the way. If they have not arrived. A set of new tires can be bought for a car for prices like those that prevailed in 1914. If the price of gasoline drops also, as it seems inclined to do. then the motorist can use his car again without that guilty feeling. It is cheering news for the whole industry as well.

# A PRESENT FROM PERU

TF THE government consents, the United States will soon own a building in Lima for housing its diplomatic representative to Peru. The Peruvian Government has de cided to buy a building and present it to this country.

It is likely that the offer will be examined in all its bearings before the State Department submits it to Congress. If it is due to the friendly attitude of Peru to the United States and to a desire to cultivate more intimate relations with us, it may be taken in the spirit it is offered. When we are doing our best to cultivate our neighbors south of the equator we should meet their approaches at least half way. We are rich enough to buy our own embassy buildings and Congress has decided that it is to be done, yet if a friendly nation offers a building to us the obligations of international courtesy must be

# THE DEAD SHIP

TTHE government is troubled because bri gades of rats are finding an ideal residence in the steamship Leviathan. Sun flower seed has been suggested as a cure for the plague. If it prove effective the vessel, save for its human caretakers, will be quite tenantless.

She is motionless also. For more than a year the most valuable ship in the world has been lying at her Hoboken dock. Only the pertinacious little rodents have been busy. Plans for remodeling the vessel, for allocat-'eg her to insufficiently served routes, for selling her, for leasing her, for chartering her have all collapsed. Activity has been left to the rats. Now they, too, must go.

# D'ANNUNZIO'S DARE

THE latest war is billed for today. The Indeed, advance notices were specific. all along the advertising has been first class Since Tody Hamilton, the great circus man. died no one has been less economical of language than Gabriel of the Annunziation or Gabriele D'Annunzio, or, to revert to the heartless christening records, Gaetano Rapagnetto.

The freebooting poet gives the Italian Government full and florid warning. He will militantly oppose the peace that has at last been framed with Jugo-Slavia, or his name is not-well, whichever appellation

General Caviglia, commander of the Ital-tan array of occupation along the Adriatic, is said to be unterrified by the impending fray. In cour , on winning the poet's

legionaries back to their original units. In that case opposition will be concentrated in the author of "The Triumph of Death." What more could an apostle of self-realiza-

Life seems likely to beat the footlight drama all hollow. If indications are trust-worthy, the Lord of Flume is protagonist and without the embarrassment of supers. Rienzi in the final act was about as mag-nificently isolated, and it is to be remem-bered that although the Last of the Tribunes failed to overturn the medieval world, he won, after a lapse of four centuries, a

There are compensations in art at least.

#### BETTER DAYS AHEAD FOR THE MAN ON THE BEAT

City Council Has Learned at Last That Policemen Are Useful People to Have Around

POLICEMEN, in the view of the unsophisticated, are persons appointed to protect life, property and the interests of their political friends. They are supposed men whose life of dignity and ease is gladdened by pinochle, joy rides to fires and a consciousness of precedence over the rest

But the police serve a much larger purpose in a community like ours. They are the folk upon whom you are permitted to heave full blame for such disasters, or confusion as result from your own foolishness, your own mistakes and your own negligence.

When yeggs run wild because they are no longer able to collect fifteen dollars a day for doing nothing for the government; when the baby gets itself lost in the wilderness of the neighborhood alleys; when there is fire or riot or pestilence; when the car stalls; when the elections go wrong; when there is too much rain or not enough of it, and in any other emergency that tries your nerves there is but one thing to do.

Blame it on the man termed cop. He should not have been where he was or he was not where he should have been. The process of reasoning is extremely simple. Say something nasty about the inefficiency of the police, and then you will not have to think seriously of your own share of the

responsibility.

Certainly we do not ask much of the police. They are expected to travel faster on foot than a highwayman can move in an automobile after he takes the watch and money of a defenseless citizen. They must be without fear and yet they must be gentle. Each one of them must be a bureau of information as well as guide, mentor and friend to the stranger within the gates. They must stand for twelve or fourteen hours in the rush of traffic, but they must never grow tired and they must never lose the perfect suavity of manner which speed maniacs

do so much to cultivate and encourage. A policeman cannot strike for better pay. He is supposed to be a soul consecrated to the higher social idealism. He is supposed to bring all the virtues of this world, and some that can exist only in the next, to a job for which the city has been accustomed to pay him an average of a little more than three dollars a day.

There are people who, in the innocence of their hearts, actually have envied the happy lot of the man on the beat. It must be a fine thing, they will tell you, to have nothing to do but swing a club and order other people around and see all the parades and fires from the best vantage ground, and vary the routine of each day with blissful intervals devoted to the cultivation of prowess at

Optimists of this sort took their pens indignantly in hand when, two years ago, it was suggested and urged in this column that nobody on the police force ought to draw less than five dollars a day. They wrote regularly when we repeated the suggestion time and again. They wanted to know thether the city was made of money. They wanted to know where the funds were to come from and whether it was our desire that golden bells be put on all patrol wagons.

Some of these letter-writers may have been held up and robbed in recent months. They may have lost their jewels. Something has happened to them, because none has written to criticize the City Council for at last granting larger wages to the men in the Department of Public Safety

Five dollars a day, which, it appears, the police and firemen are to get at last, isn't a great deal. But it is something. It shows that the people who have to do with such matters and the public behind them are gradually becoming aware of the fact that the Department of Public Safety is the most important division of the whole municipal scheme, and that a starved, dispirited, disintegrating police bureau is likely to grow more expensive with every dollar that is withheld from it.

There are good policemen and bad policemen, just as there are good business men and bad business men, yet on the whole and despite the terrible havor that political jobsters have done in the Department of Public Safety the police and fire bureaus have managed to keep high records of general efficiency. Virtues native to men themselves rather than anything done by the people in authority have kept the police department going as a dependable mechanism.

Superintendent Mills and his traffic men deserve a great deal of credit that they will for their skillful handling of a difficult problem of increasing complexity with inadequate appropriations and equipment. But the traffic men are not the only ones who have been overworked and underpaid. It is nothing uncommon for men in the various districts to be assigned to emergency work that keeps them on duty for eighteen or twenty or twenty-four hours at a stretch.

Is there any of the overtime pay, of which so much is being said nowadays, for that sort of work? There is not. Nor is there any provision by which men on such assignments can be fed. If you are a policeman you trust to luck because you have to. Occasionally there is a blast in the newspapers about police graft. The queer thing is that the service is as clean as it is.

In late years members of the police force like vast numbers of federal employes who couldn't live under the wage scale by which Burleson belglumed the postal system, have had to seek extra jobs. They have had to labor outside of the department in their off time and on their off days. That sort of thing doesn't help the morale of any organization. It hasn't helped the postal service and it hasn't helped the Department of

Public Safety. The increase of crime in the streets rather than any appreciation of the general injusexisting wage scale appears to have inspired the members of Council to provide money for a larger police force and better wages. Yet the increase of crime means little in itself. Certainly it doesn't suggest any definite state of affairs in the police organization.

You hear only of the crimes that are com mitted. Of those prevented every day by the police-and there are a great many of them-you hear little or nothing at all. It is a question whether in a general sur

vey the Department of Public Safety could not show a higher record of efficiency than that of any other American city of the first class. Yet the rank and file of the department have had to work for wages that would not be accepted by unskilled labor in an

With the Mayer continuing to stand between the police and the noliticians, who

have done most to cheat and debase the service, we shall be on the way after the first of the year to a really adequate and well-organized police system. That movement has progressed slowly—but it has progressed nevertheless. It took the members of the City Council almost a year to realis that a thief in a motorcar has an unfair advantage over a policeman afoot. The problems of the police administration grew larger almost daily, but there had to be the ap-pearance of a crisis before public opinion forced the Council to provide funds for an additional 250 policemen. The policemen themselves had to grub for the money for their pension fund, and the fund was in danger of vanishing altogether before the city saw fit to provide the sort of assistance that is now a commonplace detail of almost every great industrial organization.

In the course of time money may be found to provide modern signaling equipment for the traffic force. You never can tell. Wonders never cease.

#### FAIR PLAY

TN HIS address before the meeting held under the auspices of the League of Women Voters yesterday, Mayor Moore tool occasion, in speaking of criticisms of ad-ministration officials, to refer to some comments in these columns on the private business activities of certain members of his official family. He cited them as not justified by facts as he personally knew them in the cases of Directors Tustin and Caven. Both gentlemen, he declared, were devoting their entire time to the duties of their re-

spective offices.

The definite declaration of the Mayor and the further assurances of Directors Tustin and Caven clear away any misapprehension as to their outside business relations.

While Director Tustin still retains a connection with his law firm, he has not appeared as a practitioner before any court, and is not, he assures us, engaged in any way in active practice. Director Caven relinquished all outside business relations when he assumed the duties of his office as director of public works, even that of advisory counsel to his former firm.

Fair and just criticism of the acts o public officials should be, and we believe is, welcomed by members of the present administration. There is, at the same time, no disposition on our part to deal other than in absolute justice with any public servant, and for this reason the assurances of Mayor Moore and the disclaimers of both gentlemen in question are gladly accorded the promi nence they deserve.

#### THE BREAKING DAM

REPORTS made formally by steamship companies to Immigration Commissioner Wallis at Ellis Island yesterday show that 15,000,000 men, women and children are clamoring at this moment for passage from various parts of Europe to the United States. All of them are aliens driven by hope, by misery and by a desire to obtain a new start in life.

Simultaneously with the announcement from Ellis Island comes the news that the Canadian authorities have placed new restrictions upon immigrants, who present to the Dominion officials a problem quite as important as that which Congress will have to face when it settles down to consider ways for dealing with another of the great aftereffects of the war. For the people who crowd the ports of entry in this country nowadays represent only the advance wave of an enormous tide of alien life.

The estimates of the steamship companies do not include uncounted multitudes who, desiring to leave Europe, are restrained by poverty, by the inadequacy of railway transportation in areas still disturbed by war, by compulsory military service or the complications of military campaigns and blockades. These millions will have to be reckoned with, however, in any general survey of the immigration problem as it now exists, since it is matter of record that each comes to the United States brings others in his wake as soon as he can find a foothold and obtain funds to pay for the passage of his relatives or his friends. We are not confronted by normal-minded people eager only to work hard for a place in the scheme of our civilization. Many of the aliens landed recently at Ellis Island were found to be broken in health and spirit or fired by perverted notions of governmental futility and a desire to strike out at any one or any agency representative of established au-

The great work done by the United States in the war, our systematic and splendic campaigns of relief and the activities of Americans generally, who to many of the poor of Europe have seemed like emissaries from a better and brighter world, have advertised this country to all unfortunates as a new sort of heaven. In eastern and southern Europe especially, where there is little prospect of enduring peace and where, in deed, peace brought general hardships almost as great as those of war itself, millions of men and women are eager for flight to the new world. They hear talk of new battles and new campaigns and new schemes for military conscription. The war of the Bolshevists and the counter-wars that are being planned below the seemingly conventional surface of Continental politics continue to be causes of unrest among all sorts of Europeans. There are nations like Armenia, for example, that probably would desire nothing better than an opportunity to come to the

United States en masse. As time passes millions who cannot now think of leaving the older countries will yearn to follow in the wake of millions who at the moment are more fortunate. dam is breaking, as every one knew it would break, and the incoming flood cannot be viewed without some concern by the people at Washington.

The federal immigration authorities re ently were advised that steamship coroprations which have specialized in the transport of immigrants are fitting out a large number of new ships for that particular business, and even establishing new facilities for the mobilization of aliens able to pay their passage to the United States.

This used to be a free country, with op portunities for every man and woman able and willing to work. But in the face of a situation which well might result in a general lowering of the moral and living standards and in stagnant and unassimilated masses of dispirited and impoverished aliens in American cities some change from the old rule seems imperative. Labor men, who contend angrily that they may be made to encounter unfair competition, suggest only one aspect of an involved problem. In the past no really systematic effort was made by the federal authorities to steer newcomers in ways likely to benefit them and the country alike. Immigrants were left to shift for themselves, to congregate in slums and to fight for a living in congested areas where opportunities were few. Meanwhile, vast insettled areas needed workers for the soil. When Congress finally approaches the general question of new immigration it ought to

undesirable and relatively helpless. Maybe Eve thought an apple a day would keep the doctor away.

where he is needed and not where he may be

some means to put the new citizen

Even if Warden McKenty has a time handling "The Crank," he won't turn

When Magistrate Wrigley lectures on reckless driving does he claim to have quali-fied as an expert?

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Philadelphia Has Many Clubs in Which Women May Meet Each Other and Entertain Their Friends

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

REMEMBER a family that used to account for any failure in the success of

account for any failure in the success of any program by the symbolic sentence:

"The whole trouble was that there were not enough hymn books!"

I do not know how or under what circumstances the saying originated, but they used it as a generic term for any lack.

I began to feel this week as though to most persons' minds the whole trouble with Philadelphia is there are not enough clubs, to judge by the frequency the lack of clubs for special purposes has been a subject of conversation among the women I know.

The whole idea of clubs has, in fact, boiled over. First, the Acorn Club raised its dues to \$60 a year, and some of the members have discussed whether the Acorn Club was worth \$60 a year to them. Inasmuch as there is a waiting list about as long as the club membership of women eager to get in, it is doubtful if any already ensconced will balk at the extra \$15.

The Acorn Club is a comfortable place to stop overnight; a comfortable, serene place to have a meal that is well-cooked and pleasantly served; an easy place to entertain one's friends formally or informally, and also inexpensively as things go. It is not a social place for a stranger, but on the other.

also inexpensively as things go. It is not a social place for a stranger, but on the other social place for a stranger to be sociable if hand you are not nagged to be sociable if you are not a stranger and meet your friends from the front door to the dining room. The servants know you and are casual yet kindly. In fact, it is convenient, and you always mean to use it more than you do.

THE Art Alliance is a good club, too. When it gets its new building it will be when it gets its new building it will be a superlatively good club, for already it has a certain good fellowship about it, especially around dinner time, when the galleries are lighted up and whatever collections are on exhibition show at their best and the handsome dining room looks mellow and pleasantly full—not crowded—with agreeable and interesting diners.

Professional people of a certain sort like to go there. I dined the other evening with a crowd who all were doing something—in a sense creative; even the wives had kept up their outside professional occupations, if no their outside professional occupations, if no longer for money, for liking of the theme. My vis-a-vis was a composer and, indeed, had a three-part song in his pocket which he had brought for his hostess to pass upon; my left-hand neighbor was a sculptor with a great commission in his pocket and pleasantly coming to shape in his mind so that he could talk about it a little; my right-hand neighbor was a linguist and foreign book critic. One of the women was a noted teacher, another a musical critic and another a pianist, and there was a great doctor at teacher, another a musical critic and another a pianist, and there was a great doctor at one end of the refectory table, and a mill owner who is somewhat of a sociologist at the other. What we had to eat, I may add, was very good, and, my hostess confided to me, cost even with her extras under \$2 a plate. At the other tables little and big were diners of the same general, informal sort, who scattered to the play or the movies or perhaps to their homes after a casual or perhaps to their homes after a casual look-in at the galleries.

THE Art Alliance has considerably smaller I dues than the Acorn, but even these are A dues than the Acorn, but even these are more this year than last and are, I suppose, going up. Men as well as women can be members—or perhaps I should put it the other way—which makes the evening entertaining pleasanter. Members can rent studios in the building, but there is no provision for members stopping overnight as transients, and the rest rooms and dressing rooms are not an important feature as at the Acorn, In short, the club is a more social place and a less convenient place. a less convenient place.

THE College Club has been a charming hospitable center for another type of women. The other organizations which have rented headquarters under the same root have been permitted to share part of its advantages, and there is a pleasant, genial bustle about its restaurant and halls that is not found in the other clubs. A good many women make it their home, so that its living rooms seem like the family rooms of a big country house. Its dues are perhaps less than either of the other two clubs and its restaurant prices slightly less. It is at once more homelike and more simple. Its chief habitues are college women here on profes-sional business. Its members have the gen-eral busy air of committee women of one philanthropic board or civic body or another

THIS year still another semisocial, semibusiness and civic club has been launched by the members of the Emergency Aid for their convenience and their work. It has the most charming quarters of any club in town —facing Rittenhouse Square on Eighteenth is open for any properly proposed and sec-onded women who wish to be counted on to help in its activities and share its civic responsibilities. Its reading rooms, writing rooms and auditorium, its cafeteria and resi and dressing rooms are complete and com-fortable. It is ideal for out-of-town mem-bers, for business women, for women who are living in rooms or studios and wish a re homelike atmosphere for their evenings

or for their Sundays.

The management of the club has arranged nings a series of pleasant programs, to which
members can invite friends under certain
regulations. To judge by the membership
lists, this Emergency Aid Club is capable of
a very interesting development. Women of
education and ability are finding their way
into it from a desire to help the city in
whatever leisure time their life may afford into it from a desire to help the city is whatever leisure time their life may afford whether it prove to be an hour a day or an hour a mouth, and at the same time to enjoy a certain comradeship which comes only from working together for a common in

I HAVE not been in the League of Girls' Clubs on Locust below Sixteenth, but the house is most attractive outside and the women who are interested in it—Mrs. Charles Carver, the president; Mrs. Henry Boyer and Mrs. Lorimer—as well as the various girls' organizations that have formed th league, should make it a comfortable and pleasant stopping-in place for business girls. It has its social side as well as being a convenient place. I had a card of invitation for the first of its Sunday afternoons. Something worth while is planned for two such afternoons a month. Members bring their friends on the third Sunday afternoon of cach month; wen or girls as they places each month; men or girls, as they please. The dues are very small, but they cover the general expenses by the good management of a very efficient house committee. The league, or at least some of the club members, have a very delightful country club in Whitford Lodge, out near Chester valley.

THE Civic Club, under the roof of the L College Club, is purely an organization of committee members; the Church Woman's Club, with headquarters at the Church House, Twelfth and Walnut streets, is, on the other hand, a purely social club made up of church women. Its dues are \$1 a year, and its reason for existence is the need f some meeting place for women who are interested in church and parish activities. It happens to be Protestant Episcopal in its origin, but I dare say women of any denomination would be welcome in its mem-

O MUCH for some of the downtown clubs!

In West Philadelphia there is the Philomusian Club, like and yet even broader in its scope than the Century Club, which is social, intellectual and civic in its interests, and has for more years than I quite know been a Mecca for its members and their guests on Twelfth street near Sansom.

There are, of course, the various Christian Association clubs and clubhouses, the religious settlement clubs and clubhouses, the New Century Guild, the professional women's clubs, the suburban clubs, such as the one at Cynwyd, that are on the Philomusian and Century Club order, social and civic. OO MUCH for some of the downtown clubs



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

#### D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD On Industrial Co-operation in Building

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THE most vital step to be taken in the L building industry today is to bring the workingman, the employer, the representatives of building owners, the architects and the engineers together in a co-operative spirit, in the opinion of D. Knickerbacker Boyd, the architect, who was recently ap-pointed member of the Pennsylvania building code committee and who has been actin as spokesman for nearly 70,000 workmen, members of the Council of the Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"We should consider that the interests of each group are common to all," explained Mr. Boyd, "and instead of having labor discuss hours, wages, strikes and labor problems by themselves, these matters should be taken up with the builders, architects and others who in the end, like the workingman. serve the owners and the entire community

part of the employed and of conditions sur-rounding their employment, and perhaps their living accommodations. This require-ment is stipulated in order that workingmen may have the benefit of the knowledge and experience of those others interested in the welfare of each industry, so that all may serve the general public to the best of their abilities. "With this idea in view I went before the Council of Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia and Vicinity and told them that by bringing into contact with these men the employers in their own and related fields and technically trained men from educational institutions, allied industries associations and professions and national, state and muthese other elements in the building industry may be afforded the opportunity, through closer contact with workingmen, to understand their aims and aspirations. Also in order that such representatives, in addition to assisting, through this participation may be in a position to report to their organizations or associates what present activities might in their onlines. nicipal departments, they would become more familiar with the materials with which they worked and the tools and traditions of the

craft.
"With such increased knowledge and enthusiasm journeymen would become not only more interested and efficient mechanics, but better citizens.

"After talking to the council, various com-mittees of workingmen waited on me and brought to my attention the difficulties of attracting young men into the building trades. They said they were handicapped trades. They said they were handicapped by the fact that the working hours of a tradesman of that sort are shortened by bad weather and exposure, and that many you men were going instead into clerical commercial pursuits and shops. Fa who had spent their lives in the trades were discouraging their sons from such arduous callings. **Must Improve Conditions** 

## "This whole situation would be changed by inculcating in journeymen a greater joy in their daily tasks by means of the co-

in their daily tasks by means of the co-operation sought.

"These conferences with the workmen's committees led to the establishment of classes on plan-reading for bricklayers and addresses on various subjects before the unions. The result of all this was that I was asked to be spokesman for the council and for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Loiners. Joiners.

'We made a proposition to the industrial relations committee of the Chamber of C merce which is now being laid before the different builders' organizations.

"Acting as spokesman for these 70,000 workers in the building trades, I laid this proposal before the Chamber of Commerce:
"Labor does consider that it is of great 'Labor does consider that it is of great importance to have the active co-operation of the employers in developing the human-interest side of industry and the technical planse of craftsmanship. Labor feels also that the employers should not leave to it alone the onus and responsibility of bringing into each branch of the building industry that young blood, brawn and brains which should be attracted through appreciative interest and the means of intelligent choice into these trades, and diverted from less strenuous, health-building, manly occupations. It therefore requests the active support and co-operation of employers in encouraging young men to enter the ranks of couraging young men to enter the ranks of the building trades and in providing the in-struction, training and practical experience requisite for apprenticeship.

'In making this request we desire to em-

phasize the fact, apparently not heretofore recognized by the majority of employers that those employed in the building trades are actually entitled to the assistance and comusian Club, like and yet even broader in its scope than the Century Club, which is social, intellectual and civic in its interests, and has for more years than I quite know been a Mecca for its members and their guests on Twelfth street near Sansom.

There are, of course, the various Christian Association clubs and clubhouses, the religious settlement clubs and clubhouses, the religious settlement clubs and clubhouses, the religious settlement clubs and clubhouses, the some of at Cynwyd, that are on the Philomusian and Century Club order, social and crivic.

There must be many others; these are only the ones I have come in contact with or enjoyed in one way or another.

with the architects or engineers whose direc-tions and desires it is aimed to follow.

ized, to take part in discussions and move-ments for the betterment of service on the part of the employed and of conditions sur-

abilities.
This is stipulated also in order that

tions or associates what present activities might, in their opinion, be discontinued, increased or improved upon through that intelligent constructive criticism heretofore lacking by reason of the absence of opportunity to secure first hand knowledge.

"In conclusion I would like to repeat the

watchword given by Senator Cartwright at

a mass-meeting in the Academy of Music several nights ago: 'Let's stop fighting and start figuring.'

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

2. How many states compose the republic of Mexico?

Who wrote "The Great Hogarty Dia-

What two great rivers flowing in oppo-site directions in South America are connected by a remarkable natural

Who were the beligerents in the battle of Philippi and what was the effect of the conflict on Roman civilization?

Of what state was John C. Calhoun B

. What is the first name of General Obregon?

Who said "For there was never yet a philosopher who could endure the toothache patiently"?

What is the meaning of the French phrase "tout ensemble"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The English language is derived chiefly from Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Norman-French.

French.

2. The intensity of sunlight is more than 1,000,000 times that of full moonlight.

3. The Greek Parliament is called the Boule.

4. General Nivelle is especially noted for his recapture of positions taken by the Germans at Verdun. The safety of the great fortress for the reat of the war was rendered certain by the offensive of the French army under Nivelle in December, 1916.

December, 1916.
5. A limerick is a kind of burlesque rhymed

6. The invention of the limerick is attributed to the English writer, Edward Lear, and the name is said to be derived from an old song "Will You Come Up to Limerick?" the construction of the verses of which is said to have resembled the form adopted by Lear, 7. A prehensile tail is one capable of grasping things.

7. A prehensile tail is one capable of grasping things.

8. The pact by which Italy and Jugo-Slavia have settled their differences is called the treaty of Rapallo.

9. Limbo is defined as the region on the border of hell, where pre-Christian just men and unbaptized infants are confined. The word is also used in the sense of prison, durance, condition of neglect or oblivion.

16. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticas, Numbers and Deuteronomy compose the Pentateuch of the Bible.

7. What American President visited Si-beria, outside of his term of office?

canal?

What is the meaning of the word sema-

"OH, COME ON HOME!"

"For years those employed in the build-ing industry have been giving their time, energy and means—almost alone so far as employers collectively are concerned—to develop their organizations as instruments of service in their respective branches. If mistakes have been made, we feel that this is all the more reason why we should have the fullest co-operation of employers and of

solution of all problems. Meetings Are Planned "We therefore invite and request repre-sentation of employers or of their organiza-tions and of architects and engineers at reg-ular meetings of labor organizations or at meetings of workingmen where not organ-ized to take meeting the water and organ-

Light is the city's best policeman; Policeman Light is not always on the on downtown streets these nights.

The trouble with D'Annunzio seems be that when he thinks he is writing an e he is really perpetrating a limerick.

One of the first things a politician least is that when he calls upon a political least he must always speak of the visit as "mere"

Full responsibility for the Peirce mar-der will not have been placed until the man who sold the whisky to the young thugs have

The Russian Bolshevists have officials ousted all United States Socialists from a Third Internationale. This may be considered a citation of merit.

Judge Reeves, of the Montclair, N. I. district court, has ruled that where a mand his wife are drawn on a jury one or is other shall be excused. He perhaps believe that otherwise disagreement would be evitable.

Commissioner Kramer says the enforcement of prohibition has not been a fallar in Philadelphia. Still, it jolts the average citizen when he reads of a criminal casual mentioning that he dropped in this or the content of the same along of which is the same along the same along the same along the same along the same alo

While it is true, as Senator Moses at serts, that Senator Lodge will have a value in the Senate and Vice President Coolies will not, he is wrong in his deduction the "more validity attaches to Senator Lodge opinions (concerning the effect of the election the League of Nations) than to Govern Coolidge's." One has to take into access a man's standing and his personality, as Coolidge without a vote may be just as his factor in government as Lodge with one.

When with laughing eyes and please airs a winsome Eve beguiled a willing to take a bite of what she knew to be right good apple, she also knew that we he "fell" for what she urged the bite he "fell" for what she urged took was more than acquiescence; it was rite; it was a waking recognition of the fact that nature lacked a something the labor could supply; it was a pledge thenceforth he was there to do his in the country of the latest latest

Thereafter she made pies and he made can be an extended to be a cautious pinch. It was shocking example for the Vice Preside elect to set the youth of the country, and trust that some reform board will take acts in the matter. Cal should be chided, as steps should be taken to have the stuff as ished. The banquet, we are told, was his ished. The banquet, we are told, was his ished. The banquet of the country is itself should be sufficient to mark its claim the first of the country. This is itself should be sufficient to mark its claim to the country of the

# SHORT CUTS

"I know not seams," says the golf bet Washington is still busy forming to next cabinet.

TIM -

D'Annunzio is a fly who thinks he turn

Recurrent experience assures us the galled jade is some wincer. Richmond P. Hobson continues to it his light shine before all men as an alarmis.

Does the reduction in the price of bree mean that the bakers don't need the doct so much as they did? One reason for doing your Christma

shopping early is that you can't do you

Greenwich Village claims credit for the refusal of a young Boston man to accept million dollars. We have not to date here of any other community trying to steal in

saloon to get a slug of whisky.

factor in government as Lodge with one.