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Care of Automatic Automatics, Strength

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expert the new ministration to concentrate its attention: a Delayare river bridge. bly mough to accommodate the largest ships, everyopment of the rapid transis system, convention hall, beidding for the Pree Library, n Art Museum, integrement of the water supply, comes to accommodate the population.

QUICKER JUSTICE

THE public will know in a few weeks what effect swift punishment has on the highwaymen who are infesting the city.

At the request of District Attorney Rotan the Common Pleas judges have arranged to hold a special court in the City Hall, beginning early in January, for the speedy rial of the accused.

At present men are out on ball for lack of a court in which they can be tried. Some them hope that they will be forgotten. Others may be planning to forfeit their bail But if a man arrested on a charge of highway robbery is brought to trial speedily and centenced to prison he is likely to leave this inity when his prison term expires, even If he does not abandon his evil ways altomther.

The judges to preside over the new court can be trusted to administer even-handed fustice. They will not consent to the unfair railroading of any one to prison, but they are likely to see to it that the guilty get what is their due.

MEMORABLE TOMORROW

TOMORROW evening, in the Academy of Music foyer, there will take place an event which, in its importance and significance, has no exact parallel in the history of Philadelphia. The men who actually took part in the Paris Peace Conference will begin to tell their stories of what actually happened behind the closed doors of that world-famed occasion. Here is a story that is perhaps the greatest in all history. It is e story that the whole world has been Jaiting for. It is so important that the Allowing morning, in all the cities of the nited States and in the capitals of Europe. Do, entire world will read what is said in s series of talks.

main point to us is that it is in adelphia that this world-story will be yen. Do the people of Philadelphia ven. ording this even in a small degree? Had loro pYork, London or Paris been selected

it "dropped" something very much like a million dollars during the last fiscal year. Mayor Anderson and others contend that the losses are due to inefficient operation and costly and futile experiments with zone fares and sone-fare equipment.

Until very lately utilities managers felt that the mere report of a deficit or inadequate revenues should be sufficient to obtain for them from service commissions the right to raise rates. No one ever stopped to wonder whether revenues could not be increased without unduly squeezing the public.

Mr. Mitten's experiments with the street railway system in this city demonstrated the importance of scientific management and proved, indeed, that executive skill rather than the rate of fare is likely to be the deciding factor in the struggle of trolley corporations for larger incomes. Mr. Mitten found, too, that a low rate of fare which would encourage the use of trolleys rather than a high rate likely to make walking fashionable will in the end bring the largest mensure of prosperity to a street railway

company. To an outsider, therefore, it must seem that the street railway people in New Jersey are blundering again in their agitation for a ten-cent fare. Better management and service of a sort that would attract new riders to the cars are needed in Camden. There is a very large element of patronage that would be lost to the company under a ten-cent fare. There is nothing to prove that a rate of fare which would seriously limit the usefulness of the street car lines would actually benefit the stockholders.

THE CONSTITUTION TOUGH. THOUGH WEATHER-BEATEN

The Century-Old Revival of Attacks Upon It is a Famillar Endurance

Test Containing No Cause for Dismay

THERE is at least one of the many diverting pages of H. G. Wells' "The Outline of History" wherein the prophetic note rings resoundingly of the present. "A time may come," warns the chronicler of this mundane muddle, "when people will regard the contrivances and machinery of the American constitution as the political equivalents of the implements and contrivances of the Neolithic man."

Considering that 1300 resolutions to amend the fundamental federal instrument were offered in Congress during the first century of the United States under the constitution, considering that scores more have been proposed within the last thirty-three years, considering all the hard words that are continually being spoken of the political fatulty of the forefathers, it may be said that the role of Mr. Wells as a self-constituted seer is seriously imperiled.

For the age is not moving toward denun ciation of the federal constitution. The season of furious animosity is here and, interesting to relate, it has endured for one and a third centuries.

Constitution critics-amendment mongers they were called in the early days--have been ever with us. The particular virulence of contemporary attacks is naturally due in part to the persistence of the venerable delusion that legislation is a potent panacea and partly to the destructive attributes, mental and physical, of world upheaval.

Americans, above all other peoples, chafe under the aspersion of backwardness. The charge that the constitution by which we are governed is the oldest written basic document under which any nation functions today is true. Is it any wonder that the situation is alarming? Is it any wonder when political defeats are inflicted that the victims rage at dead hands or that the earnest architects of future elysiums should fume at inhibitions raised by statesmen who never saw a trolley car, a locomotive engine. an automobile, an airplane, jazz dancing, cafeterias or grapefruit?

It has been said that of the new nations formed since the war ended not one has taken the constitution of the United States as a model. Reproof rings around us for our inability to change executives in response to apasmodic waves of public sentiment. Little Portugal is capable of altering the political complexion of its government more frequently in a month than we are enabled to do in a generation. A leavening of sincere indignation is con tained in these protests. The perversity of human affairs is often excessively trying. And yet if visions are set aside for the moment in favor of facts, it may reasonably b asked whether the American people are i any marked degree less masters of their fates than the inhabitants of other republics or republican monarchies, "modernized" to the ultimate extreme of ficxible government. Moreover, let it never be thought that reluctance to tinker with the constitution is a national trait. The amenders, alert and belligerent at the very outset, speeded the so-called "Bill of Rights," consisting of the first ten changes in the constitution, declared

were to draw each a ball from a box. There was to be one colored ball, the rest to be white. The senator extracting the colored ball was to become President.

> The foregoing instances illustrate some thing more than merely the mental restless-ness inherent in a democracy. They damage the contention that recent criticism of the constitution is a novelty, and they emphasize the durability of the original instruionf

Nincteen amendments, the last four within the last seven years, have been attached to it. The revision process, elaborate though is workable in response to vigorous public opinion. A charter of laws reacting to popular will in this way is not precisely seized with rigor mortis. And yet, babble in effect the malcontents,

look around you, survey the state of international constructive political thought, is not the American constitution outmoded? Ac cording to Mr. Wells, typical of his class of speculative innovators, though much more brilliant than most of his confreres, the makers of this republic were "all limited men. They were limited in knowledge and outlook; they were limited by the limitations of the time. And there was no perfect man among them." How true; also how trite.

If the constitution is to be judged by standards which no instrument of govern-ment has ever attained, it is a failure. On this erring planet, however, approximations of excellence have as yet to be sought, and the quest is occasionally brightened by the practical process of comparison. The responsible ministry system of France

and Britain is often lavishly praised by would-be exterminators of our constitu-tional prestige. Naturally, the character-istic exhibit of the flexible political machine of our late allies excludes discrepancies.

It is derogatory to the effect of predetermined conclusions to point out that the ministry system is particularly workable in countries compact and centralized by custom and existing conditions. The check and balance system so carefully formulated by the constitution makers intent on co-ordinating a congeries of sovereign states would be absurdly out of place in France and England.

It would obviously operate inconveniently in the comparatively small states such as Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Austria, carved out of the war map. Necessarily they must wrestle with the combined disadvantages and merits of the cabinet machine, acted upon by the popular will. If the quick political decisions gained by this method are alluring to Americans whose impatience at long-delayed conclusions is sometimes tried, the perils of rushing rotating ministries are by no means to be discounted

In 1914 M. Ribot was premier of France for a few days. Americans, with all their love of dramatic incident, would not conceivably relish such hectic politics. On the other hand, Herbert Asquith's incumbency of the premiership in Great Britain endured for nearly nine years. The anguish in-evitable in the eight-year leadership of any American President is acute.

To the skeptics on the subject of American constitutional vitality it may not be amiss to suggest that every one of the larger South American republics and the Australian and South African unions, covering a diversity of territory, embracing disparate conditions of life and industry, are imitations of the federated nationality born of patriotic compromise, practical statesmanship and ideals of freedom both older and more permanent than trolley cars, automobiles and the telephone, and formulated in

the city of Philadelphia, on Chestnut street between Fifth and Sixth streets, in 1787. There is, indeed, some cause for uneasi ness in the growing misconceptions of the scope and underlying province of the constiution. The current wave of unnatural federalism and passion to overwhelm the

instrument with special legislation is evidence of misinformation and delusion. But anatitutional interpretation strict and loose.

VIENNA MAKES A PLEA

Austria, Greatest Sufferer in the World From Tuberculosis, Is in Danger of Losing Its **Greatest Sanatorium**

FIFTY years ago Vienna led the world in medicina It was the Mecca toward F medicine. It was the Mecca toward which all medical students bent their steps. And today, though it is bowed under the weight of affliction, though it bears the bur-dens of the sins of men in high places. It is still looked upon with veneration and es-

still looked upon with veneration and es-teem by men of the medical profession on account of its former leadership and the debt they owe to it.

debt they owe to it. The fact was brought home to Dr. Law-rence Flick, of this city, the other day when he received from Dr. Helman von Schroetter, director of the Austrian Sanntorium Alland, of Vienna, a letter tell-ing of conditions at the institution and con-taining a plea for help. Perhaps Dr. Flick met Dr. von Schroetter in Vienna in 1907; but assuredly he had met his father, Dr. Leopold von Schroetter, had known him well long before that time and respected him highly. In 1907 Dr. Flick was elected president of the International Congress of Tubercu-losis, and his work since that time has had international prominence.

international prominence.

"A SSUREDLY, the scientific world owes borday, "and undoubtedly scientists every-where will be glad to contribute something to its relief at the present time. Nearly all of the older men of the profession in this country and very many of the younger men who have received medical training outside of the United States had part of that train-ing in Vienna. There are scores of such men in this city. "Of all the countries in the world Austria has been the most afflicted by tuberculosis,

has been the most afflicted by tuberculosis, and it now has probably the largest death and it now has probably the largest death rate of any country in the world. A partic-ularly sad feature of the case is that just when Austria was beginning its scientific campaign against tuberculosis, a campaign of which the Sanatorium Alland was the main spring, it was paralyzed by the war."

THE letter received by Dr. Flick is written The letter received by Dr. Fick is written In German. It is a letter by one doctor to another and it must be confessed that the writer lacks the unfamiliarity with his subject which would have given it heart interest. Little dramas become commonplaces to a man who meets them every day. Consequently there are many details that would have given the subject a thrill or two that have been left untouched. But back of that have been left untouched. But back of the bald statements of fact one can readily picture the hard work done under trying cir-cumstances, the sufferings and privations of doctors and nurses and patients and the tragic stories of those who died and who are dying for lack of the attention they need-all the things that have crowned the plain facts with an earnest, almost tearful plea.

FOLLOWING is a free and somewhat con-densed translation of the letter received by Dr. Flick : "President, International Congress of Tu-

berulosis, "Sir-Since I have been intrusted with the management of the Austrian Sanatorium Alland, I avail myself of the following op-portunity to seek your interest and sym-

portunity to seek your interest and sym-pathy. "Many threads bind you not only with the most important medical and scientific soci-ctics, but also, through your philanthropic activities in European movements, have brought you in contact with influential moneyed men in your home country. So, I believe, I can count upon you t help me in addressing myself to the right people. "The Sanatorium Alland, established by my father, Leopold yon Schroetter, the old-est public sanatorium on the continent, which

est public sanatorium on the continent, which at all times sought to further the scientific wents preventing capital and labor from getting together as they should to solve the problems of industry and out business on a satisfactory basis, according to Frank G. McKoeky, vice president of the United Tex-tile Workers' Association. side of the investigation of tuberculosis, finds since in a such an unfortunate position that there is danger of the institution having to be closed, in spite of repeated efforts at seeking the means of keeping it open. The private society which managed the institu-tion until recently has completely exhausted its financial means and recommender for its financial means, and resources from the on account of the very great advancement in the cost of living and of material of all simple and necessary to better conditions," - he said, "the whole matter is upset and there is a division in the ranks because of petty and often incomprehensible actions and meannesses. These meannesses and decidkinds and the increase in taxes, not sufficient to cover the ordinary expenses; and the state is not able to supply its needs.

Sanutorium its establish



SHORT CUTS

One wonders if Penrose spoke softly or used a big stick.

Any healthy sinking fund can stand pitiless publicity.

Well, who is the next gentleman to claim "Boots" for his bride? 75.000 to 80.000 are now absolutely idle. Of the remaining 20.000 or 30.000 they are doing so little work as to make it almost a negligible quantity. Is that going to help the development of a buying public?

"Independence for the Philippines" may, therefore, be a plank in the next Dem-ocratic platform.

Wives Also Work Wives Also Work "It has been said that the worker has never lived better than during recent years, and that as a matter of fact he has money in the bank today. Both of these statements are in a measure true. But it must be re-membered that for the most part it has not been due to the individual money-making achievements of the head of the family. In We may feel reasonably well assured that it isn't little drops of water that make

Time.

the mighty crime wave. In Pottstown a watchdog was stolen from the auto it guarded. The thief is per-haps cursed with a sense of humor.

Every bootlegger is convinced that members of the "Suiffers' Squad" are too prone to stick their noses in other people's business.

be accepted as natural. But they The momentous event has come lelphia.

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER doubts 10 per cent of the people of Philetruly know that this bappening is 2004

occur here, despite the fact that the le series has been written about in Complet papers and advertised by the Acad-Line of agement. We live very fast in . , and we read carelessly. But it Men's. th our while to stop for a moment and Chi minds reat on this truly remark-which will tell "What Really in all size Paris." No event that has to 12. m Philadelphis in many years AA to

Very Ne entuate they would literally stam-Fall an cademy of Music box-office today Winter Stow in an effort to secure seatsin All Leave remain-so that they might, in

Hall Orderars, be able to say that they were Seystone these memorable occasions.

DUM FOR WIFE DESERTERS abtless based its recommendations for jection of a treaty with Canada making and child desertion an extraditable of on the practice among the states If

ian deserts his wife and child in Pennrania and takes up his residence in New reey, it is impossible for the Pennsylania courts to secure jurisdiction over him Neither can a wife to whom the courts have awarded alimony in a divorce case collect the alimony if the husband takes himself into another state.

Wife and child desertion, however heinous morally it may be, is not a felony within the technical meaning of the law. It is merely a misdemeanor.

Extradition treaties between nations prowide for the surrender only of persons guilty of specified crimes. Our treaty of 1840 with Great Britain provides for the mutual extralition of persons charged with murder or sessault with intent to kill and other crimes against the person, with piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery. This list of offenses was extended in a treaty of 1889 to include soluntary manslaughter, counterfeiting, em bealement, receiving stolen goods, fraud by ballee, banker, agent or trustee when made criminal by the laws of both countries; perjury or the subornation of periury, abdueand kidnapping, burgiary, revolt on shipheard, and crimes against the laws to suppress slavery. In 1905 the treaty till further expanded to include offenders against the bankruptcy laws and to define ibery more explicitly than it was defined in the previous treaties.

long as wife deserters are not extraditable from one state of the Union to an other, it is evident that the Senate committee does not thank it proper to arrange for their extradition from Canada.

TEN-CENT TROLLEY FARES

MAYOR ANDERSON, of Gloucester, when he rose yesterday to remind the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey that the public should not be asked to bear idleasly the costs of inefficient street-car ent, carried the general question o manages trolley fares forward to a new basis.

It is admitted by the people who are preparing to fight the scheme for a ten-cent fare in Camden that the Public Service Ratilway Company is losing money and that

in force in 1791. A dispute over the powers of the Suprem-Court produced the eleventh amendment i The confusing system of choosing th 1798. President and Vice President was clarified 1 1804.

That no other amendments were passed until 1865 is but a superficial index of har-Objectors, conscientious and other nony. wise, flourished almost as prodigally as the nation itself. The row over Jay's treaty provoked a campaign on behalf of according the House coequal power with the Senate in pact-making.

When the election of 1800 was thrown into the House of Representatives the electora college method of electing a President was excitedly abused. The Louisiana Purchase provoked demand for more explicit consti-tutional definition of the right of the federal government to purchase territory from forign countries.

The revisionists were stirred again in the War of 1812. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut refused to answer the call for troops. Either, it was insisted, the meaning of the constitution had been per verted or else it should be altered to prevent the recurrence of arbitrary mandates. A new constitutional convention was ever dedicated to the passage of seven urged. mendments. These included the apportionment of direct taxes and representatives according to the number of free persons, no admission of new states without the consent of two-thirds or both houses of Con gress, no embargo laid for more than siver days, no re-election of Presidents, no two consecutive Presidents from the same state and the exclusion of naturalized citizens from seats in Congress and federal civic offices.

A conv ation at Hartford materialized and favorably discussed these proposals, but no general convocation of states took place and the amendments themselves suffered a curious fate. They were buried in a mass of other suggestions as thick as Vallombrosan leaves.

With insistent regularity the amendment to elect the President by direct vote ap-It was proposed to shorten the term peared. of senators, to give Congress and the states concurrent power to train the militia, to deny to any American recipient of titles of nobility or honor, or of any gift from a foreign prince, king or power, the right to hold office without congressional consent; to abolish the Vice Presidency and to choose the President by lot in the Senate. The senators, divided into three classes.

has oscillated for more than a century. The repudiation of aggressive and light-headed putative thinkers is grounded in precedent. Give the constitution a decent show. There a invigorating spirit and sound political philosophy still in that imperfect but tough old apparatus framed by "limited men."

HARDING AND 'THE BEST MINDS' DRESIDENT · ELECT HARDING'S much-heralded series of conferences with the best minds of the country" is to begin n Marion early next week. The announcement that Herbert C. Hoover

is the first man to be consulted in Marion is substantially in accord with general ex-pectation. Whether he should be the first the last to be consulted is not material. The thing that matters is that Mr. Harding to have the benefit of his wide knowledge f affairs and of his informed judgment on the proper course for the United States to in its foreign relations.

Mr. Hoover's uttitude toward the League f Nations is sympathetic. He is persuaded hat the United States should enter the eague because there is no other practical which it can co-operate with the way by est of the world in confirming the victory and in those arrangements needed to disourage future wars. There is no man in America who knows more about the politica and economic conditions in Europe than he. And there is no man before the public today who has demonstrated a greater capacity for meeting a concrete situation and finding a way out.

Mr. Harding has announced that he will approach the formation of his foreign policy with an open mind. That does not mean that he has no views of his own, but merely that he wishes his policy to be in conformity with the desires of the American people so far as those desires can be ascertained. Con ultation with Mr. Hoover is to be followed y conference with Charles Evans Hughes. William Howard Taft and George Brinton McClellan Harvey, who has followed Woodrow Wilson in dropping part of the name which his parents gave him.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft are in substantial agreement with Mr. Hoover on the league and they will let Mr. Harding know Mr. Harvey is more interested in putting Woodrow Wilson in a hole than in the merits of the league. Mr. Harding doubtless knows this and knows just how much weight to give Mr. Harvey's advice.

It does not yet appear whether Mr. Harding's conferences with Senator Lodge and Senator Johnson in Washington were con cerned with the league or with the formation of the cabinet. But whatever they talked about, it is not likely that Mr. Harding has surrendered his will to either of them. His onferences are held for the purpose of get ting information. It is expected that when it comes to action he will realize that he must assume responsibility for what he does and use his own best judgment. How good this is will be known when he begins to act.

These are joyous days for the highway bandit, but life is not all beer and skittles for the hard-working burglar. Always the brutal forces of law and order are conspiring to bring about his downfall. But perhaps the meanest trick yet played on him is that of a New Brunswick, N. J., jeweler who keeps three locked safes in his shop and two of them empty. The odds are thus two to one that the poor night-worker will be stung. As a matter of fact, this has alreade stung. As a matter of fact, this has already 'appened. In the meantime, the safe manu-facturers are worrying pot at all.

"Sanntorium Alland since its establish-ment has in recent years been much en-larged, so that it now has a pavilion for men, a pavilion for women, a smaller pa-vilion for children and, at the present time, also, a building for those who were injured in the war, besides administration buildings and a power house. In addition to these, there are three farm buildings in the center of fine meadows and surrounded by fields and woodland. The institution, counting emwoodland. The institution, counting em-ployes and patients, has about 400 people, sixty of them children.

sixty of them children. "The number of officials and employes ranges from 150 to 200, according to cir-cumstances. The number of cattle include 20 milch cows, quite naturally too few; six pair of draft oxen, four horses and an auto-mobile truck. For conveyance of individ-uals and of patients there can, for the pres-ent, be no transportation by vehicle. ent, be no transportation by vehicle.

prettiest parts of lower Austria, surrounded by green meadows and a varigated forest. by green meadows and a varegated torest. In order that this institution may not be lost for scientific investigation and for the relief of the poor of our large country, it is accessary to make an appeal to those living utside of our own country. outside

"Just at the present moment when there s such a kind international feeling "Il over he world and especially from the United the world and especially from the United States, which in a most self sucrificing man-ner has so generously come to the relief of Austria in so many ways, the undersigned appeals to your generous interest that you may in the circles of your humane friends of great financial means bring about help order that the Sanatorium Alland n on with its work. The amount which would on with its work. The amount which would be necessary to place the sanatorium on a footing that would save it and enable it to carry on its work is \$30,000 of your money. "Your humane circle and the generous people who come in contact with you could in this way be able to save an institution which was established for the treatment of tuberculosis in Vienna and which is

tuberculosis in Vienna and which is so ne tuberculosis in vienna and which is so nec-essary here not only in the fight against tuberculosis, but to keep the movement alive. An institution like this being for the people, and for the poorest people at that, appeals to the generous. "As to the technical side of my appeal, the

manner of control of money contributed, perhaps the most practical and satisfactory way would be to give the money to the old society which has had charge of the sana-torium. But for the present we are most torium. But for the present we are most concerned about saving the institution and the details as to how it is to be done might be left for further consideration. "Kindly pardon me for this long commun-

ication, but it is in the interest of an in-stitution of the most far-reaching im-portance. I have long hesitated to address you, but the thought has come to me that with the kind and intelligent interest of your people our institution might possibly be aved and this has given me the courage to write to you and make my appeal. "We have not forgotten the inter-

interchange of thought between you and us here in 1907 and in America in 1908,"

Just so the record may be made straight, so that we may get the rights of "may" and "may not." why do not the prohibition-en-forcement agents of the country get together in convention and decide once and for all whether a mince pie or a plum pudding may have a kick without fracturing the law? No sconer have we finished reading a dispatch from Houston, Tex., that hootch is barred from Christmas delicacies than we receive a declaration from Boston, Mass., that these staples may be seasoned with brandy from private stocks; one section of the country ermits hotelkeepers to seek the assistance f John Barleycorn in culinary endeavors another threatens with arrest and imprison-ment those who handle confections bearing the faintest evidences of a snifter.

There are some people who look as pefully toward tax revision as though its hopefully were tax excision.

in general terms, but they are part of the experience of almost every worker from time to time, and they play an important part in the worker's frame of mind.

Always Reservations

FRANK G. McKOSKY

On Industrial Crisis and the Worker

WANT of complete confidence in each

other is one of the most stubborn ele-

"Even after both sides might be on the

ally unfair actions are not so easy to define

point of agreeing and establishing that co-operation that most men seem to feel is de-sirable and nece-sary to better conditions."

"At the present time, for instance, there is probably more of this element of confi-dence than there has been, but it is, nevertheless, a confidence with reservations. Thus while many manufacturers and business men talk of co-operation and probably are sincere, the workingman cannot help but be-come suspicious when he hears talk among them of reduced wages and longer hours when conditions, if analyzed, do not justify

"It is a foolish thing, for instance, to talk of increased production when, under the eight-hour system, we have had an overproduction. "How adding an hour a day to the work-

er's obligation is going to alleviate this con-dition is something beyond me.

"Under the eight-hour system the mills even in normal times, are forced to close from time to time because of an overproduc. tion. In times of stress and rush-order business a longer working day inevitably has its reaction with a period of idleness.

"To ask the worker to submit to a reduc tion in wages only increases the difficulty and eventually hurts the manufacturer him-self. Even during our so-called prosperous well. Even during our so-called prosperous wartimes the average textiles worker, for instance, even the best paid among them, did not receive sufficient compensation to enable him to meet the current cost of living for his family and himself, and for that mat-ter, scarcely does he now. As the work-ingman is the ultimate consumer, it stands to reason that a reduction of his purchasing power is going still further to aggravate overproduction, or underconsumption if you please, the result being the same in any

shop. We do not fear it, because we be-lieve we can stand on our own strength. But the general drive insugurated by financial interests cannot but help to deepen the suspicions of labor as to the motives actuat-ing it and increase the difficulties of co-

of the worker not to be willing to render a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of pay is a frequent charge against the worker. If the real truth were known, the fault more often than not is a matter of managerial inefficiency rather than that of the worker. For instance, the worker doing his best weaves on his loom for several weeks until he has finished with his warp. Like as not there will be a delay of number of days, at the worker's expense, because the foreman or manager did not foresee when he was going to be through with his warp. warp. This, of course, entails delay, and at times would make it look as though the worker was not delivering the goods.

"Often as not the manufacturer is not familiar with these and similar petty details that go so far toward breeding discontent among the workers. Another thing to be considered is the fact that the worker's wages cannot be correctly judged by what he receives per week for the work he is doing. One must take into consideration the man One must through no fault of his own, that be is unable to work. "If the manufacturer is willing and cager

and himself in the long run if he would try to keep going, if only at part time. Phila-delphia's textile workers in the last few years numbered about 125,000. Of this number probably 25,000 have been absorbed by war activities. Of the remaining 100,000, from by war

they have done a little Add Workaday Heroes - Frederick Lyneff, an employe of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, who gave a pint of even. Who can say that they didn't deserve to? Must they be penalized now for their efforts at that time? his blood to a woman suffering from anemia.

achievements of the head of the family.

work in the same industry. Thousands wives work in the business along with u husbands to keep things going. Nature

textile families it is quite the common thing

several members of the same famil

done in the textile industries was gov-ment work. Even though it seemed like The League of Nations has declared war on typhus. As typhus is very largely a war product, the crusade will not prove wholly effective until the league has abolished war. ideal time to establish for permanent an eight-hour day, did the workers ash No; the government needed the goods so they worked ten hours a day.

The American Legion will play the part of wisdom if it devotes all its energies to procuring from the government adequate provision for the care of sick and disabled soldiers "As a matter of fact, the unions have lifted industry to a higher plane. In bygsoldiers.

> The Atlantic City girl who admitted in court that she had married her aged hus-band for the purpose of getting all the money she could out of him at least possessed the, virtue of frankness.

The trouble with "socking it hard to bandit" is that one may have to wait s long in jail before it is discovered that on is really a public benefactor, a defender of

law and not an aider and abettor

an opportunity to see how the various city departments work. But what they would particularly love to see is the easy function-

Teachers of Philadelphia are to have

financial department of the Board

Many Employers Reasonable

years in many industries all sorts of irreg

larities were practiced by the low-paid dividual worker to make ends meet, or least to try it. Then we got together a

discussed ways to improve our work and ou conditions. Our plans succeeded so well the the manufacturers began to organize them

selves for the betterment of the busines and, oddly enough, we helped them to do i

"At present many of the manufacturer are reasonable and willing and enger to better conditions and to establish that necess sary co-operation that will bring about better things. But often they are blocked by many who fail to see that there are two other parties concerned besides themselves, namely, the public, representing the con-sumer, and ourselves, the employes. Blinded to anything but their selfish interests, which many cases they could serve by the a little foresight and acumen, they fail to get the big vision and work for the general good. As it seems to me, no business man who cannot afford to pay living wages de-

"Ultimately arbitration or regulation

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

. What is a major-domo? . How many planets compose the solar

anth divided and what are their

What is a major-d

Who wrote "The Martlan"?

system'

names?

Berlin Communists complain that the rman republic pays the ex-kaiser as much ry hour for doing nothing as it pays a und soldier with a wife and three children r a year. That kind of a republic is und to breed Communists.

Public Education.

Federal prohibition agents in Housto have seized virtually all of the town's the the stuff contains more than half or cent of alcohol; which is another of ol stunts which has a tendency to bring winto discourse w into disrepute

Sume of the estimates on the probable of dimmigrants who will land in the set States during the next few months one to the conclusion that some of the states believe that the world's entire Trult its believe that the world's entry 2, including the coastwise trade vos-every country in both hemisphereu, 5 into the immigrant carrying busi-with Uncle Sam's country their one destination 18 2 and destination.

ve didn't know that Uncle Sam the guilty of such a thing, we should pied to think that the story of the inited States marine, now a resi-Wrentham, Mass., who has inher-island in the Pacific ocean and con-property, including a harren a ou be te form dent ited miders property, including a harem as a clever piece of press work 'o boost recruiting in a certain popular branch of the service. design deser

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Apennines form the central moun-tain system of Italy.
The word acumen should be pronounced with the accent on the second syllable The "u" has the same sound as in use.
President Wilson is the winner of the Nobel peace prize for 1920.
Dollies are named after Mr. Dolly, their first maker.

first maker. 5. The first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was John

Court of the United States was John Jay. "Tets-a-tote" literally means head-to-hend The word should be pronounced "tate-a-tate." An oyster is called a bivalve because of its hinged double shell. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote "The Blithe-dale Romance." Cortez was the conqueror of Mexico for Spain in the early part of the sixteenth

Spain in the early part of the sixteenth

10. Telephone "tele," fr

ils in educational circles" are ir a plan, suggested by the Rev. Osgood, to permit children to from public school one or two set so that they may receive re-struction "in churches of their ation." Other officials will per-me objections to the plan: (1) Sectioned that some description of the set of the set of the set of their set of the set of t and to Phillip be relt hours a ligious own aff haps not some objections to the plan: (1) There is the libor that some denominations will not at all themselves of the opportunity, may not even approve of it. (2) It is con-ceivable that the parents of some children are not additated with any church and do not wigh their children to have such instructions wish their children to have such instruction. And (3) such instruction may be received (and is now received by many) on Sunday in hool. Also several questions are (1) Is such attendance to be pulsory? (2) If not, are the chilsuggested : made comp century. elephone is derived from the Greek dron exched to be allowed to play during the "tele," far, far of, and the Greek refers or vill they be given the advantage of "phone," sound,

pauper industry." "There is a great deal of talk of the open What first name has prevailed most with Presidents of the United States? What syllable should be accented in the Inefficiency and a tendency on the part word accessory? What is the Norwegian Storthing? What is the "Trent Affair"? When was the "Trent Affair"? Who was David B. Hill?

Often as not the manufacturer is no

Cafled "Pauper Industry"

"Before the war our wages were de-locably low, and, in fact, the textile in-lustry has for years been referred to as the

operation.

to help the situation, he would not become panicky and shut up his mill altogether. He would probably help the general situation and himself in the long run if he would try

some sort seems like the necessary thing. We are always ready to submit any question to such treatment, but the difficulty comes when many of our employers are not. "We have no objection to welfare work and think, other things being cared for, it is a splendid thing. But the vital thing is a splendid thing. But the vital thing seems to us to be able to carn and keep a living wage with reasonable hours, so that we can do a little welfare work for our

"During the war 75 per cent of the work

serves to succeed.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best