

Evening Public Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
Charles H. Lindquist, Vice President, John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer, Philip S. Collins, John R. Williams, John R. Williams, Director.

Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Subscription rates: Philadelphia, Pa., \$10.00 per year in advance.

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is published for the proprietor by the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 14, 1920

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

GENERAL sentiment expressed in this country by the knowledge of immense tides of derelict humanity that are drifting from all parts of Europe toward America was accurately reflected in the vote of 205 to 41 by which a bill intended to prohibit immigration to the United States for a period of twelve months was passed yesterday in the House.

The defeat of the measure in the Senate is predicted by the dominant opinion in the Senate has not yet revealed the nature of its objections to the measure or the changes which may be proposed in amendments.

The House bill is intended to check a movement that has been greatly stimulated in all the older countries by steamship companies and others who hope to profit in one way or another by an unregulated flow of immigrant traffic to this country.

It is difficult to find a more difficult and trying task than that which the federal government has allotted to agents charged with the practical enforcement of the law.

It is idle to consider orders for cars for the Frankford elevated until the nature of the service on that line can be specifically defined.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

But it is clear, too, that any one who wants to start a first-class war with any of the European nations nowadays will have to do considerable work to do it.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

A LOOK AT THE DEADLOCK WHICH GRIPS FRANKFORD "L"

Repeated Failures of Either the City or the P. R. T. to Make Proper Concessions Keep the New Fast Line Idle

There is no doubt that if the three basic recommendations made by Thomas E. Mitten to the Public Service Commission were speedily carried out operation of the Frankford elevated could be started by Christmas 1921.

His program comes at a time when public opinion on the transit situation is reduced to its simplest terms. The high-speed line to northeastern Philadelphia has been building for more than five years.

The community has long since lost any appetite for explanations. It is not reasons for delay which it seeks but substantial arguments in support of definite progress on a definite undertaking.

The situation somewhat suggests a character of Stevenson's, who sought extrication from his quandaries by proposing the question, "What would Napoleon do?" But, unfortunately, the course that Napoleon would have taken was seldom clear to his admirer. The result was usually indecision, not a way deadlock.

That procedure of this sort appeals to Mr. Mitten is evident from the character of his proposals. Unquestionably, he desires the completion of the Frankford "L."

On the other hand, his cure for the ills which afflict transit in this city refer in even the most casual analysis directly to the portion of the anatomy of the situation that is the sickest.

And to new remedy for the fundamental disease is suggested. Mr. Mitten in his third proposition urges the city to determine a definite method of procedure in regard to the rapid transit program of 1916, so as to enable the necessary legislation to be presented at the next session of the Legislature.

This is somewhat similar to forecasting the recovery of the patient before treatment has been administered or even the nature of the disease has been determined.

The dose is, of course, a lease governing the relations of the city and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. regarding the subway and elevated development.

It is idle to consider orders for cars for the Frankford elevated until the nature of the service on that line can be specifically defined.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

A TELEPHONE STORY

Japanese Second Language Spoken Over the Wire—A. C. Dinkey's Start in Steel—A Society Reporter Who Became Prime Minister

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN
COMMISSIONER W. D. B. AINEY, chairman of the Pennsylvania Public Service Board, announced an unusually interesting fact recently.

It was that the first language other than English transmitted over a telephone was Japanese.

Commissioner Ainey has a very large acquaintance. His two years in Congress and his long and useful career as a public man have established friendships among all classes of people.

The information came to him at a dinner in Washington where one of the guests of honor was Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. The facts were their mutual surprise and delight.

During his early experiments to transmit the tones of the human voice over electric wires, Mr. Bell had in his employ a young Japanese student.

One day while testing his apparatus, then practically complete so far as the transmission was concerned, on a short house line the young student, who had learned a short conversation in the language of Nippon over the wires.

Mr. Bell laughingly replied that it could, and invited the Far Eastern chap to test his character.

Before doing so the Jap summoned a friend, another native, and they, greatly to their mutual surprise and delight, conducted a short conversation in the language of Nippon over the wires.

It fell that moment nothing but English had been transmitted through the world-transforming apparatus.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, who presided at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York last Saturday night, is usually fond of recalling the past, particularly when it relates to his fellow workers of early days.

His practical axioms is that manual training is better than college training.

When he first became head of the United States Steel Corporation he used to say that out of forty of the greatest industrial magnates in the country at that time, eighteen years ago, only two had ever been college graduates.

One of the forty was, I think, H. C. Frick, who attended Oberlin University for a year or so; the name of the other was not disclosed.

The proportion of college men at the head of great industries today is very large and growing.

All the great railroads now, the Pennsylvania in particular, decline to admit young men into the line of promotion who are not college or technical school graduates.

ALVAH C. DINKEY, head of the great Alameda Steel concern of this city, is one of the men who were early beginnings Mr. Frick's.

There was a fifteen-year-old boy in a manual training school that I established at Homestead," he said in reminiscence.

"That night he and I got into a little bit of trouble with an electric machine. He gave all his spare time to this machine."

"I called all the heads of the Homestead works together following Christmas. One of them was a young man who was the man to be entrusted with so great a responsibility."

"Every one of them pointed to the former boy, who had become a man of great ability."

"I have just said as much in print. Some of the men who hold the reins of government in this country are not doing the things that have been happening in British possessions certainly will not make a sensible mistake."

THE election of a newspaper editor to the presidency of the United States is not considered such an unusual event by a friend in this city, who has historical knowledge some to me, at times, all embracing.

To rise from the ranks of a European government is, he thinks, still more remarkable.

Particularly when that nation is Spain, in the midst of a civil war, and in the midst of caste and prejudice, in all Europe, Praxedes Mateo Sagasta was the reporter.

He started out to become an engineer, but turned aside to newspaper work, and became a society reporter on a Madrid newspaper.

One day when the parliamentary reporter on his paper became ill Sagasta was sent to cover his assignment.

He did it so well that the managing editor kept him on the job.

Then he was sent down into the country to write Liberal political articles and help elect a Liberal candidate to the Cortes.

From that time on he stuck to political journalism. He was exiled and became London correspondent for a lot of the larger Spanish newspapers.

He became prime minister in 1881 and twice later before his death in 1903.

RULERS OF THE WAVE

IN SECRETARY DANIELS' report to Congress, which is in effect a request for \$700,000,000 with which to make ours "incomparably the greatest navy in the world," there is a clear suggestion of the mood of the stern patriarch who would visit unrelenting punishment on us for our sins of ignorance or omission.

Mr. Daniels believed zealously in the League of Nations as Mr. Wilson conceived it. He said repeatedly that we should have to pay to the hilt with armament if we did not follow the President's advice.

To him are the days of reckoning. He can perceive no middle course between American participation in the concert of European powers and a building program formulated to give this country a navy greater than any other in the world.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the secretary of the navy and his staffs should know more about undercurrents of international affairs than the casual looker-on and that they are better prepared for even the most remote possible eventualities.

NOT CONDUCTIVE TO COMFORT, ANYHOW

DIPLMACY

INCREASING ARMAMENT

PEACE

SHORT CUTS

Rhetoric is seldom a peace-maker.

The man who pays five cents apiece for stewed prunes deserves to eat 'em.

Outlining Harding's policy is still Washington's favorite indoor sport.

The Great American Hen apparently has not yet learned that prices are coming down.

Our firm conviction is that the Mayor would rather be right than President's adviser.

Add Jay Walking—Every time we expect J. Frost to straggle his gait J. Pluvius comes ambling along.

John Bull sometimes has the notion that he could bottle the spirit of unrest if it wasn't for the Cork.

As a harmonizer, Senator Penrose continues to come forward with nods and Becks and wretched smiles.

Who wants one hundred dollars? asks our Limerick sharp. Let's answer him with another: Who doesn't?

Publication now confirms the general opinion that Hismarck's opinion of Kaiser Wilhelm was unfit for publication.

Uncle Sam's insistence on the equal rights of all nations will insure every dog having his day on the Island of Yap.

What the Frankford "L" problem appears to need is an uncommon devisor of ways and means to get speedy action.

The middle-ground between the pro-legislators and the bitter-ends that Senator Harding is seeking may prove a quagmire.

If a debate between a girls' team and a boys' team doesn't end in a victory for the girls it isn't fair and that's all there is about it.

In the matter of the P. R. T. underlying companies, though the Superior Court makes distinctions they do not appear to have settled differences.

Viscount Ishii, who says Japan cannot stop building warships until America sets the example, should remember what happens to people who live beyond their means.

If the United States Senate (unexpectedly) passes the Johnson immigration bill perhaps the unemployed in the cities will go to work on the farms. And perhaps not.

Ambrose Sherman, a local fireman, who four times gave his blood to save the life of others, says the husky—correspondent, sacrifice; but the lesson of usefulness he taught still lives.

The shock coming to Calvin Coolidge when he goes house-hunting in Washington may cause a contrite Uncle Sam to realize that if he must bury a man he ought at least to provide him with a tomb.

The public will look with more favor on "more liberal credits for farmers" when the money is needed for work to be done rather than to tide them over until they can get higher prices for stored wheat.

Millard and his abolitionist friends, such as bestowing the Ribbon of Honor; reclamation at last that a kiss with two mustaches has altogether too much salt for any egg.

The Civic Club, in line with its plan to think up something that will benefit the city, is now studying street paving. Spite of harsh criticism of certain of its members, highway inspectors, good intentions are excellent paying material when mixed with something concrete.

A Bloomsburg, Pa., farmer is said to have husked corn for thirty minutes at the rate of two bushels a minute. The husky farmer, says the husky—correspondent, sometimes had eight cars in the air at once. Two of them—long ones—were perhaps the ears of the voracious scribe.

It is suggested that a fund be created for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers from voluntary contributions from recipients of the New York state soldiers' bonus who are not in financial need; an excellent suggestion, as far as it goes—but a roundabout and inefficient way of performing a manifest duty.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World" were written in prison.

2. A hermit who lived in a government by seven rulers is an American carnivorous animal resembling a civet or raccoon, it has a long, flexible snout.

3. A Moravian, in painting is lifelike delicacy in flesh tints.

4. Benares, on the Ganges, is the especially sacred city of India.

5. The moraine is the sandy deposit and debris carried down by a glacier.

6. James Hole is the present lord mayor of London.

7. Mr. is an abbreviation of mister, a corruption of master.

8. Arizona is the most recent state in the American Union. It was admitted on February 14, 1912.

9. The middle name of H. G. Wells is George.

10. The middle name of H. G. Wells is George.

11. The middle name of H. G. Wells is George.

12. The middle name of H. G. Wells is George.

13. The middle name of H. G. Wells is George.

14. The middle name of H. G. Wells is George.

15. The middle name of H. G. Wells is George.