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Philadelphia, Monday, January 17, 1921 LIGHT SAVING A STATE SUBJECT

TT IS a satisfaction that City Council at last displays some understanding of its jurisdiction over the subject of daylight saving.

Last spring an ordinance calling for advancement of the summer clock was airily whisked through the local legislative body and there seemed a chance of enforcement until attention was called in these columns to the fact that a state law prescribed the establishment of eastern standard time. The ordinance was therefore invalid.

Whatever the merits or demerits of daylight saving, the Council has at last approached the question rationally. A resolution has been adopted requesting the Assembly at Harrisburg to co-operate with other states in devising a uniform, economical time schedule for the long days. The arrangement last year was the nega-

tion of system and resulted in such absurdities as a one-hour journey from Philadelphia to New York and a three-hour return trip. The Legislature can, of course, repeal the present law if it wishes and if emphatic popular sentiment in favor of daylight saving should be manifested.

FULL LIVING

DOES a man have to shut the world and its various concerns out of his thoughts and establish himself within a sort of spirittal armor and forget what life is really about in order to get rich? The life of Isaac Clothier was proof that a man does not have to do these things and that many of the rules for success trumpeted in recent years by shrill apostles of commercial efficiency-rules that call for grinding concentration, isolation from things of the mind and spirit and a eneral hardening of the heart-may do more harm than good to people who take them literally.

Mr. Clothier acquired a large fortune in the face of hard competition and he built up a great business. But he remained sympathetic, sensitive and infinitely kind to the end of his long life. He loved books and men, and found time even in the days when the worked hardest to think of generous things ie might do for others-and to do them. Lincoln, rather than any of the Americans who in a later day achieved fame and power n finance and industry, was his constant at deal. He was a fine product of the best secraditions of Philadelphia-and America.

WHAT HAPPENED AT MINGO

FEDERAL troops are being withdrawn from Mingo, W. Va. That information will mean little to most people because in the rush of events a great deal of news from Mingo that should have been printed on the ront pages was forced into the background. But no one who wished to prove for himself the justice of criticism simed by Mr. Hoover, Senator Calder and others at acsepted methods of coal production and disribution would have to go farther than that grubby little town.

At Mingo the mines have been closed since last summer, while miners and operators alike disregarded civil laws and fought as hitterly and aimlessly as Mexicans. Ten men at least were killed in battles between hired strike-breakers and miners before the troops were called in. Now, though the fight is still on, the civil authorities are going to make another attempt to restore order. They will not try to open the mines.

The disagreements between the mine owners and the miners at Mingo and in the neighboring sections of the state could have been settled in an hour by any commission of able and honest men who were willing to base their judgment on common sense and a just consideration of common rights.

HOW JOHN BREAKS JAIL

WHERE are the headwaters of the river of VV strong drink that is overflowing its banks and irrigating the country? By what processes is so much contraband unloosed? These are technical questions which hitherts have buffled every one not in the confidence of experts. Read the newspapers nowadays, however, and a light will dawn upon you.

It was supposed when the dry law was written that the raising of barricades and the drawing up of stiff codes would be adequate to keep John either behind the bars or well within prison bounds. No provision was made to deal with the problem of "stolen" booch. Hooch stolen vanished as a factor in the enforcement plan. It could not be taxed since it could not be traced. No one could be blamed for its disappearance from the place where it was stored. It was something for which owners could not be held respon-

Is that why there are so many amazing stories current of vast quantities of liquor stolen in broad daylight and why \$3,000,000 worth of whisky was taken by robbers from a Chicago warehouse while the federal guards were inside playing poker? It is easy to steal, isn't it, if the owner of the goods is the sort of person who helps you to load your pockets or your wagon and then shakes hands with you and wishes you good luck on your

AUSTRIA THE ABJECT

** FIME present abject plight of Austria is not in the least alleviated by abuse of the Paris conference, at which the boundaries of the remnants of the Hapsburg empire were

Dr. Charles Seymour, of Yale, speaking at the PUBLIC LEDGER Forum in the Academy foyer last week, maintained that the new nationalities, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Poland, had already asserted their independence when the time for treaty making arrived, and that the territorial claims of Rumania and Italy had already been estab-Hished by force of arms. The conference faced the fact, not the theory, of a lesser in-& land Austria surrounded by unfriendly countries averse to entering into economic pacts pay did more to decrease the excessive use which might have assured the little ton-

heavy republic, pared down almost to Vienna and suburbs, of a healthy national life.

Whether his view of the case is accepted or not is not of consequence in the present crisis. The situation calls for practical assistance, rather than moral lectures or diatribes on the wickedness of diplomats. Austria is bankrupt, starving, without means of either economic or national subsistence. Her request that her affairs be taken over by the Reparations Commission poses a question in realities.

Sir William Goode proposes that assistance be given with part of the £60, \$0,000 recommended by the British section of the commission. The only alternatives, as he sees the matter, are upion with Germany or bolshevism, espoused because of sheer helplessness and despair.

The Englishman considers the loan as economic insurance for the benefit not merely of Austria but of civilization as a whole Distasteful as the great new expenditure may be, there would appear to be no other tolerable remedy.

The crisis calls for prompt, practical treatment. Raking up the past to show why the patient is ill is futle.

CUSTOMS REVENUES AND THE HIGH COST OF WAR

Internal Taxes Now the Chief Source of National Income Because of Expense of Paying for Past and Preparing for Future Conflicts

TT IS about time that the business men of I the country as well as Congress began to consider the new relation which the customs revenues bear to the total revenues of the government and began also to adjust their thinking to the facts.

Until 1863 nearly all of the money used to pay the expenses of the government was collected in the custom houses. In that year new internal taxes were levied. They produced \$37,000,000, and the custom houses vielded \$69,000,000. In 1862 the total ordinary revenues were \$52,000,000, of which \$49,000,000 was collected in taxes on im-

From 1863 to 1897 the yearly revenues from customs were nearly always in excess of the revenues from internal taxes, though the internal taxes were becoming more productive from year to year until they paid

about one-half of the governmental expenses. Since 1911 the internal taxes have yielded more money than the custom houses. The recent war taxes left the customs receipts so small in comparison that they are almost negligible. In 1918, for example, the in-ternal taxes amounted to \$3,696,000,000, while only \$182,758,000 was raised by customs duties. The tariff produced in that year almost exactly one-twentieth of the total receipts from taxation.

It is estimated that the annual budget for many years to come will be from three and a half to four billion dollars. The tariff has never produced more than \$333,000,000 in a single year. It is not likely to produce much more than that sum in the future. Consequently the men who are to frame a new tariff law are freer than they have ever been before to frame their schedules in accordance with the soundest economic principles.

Of course it is desirable that the policy of protection be continued, but its application must be made in the light of our new relation to the world, and in the light of the necessity of keeping our markets open to the nations which are our debtors. We cannot sell our surplus abroad unless the purchasers can pay their bills largely in goods of their own manufacture.

A tariff policy entered on with a view solely to the exclusion of foreign goods from our markets would be disastrous. The American bankers have already extended credits to foreigners to the amount of three or four billion dollars. This has happened since the war ended. The foreign governments owe the United States \$10,000,000,-000, the principal and interest of which must be paid in goods of some kind, for there is no gold available.

If we levy a prohibitive tariff on foreign goods we shall not only deprive ourselves of the revenue but we shall also provoke retalia-

The Canadians are already aroused over the Fordney emergency tariff bill, which puts a duty on farm products, and they are talking of excluding American goods if the bill becomes a law.

The nations of Europe which are in desperate financial straits will not be indifferent to the exclusion of their goods, and if we make the mistake of seeking to shut them out these nations will close their markets to us. In such an event the sources of domestic taxation will be seriously affected because the producers will not have the property to be

Under the circumstances it will be fatal for Congress to follow any of the old rules which guided it in tariff making. The immediate need is for a tariff law which will encourage foreign trade while incidentally protecting American producers and yielding revenue. The revenue and protective features of a new tariff law are of less importance than they ever were before.

The decreasing importance of the tariff as a revenue producer ought to force the attention of Congress upon the objects for which public money is spent. It was said on the floor of the House of Representatives the other day that \$600,000,000 was enough to pay all the expenses of the government save hose growing out of war. Yet it will be necessary to raise billions every year. This secessity will continue so long as we prepare for war. And even if we should abandon all warlike enterprises it would be more than a generation before we were able to pay the cost of past wars.

A comparison of the war expenditures with he other expenditures in the fiscal years of 1900 and 1917, in both of which years we were at peace, will show how war expendi-

ures have increased. In 1900 the total cost of running the govinment was \$487,713,000. Of this sum. \$371,764,000 was appropriated to pay the xpenses of the war and navy departments. o pay the interest on the public debt, which is a war debt, and to pay the pensions for ld soldiers. That is, it took only about \$116,000,000 to pay for the peace activities of the government. In 1917 the war expenditures had risen to \$781,130,000, while peace expenditures had increased to \$366,000,000.

Hereafter the interest alone on the war debt will amount to more than a billion dolars a year. Secretary Daniels is asking for \$700,000,000 for the navy, and hundreds of millions are asked for the army.

There is in sight a war bill of more than two billion dollars a year. This must be paid by the people of the United States if we centinue to prepare for future wars on the scale on which we have begun. One-half of it must be paid anyway because we were forced into a great war brought about by the war spirit of other nations.

There are innumerable moral arguments in favor of peace. They have been repeated for generations until they have lost their force. When it sinks into the consciousness of men that war does not pay in dollars and cents a determined and concerted effort will be made to end it. It may not be flattering to the self-esteem of men to admit this, but it

is true. The discovery that drunkenness did not

temperance folk. The man who went to his work suffering from the effects of a debauch was quickly displaced by a man who had all his wits about him. The lawyer who was befuddled with drink when consulting a client soon lost his clients. The practice of the drunken physician dwindled away. Employers declined to hire men to operate machinery if they were in the habit of drinking too much, and the railroad companies insisted on absolute sobriety in their engineers. It paid to be sober and men became sober. Figures may be cited to prove that the consumption of alcoholic drinks did not decrease, but they prove nothing save that alcoholic drinks were used with more discretion than in the past.

The peace societies would do well to spread abroad the figures showing the part of every dollar collected by the national government which is used to pay for the cost of past wars and for the cost of preparing for future wars. Such figures are more potent arguments for arbitration than any appeal to the humane instincts.

The tariff framers also would do well to recall that a tariff law which stirs up bad feeling in other nations plants the seeds of future disagreements which may lead to war and to increasing still further the tax burdens of the people, already burdened too

LITTLE SCHOOLS

WITH a Board of Public Education that seems determinedly averse to toil and that finds compromise and agreements even more difficalt than they were at Versailles; with a growing pride in costly high school buildings and a tax rate that never has been adequate to meet the needs of a growing army school children, Philadelphia has been drifting steadily toward serious difficulties in the primary and grammar schools.

Criticism of the smaller and older school buildings now published by the organization of women teachers is an old story. It brings a familiar question to the front again. Many of these buildings are overcrowded and almost wholly unfit for the uses to which they are put. The great high school buildings are necessary, of course, and there are not too many of them. But the smaller schools have not had the support of organized opinion which, expressive of neighborhood pride in the well-to-do sections of the city, did much to provide splendid buildings for advanced students.

Certainly the smaller schools have an equal right to consideration. They are institutions in which multitudes of little children pass their formative years, acquire all the education that they ever receive, and form first and lasting impressions of the general life in which they are a part.

Of particular interest now is the declaration of the teachers that many of the smaller buildings are cold, badly ventilated and without proper sanitary equipment. Is there anything more important to a city than the health of its children? That is the question that remains unanswered after every revival of the discussion of the inadequacies of primary and second grade school management and equipment. And, of course, the Board of Public Education cannot be expected to answer it or approach it intelligently now. It has too many less important matters to quarrel over.

SOUND REAPPORTIONMENT FF THERE is as much reality as optimism

n the report from Washington that the House reapportionment bill has a rough road to travel a good many politicians throughout the land will be spared the agonies of a heart-breaking occupation.

In Pennsylvania this is particularly true. The subtle complexities of congressional reapportionment in this state constitute the most formidable obstacles in the way of clean-cut progressive legislation by the Assembly in Harrisburg. The promise of a speedy session this year is shadowed by prospects of the bickering and factional quarrels which reapportionment invariably brings

At Washington it is asserted that sufficient votes are available to defeat the present reapportionment bill, increasing the House membership from 435 to 483, and that there is a respectable chance of passing a substitute measure increasing the ratio on which representation is based. The federal constitution could be complied

with by adopting a plan increasing the membership of eleven states and reducing that of eight states. The House total would then remain what it is now. Sooner or later something of the sort will have to be done, if only because of the physical limitations of the House chamber.

Of course, the states with decreased representation would object. If the new plan is actually proposed some of the votes said to be lined up for it will probably

None the less, the principle involved is sensible, and in this commonwealth the relief which the public would experience on finding the reapportionment fight taken out of the State Legislature would be profound.

The Northwestern University has raised the ban upon the shimmy because the inhibition was driving the students to public affairs and the faculty wished to win them back to the campus. It is lucky the student didn't go after booze, or the faculty might, by the same token, be forced to open a

A bomb thrown at Lenine missed him, but killed nine other persons. It is a pity that the war should develop such buin

What Do You Know?

QUIZ To what nation did the Virgin islands belong before they were purchased by the United States? 2. How many times did Henry Clay run for President?

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "Don Juan," as the title of Byron's poem?

4. Who was Carl Goldmark?

Who was Carl Goldmark?
 Of what gases is the air composed?
 How far away is the horizon viewed from a noint at sea five feet above the surface of the water?
 How many cables make a knot in nautical measure?
 How many English queens are now living in Great Britain and who are they?
 What is the meaning of the word hidalgo?
 Who was the first emperor of Rome?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The women who were married in the
White House were Lucy Payne Washington; Mrs. Madison's sister. Anna
Todd: Maria Monroe, daughter of
President Monroe; Helen Jackson,
Delia Lewis, Mary Easton, Emily Martin, Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of
President Tyler; Nellie Grant, daughter
of President Grant; Emily Pratt, niece
of President Grant; Emily Pratt, niece
of President Grover Cleveland; Alice
Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt: Jessie Woodrow Wilson and
Eleanor Wilson, daughters of President
Wilson. Wilson. The real name of Lawrence Barrett, the

The real name of Lawrence Barrett, the noted American actor, was Brannigan. The Irrawaddy river is the chief river of Burmah. It flows into the Bay of Bengal, an arm of the Indian ocean. The empyrean is the highest heaven. "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," is the opening of Charles Wolfe's poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore."

John Moore."

Queen Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boieyn.

Donato Bramante was a noted Italian architect, responsible for the original plan of St. Poter's, Rome. His dates are 1444-1314. 8. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote the cam-paign life of Franklin Pierce.

paign life of Franklin Pierce.

2. A pylon is a gateway, especially of an Egyptian temple.

10. Franz Schubert, the celebrated composer, died at the age of thirty-one.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

When a Man Who Plans, a Man Who Has the Data and a Man Who Has Experience Get Together, Welfare Work Will Be Boosted

By SARAH D. LOWRIE THERE is a well-defined plan in Washington to add another department to the government and by that token a new officer

government and by that token a new omeer to the cabinet.

Two great interests are jockeying for the department. The public educational interests of the country wish, and wish very logically, a department of public education, and a secretary of education with a cabinet status. The philanthropic interests of the country wish, and wish very logically, a department of public welfare, and a secretary of nublic welfare with a cabia secretary of public welfare with a cabinet position. As it is quite unlikely two new departments will be created there is a move atoot to combine the two and have a department of public education and welface. fare, with one in the cabinet. with one secretary to represent both

It would take a very various sort of secretary to do justice to both enthusiasms, but the department heads under him could specialize to their hearts' content.

A good many national interests that have to do with one or the other of these two, viz. education or welfare, are now seat-

viz., education or welfare, are now scattered through various departments where they seem decidedly out of place. These, with other national interests along welfare and educational lines that have had no place for the sole of their feet in the capi-tal, could be housed and looked after, and, after a perilous existence of sufferance on after a perilous existence of sufferance on the outside rim of the lobby, be mobilized for effective work.

CURIOUSLY enough in Pennsylvania the city has got ahead of the state in the welfare idea, and we have in Philadelphia a Department of Public Welfare and an

a Department of Public Welfare and an official representing it in the cabinet of the Mayor, Mr. Ernest Tustin.

I was regarding Mr. Tustin the other day with interest to see how he and the welfare idea were getting on together. To judge by his face—and one can judge some things by a face after it has looked out on life for fifty years—to judge by his face he feels that things are going pretty well, but there is room for considerable improvement. He looks capable, but not contented; successful, perhaps, but dissatisfied; which interested me, because ten years ago when he was kind to women about suffrage, but not very optimistic, I rather thought he would settle into a kind of impenetrable complacency, interested in welfare and philanthropy and in various church busicomplacency, interested in wettere and philanthropy and in various church business on the side, but not as a career, because politics had rather bitten him; and that he would slip from state senator to congressman and so on with no appreciable sacrifice of other demands on his capabilities.

BUT now he has a very great piece of D constructive work under his hand here as director of public welfare. He can make as director of public welfare. He can make his mark on both his state and on the country. He has a chance for originality and for practicality. He has to make or to mar an organization which is focusing a great deal of attention, a fresh and grave, almost anxious attention. He has a large enough field for his authority and initiative to give him scope and room to build solid foundations. His mistakes cannot possibly be as conspicuous as his successes, because things cannot be much worse and every be as conspicuous as his successes, because things cannot be much worse and every little betterment shows for all it is worth.

Philadelphia is a very philanthropic city, and a man who can put the municipal weland a man who can put the municipal wel-fare works on an up-to-date footing will be giving real pleasure and hearty satisfac-tion to a great multitude of his fellow citizens.

What is done well and far-sightedly in this department for Philadelphia can well be used as an argument for a like Depart-ment of Welfare for the state.

DARE say Mr. Tustin is up against many obstacles to the clean rounding out of his plans during his term of office. has to go as slow as the slowest, rather than as fast as the quickest of those he must look to for appropriations and for removals and for renewals, not to speak of innova-tions. There are always more cranks in-terested in other folks' welfare than anywhere else outside the patent office or hospital for the insane, and Mr. Tustin has look of having met more than one crank that proved a surprising obstacle, but he ooks as though he could get past or

T WAS talking last week with another man just as interested in welfare, whose face on the contrary was entirely carefree, and that was Kenneth L. M. Pray, secretary of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. I concluded the main difference between Mr. Pray and Mr. Tustin was that Mr. Pray suggests to other persons how to get welfare over the top. the other man is up against doing it, in spite of other persons.

Not that Mr. Pray's job is a bed of roses, but he can be more optimistic. And even when you are gathering data as to how wrong a thing is, when you are not responsible to the public for the wrong or for the work of righting it, you can have rather a cordial eye for all suggestions. Locking statistics into your desk and turning the of your office is one thing. Placing key of your office is one thing. Placing children in asylums and wards and having to make sure they are rightly looker after

IN THIS state there are upward of 20,000 children who are deficient, deserted or delinquent, for whom the state is responsible, but who are not supervised by month or even year by year by any one commission or board or bureau or body of inspectors responsible for their continued welfare in the place to which they have been originally committed. There are a score of state or county

agencies that can commit a deserted or delinquent or defective child to a state or a private institution, or to the care of a family or of an individual, but unlike Massachusetts or New York, the state has no adequate inspectorship of its wards and no appropriation for keeping effective oversight

This is just one of the things a state welfare department would undertake. It is to be hoped that Governor Sproul, who could inaugurate the propaganda for such a step in advance, and a man like Pray. who has the data, and a man like Tustin, who is having the experience, can get to-gether and move their big public to see the necessity of it and demand its accomplishment.

Mr. Taft has pointed out that the Fordney tariff bill does rank injustice to Bermuda onions and potatoes and urges exemp-tion for them. While his plea for the onion drives us to tears, it is the potato that makes intellectual appeal. The Bermuda potato is not an alien immigrant, but the child of American parents returning to the land of its ancestors. Its visit is part of a benefi-cent circle, the Bermuda potato coming north in the spring for the table of the epicure. the American potato going south in the fail for seed and for consumption. To put an embargo on Bermudan vegetables is to burt ourselves and to injure a kindly neighbor whose Legislature is doing its best to be friendly to us, even to the point of disagree ing with the mother country in the matter

A gang of thieves who stole groceries wholesale and opened three retail markets in Chicago to dispose of stolen goods are said to have abandoned a truckload of butter because, after tasting it, they discovered that it was not up to their standards. Though they've been arrested and charged with robbery, they apparently want it dis-tinctly understood that they're a cut above cheap profiteering. The fact that the German-American

Citizens' League should ask Mr. Harding to include in his cabinet men of German extraction goes to show that there are still men in this country who have not yet learned the lesson of 100 per cent Americanism.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

WILFRED H. SCHOFF

On the Port of Philadelphia Chall the policy of retrenchment certain to be adopted by the rivers and harbors committee of the incoming administration affect the development of the port of Philadelphia by delaying development of the thirty-five-foot channel?

Shall this policy of retrenchment be done with a club, as was the case of the last rivers and harbors bill?

Or shall it be done intelligently and after

Or shall it be done intelligently and after onsideration waste"?

These are the points emphasized by Wil-fred H. Schoff, secretary of the Commercia Museum and consular representative of Peru and Bolivia. 'The construction of the thirty-five-foo channel was authorized years ago." Mr. Schoff says. "It should have been finished at this time. Congressional delay and the paring down of appropriations is responsible

the development of the port. Port Is Rated Second

can go ahead-will go ahead in spite of all;

the delay in finishing the channel delays

"The port of Philadelphia is rated second among all ports of the United States. Its position is disputed by New Orleans and by Baltimore, and figures are close enough to give some basis for argument upon varying interpretations of statistics. But the query s not so much what last year's traffic but what it would have been and what it could have been if the work on the thirty-five-foot channel had been continued at the rate as recommended by army engineers and as contemplated when Congress approved the proposition in 1910.

"If the work had gone forward through the intervening years as was originally ex-pected, the channel would now be virtually completed instead of standing but 57 per completed instead of standing but of percent complete, as indicated in engineers' report recently sent to Congress.

"As the result, it is still impossible for ocean-going steamers of the higher tonnage

use the channel except under most favor able tide conditions or but partial loading "Yet the congestion at north Atlantic ports, notably New York, continues; and the foreign trade of the country must depend foreign trade of the country must depend more than ever on the facilities of Philadelphia as a regular outlet to our best markets under normal conditions—those of northern Europe; to say nothing of many new trade routes to be opened up by United States shipping. "Delay in construction was due, of course

near to the war. That was due, of course, the part to the war. That was an unavoidable delay. But before the war began the rate of progress contemplated had not been maintained, and this was due to the action of Congress upon the annual rivers and harbor of which the Delaware river is one of the largest and most important items. Consideration Appropriate Now

"That this existed during the period when Congress was disposed to favorably consider such measures makes it appropriate to consider the prospects under the incoming ad "The outlook is not altogether encourage

"The outlook is not altogether encouraging to those interested in the development of this port. Formulation of the appropriation bills naturally depends largely on men in control of various committees of Congress. After a long period of such control of rivers and harbors bills by Middle West representatives, and during which period eastern shipping had reason to feel its interests neglected, there was a succession of years when the chairmanship of the committee on rivers and harbors was filled by eastern men.

"Under Sparkman, of Florida, and Small, of North Carolina—both good friends of the port of Philadelphia—substantial progress was made and the interests of eastern ports

was made and the interests of eastern ports and waterways were constantly defended by congressmen like Costello, of Philadelphia; Linthicum, of Baltimore; Hurlbut, of New York, and Edwards, of Savannah, in the committee, and with Moore, of Philadelphia, on the floor of the House.

"There have been rapid changes in the personnel of the House resulting from the last two congressional elections, when political control changed and the chairmanship passed to Kennedy, of Iowa, of whose viewa on rivers and harbors matters it may be said, without fear of criticism, they are at least skeptical and often unfriendly. Under least skeptical and often unfriendly. Under his chairmanship last year the House adopted a lump-sum appropriation of \$12,000,000—when the chief of engineers reported that to prevent actual loss on existing works' \$25,000,000 was needed.

"The Delaware river was one of the important public improvements held back by

that action. This came about through change in rules of the House, whereby power of appropriations was taken from the several committees and was concentrated in a committee of thirty-five, or less than 10 per cent representation of the House membership; and that committee followed the suggestion of the steering committee of seven, which had said in effect 'it is \$12,000,000 or nothing.' This new system as relating to the appropriations will continue through the

"HURRY, DAD, LET'S PICK OUR NEW MODEL!"

Changes in Committee

'Kennedy's retirement will mean a new "Rennedy's retirement will mean a new chairman for the committee on rivers and harbors, and if the seniority rule be followed Mr. Dempsey, of Lockport, N. Y., will be chosen. The committee loses Small and Costello, while Sparkman and Hurlbut had previously retired. Mr. Moore's election to the mayoralty of Philadelphia has removed another able advecate of the prost. No one another able advocate of the port. No one, so far, has come forward from the eastern districts to fill the places of these men in defending port interests from the unfriendly members from the West and Middle West.

"It might just as well be recognized that the steering committee members are not friendly to this class of improvements. The chairman is Mondell, of Wyoming, where there are no ports, rivers and harbors; a leading spirit is Mundell, of Chicago, who ooks at rivers and harbors bills merely shafts of ridicule: Longworth, of Cincinnati, has other interests. So has Speaker Gil-lett. So has Rogers, of Massachusetts.

"An item of encouragement is the selection An item of encouragement is the selection after long delay of Congressman Darrow, of Philadelphia. He has a great opportunity to advance the interests of this port, but too much cannot be demanded of one in seven. when the other six all may think otherwise "Such is the legislative machinery at hand for the incoming administration. Tremen-dous problems of retrenchment call for early solution. The pressure on Congress is universal and insistent. No member can b criticized for believing the first demand is for reduction of taxation and expenses — but there is wide latitude for a difference of opinion as to the policy of retrenchment.

No Economy in Halting Work

"There is no economy in stopping work in an unfinished condition, if the intent is to complete and if it will deteriorate during a protracted period of neglect. This is especially the case with rivers like the Delaware, which carries considerable burdens of silt, whereby a dredged channel can easily fill up unless the dredging continues according to plan. A policy of continued neglect ing to plan. A policy of continued neglect may undo all the work of improvement so far accomplished. "The wiser policy would be one that,

while duly allowing for financial conditions, should find the boundary between economy and waste and avoid destruction under a false plea of saving.

"But the damage must not be overlooked that the leadership in Congress has passed to the Middle West, will remain there during the next Congress and bids fair to remain there for an even longer time. There is the more reason, then, for eastern cities, re-gardless of political differences, to act in defense of their own interests; and this view. applies with especial force to the port of Philadelphia.

"Under changed conditions labor and all other charges are higher; cost more; there-fore more will be required to finish the chan-nel than the original estimates. This means the appropriation should not be reduced, but must be increased in order to complete the

must be increased in order to complete the work within the time contemplated.

"A Philadelphian could well argue that the soundest economy would be the doubling of the Delaware river appropriation for a period of five years; yet there is good ground for the fear the appropriation will be divided by two, possibly by three. Construction work will be indefinitely extended and the ultimate cost greatly increased thereby

"It is not easy to grasp the magnitude of he work. The trip across the river by the work. The trip across the river by ferry or down the river on a pleasure boat affords nothing to the eye.

"But the fact of the matter is the amoun

of excavation required is at least one-third more than was the case in the building of more than was the Panama canal.

the Panama canal.

"Being invisible to the eye, the progress made can only be shown by statistics of channel soundings—and the average congressman, especially if he be from the Middle West, likes to see 'visible results.' A great irrigation dam commands the view and it appeals to the imagination, and although the results are less in proportion to cost than would be the case of an improved channel, they—meaning the irrigation dams—seem to they—meaning the irrigation dams—seem to command the vote, and that, after all, is the

SHORT CUTS

Down in Miami there is realization that Hampy Moore is a good-sized man.

Any and every delinquent will sympathize with Tammany's distatste for an investigation.

The common sense optimist of today is one who congratulates himself that he has an income to tax. Perhaps the Cubans through their elec-tion are trying to prove that their country is not yet ripe for self-government.

It must be admitted that Lieutenau. Cloor has a terse way of telling truths. 'This hero business is all bunk,' he says.

Some statements may be accepted as incontrovertible—as that of the Atlantic City "corpse" who insisted that he was

And the maxim mongers to the con-trary notwithstanding, a bridge may be crossed and double-crossed before it is erea While there is more political slate than legislative coal dug up in Harrisburg, there is small wonder the people complain of the

We know already that war is wicked but we are going to put a stop to it just a soon as it sufficiently soaks into us that

really doesn't pay.

If Mr. Harding would only burry up with that cabinet the country would have a chance to get busy telling him what happens to be wrong with it. The almanac kindly afforded aid

giving patness and aptness to the celebraguration on Franklin's birthday. The Chicago Tribune, noting that Mr. Mellon has been mentioned for a cablest position, remarks that it presumes he is rip-

Austria at least has been sufficiently punished for her sins. She must be helped now, if not for her own sake, then for the sake of other nations which otherwise she must inevitably drag down.

enough to be picked. Yes, or to be cut.

Washington woman suggests that bachelors be taxed to help run the government. Well, they have already been helping the candy manufacturers and retailers to pay an excess profits tax.

A local woman sewed garlic into the clothes of her son in order to make him strong. His school teacher, who reported the case to a welfare committee, did not dare dispute the faithful descriptiveness of

That Hoover's speech in Pittsburgs should be picked up by amateur wireless operators hundreds of miles away is a marbut the thing most important remains the

Frank B. McClain has disinterred a law made in 1797 which provides that any one selling a loaf weighing less than one pound avoirdupois may be fined \$10 for each loaf, the amount being split between the information of the selling ant and the state. Any baker will tell you that that must have been one of the blue laws.

After a cursory glance at the result of the questionnaire sent out by the committee on personal welfare of the Women Teach ers Organization, we conclude that apart from insanitary conditions, offensive odors distracting noises and distasteful regula-tions the Philadelphia public schools are all

In the interest of economy a movement has been launched to hold down membership in the House of Representatives by reducing representation in eleven states and increa-ing it in eight. As this will entail labor in state Legislatures and reduce the number of political jobs, only the most optimistic et-

Dr. Hobart A. Hare says alcohol aid digestion and that a cocktail is beneficial before a heavy dinner. The statement has

before a heavy dinner. The statement has a kick as potent as a hair of the dog that bit you. But one question occurs to usone, indeed, that might even occur to the most amiable rumhound willing to run the course outlined by Dr. Hare—to wit. When the cut a dinner that isn't heavy and are the necessity for the cocttail?