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Philadelphia, Monday, January 24, 1921

MOTOR LIGHTS

UNDER the road laws of the state, motor-cars left in the streets after dark must show the usual timee lights - two in front and one in the year. This means that cars 'packed" at the early during theatre or suppor hours waste a lot of electric current nondlevals

In many states the regulations are being amended to permit the use of a single small night lamp which, placed on the fender of maching, shows white in front and red behind. This arrangement permits the conservation of current without which most cars cannot run. The read laws ought to be changed to pecudi Us general adoption in this state

SOUND MUNICIPAL FINANCE

DEASSURANCE of the soundness of the A city's financial methods is furnished in the spusial opinion delivered by trearge Wharton Pelpine in the Mayor's request, regarding the calibrity of the \$7,000,000 of honds recently sold by the minicipality. The questions raised concerning their status are shown to have been pottifogging and unwar

The report is especially simply just now since today will mark the tirst use of the city's now hor owing power authorized when the \$33,000,000 loan was approved by the voters last November, The \$5,000,000 worth of honds for which bids will be at once soleited at the Mayor's office are backing for an extensity and much needed program of public improvements.

Criticism of the nature and extent of entoreenable addigation in this bean is not in order. The borrowing expansity of the city has been authoritatively analyzed. Material progress with the money in hand is now the object on which jutblic attention should be concentrated

WINTER-AND A MORAL

Upon one question at least everybody agreed Wise and otherwise: Republi cans and Demonstry, rooms and old miniwithout resorrations that this has been the funniest winter in their experience. It hasn't been a winter at all. It has been a sort of wandeville made are or odds and ends of Aprils and Sectembers and an occasional the owners of big hotels. They did succeed for a long time in making competition difficult or impossible. But smaller companies managed to survive and barass the larger They were harassed in turn by the OTICH independents. A time came finally when there was what appeared to be a working ngreement between all the companies to liminate independent cabs altogether. Under other city administrations police pressure was without stint to reserve important 15491

'stands'' now for the one concern and again for another. No consistent effort ever has been made The authorities to standardize taxi rates and service. With proper regulation, such as is in force in almost every other city. there could be no ruinous competition. Cab stands would be established with a view to public convenience. It is probable that the earnings of the taxicab owners themselves would be increased by any system that rended to make their service more easily available

and more generally popular.

POLITICAL PRACTICE OF "LETTING GEORGE DO IT

Men and Communities Who Can't Manage Their Own Affairs Appeal to

the Government for Help $I^{\rm T}$ is characteristic of youth to assume that it knows more than age and to ignore the teachings of experience. The wisdom of the race concentrated in its proverbs means nothing to it. So far as it is concerned, the world began yesterday.

Half of the social, industrial and political remedies offered to the people of the United States at the present time ignore the truth in the homely old saying that every tub must stand on its own bottom. The tottering tubs are told to lean on something else and make that support them. Governor Miller, of New York, the re-

iring president of the bar association of that state, called attention in his farewell address to some of the complications which have come from the refusal of tubs to depend on themselves.

The things against which he protested are not new, save in the form which they take They are the sons and grandsons and great grandsons of older follies. Mature men have not forgotten the wave of populism which spread over the country thirty years ago. It tarted with the farmers who had failed in their business. They demanded that the government do for them what they had been unable to do for themselves, as though the government were an omnipotent power with unlimited resources. They said "Let George do it." meaning the George whose other name Washington, D. C., and they thought that if they could get him to do it all their troubles would be ended.

They forgot that the government is only facmselves acting together; that its wealth is only the combined wealth of all of us, and that it has no financial resources save as it puts its hand in our pockets and takes our suvings for its use

The old individualism which animated the men who founded the nation and which inspired their descendants who hewed their way through the wilderness to the western plains was forgotten. The demands were a confession that so far as they were concerned individualism had failed and that the line had come when it was no longer possible for their tub to stand by itself.

Governor Miller protested against the adoption of this confession of weakness hy the cities and the states and against the -urrender to the national government of the powers which the states and the local communities ought to exercise for themselves He recognized the fendency, as it has been recognized by every intelligent observer o events. The rendency was discussed in this newspaper a few weeks ago and the goal toward which it is headed was pointed out. If at continues, "it is perfectly obvious," said the governor, "that the states us w

more interested in a definite and immediate esult than in any theories of government. And the movement has acquired such momentum that, while a man now and then like Governor Miller will call attention to what is happening, no one is so rash as to think he can check it.

NEW CENTRAL AMERICA

AS THE military power of Guatemala can scarredy be called a menace to civilizaion, the news that that republic has reduced ts army from 15,000 to 5000 men will probably not be hailed with any emotions of particularly deep relief. There is, however, story behind this announcement and one shich concerns North Americans more than s perhaps realized. Guatemalan disarmament is begun in the

expectation of a new nation in Central America. The delegates of Salvador, Honduras. Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to meet in the capital of the lastnamed little country today to sign a pact incorporating them in a federal union. The conception is nearly one hundred years old. Indeed, for sixteen years after overthrowing Spanish rule in 1823 the five tempestuous nations were joined in what was officially termed the Central American Republic.

It is not easy to keep count of the confliets in which the one-time partners have been engaged since 1839, Revolutions that could be called of the opera bouffe type were it not for the misery and ruin in their train have alternated with these "foreign wars." A new union of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua was actually effected in 1898, but endured only a month. Honduras and Nicaragua have long been virtually bank-Tiny Salvador has on the whole been rupt. fairly well governed and national pride on that score has reacted against federation. Commercial interests of foreigners, chiefly from the United States, have been instrucental in maintaining more order in Costa Rica than would otherwise have been the

Guntemala prospered under a dictator, arbitrary, intolerant, unscrupulous, but apable, and then engaged in a revolutionary spree, a small-scale edition of Mexico's. There is unensiness today in Salvador, but general weariness of anarchy in Central America is heartfelt.

The new nation promised will not be puny. will have a population of 5,000,000 and an area of 185,000 square miles. The abardity of dispatching Guatemalan ministers Honduras, Costa Rican ministers to Nicaragua and all the costly criss-crossing 'embassies' will be ended. Customs and rade relations will be simplified. Opporunities for petty dictatorships will be lesaned. With these and numerous other advantages the new nation will be equipped. That the five countries will immediately

arry out all the principles of self-governnent is not, of course, to be expected. The evolutionary bacillus cannot be exterminated merely by the signing of a part of amalgamation at San Jose. But the new Central America will be a

nation of respectable size and dignity. Its mere existence should mark a step forward in the civilization of the American continent

TWAS EVER THUS

O^{BJECTION} was probably registered against the pyramids on the ground that they would mar the horizon line of the lesert. There must have been Alexandrians inflamed against the first great lighthouse project on the score that rays from the pharos would flood their homes across the arbor and forbid slumber. It is known that fear of scorehed crops inspired opposition to he first railway trains.

Lack of protests against necessary and mportant public works would indicate a situation startlingly abnormal. Anxiety on such a count need not be felt respecting the Delaware bridge program. Kickers and pullbacks are proceeding in the established con-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Girls in Local School for Vocational Training Know How to Use Power Machines and Also Turn Out Worthwhile Hats

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THERE is always a great question, in this town at least, whether to keep a philanorganization in private hands and threpic' or to put it nermanently as 'philan-threpic' or to put it under public control and thereby jeopardize it by making it political, even if it escapes the odium of looking like a charity to those who benefit by it

If you keep it in private hands you can control the "private hands" and to that extent control the ideal toward which it is working and the general tone of its output. If you put it into the keeping of the state or court or municipality you tie your hands for actually steering it, and while lessening your responsibility measurably, you also curtail your authority completely.

HAVE been very curious as to the fate ▲ of the experiment in vocational training for girls down at the public school at Eleveuch and Pine streets. It could have been made a very up-to-

date, compact privately run school of prac-tice for girls in dressmaking and millinery, turning out a certain number of graduates a year who would find a market for their training in shops and factories. The fees of the scholars would not have paid the run-ning expenses by one-third, but the large leficit would have been made up by a sub scription list, an occasional "drive" or by a rummage sale spring and fall. It would have had a certain clientele of somewhat dependant applicants, and its pupils and its teachers would be one of those isolated groups of unrelated educational units in tracters would interpret the second s thropically minded visitors from other eities. By placing it under the authority of the

Board of Education and making it part of the public school system of this city, however, the committee of women who initiated its organization were obliged to postpone the fulfillment of many of their ideals for the sake of the very real advantage of making the public that was to benefit by it the pub-

lic that also supported it. In other words, instead of a few enlight ened persons footing its bills the whole city foots its bills through the Board of Education, but it has to prove to the Board of Education first that those bills are justified, and in order to do this it has to show results—and regular as well as quick results— both as to the number of pupils availing themselves of the school, the type of work furned out by the classes and the positions gained and kept by the pupils after leaving the school.

Now, partly from labit, partly from the general trend of its school system, Philadelphia has not been very enthusiastic about vocational training. Children who pass successfully through the primary grades are encouraged to take the Junior High School course rather than specialize on School course rather than specialize on learning a trade or fitting themselves for a particular occupation, and the blildren who go to work at fourteen without having passed the higher primary grades and who are pupils part time at the continuation schools are not particularly encouraged to take vecational training. The idea seems to be that part time in an ordinary school course will fit them better for life than a part time special course that would fit them art time special course that would fit them or a particular trade.

This being the general trend of opinion, ou can see that a school attached to the public school system that takes girls from fourteen up, whether they have passed through all the grades of the primary school or only got to the sixth grade, and special-izes on two particular trades, dressmaking and millinery, giving only part time to ordinary school studies. English, mathematters, history, etc.-such a school has to work its way into favor with the school bound and with the parents and with the comployers of children and of grown girls.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

that Camac street and Dean street were on the same line. Camac street won the battle of names

the process done by a master hand.

On the Future of Camac Street "My idea for the street's new develop-ment is absolute simplicity for every build-ing, each building conforming to the idea of a little street with little clubs. This may look as if we are not progressive; but it is LITTLE glimpse of Colonial America

SHORT CUTS

The country will rejoice to see Charles M. Schwab "come clean.

"Moore and Council to Bury Hatchet." -Headline. In each other?

Unnatural history note-In every love feast the fatted calf is invariably the goat

We venture the opinion that when the list of army slackers is published it will be read with avid interest.

to preserve the quaint atmosphere and quaint spirit of Cannac street that we wish to do it. To this end we hope to introduce little bits of shops and studios where one can drop in and see an old-fashioned worker in metals His threat to reorganize the Democrati party proves that Mr. Bryan is not abov-kicking a poor mule when it is down. Isn't there a remote possibility that turning out wonderful hand-worker in metals, in brass and copper, or watch a cabinet, worker inlay a marvel of old-time crafts-manship, or observe a silversmith as he labors on pieces of Florentine or Venetian by and by Europe will grow a little wear of waiting for what America has to offer?

Hog Island is now a stirring memory

shining scrap of May. Bits of Arctic weather have been flung in apparently for the sake of appearatics.

None of the marge mornally expected winter have been done. No protective-blank ets of snow have been put upon the ground for the safety of future errors. In the con-fusion of error forces a great dark of en-ergy has been wasted at the scatter. Mr. Bloss must sit up all might and make charts and write communicates and dame the

disorder of the currents and atmosphericale pressions and all thing such of thing. But he cannot except responsibility for a wardly deficient and hopeloods scrambled and mdefinite nonever netion.

Weitnow what is his near him -

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minds of the contribut And, and de Mr. Harding, are may trued to translate into a working node (n'i the advice and suggestion, affected it (

THE DRIFT TO SANITY

 $T_{\rm introduced}^{\rm ALK} ({\rm ef}) an abundenment of international associated in the end of the second gauge as in the first band of the second gauge as in the first band of the second gauge of the parts conference. The second gauge of the seco$ ences. In its engenment may provide any organ a free scale light of the state of generating in gradient of the light of the state mitting and news fg -f a line of all in the new who men i find the news parating at not in minute a papage appropri-The second strength of the Rame no fee ell-r-tt-wint 101112010 total and the internation.
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TAXICABS AND THE PUBLIC

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almost constant between competing groups in the task business because of the future of the numerical and stars surface the task while prefers regulations for that particular public services. It is to the lateness of independent operators to prolong the strike. By dving moral and material and to the in-urent taxicabbles they not only divert money to their own packets; they satisfy an old rudge against the companies.

The first of these companies cought to monopolize the taxicab business of peans of quiet agreements with raily

have known them will exist in form only." He said further that "if the state under takes to put crutches under the arms of it citizens it will have a population of crip

ples, and if it undertakes to place a mirsing bottle at the mouth of our people we will have a race of children." He warned against the danger of the exreasion by other federal bareaus of the powers which the Interstaty Commerce Commission is exercising over the activities of commerce. This is especially pertinent, for the state of New York is fighting the efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission to force railroad rates within the state to the sume figure which it has decreed shall be charged in commerce among the states. If the (ederal commission on regulate state rates, then the state tribunals which have

jurisdiction over such matters are useless. Three are regulators active now, as the

governor said, in arging a similar $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ -assion of federal control over education and over agriculture and over public health, and agriculture and over public houlth, and others who are demanding that the states give increased support to local education. Hardly a word has been uttered in protect against this proposed centralization of power and supervision. The National Education Association is contacted to the plan for fol-cent appropriations for education for logiven to states in which the standard of the schools is satisfactory to advantation in Washington. is satisfactory to admorities in Washington. As every state would wish the money, there would do stop a federal control of education which would be likely to supersed, state action as the federal commerce countils ton a "" - mensade this, state utilities, com-(--) di Fui carties de toilat.

We use table that unless something of the and is done-illigences cannot be wipolt out it is a backward states and that the nation is interested in the intelligence of the whole doctorates so deedy interested, in fact, that count no longer consent to the continuum of proving conditions.

As the state appropriations for education the governor called attention to the exper-ration of the city of New York that the Legislature would go to its relief and approprimite \$27,000,000 model to pay the local school bills this car. The New Yorkers scenad to forget, said we that they would have to pdy the money which was appro-printed, for the effy with its great wealth cus the source of the greater part of the state's occurs. And if the policy of state appeart of the public schools were adopted, New York city would be taxed not only to ony for its own schools, but would puy a array part of the cost of maintaining schools

After the universal and there is a state of an other parts of the state. Note that is described and there is a between the task employed and there is a between the task is the task is the task of the task is a between the task is task is the task is task is task is the task is task is task is the tas the teachers' salaries in other communities. This is because of the large proportion of the revenues of the state that are collected

withou thus city. No one response ingeneration a security a is adjusted that something must be done if the educational standard of the state is to be raised, and because every one admits that under local control the schools have failed to educate the children or to teach the illiterate adults how to read and write.

Nobody seems to care whether it means centralization or decentralization, paternalism or findividualism, because every one is confident sophistication.

The navy and the array are at odds, the former pathetically picturing the difficulty of squeezing tall musts under the span. The City Conneil has been all worked up over the Darrow bill, which simply authorizes the erection of the bridge and the levying of

tolls, but does not make the latter munda-Nevertheless, congressional legi-lation on the subject has nonuired a good start. The Edge bill, reported out by the Senate committee, omits the tolls clause, the meaning of which has been so absurdly exaggerated. An adjustment of the terms of the Darrow and Edge measures is expected. The armynavy dispute is hardly likely to disrupt the government of the United States.

The childish preliminary squabbling is a kind of back-handed index of progress. It humanizes the bridge.

WASTE

 $N^{\rm OT}$ long ago the country was shocked to learn from the statisticians that about ninety-three cents out of every dollar paid: in federal taxes is spent to pay for past wars or to prepare for new ones. If it were possible to suggest in equally imple figures the degree of energy wasted | TT 18 to be hoped that she will not be through faulty distribution of essential com-modities and the cost of last motion in all important avenues between the producer and the consumer, most people would experience second shock almost as great as the first. Hoover's formal suggestion for a national market bureau to systematize and simplify the distribution of food products represents the further progress of his effort to bring order out of chaos in the fundamental processes of our economic life. His aim, apparently, is to begin at the farms with a system of commits such as he has already suggested for the coal industry. What he wants to do is to silinitian waste and so organize the country's thinking that it will

know how to get along without the gamblers, whose protes depend on their ability to interfere with the free distribution of the necessities of 1 fe. No one who would the testimony given

before the Sounte committee that is investigating coal prices can be longer unaware of the lifeshing need for a remization of the plan- that Hoover has been formuinflog.

AIR FEATS AND INDIFFERENCE

 $A^{\rm VIATION\ nav now\ reached the stage in which candidarity breads indifference.}$ Air entries which abide in the memory now are available those marked by some mishap or productive of some dramatic ad-VERTITE

It is safe to assume that Admiral Wilson's simplificant to the naval fliers who success-(all: polarid a first squadron of scaplanes from Physical/phia to the Canal Zone does not evolve a particularly neute public thrill. The ord, departure from what is now regarand a the combinations was the elipping of one machine, which came down in Serrano Key and was e control by a naval tender to

The words feat, however, was admirable. The planes left Philadelphia on December 15, here by way of Key West to Guantaminor left for Kingston, Jamaica, on Janu-16 and nerived at that West Indian port on the same day. Seven machines completed the trip to the canal by way of Old Providenier.

That an exceedingly creditable perform ance received such comparatively little pop-ular attention is evidence of how speedily modern wonders pale in an atmosphere of

WHAT I wanted to find out was whether

W the Trades School for Girls at Pine and Eleventh streets was making good. This is what I found: The principal, Miss Ruth Sill, knows her

The principal, sites Rath Srit, knows her business and is on her job. She knows her business because she was born and educated and started in Rochester, N. Y., which is a good beginning for any up-to-date encor; because after seven years of special teaching in Rochester she went to the Teachers' College in New York as into the renears: College in New York as in-structor of sewing and organized that de-partment; because during vacations in New York she would into factories and worked as a "hand," learning the business from the producers' standpoint; because she was called to Toronto to the Technical School, established these the first year of the war established there the first year of the war, to be at the head of the domestic art de-partment; because she made good there for five years with all the odds of the war against the success of the school; because in the six months she had been head of the Trade School for Girls in Philadelphia sh-

had bellt up a system muong her tenchers and among the pupils and among the em-ployers which makes for good team play, which has a practical goal visible to any in-telligent observer and which has daily reafts which even a casual visitor can se and appraise.

IT is to be hoped that size will not be some other school to leave half accomplisher the big and deviced sensible plan for this school. Size can hardly be tempted by any place that has a greater need. This school is almost as pathetic for its obvious lack of equilibrium as it is hopeful for its obvious esprit decemps and business success.

equilibrium of the second second second second second second that the work turned out even in the beginners' departments has an imme-diate sale, and that the gradientes from the school are new proving its worth by being the endowes retained not only in slack times of the trade year but in times such as the accept. the present, when even good kands are being turned away until better times.

TN THE sewing department the girls learn to the power machines and to excel in speed and in accuracy so that they can be but on sumple goods that need accuracy and put on simple goods that need accuracy and finish or they can turn out work by the piece-at high pressure. They are thight catting, designing, fitting, embroidering and dyeing. They are making now for more than one department store a simple but very good style one-piece frock for the sales girls, who are required to dress simply but in a good mode of a dark color. The serge dresses of dark blue were very good and of the best material and were what a fashion page would call "chie." They cost singly \$15. but tande in quantities for a bearding school or for a department store they would cost about \$10, with washable collars and cuffs. Children's play drosses of very deli-little patterns were from \$2.50 to \$5. delightfu Th tion see and summer dresses were about \$10. The hats and toques seemed to be mostly The bars and topics seemed to be mostly \$5. I bencht one on the shot for \$4,75, a veloct one of good material, and brought it home and presented it to the most hemiti-ful person 1 know, whom it mightily be-came. So 1 an heart and soul for that trade school. The girl who had made my bar was a Pole and was only a first year child. The girls booked very husinesslike and intent and triumphant. Lunch is pro-vided by the school at cost price, and the

vided in the school at cost price, and the health of the girls is under the supervision of the social worker provided by the White

Williams Foundation. In fact, it is obviously a good thing for the town, and the town has obviously found out it is a good thing

Noting under the John Leitch olan of industrial democracy, which consists of a congress of workney, a senate of foremen and a cabinet of company officials, the work-men of a local store company have asked for a reduction in wages of 15 per cent, It reads like the millennium, but really means the introduction of common sense int industrial relations.

A LITTLE glimpse of Colonial America. with the atmosphere of the days of brocade and periwigs modernized, is the idea for the future Cannae street advocated by Karl Bloemingdale, president of the Poor Richard Club. The united effort of all clubs now located on "the biggest little street in the world" is being bent toward making that thoroughfare the center of that delightful spirit of which the Poor Richard Club is an example.

KARL BLOOMINGDALE

an example. "Tamac street should be on the itinerary of every sightseeing bus in the city." Mr. Bloomingdale declared. "Every man whi-comes to Philadelphia should be given opporplate which it would be impossible to get at the best of the Chestnut street shops. Real craftsmanship is what we are after, with the old-time guild spirit back of it, maktunity to see this little bit of Colonial Amer

Tunity to see this little bit of Colonial Amer-tea and breathe the unique atmosphere which it is our aim to create. "We have outlined a most comprehensive program for the development of the stree-along these lines and have recently formed an association of those clubs which are now located there with the object of starting in. We have accomplished several things already in the way of removal of large and unsightly signs and doing away with the dumping of ashes in the middle of the street by some residents not connected with the clubs. "One of our first steps will be to have the hitching posts in front of the houses painted dark green at the bottom and white at the

dark green at the bottom and white at the top, in order to enhance the vista the street presents. We also aim to increase the num-ber of posts and have a tablet set in the wall of one of the buildings at the Walnut wall of one of the buildings at the Walhut street entrance. it is really a shame the Volstead law went into effect." Mr. Bloom-ingdale remarked, smiling, "for those hitch-ing posts would be such handy things at

Hope to Exclude Vehicles

Hope to Exclude venters "We entertain the hope that ultimately we can keep the street for pedestrians and not for vehicles." he continued. "The pres-ent administration has promised us its co-operation, as it realizes that Camac street is not only to be improved for its own benefit but for the benefit of the city as well. It is not find stread and anneals to the costume, while the town crier goes down the street ringing his bell and telling us all is well (when we know perfectly well it is not); a kirmess on every occasion which tends to foster our civic spirit and the but for the benefit of the city as well. It is a great little street, and appeals to the imagination; in fact. I know of nothing which has so struck a popular chord as Camae street has. It has quite a history. atmosphere of the street. It is up to the clubs !

"Originally it was known as Dean street in the downtown section. The Canac family settled uptown on what is now Jefferson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, their trust between as Canac's their tract becoming known as Camac's Woods and the road through it as Camac street. When the wise city fathers came to lay out the city in proper fashion they found

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

 QUIZ

 1. What is the significance of Mac and 'O'' before surnames?

 2. What is the capital of Switzerland?

 2. What is the original meaning of the word reseat and hi what sense is it used by the Scotch?

 4. What American city is called the Forest City of the South?

 5. Which was the last nation to declare war against the Central Powers?

 6. When was the permanent court of arbitration at the Hague established?

 7. When was the atamp act enacted by the British Parliament?

 8. When was the difference between a ballade

What is the difference between a ballade and a ballad?
 What is a percadillo?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz San Jose is the capital of Costa Rica, Frank R Stockton wrote the fainous little fule, "The Lady or the Tiger?"

: Castanets are to called because of their resemblance to chestnuts or because

chestnats were first used as these per-cussive instruments. The word is from the Spatish "custaneta," meaning little

the Spatish "custaneta." meaning little cheatnut.
4. Florida was ceded to the United States by treaty with Spain in 1819.
5. Philander C. Knox has held the cabinet positions of scoretary of state and attorney general.
6. The center of population of the United States, according to the census of 1920. Is in the city of Bloomington, Ind.
7. The English language is spoken by 150., 000.000 people.

000.000 people. 5 A threnody is a song of lamentation, especially on a person's death. 9 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland came into existence in

and Ireland came into existence in 1801. Maria Malibran was a celebrated con-traito opera singer. She was born in Paris in 1808 and died in Paris in 1836. Her reputation was interna-tional. ten up.

"When things go wrong," says Gov ernor Sproul, "try the powers of a smile. Righto! Half of 1 per cent kick guaran teed.

ing the street a place where if a man wishes to have a book bound he can go and watch We presume that the reason all school yards are paved with concrete is so that when a child takes a tumble he'll get bump worth while.

Plan Studio Building

"A studio building, with these little guild shops on the main floor and apartments for artists on the upper floors, is one of the proj-cets Joseph Pennell has in mind for the de-January has so far known October weather. November weather and April weather. There is still likelihood that we may have January weather before the velopment of the street. He considers it an ideal place for an art school. We would month is out. like to make the upper floors, of some of the buildings places where two or three men

The fact that John D. Rockefeller, dr. has contributed \$1,000,000 to the European children's relief fund makes it possible put up the price on and for gasoline with increasing cheerfulness.

artistically inclined can take a studio, dec-orate it to suit the general scheme and hang out a little sign such as 'At the Sign of the Green Parrot' or 'Ye Pussye Catte'-I like the latter name very much'. But we should Let us be fair. Germany knows she has a bill to pay and that it will be a big one, but she will be in better shape and better spirit to pay it when she knows the never develop a 'Greenwich Village' atmos-phere! That is not our idea at all. What we want is that air of Colonial America which will find its expression, 1 hope, late exact amount demanded. this spring, when we shall have a formal opening, with the street gay with people in

Congressmen having demonstrated by the financial shifts to which they have been reduced in order to make both ends meet that they need the money, it muy be that their pay will be increased.

Before one preaches too strenuous about the "orgy of extravagance" on the part of workingmen during the last few years, careful note should be taken of the tremendous increase in savings accounts.

that she is beginning to realize that the

The fact that General Wood is being persistently urged in some quarters as a candidate for secretary of war in the Hard

ing cabinet suggests the possibility that the general may not be altogether grateful to

those who forever insist upon his riding to

to it that the school yards are kept open

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The movement to have the public school

time has come.

as playgrounds.

a fall.

 $\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{E}}_{\mathrm{IB}}$ his face blunt honesty is shown. His remarkable pronouncement on the proposed Delaware bridge convinces Phila delphians that the one thing that commend-Franklin D. Roosevelt to favorable opinion

And his tense hand Is not the hand that some stretch forth for is his silence, and that he is too seldom alm#.

But sinewy, rough, When he will speak, surprise is in his tone-A wonder, that his bulk, his height, his silent. The fact that United States senator

weight. His skill in crafts, have now quite useless are said to be plugging for Root for secre-tary of state because they fear that the President-elect has chosen Hughes may demonstrate that Mr. Harding is somewhat

grown ! About him flows the tide of hurrying life. Fine glittering cars keep darting to and fro. Rivals compete in keen commercial strife, of a strategist. "French Plan for Reparations Has German Backing."—Headline. A little startling, but merely additional evidence that Germany will pay when she must, and

Great warehouses are rising, row on row. He has the comfort of a few loose coins, And these his lingers in weak faith have

AN EVERYDAY TRAGEDY

sought. For new born prudence foresight grave en-

joins. Nothing the venders offer has he bought.

As in the old days, when each fad or toy He carelessly would purchase—for the boy

The boy! who with his mother's waiting now! He stands creet! No failure he'll avow !

Last year his hands, his skill, so many sought !

What evil necromancy this new change has wrought?

wrought? When men are strong and willing, why this blight— This atrophy of business overnight? It makes him feel, almost, that this wide thrown open for public meetings and enter-tainments should not be left entirely to the women; it should be backed by the men. And while they are about it they should see to be that they are about it may be backed as

earth

earth No more has room for him; his pride to flay Robbing his life of zest and joy and mirth. Now his tirm footing has been swept away? A strange, sick feeling makes his pulse.

Another Version

The way of the transgressor is well writ-

From the Arkansaw Thomas Cai,

It is waste of time to chide Senato Borah, because by his opposition to the League of Nations he foozled an opportunity to bring about disarmament. The point to be remembered now is that his emergency measure for partial disarmament is a step in the sight direction A strange, see reeing indices his purses start. That bounding organ? Why, it is his heart, Fluttering—he is ushamed to own—in fear? What if he must continue, chilled, to hear That domaing phrase—he, never known to

in the right direction. shirk ! To his demand will men still say, "No

When all the children of Philadelphia schools have been classed as "bright. "average" and "below average." there if be no living with the parents of "bright children, and parents of children in the other two classes will be making things inter-esting for educators and demanding just what they mean by it. work"? -Ella A. Fanning, in the N. Y. Times.